

# THE LINK

Tuesday December 1, 1981  
Volume 2, Number 25

Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec



E. SERRE  
CONCEPT: STAFF

# AGENDA

Agenda is a regular free feature in The Link. All submissions must be typed and triple-spaced and can be dropped off at either of The Link's offices. Better still, ask for our free Agenda forms. Deadlines are, for the Tuesday issue, Friday at noon, and for the Friday issue, Wednesday at noon.

Compiled By  
**ROBIN SMITH**

## TUESDAY DECEMBER 1

- **Translation Club** Wine and Cheese party, 4-6 p.m. in the Faculty Lounge, H-767. Admission is \$2.50 members, \$3 non-members. Tickets are on sale now in room 402, 2070 Mackay.
- **The Jewish Public Library** will be honoring Morton Weinfeld, William Shaffir and Irwin Cotler at 8 p.m. in the Joseph and Ida Berman Auditorium, Cummings House, 5151 Cote Ste Catherine, in connection with the publication of The Canadian Jewish Mosaic. Admission is free. For information call 735-4735.

## WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 2

- **Nutrition Clinic** by the Science Students' Association and Health Services. For free counselling and information, come to the Hall Building Main Lobby from 1-4 p.m.
- **Big Band Jazz Concert** Andrew Homzy will lead the Concordia Jazz Ensemble I through a challenging program of compositions by Duke Ellington, Herbie Hancock and Bobby Brookmeyer. Many of the compositions and arrangements will be performed for the first time in Montreal. At 8 p.m. in the Campus Centre, Loyola. The bar will be open at intermission and after the concert. For information call 482-0320, local 614.
- **Sheila Darragh**, ex-prisoner of Armagh Prison in Northern Ireland, will speak of her experiences as a young female activist. At 12 p.m. in the Simone de Beauvoir Institute Lounge, 2170 Bishop, sponsored by the Women's Studies Students' Association. All welcome.

## THURSDAY DECEMBER 3

- **Gay McGill** pre-Christmas party at 7:30 p.m. in the McGill Student Union Building, room B-01. All welcome.
- **Lesbian and Gay Friends of Concordia** Author Mary Meigs will give a short reading from her latest book **Lily Briscoe - A Self Portrait**, in H-333-6 from 4-6 p.m. All welcome.
- **Liberal Arts lecture** with professor Ralph Miliband from 8:30-10 p.m. in H-110. For information call 879-8051. All welcome.

## FRIDAY DECEMBER 4

- **Armenian Cause Day** with the Armenian Students' Association in the Hall mezzanine from 8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. There will be an exhibition of slide shows, books, photographs and documents, and a film presentation "The Forgotten Genocide", narrated by Mike Connors (TV's Mannix). For information call Armen Derronian at 337-0692 or 879-4150.
- **Christmas Coffee House** with the Lesbian and Gay Friends of Concordia from 8:30 p.m. to midnight in H-651. All welcome.

□ **Attention Students from Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman and Yemen!** A recruiting team from Citibank, New York, will be on the Loyola Campus, in AD-127 at 10 a.m. For information call the International Student office, Ad-129, at 482-0320, local 346.

□ **Chemistry Christmas Party** at 8 p.m. in the Campus Centre. All Chemistry/Biochemistry students and professors are welcome.

□ **"Pot-luck" supper** at the Centre for Mature Students Lounge, H-462-5. Please note, there will be no supper meeting on this date. The next "pot-luck" will be on Friday, January 15/82, at 5:45-7:30 p.m. in the Lounge. For information call Shirley Ayers on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., at 879-7271.

□ **Monchanin Cross-Cultural Centre** The Ways of Resolving Conflicts among the Inuit, with Tamasi Kumak from Povungnituk (to be confirmed), as part of the series on **Law and Justice in a pluralist society**. At 8 p.m. at the Centre, 4917 St. Urbain, telephone 288-7229.

## SATURDAY DECEMBER 5

□ **The Graduate Students' Association** presents "Discussions with J. Krishnamurti", at 8 p.m. in H-420. All welcome.

□ **Reggae with J.R. Express** End-of-term Fun and Fund-raising Dance from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m. in the Hall Cafeteria. Admission is \$3.75 at the door. Beer and wine will be served.

□ **Weekend at L'Auberge** du Baron Louis Empain with the Concordia Sparkler's Club. One night—including 3 meals (Cuisine Quebecoise)—for \$23 at l'Auberge in Ste. Marguerite du Lac Masson, 410 Blvd. Baron Louis Empain. Easily accessible by bus. If driving, take exit 69 of the Laurentian Autoroute. For reservations call Anita at 527-0148, or 1-228-4166, today.

□ **Club 26-40** Montreal Jewish Singles will be holding a dance to benefit the Combined Jewish Appeal at 8:30 p.m. in the Temple Emanu-El, 4100 Sherbrooke West. For information call 931-0381.

## SUNDAY DECEMBER 6

□ **The Dance section of Concordia** Performing Arts is having an open house from 3-9 p.m., with classes and sessions of improvisation and choreographies performed.

## MONDAY DECEMBER 7

□ **Poetry Reading** by Jane Gopen at 8 p.m. in the YMCA, 135 Dorchester West. Check the bulletin board and front door for the room number. For information call the Centre for Feminist Culture at 866-0211.

## TUESDAY DECEMBER 8

□ **Division 35-64** of the Montreal Jewish Singles Association will be holding a "get-acquainted" Wine and Cheese party at 8:30 p.m., 1590 Doctor Penfield Ave. Admission is \$10 for the 1982 membership which entitles the member to discounts at activities and a subscription to the Association's monthly bulletin.

□ **Lecture Second Language as a Medium of Instruction** by Dr. Stephen Krashen of UCLA, co-sponsored by the Concordia Department of French Studies and the McGill Department of Education in Second Languages. At 2 p.m. in the Faculty of

Education room 129, 2700 McTavish. For information call Mrs. Van Tosh at 482-0320, ext. 591.

## SATURDAY DECEMBER 12

□ **Benefit for Canadian Farmworkers Union** featuring Sarwan Boal, member of the national executive; the film "A Time to Rise"; African, Haitian, Celtic and Quebecois music; food and beer and a reggae dance. From 7 - 1 a.m. at St. Stanislas Church, 1370 St. Joseph East (Laurier metro). Admission \$5/\$3 unemployed. For information call 284-1245 or 842-2037.

□ **Annual Concordia Christmas Dance** for staff and faculty at the Hingston Hall dining room, Loyola. Admission is \$16 per person and includes three drinks and hot roast beef buffet. Tickets are available through Gerry Jones, 879-5802, Ron Allan, 879-4322, Ken Corrigan, 482-0320 local 373 and Larry Talbot, 482-0320 local 289.

## WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 16

□ **Doctoral Thesis** Candidate for Doctor of Philosophy Gratien Allaire on his thesis "Les engagés de la Fourrure, 1701-1745: Une Etude de Leur Motivation" at 10 a.m. in N-205-18, 1435 Drummond.

## WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 23

□ **Commerce Christmas Dance** at the Chateau Champlain, 7 p.m. in GM-211-1, the Blue Booth, on the fifth floor. Admission is \$12.50. For information call 879-5895 or 879-4573.

□ **Concordia Christmas Banquet** at 6-11 p.m. in the Hall Cafeteria. Tickets are \$2.20, available on the mezzanine, so keep an eye open. There will be a full meal with turkey, soup and salad, and everyone will sing Christmas songs with the choir.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

□ **Exhibition** of works by Anne Hughes and Loretta Fasan in Gallery VAV, 1395 Dorchester West until December 10. Weekdays 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Saturdays to 5 p.m.

□ **"Self Discovery** and Global Education in the 80s", a free introductory lecture to Applied Metaphysics by Barry Pipsetem of the Institute of Applied Metaphysics. At 8 p.m. in the Fedele Room, Campus Centre, December 1, 8, and 15. For information 374-0804.

□ **Florida Trip—Dec. 23-31**, organized by South East Asian Students' Association and CUSA Travel. Price \$187 US includes return trip on luxury coach, six nights stay (quad occupancy) in sea-front hotel, taxes and services charges. Tickets have to be reserved, call Jin/Mei at 487-4275, Angela/Kim at 487-2245 and Leng at 481-4926.

□ **Last chance for New Year's Eve in New York** The deadline for this December 29 - January 2-trip is December 4, so reserve a place at H-508-2 this week. Price \$99 to \$119 (based on occupancy) included 4 days/nights hotels, return transportation by luxury coach and service of a tour rep. For information call 879-8490.

□ **Tommy!** The rock opera written by Pete Townsend opens December 11 at the F.C. Smith Auditorium.

□ **Winter '82 Course** offering: Status of Women in a Cross-Cultural Perspective, Anthro-

pology C398/4 AA, on Thursdays 8:25 - 10:30 p.m. with instructor A. Joy. This course will examine the roles and status of women in Hunting and Gathering, Horticultural and Pastoral societies,

# CLASSIFIED

Classified ads are accepted for the Tuesday and Friday issues of The Link and may be placed with the advertising department Room H-649 Sir George Williams campus. Price is 15¢ a word. All submissions must be filled on the classified ad form which is available at the counter in the office.

**Electric guitar** from late '50's "new wave look" with case \$100.00 / garnet guitar amplifier 200 watts R.M.S. with fender twin bottom \$400.00 / Bernard 661-1955 mornings.

**Psychic:** can predict your future - reunite loved ones - student rates. 488-1987.

**'74 Mustang for sale.** Call 326-9433 after 6 p.m.

**Portable Organ-Univox** Organizer-B Excellent Sound. \$950. Call Norm at 739-5371.

**"Typing Services** on Selectric machine, Letters, Resumes, Essays, Theses, Speeches, etc. Location "Cavendish." A.V. Stanley, 482-9124.

**Typing.** Professional, experienced, efficient. Concordia grad. Editing available. Pick up, delivery. 731-7153.

**Extra special for students** downtown haircuts, including shampoo & blowdry \$9.00 with student ID. Mon & Wed only. Call Gino 844-7553.

**Typing:** professionally IBM typed term papers. \$2.00/page. **Bishop Office Services.** 1405 Bishop, Suite 100, 842-4069.

**Professional typing** - one block from Concordia. Papers typed only on bond. \$1.40/page. Same day service available. Call Pat. 935-2105 / 352-6308.

**Typist** - reliable, fast, and accurate. \$1.25. Gloria 683-7915/737-9520.

**Typist** - term papers, reliable & accurate. \$1.00/page. Judy 342-1311 / 735-0451.

**Ladies Wear:** latest fashions, 30% and more savings, sizes 5 to 15. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. 1500 Stanley Street. Suite 220

**Aloe Vera** - Miracle Healing Cactus Products, acne, wrinkles, arthritis, digestive problems... Salon 2 for 1 treatment specials until Jan. 1, 1982. Chrysalis 482-2442.

**Tutorials** Math & Physics. 272-3677 or 388-9031.

**Tutorials** French & Greek. 272-3677 or 388-9031.

**Drums & Guitar** lessons. 272-3677 or 388-9031.

**Leather Trousers** from Greece on sale (dark brown, blue, white) Pierrette 937-4544.

**Research Assistant, M.A.** English, also available to translate Polish, Russian. Call Anna. 287-9791.

with case studies from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Latin America.

**Typist,** Experienced, student papers, vicinity Loyola Campus. 484-3451.

**BMW for sale.** 1971. \$1,800.00 Good running condition. Body needs work. Tel.: 879-4577 or 933-4434.

**Canadian Immigration Book** 1981 ed. Written by the president of the Assoc. of Immigration Lawyers. Laws regarding illegal immigrants, deportation and appeals, work permits, student visas, sponsorships, applicants from inside Canada, businessmen, self employed and independent applicants, the points system, and more. Call Wezer 488-3470.

**Computerized word processing** gives your thesis paper, resume an outstanding professional appearance. For complete details and special introductory rates, please call 364-2654. We guarantee satisfaction.

**Travelling to New York City,** Dec. 22/81, returning Montreal Jan 3/82? Save on transport. Call 849-4426.

**Salomon Ski Boots,** 15-20% off. Call John for info. 342-0107.

**Bargain Aiwa cassette walkman** only few months old; radio and turntable must see \$380 After 6 p.m. Call Sam 486-1317.

**Eckankar:** Introductory lecture YMCA 1441 Drummond Rm 204 Wednesday December 2, 7:30-9:30p.m. All welcome.

Typewriting: proofreading, editing, **term papers, Masters Thesis, articles and resumes. Technically trained staff. Days/Eves: 488-2007/488-0736/481-6207. Central Location.**

**For sale:** telephone answering machine. Radio Shack TAD-20. Remote beeper. \$150. 482-1024.

Women's ski boots Garmont size 8 ski bindings Mark M4-15 1 year use. Call 933-5949.

**Doctor in wheelchair** would like to share house with mature male student in exchange for brief evening orderly duties. Situated about 1 mile from university. Driving license an asset. Phone 931-2879 from 8-10 p.m.

**LOST:** 900 copies of McGill's Scrivener magazine. Last seen being distributed illegally on Sir George campus on or about Friday, November 27, 1981. Reward for information leading to the identification of responsible person(s). Call 392-4483 days, 488-1655 evenings.

# Adult education on hold with resignation

By DANIEL MACELUCH

When Chris Petersen resigned as director of the adult education program two weeks ago, he hoped his resignation would force the education department faculty to look into some of the problems plaguing his program.

Petersen, 29, announced his resignation over what he said was an intolerable situation within the education department.

The program is understaffed and lacks the necessary funds to operate adequately, according to Petersen. He also says these problems have been with the program since its inception.

Adult education, or andragogy, was first set up in 1973 to help teachers, community workers, and officers in business and industrial training programs, in the teaching of adults.

Petersen originally offered his resignation to the education department last April (it was refused) and has been working under protest for the last seven months.

"I resigned last April and asked for changes to be made over the summer," Petersen said, "but the bottom line was that nothing was

done." Petersen's decision to leave marks a low point in the program's eight-year history.

The students of the program, put in a precarious position by Petersen's resignation, feel their program may be in jeopardy like many other small programs (Russian studies and Community Nursing may be in this group) and colleges.

The students feel that small programs, like the adult education program with just 65 students, are the most likely to feel the brunt of university cutbacks.

## STUDENTS MOBILIZING

They say they won't wait for the axe to fall, and instead, are moving to protect themselves. Already, they have begun to attract support from student organizations such as the Education Students Association (ESA) and the departmental council.

"It's our role, at this point, to convince everyone that the program has to be around," said Leona Gris , a member of the recently formed adult education students committee (AESC). "We

have to make people aware that the program shouldn't be cut", Gris  said.

In September, the AESC was formed to help with curriculum development and help solve the many problems plaguing the program. Eight students form the nucleus of the committee, headed by Gris  and Helen Mahar. Both say they spent time with Petersen trying to offer concrete solutions.

The committee has since met with June Chaikelson, Dean of Division II, and education depart-

## Solecism

# No policy prompts petition

By GORDON RITCHIE

A group of twenty-three students have accused the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) of publishing sexist material in its newsletter "Solecism".

A twenty-three signature petition was delivered to Legislative Council last night, protesting articles which appeared in the newsletter that were "contrary to how the student government should be representing students,

ment chair Dennis Dicks.

"He (Dicks) told me I shouldn't feel so pessimistic, that at this point, it looked to him as if the program would continue," Mahar said.

## FUTURE UNCERTAIN

In an interview with *The Link*, Dicks would not say if the program would continue next year. "We're not sure if we can admit new students in the fall of 1982 under the present form.

We hope the program will be better though. We're going to have to get more out of the program with the same resources," Dicks added.

The education department has formed a mini task force, made up of students and faculty, to study the future of the adult education program. The committee will be forwarding their recommendations to Chaikelson. The final decision on the program will be hers.

continued on page 4

At the meeting, the editor of the newsletter, Dann Rogers, CUSA vice-president Information and Publicity, said there was no formal editorial policy. Content is basically left up to the writer, Rogers said. "The policy is made of a lot of people — policy comes from the individual contributors."

Rogers also told the councillors that he would not want to place editorial control in a person like himself. "I don't like that kind of

continued on page 12

15 NEWS

## Political youth

In this piece Lise Bissonnette has a look at the increasingly important role Canada's youth are playing in the political system.



FEATURE

30

## San Francisco

A city of fads, freaky fog, crazy street artists and amazing architecture, says Danny Kucharsky back from a recent visit.



## Xmas yums

Elena Grimaud takes on a whirlwind tour of some of Montreal's centres of culinary delights. Avoid the grumbles and enjoy.



## Scholarships

Allan Main examines the debate surrounding athletic scholarships in Canadian college sports.



40 ENTERTAINMENT

SPORTS 53

# WEEKEND

**Editor**  
Philip Authier  
**Magazine Coordinator**  
Eric Serre  
**Features Editors**  
Danny Kucharsky  
Donna Paquette  
Gary Regenstreif  
John Tourneur

**Literary supplement Editors**  
Doug Leslie  
Judy Hertzman  
**Design**  
Eric Serre  
**Advertising Manager**  
Frank Menzel

**Contributors:** Albert Martinaitis, Robin Smith, Bernard Federbush, Brian Rabey, Allan Main, Rob Cl ment, Alain Wolff, Mitchell Baum, Jim Carruthers, Lise Bissonnette, Carmen Ciuti-Prieto, Martha Vaughan, Shari Cooper, Michael Boucher, Cathy Joss, Karen Joy Seidman, Terry O'Shaughnessy, Don Pittis, Elena Grimaud, Luis Cordeiro, Ron Williams, Claire Marson, R. Potter, R. Barbeau, Marilyn Burgess, Allan S. Engel, Danielle Payette, Eddie Paul, Steven Walker, Daniel Maceluch, Murray Smith, Barry Silverman, Karin Serre, Jacquie Charlton, Tony Dobrowolski, Gerry Yampolsky, John MacKinnon, Frederic Serre, Michel Carboneau, Luc Chamberland, Pol Turgeon, Gordon Ritchie.

## Resignation cont'd from p. 3

Chaikelson also would not say if the program would exist in 1982, though made it quite clear that all students currently enrolled in the program will complete their degrees. "We (the university) have made a commitment to those in the program. But for new students, it's a different matter."

### GREW OUT OF LOYOLA

The program itself grew out of the Loyola College evening division, and was approved as a Bachelor of Arts program with a major in andragogy (42 credits) and a certificate program (30 credits), in April, 1973.

The whole concept of andragogy was pioneered by Malcolm Knowles of Boston University. Knowles helped set up Loyola's program and served as a consultant in developing its original curriculum.

"There are differences in teaching adults. Adults come in with different needs and experiences. They are not all at the same level," Petersen said.

The classes were always small, rarely exceeding 20 students and most students in the program already had received some sort of university education. Almost all of the students in the program are mature students, the average age about 35.

### LACK OF FACULTY

But a lack of faculty plagued the program from the onset. Dr. Douglas Poitvin, then the program's director and also Loyola's evening division director, recognized the problem. "We didn't have anybody working on a day-to-day basis. We needed permanent faculty members," Poitvin said of the program in the mid-seventies.

When Poitvin was named director of continuing education at Concordia in 1975, the dual task of running both the andragogy program and the new department proved to be too much for him. Poitvin left as director of the program in 1978.

A visiting professor in adult education from the University of British Columbia (UBC) made some recommendations later that year on how to improve the program.

Roger Boshier, a well respected associate professor at UBC, spent two summers teaching andragogy at Concordia before writing to Chaikelson.

The letter, titled the "Future of (the) Andragogy Program", advised Chaikelson to "appoint as soon as possible two energetic people who can establish and sustain the program." Boshier also said that Montreal's location, near well-established adult education programs in Toronto, Boston, Chicago and Wisconsin,

could eventually attract "good people" to the program.

### PETERSEN FIRST DIRECTOR

The university partially solved the problem by naming Chris Petersen, a graduate of the University of Nebraska, as the first director of the program in 1979.

Boshier also expressed optimism in the future of the program saying that Concordia should develop a graduate school for adult education.

The university eventually took up one of Boshier's recommendations, appointing one person, not two, to take charge of the program. The graduate program, though requested by Petersen, has never come to pass.

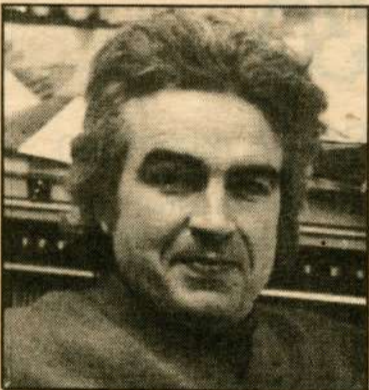
"There has been all kinds of internal politics. There have been proposals put forward that haven't been acted upon, the dean (Chaikelson) saying she hasn't received them, Dicks saying they went forward," Petersen said.

### TASK FORCE STRUCK

Later in 1978, a task force was struck to study the future of the program. According to Petersen, only a few of the recommendations were acted upon. If task force recommendations were adhered to, he says, the program would now be in better shape and probably would not have forced his resignation.

"All of the recommendations of the task force still hold true today. Nothing has changed," he said.

Looking back at his first few



Dennis Dicks: "To get more out of the same resources."

months in the program, Petersen said: "Since my first months here, everything has gone downhill."

When he arrived, there were no student files and no records of teachers' contracts, said Petersen. "I basically knew no one in the program and I only saw the program on paper. I was supposed to advise all the students, hire part-time teachers and teach my courses," he said.

The most difficult problem he faced was hiring English teachers with a background in adult education. Petersen said either qualified teachers were unavail-

able or were already teaching in other programs. Nor, he added, did he receive help from the department of education in hiring teachers.

### NO SUPPORT

"They (the education department) essentially didn't know who to get. The department didn't come up with any support and treated adult education as the last thing here in the department," Petersen said.

When he took over as director, he was to be the only full-time teacher in the program. As a full-time professor, working for a tenure stream position, he was required to do research as well as publish his work.

A similar situation was emerging when Poitvin ran the andragogy program as well as Loyola's evening division and later continuing education at Concordia. Both directors were overloaded with work and could not devote enough time to the students.

The constraints of running a program, teaching and doing research work surfaced earlier this semester when students began accusing Petersen of "wearing one too many hats."

### STUDENTS NOT HAPPY

In a survey conducted by the AESC in September, only 29 per cent of the students said they were very pleased with the program. "It (the program) has to improve, it can't stay the way it is," said Halen Mahar, 37, mother of two.

The students' major grievances were, in order, generally poor planning, poor instructors, duplication of content and reading materials, and a noticeable gap between the theories of adult education and their practice.

When questioned about the survey results, Petersen said he wasn't surprised, adding that these problems weren't new.

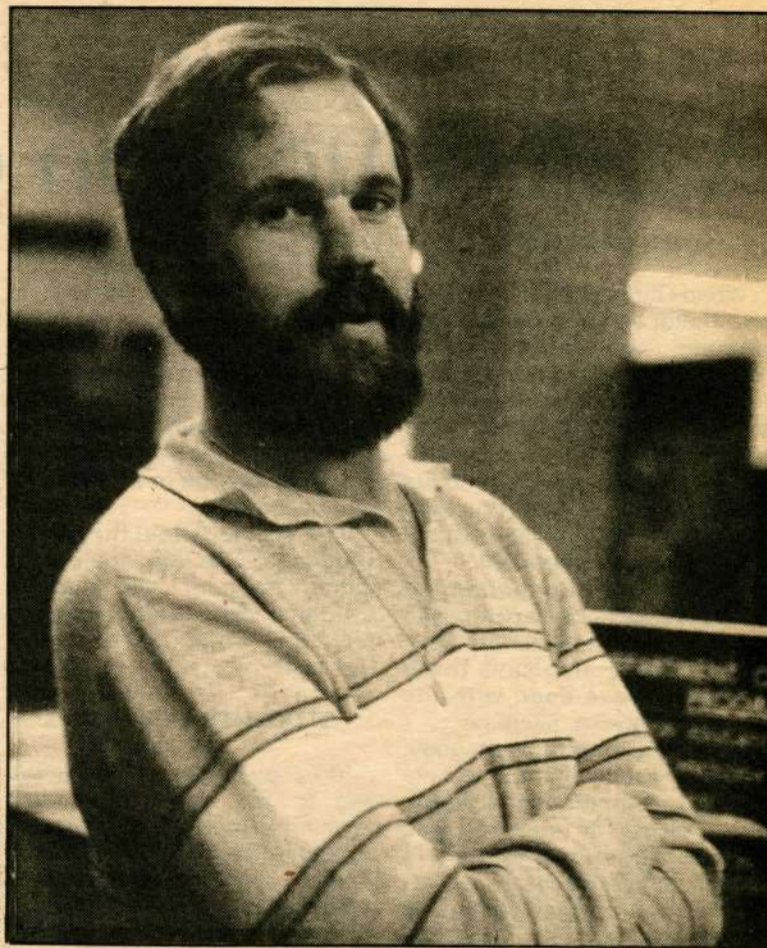
### NO-WIN SITUATION

"On one hand, you have all the students complaining I'm not there; on the other hand, you have the education department complaining they don't understand adult education," Petersen said. "And then all the other requirements are that I'm supposed to publish or perish. It's a no-win situation; you get torn apart."

Several students complained that Petersen did not spend enough time at the Loyola campus where most of the classes are held.

But Petersen argues that as the director of the program he must spend time at Sir George working within the education department.

"If you're going to compete for resources, there has to be some-



The Link: Jim Carruthers

Chris Petersen: In a no win situation

one attending meetings. Any any time I'm here, (Sir George) sitting on committees or meetings, I can't help anyone at Loyola," Petersen said. "We all know things happen informally; in hallways, over lunch. If no one came from our program, it would be a nonentity, it would be cut off from the lifeblood (Sir George)."

Petersen will be leaving the university at the end of the month and will be looking for a job in the United States. But Petersen is not leaving Concordia a bitter man. When he thought about his resignation, he had hoped things would change in the adult education program. His wish may come true.

### LOOKING BETTER

Students and faculty in the program as well as in the education department have already begun studying ways of how to improve adult education at Concordia. The recently formed AESC now represents a united voice for its members and is working hard to keep their program alive. **The Link** has also learned Petersen's replacement is being seriously considered and may be announced next week.

Things are looking slightly better in adult education, but unfortunately, what the future holds is another story. "It is certainly not going to be an easy road. We're not so idealistic as to forget about cutbacks," Grise said.



Season's greetings  
from *The Link*  
staff



# THE LINK

Tuesday December 1, 1981  
Volume 2, Number 25

The Link is published every Tuesday and Friday throughout the academic year by the Concordia University Students Association. Content is independent of the university and CUSA. The Link welcomes signed letters however the paper reserves the right to edit or reject any submission. Editorial policy is set by the Editorial board as provided for in The Link's constitution. Present members of the board are Danny Kucharsky, Eric Serre, Jim Carruthers, Jacquie Charlton, Don Pittis, and Philip Authier. Anyone wishing to join The Link is urged to visit the offices on either the Sir George Williams, or Loyola campuses. Central mailing address: c/o Concordia University, Sir George Williams campus, 1455 de Maisonneuve W. Montreal, H3G 1M8. Mail subscriptions are available at \$15. \$10 for alumni. For national advertising The Link is a member of Campus Plus (Canadian University Press Media Services Ltd.), 124 Merton St. Toronto (416) 481-7283. Typesetting by CUSASET. Printing by Richelieu Roto Litho, St. Jean, Quebec. The Link is a member of Canadian University Press.

**Editorial Offices**  
Room H-649, 1455 de Maisonneuve W.  
Suite 480, 6931 Sherbrooke St. W.  
Telephone 879-4585, 482-2011  
**Advertising Department** 879-4462

<b>Editor</b>	Philip Authier
<b>Production Manager</b>	Eric Serre
<b>News Editor</b>	John Tourneur
<b>CUP Editor</b>	Janet Porter
<b>City Editor</b>	Danny Kucharsky
<b>Entertainment Editor</b>	Gary Regenstreif
<b>Sports Editor</b>	Donna Paquette
<b>Business Manager</b>	Henry Klumak
<b>Advertising Manager</b>	Frank Menzel

# University professors storm out of workshop

By ALBERT MARTINAITIS

University professors stormed out of a workshop with Education Minister Camille Laurin on Friday to protest the recent non-renewal of 103 teacher contracts at the Université de Montréal.

"We could not remain in the workshop with Laurin when his government's (budget) cuts have ruined the careers of so many of our colleagues," said Marie-Andrée Bertrand, president of the Federation des Associations de Professeurs des Universités de Québec (FAPUQ).

The Université de Montréal was notified last week that 103 of its faculty would not have their contracts renewed, due to cuts in its funding.

## SLOW EROSION

"We came here to be consulted, but while we are trying to build Quebec's universities, they are being demolished," Bertrand added.

Administrators and students were left alone to discuss new proposals for financing Quebec universities in the second of four workshops. The workshops were designed to examine the future of universities in the province with input from representatives from the post-secondary system and Laurin.

Laurin said his financing proposals, while not yet fully worked out, would assure equality between the universities, taking into account subjects taught, types of degrees awarded, and priority developments established by the government.

"We would work out every

university's budget in the fairest manner possible."

## GOVERNMENT HYPOCRITICAL

Universities would not have to worry about losing their autonomy, Laurin added. "The autonomy the universities so desire and a continuing development would be assured."

But, before leading the FAPUQ delegation out of the Ritz Carlton, where the workshop was held, Bertrand attacked the government's proposals as rigid and hypocritical.

"The proposed methods are too vague, and do not leave any room for social or political values in our universities," Bertrand said. "Greater accessibility to universities was not taken into account."

"In his speech at l'Université de Montréal last February, he (Laurin) made accessibility one of his greatest priorities. Now, there is no mention of it all all," said Bertrand.

## DOUBLE TALK

Bertrand outlined FAPUQ's recommended criteria for the general well-being of the province's universities.

"Universities must be considered of great value; they must be accessible to everyone; the universities must have a high standard of quality; and the universities must retain their own identities and characteristics," she said.

While the professors advocated the need for a continued quality in education, the administrators

questioned the level of provincial funding for universities.

"We're concerned with the methods of dividing the global fund envelope. But we're more concerned with the actual level of funds in that portfolio," said Jean-Guy Paquet, Rector of l'Université de Laval.

The current level of provincial funding for all universities is \$800 million per year. The government proposes a 20 per cent cut in that area over the next three years.

But Laurin gave no indication of softening the cuts.

"For the three coming years, the universities will have to perform as we ask them. Once they do so, we will have to perform ourselves."

But, Paquet said, three years will be too late.

"These brutal cuts will affect the quality and quantity of all the universities' programs. Research, one of the catalysts for a developing society, will stop," said Paquet.

"Eventually a lack of specialized workers will affect all of our society," Paquet added.

Despite rumours of a possible bankruptcy at l'Université du Québec à Montréal, Laurin remained optimistic. "There will be no bankruptcies. We have the figures to prove otherwise," he said.

Laurin also said the cuts would bring Quebec's level of post-secondary funding down to that of "our strong neighbor to the south."

"The 18 per cent of our total collective wealth that we give to our schools is the highest per-



The Link: Jim Carruthers

Sometimes life at university is a real drag. These students joined the chain gang to demonstrate in front of the Ritz on Friday.

centage in North America."

Laurin's next workshop will examine "la vie professorale", at the Ritz Carlton on December 4.

"I sincerely hope the professors will see it profitable to attend," said Laurin, "since they play such an important part (in the work-

shop)."

But the union leaders were pessimistic on Friday. "Some major concessions will have to be made in light of what has taken place this week," said Bernard Chapat of l'Université de Sherbrooke.

## Master of Business Administration

at Saint Mary's University

Saint Mary's University offers a Master of Business Administration program that can be completed on either a full-time or part-time basis. Applications are now being accepted for part-time studies beginning either in May or September 1982, and for full-time studies starting in September 1982.

Individuals interested in learning more about the program and its entrance requirements are advised to write to or telephone the following:

Director of Admissions  
Saint Mary's University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3  
429-9780, ext. 107/108

Since all applicants are required to take the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) they should telephone the University as soon as possible.

## Rocky talks with university unnerve full-time professors

By JACQUIE CHARLTON

The administration is intimidating the faculty and wrongfully withholding their deserved interim salary increase, members of the faculty union have charged.

The Concordia University Faculty Association (CUFA) is angered over the administration's decision to deny their normal settlement until their ongoing negotiations are over.

In a CUFA newsletter the executive called the decision a 'cheap tactic', designed to pressure the faculty into hurrying up the end of negotiations to their first collective agreement.

It also accused the administration of pocketing the interest on the money it was keeping.

"It makes a bitter feeling for professors before Christmas," said Bela Lombos, Engineering representative on CUFA's Legislative Council. "It doesn't help the good relationship between the faculty and the administration, and naturally it doesn't help the negotiations."

## NO COMMENTS

Neither Rector John O'Brien nor John Daniel, vice-rector Academic, would comment, saying the CUFA negotiations had to

be kept confidential.

Daniel added, however, the CUFA charges were "nonsense".

Lombos said it was unpleasant that every other group in the university, including the administration, had already received its 6.7 per cent interim settlement (a payment of roughly half the expected annual salary raise).

He calculated that if the total raise for faculty added up to \$2.7 million, a year's interest would mean an extra \$432,000 for the administration in yearly interest, or an extra \$600 for each faculty member.

Many of the faculty are angry at the loss, Lombos added. "They (the administration) are starting to intimidate all the faculty and teaching personnel."

Lombos said the administration was probably keeping the interest to pay for extra professors if the collective agreement forced more hirings to lighten workloads.

## BLAME CUFA

The administration, Lombos added, had blamed CUFA itself for not receiving the interim payments, saying they had not started negotiations early enough.

"The administration, instead of

fighting its own faculty, should fight the government," said Lombos.

So far negotiations for CUFA's collective agreement, started three weeks ago, have gone more slowly than expected.

Although originally scheduled sometime before Christmas, the collective agreement will be settled between February and April, 1982, said Michael Hogben, president of CUFA.

## FACULTY SUFFERS

Hogben said that Concordia faculty may have to suffer severe layoffs if they are to achieve the same salaries as other Quebec professors.

Because of university cutbacks, faculty here may be forced to make a choice between giving up their deserved salary increase or accepting cuts in the already skimpy number of professors.

Rector John O'Brien would not say if the university had enough money to avoid the trade-off. According to the Parizeau Formula, faculty are entitled to a 17 per cent raise.

If a choice between a raise and layoffs arose, Hogben said, he didn't know which alternative

continued on page 7

**The Staff And Members  
Of CRSG Would Like  
To Take This Opportunity  
To Wish Everyone  
Good Luck On Their  
Exams And We Hope  
That You Have  
A Happy  
Holiday Season**

**Dear Friends**

I have been running CRSG for three years now and during that time I have discovered the rewards involved with becoming a part of the student government. When I started at Concordia I viewed it as just an impersonal place to go to classes and learn, which in itself is very beneficial. After joining CRSG I discovered that there is a lot more to university life than just studies. For those willing to get involved with student government there is a different type of education to benefit from. This education includes an understanding of the workings of a large organization, but more important than that it teaches the importance of working with students for the benefit of all the members of the university. One of the greatest benefits of getting involved with a student organization is the people you meet. Some of the people I have met here are now my best friends, and the contacts and acquaintances I have established will be of great benefit to me in my life outside the university.

If anyone reading this has ever thought of getting involved in student government but was not sure of the benefits of doing so I strongly urge you to take the plunge, believe me it's worth it! There is a lot of hard work, but there are also a lot of good times to be had and good people to meet.

Now that I am leaving Concordia I would like to take this opportunity to extend my best wishes and thanks to the people at Concordia who have helped CRSG and me over the past years. These include all the members of CUSA whose support and understanding have made my job as station manager that much easier. I would also like to thank all the other student clubs and associations I have had the pleasure of dealing with, in particular CUTV, CIRL, and the Pub Committee. I would like to thank all the members of CRSG for their efforts and support in our attempt to make CRSG an entertaining and meaningful radio station. Last of all I would like to thank the students of Concordia University for their encouragement and support.

Thank-you all for three of the best years of my life.

**Yours truly**  
Richard Edwards  
Station Manager  
CRSG

**CRSG The Sound Alternative 89.1 Cable FM Montreal**

**DIRECT FROM THE  
MANUFACTURER**

<b>WOOL &amp; MOHAIR COATS</b>		
REG \$240	SPECIAL	<b>\$110</b>
<b>100% WOOL COATS</b>		
REG \$150	SPECIAL	<b>\$80</b>
<b>BOUCLE JACKETS</b>		
REG \$110	SPECIAL	<b>\$50</b>
<b>BOUCLE COATS</b>		
REG \$160	SPECIAL	<b>\$90</b> and up



WIDE SELECTION OF THE MOST RECENT STYLES

**CENTRE du MANTEAU**

8400 ST. LAURENT BLVD. SUITE 207  
(Between Jarry & Cremazie)

**384-7428**

Mon-Fri 8:30am-6:30pm  
Sat 8:45am-3:00pm

# Cities can look forward to bright times ahead

By STEVEN WALKER

North American cities of the future will be distinctly more Mediterranean, with New York leading the way, says Brendan Gill.

Gill spoke at McGill Wednesday on the subject "Why Cities Work."

According to Gill, the Mediterranean cultural tradition is being transplanted by new immigrants from the Caribbean and South. This will result in New York and Montreal becoming far more civilized, with less violence and more harmony than ever before.

Speaking in the chatty rambling style of his *New Yorker* magazine articles, the theatre critic and urban conservationist was optimistic in his assessment of what makes cities work.

"New York is a symbol," he said, and went on to explain that the typical New York obsession with superlatives is a source of strength.

"It takes dimensions of great size to produce great cultural products," he said and went on to draw parallels between Rome of the first and New York of the twentieth century.

"The inhabitants of Rome thought of themselves as living in the greatest city in the world, a sentiment also shared by Venice in its heyday as a city-state. At the same time, they complained about their city the same way New Yorkers do today," Gill said. "As cities grow bigger they grow more difficult to manage. Problems are therefore unavoidable," Gill said. However, he is optimistic about the future of cities.

"Out of the decay and financial disarray rises up a brand new

city. In fact," he said, "New York falls and rises up again every thirty years."

"Cities began as expressways of commerce," said Gill, who noted that practically every city in the world is connected by water. "As they grew they became centers of culture and learning. They also became manifestations of pride and grandeur."

Gill said the attitude which inhabitants of any great city evoke can be expressed as "I am



**Brendan Gill of the New Yorker** a part of that which is greater than I."

"The reason why cities work," he said, "is because they provide nourishment and present challenge."

Gill also said that twentieth century cities express energy with Los Angeles as a prime example.

Young people are attracted to a city like New York because it

**continued on page 8**

## CUFA cont'd from p. 5

Concordia faculty would choose.

But Daniel said he thought many would opt for job security.

The Université de Sherbrooke arrived at a similar dilemma three weeks ago when the administration asked its employees to accept pay cuts or face the possibility that as many as 250 professors and support staff could be let go over the next three years.

The majority of employees there voted against accepting a pay cut.

Hogben said before CUFA was granted union status last January, faculty would have little to say in such a decision, and would probably have had to live with an arbitrary decree from the administration.

### DEFYING CUTS

Hogben said many members of the faculty felt the administration had not brought as much out of the government as it could have.

Hogben did not rule out the possibility of asking the administration to defy budget cuts in case professors had to be laid off.

Faced with 103 non-renewals of professors' contracts, Pierre Bordeleau, the head of the Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université de Montréal, said he plans to ask the administration to keep them on and find other ways of reducing the university's deficit.

Hogben said CUFA's upcoming collective agreement can be used as a weapon to secure proper funding from the government.

He said he hopes the government will be too embarrassed to let Concordia professors continue to remain below Quebec salary and workload norms.

Hogben disagreed with a statement by John Daniel, vice-rector Academic, who said last September that some Quebec university collective agreements were overly lenient for professors.

"I don't think that any of the collective agreements in Quebec are unrealistic," Hogben said.

The important clauses of the upcoming Concordia agreement, Hogben said, are salaries, work-

The following students were elected to the Legislative council of the Concordia University Students' Association in voting last week.

### Arts and Sciences

Joan Bercovitch  
Paul Gott  
Myrna Lashley  
Christabelle Moore  
Gerry Moraitis  
Francesca Worrall

### Engineering

Terry Fenwick  
Jim Robert

### Commerce

Richard Cadman  
Sheldon Corey  
Ron Goldberger

Danny Knafo and Peter Korsos tied for the fourth seat. Another election is planned.

Roughly 4.5 per cent of the student population cast their votes in the by-elections representing 900 ballots. 400 votes were from Loyola and 500 from Sir George Williams.

## Annual basket drive underway

Can you imagine Christmas without turkey? Stuffing? Gravy? How about Christmas on an empty stomach? Over 100 families would have faced a hungry Christmas last year without the help of the Belmore House Christmas Basket Drive.

Over \$5000 in money and goods were collected last year from students, faculty, staff and donations from the Loyola Chapel, enough to supply 102 needy families. The Basket Drive co-ordinators hope to help even more people this Christmas.

So dig deep in your pockets or your cupboards and enjoy your holidays knowing someone else is better off because of you.

Here's how. During Blitz Week, now until Dec. 8, bucket-toting students will be at all major locations on Loyola Campus, ready and willing to take your donation.

Got a yen to gamble? Buy a raffle ticket for 50 cents, or better yet, three for \$1, in the foyer of the Administration Building. The prizes are a stained glass Chinese symbol, made and donated by Vivian Bailey of the Physical Plant, and a Quebec winter scene painting, valued at \$350, by Pat Montpellier of the Math Department. The drawing will be at 12:15 on December 16 in the foyer.

Have a drink at the *Christmas Is For Kids Benefit* at 8 p.m. December 2 at the Campus Centre, and at the Omicron Beer Bash on December 4, and know the profits are going for someone's Merry Christmas.

You can always make a private donation to secretary Lynne Keane in Belmore House, on Belmore behind the Campus Centre. However you can, share your happy holidays through the Christmas Basket Drive.

load, fringe benefits, job security, and access to university information.

According to Hogben, CUFA's arbitrator has been proceeding with negotiations as though the

university were able to afford everything.

There has been no real word from the administration as to what it can or cannot afford, he added.

# CHANUKKAH DANCE

Sat Dec 19, 8:30pm  
Tifereth Beth David  
Jerusalem Synagogue  
6519 Bailey Road  
Cote St. Luc



Admission \$5.00  
Bar/Music Provided by  
"Les Charmants"

Sponsored by Hillel &  
Young Peoples Foundation

## Would you walk a few blocks for

## Better Service?

# ¶ Paragraph Bookstore

Your Quality Bookseller

- Personalized Service
- New and Used Books
- Four Tables of 1/2 Price Books
- Pace Your Orders For Next Semester By Dec 4
- Special Order Service



2065 Mansfield St. 845-5811  
Near Sherbrooke

**SPECIAL  
STUDENT  
DISCOUNT**

**ENTRE NOUS**

**40% OFF REGULAR PRICES**

HAIRCUT & BLOWDRY REG \$27.00 NOW \$16.00  
HAIRCUT ONLY \$12.00  
MON-FRI ONLY WITH STUD. ID

COIFFURE

1433 STANLEY  
844-3309



NO. 9	C.I.R.L. PLAYLIST			November 30/81
LW	TW	ARTIST	ALBUM	TRACKS
1	1	POLICE	GHOST IN THE MACHINE - A & M -	Magic/Hungry/Re-humanize/Demolition
2	2	GENESIS	ABACAB - Atlantic	Reply/Title/Dodo/Dark
10	3	LOVERBOY	GET LUCKY - CBS	Jump/Weekend/Over/Lucky
3	4	BOB SEGER	NINE TONIGHT - Epic	Moves/Mainstreet/Forgets Betty
5	5	ROUGH TRADE	FOR THOSE WHO THINK YOUNG - True North	Touch/Bodies/Title/Fire
4	6	BRYAN ADAMS	YOU WANT IT YOU GOT IT - A & M -	Lonely/Good/Title/Jealousy
6	7	ROLLING STONES	TATTOO YOU - Rolling Stone	Start/Fire/Little/Worried
9	8	NICK GILDER	BODY TALK MUZIK - Casablanca -	Talks/Prove/Night/Wonder
7	9	KINKS	GIVE THE PEOPLE WHAT THEY WANT - Arista	Art/Destroyer/Title/Yoyo
13	10	ROD STEWART	TONIGHT I'M YOURS - Warner Brothers -	Turks/Dream/Title/Tora
	11	CHILLIWACK	WANNA BE A STAR - Solid Gold -	Girl/Rock/Title/Enemies
17	12	CARS	SHAKE IT UP - Elektra	Title/Cruiser/Think/Maybe
15	13	SAGA	WORLDS APART - Maze	Loose/Wind/Times/Interview
11	14	JUORNEY	ESCAPE- CBS	Jump/Weekend/Over/Lucky
12	15	HALL & OATES	PRIVATE EYES - RCA	Head/Tell/Title/Mano
19	16	PRISM	SMALL CHANGE - Capitol	Don't/Heart/When Stay
18	17	BOB WELCH	BOB WELCH - RCA	Remember/Two/Said/Don't
	18	SURVIVOR	PREMONITION - CBS	Summer/Chevy/Poor/Smiles
14	19	PRETENDERS	PRETENDERS II - Sire	Talk/Louie/Love/Pack
	20	GREG LAKE	GREG LAKE - Chrysalis	Nuclear/Retribution/Love/Black

**N.A. cont'd from p. 7**

provides them with do or die alternatives, something which Gill sees as very positive. He noted that people who fail to make it in the city enrich themselves for trying. Another factor of city life which Gill sees as positive is stress, which is usually thought of as being a negative factor. "Stress should not be some-

thing to fear," Gill said. "Cities which do not foster a certain level of stress are generally not very productive." Other cities which Gill expressed admiration for are Lenin-grad, for the technical excellence of its planning, and Vienna for greatness in its prime. Gill, who has worked to save

architectural landmarks in New York such as Grand Central Station, said that it is important that people seek to preserve as much of the old fabric as possible amid the constant change which continues in the cities of the eighties. "Watch city planners night and day," he urged the audience.



Your Student Pub  
7th Floor Hall Bldg

The staff and management of Reggies would like to thank all Concordia Students for their patronage and good luck on their exams.

EVERY THURSDAY

**"DISCO NITE"**

SEE YOU  
ALL IN  
THE  
NEW YEAR

Reggies Closes Dec 4

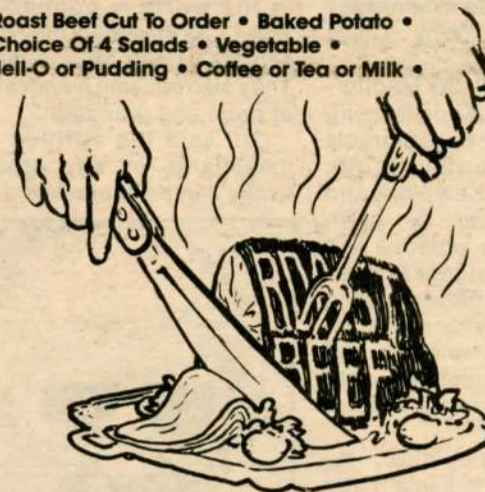
ENJOY YOURSELF  
IT'S LATER THAN  
YOU THINK

**DRINK**  
OF THE WEEK  
**ZOMBIE**

only \$2 cheap

**Roast Beef Buffet**

- Roast Beef Cut To Order • Baked Potato •
- Choice Of 4 Salads • Vegetable •
- Jell-O or Pudding • Coffee or Tea or Milk •



Wed Dec 2  
11am-2pm  
4:30-6:00pm  
Hingston Hall  
& SGW Campus



**Christmas Buffet (Turkey) Dec 8**

**CONCORDIA  
UNIVERSITY**



**THE UNIVERSITY  
OMBUDSMAN**

For information, advice and assistance in dealing with problems not settled through normal channels.

Sir George Williams Campus  
2150 Bishop  
879-4247

Loyola Campus  
AD-311  
482-0320 - local 257



**THE ORGANIZATION OF STUDENT SERVICES**

**Mandate of the  
Priorities and Finance Committee  
of the  
Concordia Council on Student Life**

**The Committee shall:**

- Review the organization of Student Services at the University and consider whether such organization best responds to the needs of students on each campus;
- Review, in particular, the organization of the two Dean of Students Offices, and propose a structure which allows for greater coordination and efficiency, all the while respecting those distinctive values which have contributed to the development of the University;
- Review any aspect of Student Services financing relevant to its deliberations;
- Make all recommendations it deems appropriate to C.C.S.L.;
- Submit a report to C.C.S.L. no later than 30 April 1982;

Members of the Concordia Community who are interested in making submissions to the Committee should forward these to Mr D.L. Boisvert, Administrative Assistant to the Vice-Rector, Academic, Room AD-223, Loyola Campus before 14 December 1981.

les  
ballets  
jazz  
de  
montréal  
école supérieure



Montréal: 1231 St-Catherine St. West  
Montréal, Québec H3G 1P5  
(514) 849-6071

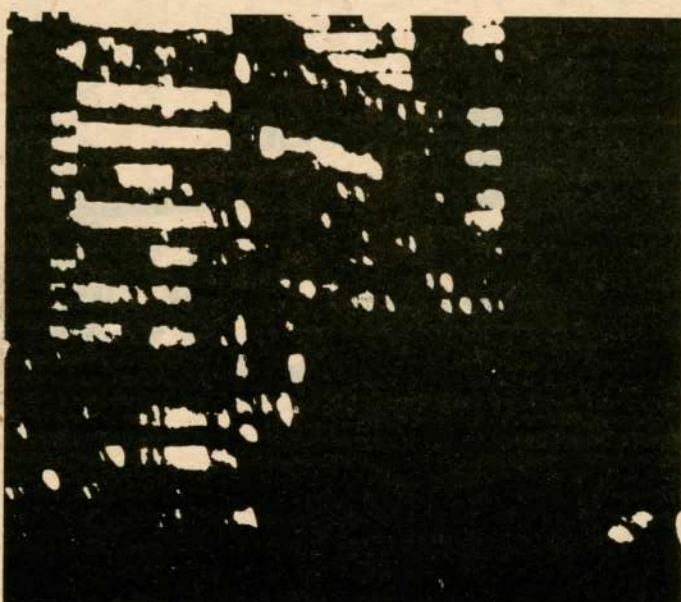
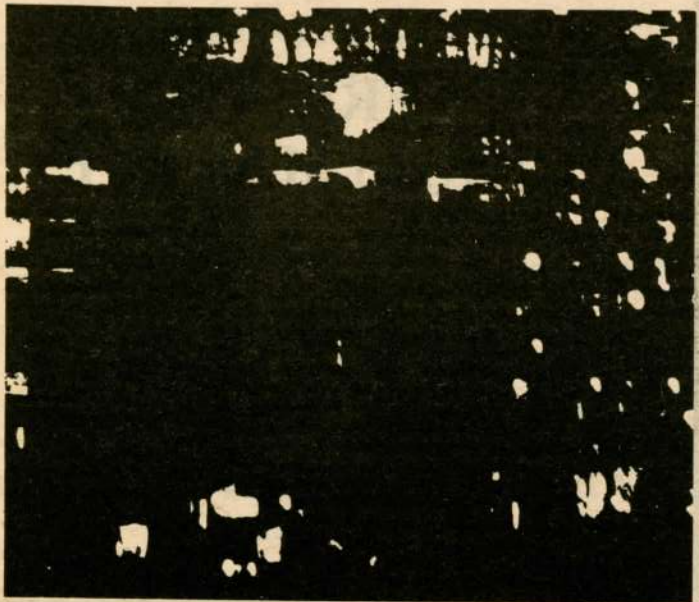
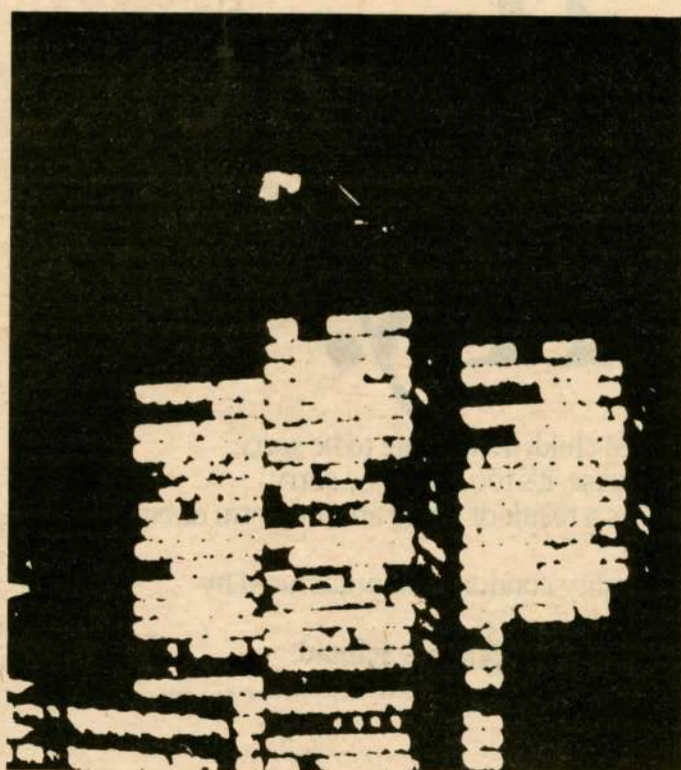
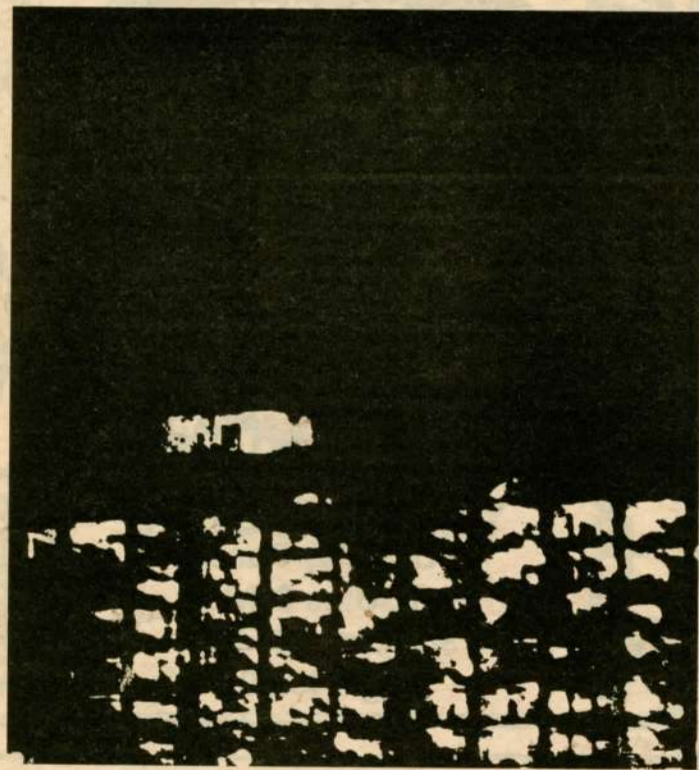
Winter Session 1982  
Jan 4-April 10 (14 weeks)  
Registration: Dec 14-30

- Branches**
- Québec: 777 Côte des Glacis  
Québec, Québec G1R 3R1
  - Laval: 1950 boul. de la Concorde  
Duvernay, Laval, Qué. H7G 4P5
  - St-Jean: 112 Richelieu  
St-Jean, Québec J3B 6X3
  - Toronto: 207 Adelaide east  
Toronto, Ontario M5A 1M8

Founders: Geneviève Salbaing  
Eva von Gency Permis No 749889



# NEWS SMEN



*Art Boutique d'Art*

**Art & Graphic Materials**

**Custom Framing**

**Mecanorma**



1455 Mansfield  
842-3411

Fairview Shop. Ctr.  
697-7130

**édith serei**  
beauty institute  
mtl. que. tor.

- Complete facials, waxing, electrolysis
- Manicure, nailtips, pedicure
- Acne Treatments
- Body Care

**STUDENT SPECIAL**

MALE & FEMALE  
REGULAR FACIAL OR  
ACNE TREATMENT

**\$18.00**

BY APPOINTMENT  
ONLY

2160 MOUNTAIN, 849-6171

- Typesetting•Layout and paste-up•
- Photographic reproduction•Typographic lettering•
- Complete pre-printing service•
- Bi-lingual•

**CusaSet**

2070 rue Mackay, Suite 205,  
Montréal, Qué., 879-4314

ANDY SPERDOUKLIS

Tired of Waiting in Line for Bad Copies?

**Centre de Copies Guy Métro**  
PHOTOCOPIES XEROX 9400

**8¢**

1550 de Maisonneuve W.  
933-9325

Mon-Wed 8:30am-5:30pm  
Thur-Fri 8:30am-10:00pm  
Sat 10:00am-5:00pm

**LIBERATION BOOKS**

FOR YOU FOR CHRISTMAS

- WOODEN CRAFTS FROM HAITI
- AFRICAN WALL HANGINGS & SCULPTURES
- JEWELLERY - POSTERS - PRINTS

New Titles

- The Great Building Bee: Canada a hope for the 3rd World / Herbert
- The Domestication of Women: Discrimination in Developing Societies / Rogers
- The Creation of World Poverty: An Alternative View of the Brandt Report / Hayter

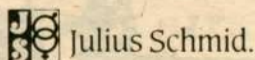
1207 de Maisonneuve 842-5021

# Better safe than sorry.

If you conceive an unwanted child, it's too late to be sorry.  
If you contract venereal disease, it's too late to be sorry.  
If you develop side effects as a result of using another form of birth control, it's too late to be sorry.

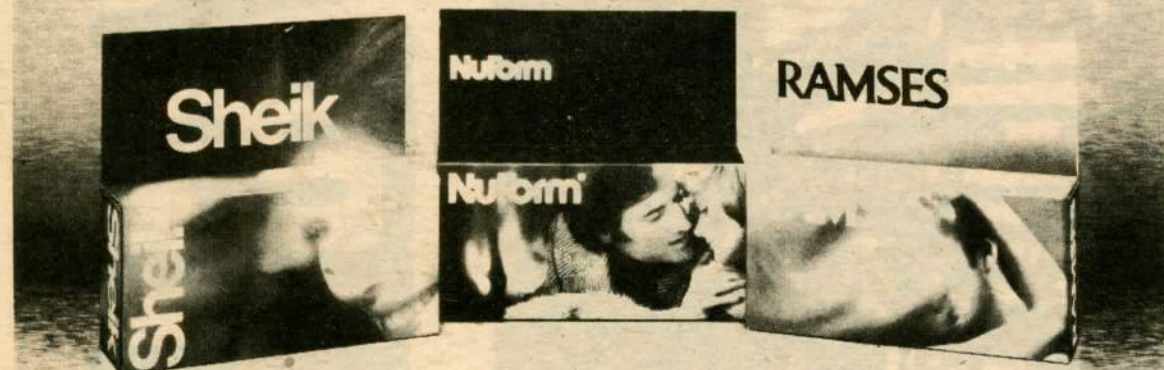
Use electronically tested quality condoms manufactured by Julius Schmid.

Be safe, instead of sorry.



Julius Schmid.

Products you can depend on - products for people who really care.



Sergio Valen. **Lolo** JORDACHE

**DISCOUNT PRICES**

*Le Spot*

Guy Metro Level

SAVE! SAVE! SAVE!

- JEANS
- CORDS
- TOPS
- SWEATERS
- JACKETS

**This Week Only!**  
Corduroy Pants  
For Ladies & Men  
Special \$23.99  
Reg \$40.00

An Invitation To Spend An

**AFRICAN CHRISTMAS EVE**

"Together Through Friendship And Brotherhood"

Relax in a warm atmosphere and enjoy a delightful dinner, or dance up a storm.

Dec 24

At The Ethiopian Restaurant  
3440 Durocher, 8:00pm

Tickets-\$15 per person  
includes entree, dinner and coffee.  
Available at the Ethiopian Rest. (845-1580)  
or at Liberation Books, 1207 de Maisonneuve (842-5021).

Reserve Now-Liquor Not Included.

# University stuck on hold in lingering funding crisis

By PHILIP AUTHIER

When Rector John O'Brien took the floor to address students, faculty and staff on the state of the union last month, no one expected to hear from him the miracle answers needed for the university's growing list of problems.

It is just too difficult these days to gloss over Concordia's plight as short term growing pains.

What was expected, however, was an honest appraisal by the person who should know where the university is going.

So in a turnaround from other days, O'Brien outlined one of the worst gloom and doom scenarios Concordia has ever faced. The real financial crisis has surfaced, with few solutions in sight, he said.

Maybe it hasn't quite sunk in everywhere, but this is to be the Rector's theme of the year. Awkward though it may be, no one can ignore the mess we're in.

Now financial problems and the news of them are not that unusual. In looking back through year end reviews the theme is always included.

Every year like clockwork financial statements surface from the administration. There is a little grumbling over how underfunded we are and that we should represent a special financing case with the Quebec government's tills. But Concordia seems to end up just plodding along, grumbling

mostly to itself with little willingness to take the issue head on.

But this year, probably because the government is so definite in not increasing funds to post-secondary education, fighting cutbacks is the "in" thing to do.

O'Brien himself has become somewhat of a media star over the question. This month he has said more publicly about funding problems than he probably said in his whole career.

But how has this affected the internals of the university?

It started last summer when the Board of Governors decided to trim \$3 million from the budget, and hasn't stopped.

You can sense an urgency more than ever this year, just by looking at the nasty PAY NOW notices included on student fee invoices.

You now have to pay for course change. The library is operating under the threat of cuts and staff and faculty are all unhappy with the way they've been treated in the slashback.

The full-time staff is negotiating their first agreement as a recognized union. Vanier library workers are attempting another. Support staff met two weeks ago and denounced the way they were being treated by the administration. The part-time faculty failed in their bid to unionize and later shelved future plans in this direction. They are now the quietest group on campus. The rest aren't and at least the support staff claim they will march on Bishop Court if the university doesn't come up with a better

offer.

There were other issues brewing in the year. There was very little good news on the proposed new library project.

But at least the university is moving ahead with plans and will soon have a proposal ready to roll out before the government (again).

It also turned out one of the architects hired by the university is involved in a dispute which led to a lawsuit in a similar project at John Abbott.

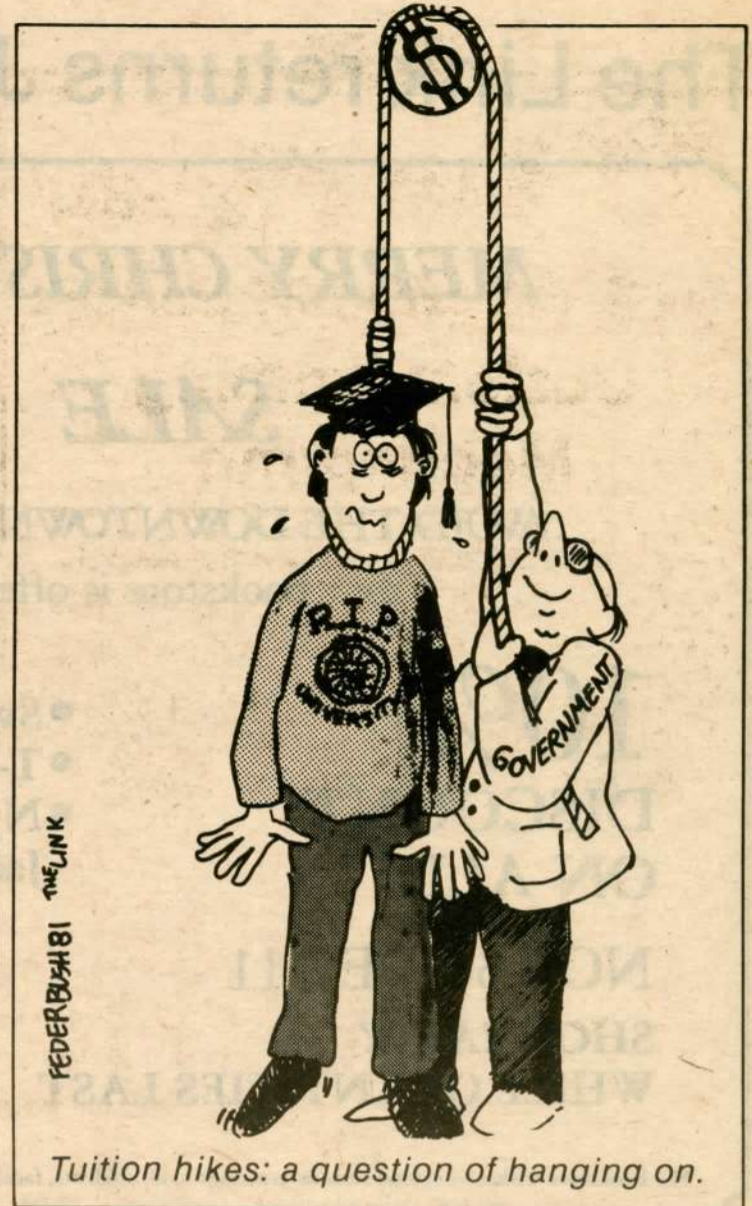
## STUDENT ACTIVISM

Students have been active to a varying degree in most of these issues. The Concordia University Students' Association returned this summer with what seemed like a vengeance mandate over last year's relatively quiet program. An impressive list of ideas was drawn up.

Little of this program has been completed. As it has been known to do in the past, the association found itself bogged down in executive wrangles centering around a few members taking their jobs seriously, and the rest not.

An alleged conflict of interest between Todd Riley (Programming VP) and a booking agency, Deja Vu Productions (owned by Riley's brother Tim), saw at least one council meeting break down into utter chaos. Threats of resignation flew. Riley was eventually suspended in the incident.

The problems CUSA has been up against point to diffi-



Tuition hikes: a question of hanging on.

culties the huge association is having in addressing even one or two issues in a consistent pattern. It could be they have just too many things on the go.

They did, however, manage to take a hard line over the cutbacks and in cooperation with other groups helped pressure the administration to take a harder line on the question.

## STATUS OF WOMEN

The university formed a committee to examine the status of women at Concordia and recommend changes where necessary.

It has already been pointed out that female staff and administration have smaller salaries and a lower rate of promotion.

But the committee is tackling much more than salary issues, including possibilities of sexual bias in administration policies, the ratio of women to men in faculty and administrative posts, and daycare and sexual harassment questions.

The need for sensitizing the school on questions of sexism became glaringly apparent early in the term given the content of the Engineering section of the Orientation handbook. While CUSA (the publishers) had policies which state they won't fund sexist or racist publications the handbook appeared under the association's banner.

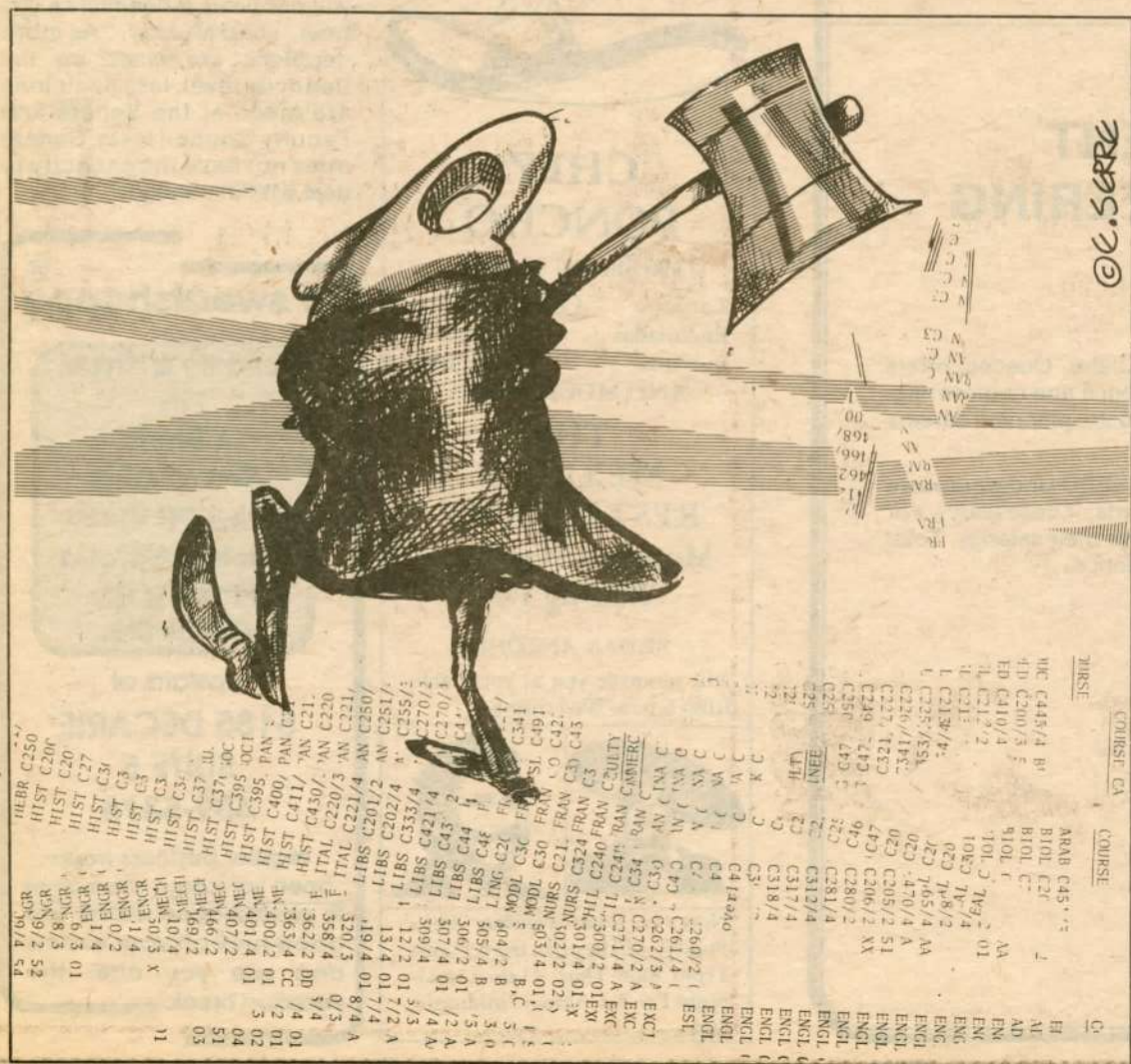
## COURSE CHANGE

Course change has always been bad, but this year descended to an animal-like level. Students were kept caged up in narrow hallways for hours waiting for sections which had already been closed. The disaster sparked a whole row

which made it to the Board of Governors. A few red faces later and with much apology the administration agreed to look into the question.

Improvements aren't promised for the January term, but next year is supposed to see a turnaround.

Concordia goes into another year facing serious funding, staff and service issues. The cutbacks front will continue to be noisy. The university will face serious growth problems. So what else is really new?



### Sexual Harassment

What to do about it

# The Link returns January 8

## MERRY CHRISTMAS SALE

AVOID THE DOWNTOWN CRUNCH  
Your bookstore is offering

**10%**  
DISCOUNT  
ON ALL

NOV 30-DEC 11  
SHOP EARLY  
WHILE QUANTITIES LAST

- Sweatshirts
- T-shirts
- Nylon & Corduroy  
Jackets

The Bookstore wishes to extend seasons greetings to all students, faculty and staff of Concordia University.



**PULP AND PAPER RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF CANADA**

## SUMMER EMPLOYMENT SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

The Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, in Pointe Claire, Quebec, offers project oriented summer jobs to undergraduate students in science and engineering. These jobs will be of particular value as training for students who are planning careers in research.

Strong preference will be given to students who are eligible for NSERC Undergraduate Industrial Summer Research Awards (which include travel awards, if necessary). For successful candidates, the scholarships will provide only a part of their salaries. Total salaries will be commensurate with educational level and experience.

Please apply before December 7, 1981, to:

Personnel Officer  
**PULP AND PAPER RESEARCH  
INSTITUTE OF CANADA**  
570, St. John's Blvd.  
Pointe Claire, Que.  
H9R 3J9

### CUSA cont'd from p. 3

rigid control."

Rogers said that he would not censor articles unless they were sexist or racist to the point where he could recognize it.

Larry Depoe, a petitioner, said he was concerned that CUSA would allow its funds to be used in such a manner. "They don't have the right to use my money to publish offensive material."

It was also wrong not to have any editorial policy, Depoe added. "You don't ask someone to put out a newsletter without any checks or balances."

Myrna Lashley, one of the legislative councillors who signed the petition, objected to the fact that material is being presented under the CUSA heading when in fact some material is personal opinions.

In an interview, Rogers said he was surprised by the petition as was co-president Dean Arfin. Rogers explained he was a journalism major student and felt that he knew what journalism was.

Arfin said he had no idea a petition against "Solecism" existed, though two executives had signed it.

However, Arfin said the executive has come out in support of Rogers and the job he was doing. "He was exercising a policy of his own in the absence of a CUSA policy."

The petition has been sent to the CUSA steering committee which structures legislative council meetings. It will appear on the agenda as a motion at the next council meeting in January.

CUSA is in the process of formulating a policy on racism and sexism. The policy, now being drafted by three students, will be binding on all CUSA funded publications including "Solecism". The first draft is expected to be ready in January.

### Administration cont'd from p. 13

The idea of the cabinet is to work towards some consensus, said Martin, though at times arguments can be hot and heavy. Eventually cooler heads prevail, and a consensus is reached.

There are no votes taken at these meetings, said O'Brien, "if there's a split it ultimately comes down to me making the decision."

Another advisory-type body is the Rector's Advisory Committee on Academic Administration (RACAA), which is less known and less familiar to many in the university.

Here, major academic matters are discussed between the Rector and the various deans and vice rectors and where compromises are worked out, said Murray.

But according to Martin, this body deals only with the day to day running of academic departments and the practical implementation of Senate's decisions.

However, Martin added, the group has begun to meet more frequently since the university cut \$3 million from its budget last May.

They have met more frequently because many of the academic decisions are being taken more and more on a financial basis. As Concordia's resources are scarce, and threaten to get scarcer in the future, deans are more concerned and perhaps more frustrated at the allocation of the resources available.

### CENTRALIZING?

Thus decision-making in the university is centralizing if this is the case, said Glen Murray. "What economizing does is that it centralizes."

This will mean less democracy in the university he added. "Three years from now Senate will not be as influential as it is now," said Murray. "As more decisions are made on the financial level, less decisions are made at the Senate and Faculty Council level. Senate does not have the capacity to deal with the budget."



### CHEZ PONCHO

1390 Sher W 842-5464

Tacos Chiles Rellenos  
Enchiladas Tostadas  
Burritos Quezadillas  
AND MUCH MORE

THE  
MEXICAN  
RESTAURANT  
Montreal Has Been  
Waiting For

BETO & ANTONIO

will serenade you at your table  
from 6 p.m. Wed thru Sat.



Now for your comfort Chez Poncho will be open from 11am-11pm Mon-Thur, 11am-12midnight Fri-Sat, 5pm-12midnight Sun.

### le sweatshoppe®

Quality & Styles  
in  
T-Shirts  
Sweatshirts  
Jogging Pants  
Custom Screen  
Printing For  
Clubs Etc.

upstairs at  
5185 DECARIE  
SUITE 5  
489-5378

regular business hours  
open Saturdays 10am-4pm  
le sweatshoppe wishes you  
good luck on your exams  
and see you after the  
vacation break.

## Decision making

# Who has the real power?

By JOHN TOURNEUR

The structure has the gothic air about it, though it looks imposing in a city of skyscrapers and concrete thoroughfares. The windows have bars and there is a huge iron gate at the portcullis. Once inside the courtyard, one gets the feeling of being in a pit. There are three possible entrances into the edifice, and one then feels it is like entering a labyrinth. The doors are thick and heavy, like those of a huge vault...

An abandoned dungeon? A prison? An old castle of an era since long passed? No, just Bishop Court resting comfortably on the corner of Bishop and de Maisonneuve, quickly becoming the center of Concordia's universe.

Concordia now owns the building that was just to be leased until the new funding came through from the government for a new library. It houses most of the top echelon of the university's administration, as well as the Public Relations office, Concordia's link with the community.

While most senior administrators have offices on both campuses, it is quite clear the day to day running of the university, and more importantly the power of the university rests at the Sir George campus. Admittedly, there is more influence on decision making by those (the so-called middle management and faculty) who are situated at Sir George.

"The politics of location certainly exist," said Graham Martin, vice-rector Administration and Finance. "I'd like to say no, but the answer is probably yes."

But, Martin added, operations at Concordia have been traditionally split at about one third at Loyola and two thirds Sir George.

### WHO, NOT WHERE

But where the decisions are made in Concordia is not as important as who makes them. Decisions are made by people.

There are two basic types of decisions that can be made in this and most other universities, either financial or academic.

Legally, all decisions are made at the Board of Governors, an entity composed of 30 individuals from inside and outside the university community. Their responsibility is to manage the affairs of the corporation, namely "UNIVERSITÉ CONCORDIA - CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY", its legal name.

Eleven of the 30 members on the Board are from the outside community, including people such as Donald McNaughton, president of and chief executive officer of Schenley Distilleries Ltd, and Peter McEntyre, president of Comtrust, a wholly owned subsidiary of the \$600 million McConnell estate.

Aside from providing Concordia with business links important for attracting financial contributions, these eleven also bring with them financial, legal and administrative expertise and an unbiased view of the university. This group of eleven is also the largest block on the Board.

The remainder of the Board is composed of six faculty, four undergraduate students, one graduate student, and two (or three) members selected from Concordia's alumni associations.

The last five posts are filled by four administrators and the university's figurehead, the Chancellor.

### ADMINISTRATION OUTNUMBERED?

It would seem with these numbers, the university administration could have its decisions overturned quite often. But this has never happened.

Generally, the Board has confidence in the administration and more specifically the Rector, who is directly responsible "for the execution of all decisions of the Board of Governors and of Senate," says the corporation's by-laws. As a result, the Board gives him the powers necessary to implement decisions of the Board, as well as those necessary to run the university.

Basically, the Board has been viewed as just a rubber stamp for decisions already taken in the university.

This is a common label, said Rector John O'Brien in an interview, for "any top body in a large institution which approves matters than originates them."

Though it has varied over the years, the Board's basic role is to make certain the university is run properly, said O'Brien. But, he added, "it has the residual responsibility to step in if

university is well run."

### SENATE

Academic decisions are handled by the university Senate, this being a responsibility delegated to it by the Board.

The Senate is composed of 59 members, of which there are seven deans and the provost of Division IV in Arts and Science, 27 professors, 17 undergraduate students, and two graduate students, the two vice-rectors, academic, and two associate vice-rectors.

The 59th person is the Rector, who also acts as the chair of Senate.

Senate has control over curriculum, academic and admission standards, the introduction of new programs, and even decides on whether or not students are awarded degrees. This body hears and approves or disapproves of matters brought to it from Faculty Councils and other academic bodies.

Academic decisions are made only after a long process of discussion and politicking within the academic

away, said Murray, and do not come back until the end of the year or even longer. By then, student representatives are often no longer on the various bodies, or the issue has been forgotten by faculty and students.

For example, students asked last January that something be done about the state of academic advising in Arts and Science, and the issue is still being discussed in a Task force set up by the Arts and Science Faculty Council last May.

Another example is the issue of the state of competence of written expression in the university. This issue has been discussed at the level of Senate for the last four years.

The issue is partly a political one. While no one will disagree with the principle of improving literacy of the student body, Deans from some faculties are afraid of losing some of their power or autonomy.

The Faculty of Arts and Science has the greatest to gain from a decision from Senate. Students failing a literacy test would likely take a remedial course in English, which means more students going into that faculty.

"Departments are struggling to get more students and (thus) more money," said Murray.

### DECISION TOUGH

Though one, three or six credit English course does not seem to be much of a loss, multiply this by about 1,000 possible students and consider the fact that these credits would be those not taken at another faculty. Then people might find it hard to decide on such an issue. Also consider the decision would be taken back to the individual Faculty Councils, who are expecting their representatives to defend their interests.

Not too many student representatives realize the political or power impact a decision may have, said Murray, and may not care too much who wins and who loses. The student is more concerned with the issue itself.

### BACK TO BISHOP COURT

Ultimately, even academic decisions may reach Bishop Court. Some of these decisions cost money, of which Concordia has very little at the moment.

"Money is controlled by Bishop Court," said Murray, "money is power in the university."

However, the top administrators argue that the university is not as centralized as it might appear at times.

"There are some things which are hierarchical," said Martin, "but on the other side there is a lot of decentralization," adding that many budget decisions are made by the departments.

Many of the important issues and financial decisions are made, oddly enough, in a body which has no legal authority in the university.

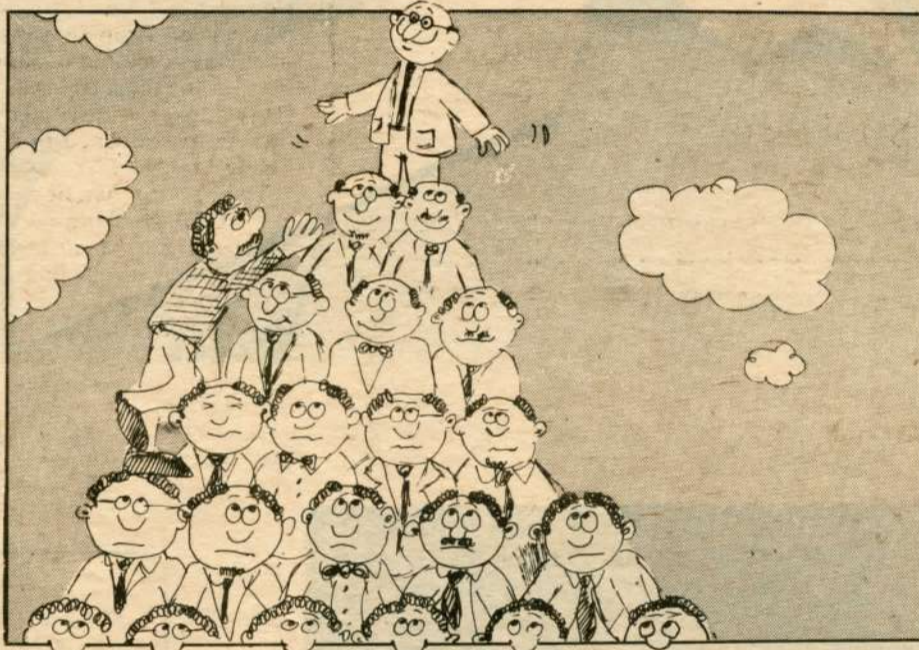
Every week, the Rector meets with his three vice-rectors (two Academic and one Administration and Finance) as well as his executive assistant and the director of Public Relations. This body has often been referred to as the Rector's Cabinet.

### RECTOR'S CABINET

The role of the Cabinet is to advise the Rector on major issues as well as coordinate the day to day operations of the university.

"It is a means by which we (the vice-rectors and the Rector) coordinate our weekly activities," said O'Brien.

continued on page 12



Graphic: Bernard Federbush

something happens elsewhere unsatisfactorily."

### BOARD STEPS IN

This has happened on occasion. Two or three years ago, the Board stepped in to reduce the university's deficit, and last Spring the Rector was directed to cut three million dollars from the university's budget.

But the Board has never gone categorically against the Rector on any decisions. Basically, the Board is influenced by the position papers brought to it by the Rector and his (three) vice-rectors.

Though last Spring's cut looked like it was done by an intervention of the Board, it was really brought up by the Rector and the vice-rectors.

First, the administrative group looked at the budget, then prepared a possible plan of action.

The proposal was then brought to the Rector, who then brought it to the Board's Finance Committee.

Then it was brought to the Board, who then delegated the responsibility of cutting to the Rector.

Unless the Board has lost confidence in the Rector's ability to administrate, he can continue to influence this body's decisions.

But, O'Brien said, viewing his responsibilities, "it's not the Rector's job to run the university but to see the

community.

A university is a political one by nature, as professors, protected by tenure and tradition, are independent, said Graham Martin. "Control is persuasive."

### POLITICAL SKILL NECESSARY

Russell Breen, vice-rector Academic, said in an interview, it is necessary to have some political skill in a university. "If you have a great idea, if you cannot get it across (to others) it is useless."

This means the university, at least from the academic side of the university, takes the characteristics of a political organization, that is, slow decision making, decentralized power, said O'Brien.

It may be slow, but at least it is democratic, said Breen. "It is at times a cumbersome structure," said Breen, "but it is a quasi-democratic structure."

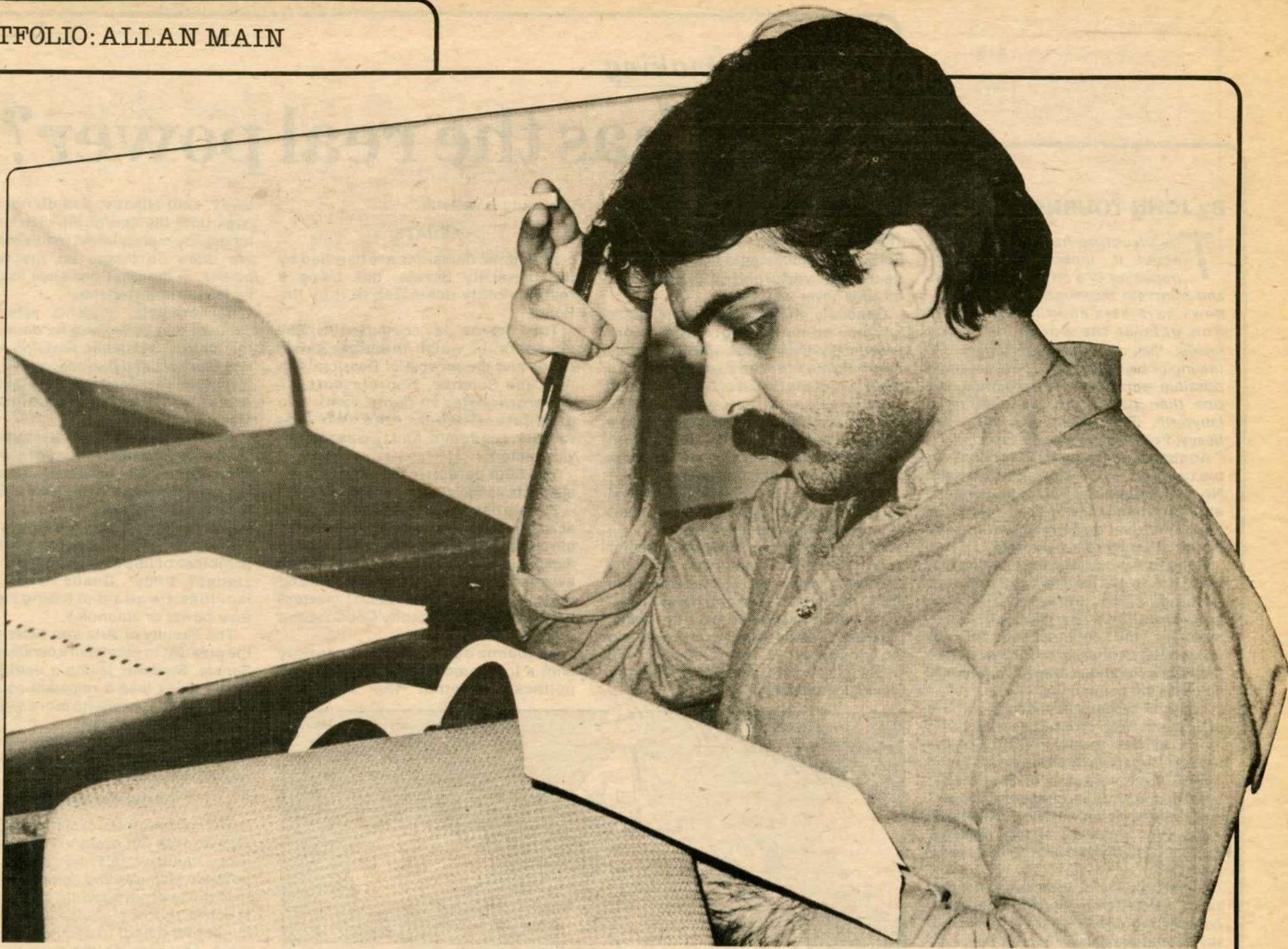
This is good for the students, too. "Also, students have more influence," said Glen Murray, co-president of the Concordia University Students' Association. "There's more freedom here than at other institutions."

But, Murray added, the slowness of the decision-making process can be frustrating to students.

### ISSUES DRAG

Many important issues are often sent to committee rather than dealt with right

PORTFOLIO: ALLAN MAIN



Youth in Politics

# Canada's young share the political arena

By LISE BISSONNETTE

Our generation has been called many things. The none-too-complimentary list of adjectives includes cynical, self-obsessed, materialistic, apathetic, indifferent and complacent.

Especially where politics is concerned. The voter turn-out for people in the 18 to 24 age bracket has consistently placed lower than all other age groups during the past decade. Militancy, particularly when compared to that of the 1960's, has been sporadic, infrequent and all too often, half-hearted.

But over the course of the last year or so, it appears the situation may be changing, at least on the surface. A growing number of well-orchestrated, well-populated rallies, demonstrations, lobby days and general protests have been, and are being held across the country.

"There are threats to the education system, high unemployment - these are things that cannot be ignored," said Bruce Tate, researcher for the Canadian Federation of Students.

An anti-cutback demonstration on Parliament Hill isn't likely to attract as many people as a peace rally in West Germany will these days, but turn-out is always relative to the gravity and urgency of the issue at hand. As the economic situation worsens, more and more students and youth in general (because only a small percentage of youth are students) leave behind complacent attitudes and involve themselves in politics.

But how effective is the collective voice of youth? What is our role in the political process?

"Youth should play a role of



Photos: Allan Main

ship role is a misunderstanding of what politics is all about," said Grendon Haines, president of the NDG Community Council and official candidate for the New Democratic Party in the same riding.

### THREE CHOICES

According to Haines, youth have three choices. We can support the status quo, be accepting and non-questioning and wait for things to fall into their appropriate places. We can opt out of society and create worlds of our own through drugs and alcohol, or we can make what he calls an aggressive choice by defining our basic interests - food, shelter, warmth, family, friends, community - and ensuring that these needs are met.

We must do this because we are the decision-makers of the future, he said. We must start to prepare now.

This being so, where and how does youth make the most of its voice and power?

There are generally two accepted routes taken to political activity: working on the inside within the party structure, and secondly, working from the outside, in lobby and interest groups.

Just how much influence is exerted depends on more than just the structure chosen. There are various factors, such as personality of those involved, etc. However, there are distinct advantages and disadvantages to both, one of the latter surely being perception.

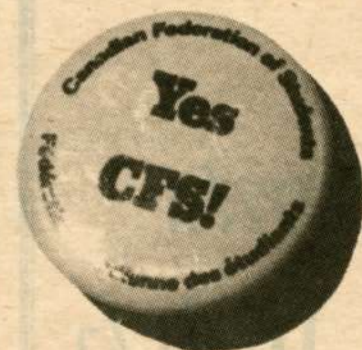
As an insider, Fernand de Varennes finds youth is cynical about the established political order.

"Our government has grown cynical and has lost touch with the people. Take Spadina. We all like and have confidence in Jim Coutts, but we were disgusted by the way it (the liberation of the Spadina seat) was

done," said de Varennes, who is the National Coordinator for the Young Liberals in Quebec and the Atlantic.

"The Liberals took the voters for granted. We're not fools, we realize that," he said. "A lot of our members are center-left. Sometimes we feel uncomfortable because we're still idealistic."

De Varennes himself got in-



involved in politics about 4 years ago in his home riding in New Brunswick. He thought the incumbent in his riding, a Progressive Conservative was totally incompetent. Although his parents were staunchly PC, he decided to work for the Liberal candidate in the election campaign. They lost, but by then, he had been introduced to the party. He was 19 then. One thing led to another and four years later, he found himself in Ottawa.

### THREATEN STATUS QUO

He conceded that not all youth is willing to stay on within the party structure. However, once people do join political organizations, they tend to stay around for a long time.

"These people tend to resent people who might threaten the status quo. So the atmosphere

is not really conducive to youth," said de Varennes. He added these groups were established and older, and often became veritable family affairs. According to de Varennes, this situation is very common in Quebec and New Brunswick.

Greg Thomas, president of the PC Youth, finds the same type of atmosphere within his organization.

"There's traditional resentment," he said. "It hasn't always been the case where youth wanted to play a part in PC politics," he said. Now, the party is inundated with youth and some older members feel threatened.

Nevertheless, Thomas, a 20 year old student from Burnaby, B.C., said being on the inside has distinctive advantages.

"There's no question about it - the best way (to exert influence) is through the political party," he said. "Politicians are survival-oriented. They listen to supporters rather than adversaries." Because politicians are constantly being attacked, Thomas said, the critics are often ignored while politicians try to do their best. Politicians are clearly anxious to take care of those who believe in and support them, he said.

Being an insider makes it easier for a young person to discover power channels.

"Inside is the best place to be," said Brigitte Fortier, special assistant to Minister of Constitutional Affairs Serge Joyal. "You're a lot closer, both physically and as a member of the same party."

Fortier, who was studying political science at Concordia when Ottawa summoned, has been involved in the Liberal party, both in Quebec and federally, since she was 7. Obviously, she didn't do much at that time but stuff envelopes for her mother. Since then, she has

worked on virtually all the campaigns since 1975. She now sits on the Liberal party executive as a representative for Quebec. There are 6 voting youth members on the Liberal National Executive.

However, some insiders did not rule out acting from the outside.

"I believe you can change things. Being on the inside is not the only way. People must be organized to be effective," said de Varennes.

### STRONG LOBBYS

He said youth have interests that should be protected, that potential existed for very strong lobby groups. "We have to be there to be effective."

Take, for example, the CFS and student associations country-wide. While Tate feels it is necessary for youth to be militant both on the inside and on the outside, the interests of youth as students are best protected by student associations themselves.

Students have been experiencing more and more success as a qualified lobby group because protest action against cutbacks has been successfully coordinated across the country. According to Tate, this unified action makes it easier for politicians to define students as a potential voter base.

This is important because according to Glen Murray, co-president of the Concordia University Students' Association, politicians are extremely image conscious.

"Students are often used for window-dressing," he said. "It looks good to have them there, it's good public relations."

De Varennes agreed, saying that youth often played a symbolic role, especially during political campaigns.

As well, student politics have



become a lot more sophisticated and wise to the ways of the process. The CFS and individual associations are not only involved with the more visible aspects of the student movement.

"We have regular contact with the office of the Secretary of State more than anybody else," explained Tate. "We also deal with the Youth Liaison in

continued on page 17



innovation," said Tate. As opposed to 'non-youth', youth must challenge the system, find new solutions to old problems.

This is clearly the traditional role imposed on youth in politics - challenging the established, experienced decision-makers, but not actually making decisions.

"For youth to play a leader-

### SOMETHING DIFFERENT

FOR LUNCH?  
TRY THE

# GNJ

2152 MacKay  
across from  
Hall Bldg

an assortment of:  
sandwiches, coffee,  
donuts, beer, fruit,  
yogurts, soft drinks,  
salads, juices,  
and a whole lot more

**QUICK SERVICE  
REASONABLE PRICES**

loose ends

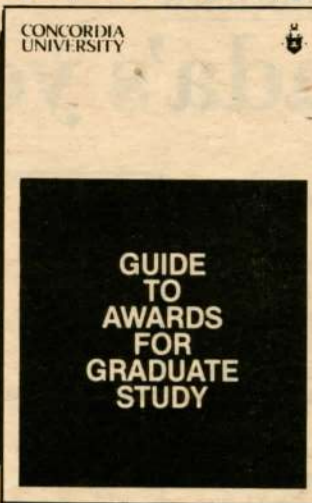
### FOR ALL YOUR TYPING

NEEDS

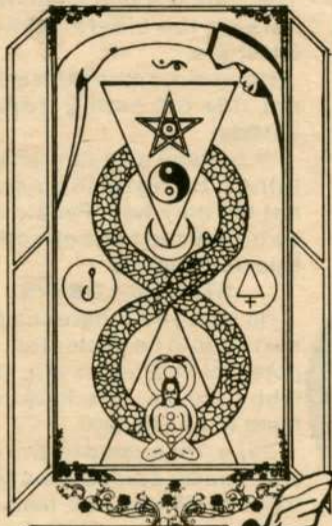
Term papers, Thesis,  
Resumes, Accurate  
Proofreading in both  
languages.

400 St Jacques Suite 102  
844-1112

### A Goldmine for 50 cents



Available from the Graduate Studies Office,  
the Bookstore, and most academic departments



### Need A Change From Statistics & Calculas?

### Métamorphoses Books

Specializing In Alternative Ways  
To Increase Awareness

# 10% OFF

On any purchase over \$30.00 for the students of Concordia  
showing both ad & ID card.

This offer is limited to 1 ad per person and is valid from Dec 1 to  
Dec. 17, 1981.

## MERRY YULETIDE

**Livres  
Métamorphoses**  
Astrology, Tarot,  
Yoga, Healing,  
Parapsychology,  
Psychology, Zen,  
Buddhism, Jung,  
Gurdjieff, Stiner,  
Rosicrucian, Sufisme,  
Theosophy, Magic,  
Divination, Wicca,  
New Alon, J-Ching,  
Fantasy, Nutrition,  
Incense, Pentacles, etc...  
**3418a ave. du Parc**  
(coin de l'escalier)  
Tél: 842-0578(514) 52X-255

**Omicron Fraternity's  
Last Chance Before Exams  
Christmas Basket Drive**

### Charity Beer Bash

Friday, December 4th  
8:00 p.m.

Guadagni Lounge  
Admission - \$1.50  
All profits to go to the  
Loyola Christmas Basket Drive



*The  
Dean Of Students  
Would Like To Wish  
All Students  
A Happy Holiday  
And Best Wishes  
For The New Year*

## 100 USED FUR COATS

ONE PRICE

# 95\$



## GRIZZLY FURS

Specializing in quality used furs  
for more than ten years.

152 Prince Arthur East



## Youth & Politics cont'd from p. 15

the PMO quite extensively," and have contacts with opposition critics and the department of Employment and Immigration.

Students have also strengthened their alliances with other interest groups across the country. Tate said meetings with the Canadian Associations of University Teachers have been held on a regular basis.

But according to Murray any lobby group incorporating youth and/or students is bound to be handicapped from the start.

### YOUNG DECISION MAKERS

Because we're young, decision-makers immediately assume we're also ignorant, he said. Therefore, we have to do twice as much research and know twice as much to be taken seriously.

Besides having to do research, youth and specifically student interest groups must inform their constituents and when necessary, mobilize them.

"If you can't mobilize, you're immediately handicapped," said Murray.

Another major problem facing student interest groups or lobby organizations is continuity. Students outgrow their student status and youth has a tendency to become genuine adults in the eyes of society. Therefore, the constituency isn't legitimate simply because

it is so transient.

There's also the problem of burn out. According to Murray, people involved in lobby groups do so on a voluntary basis and generally expend a tremendous amount of energy.

There is also a lack of accountability in a lobby group, said Murray. Because no one answers to a superior, it is easier for factions to develop, making it more difficult to keep one homogeneous position. The lack of a corporate structure makes it easy for the government (or the administration, management, whoever) to play one group against the other, thereby dividing and weakening the lobby group. It also makes it necessary to be flexible and open to compromise.

Murray said this was a problem with CUSA, which is basically an interest group representing 20,000 Concordia students.

"If the university takes a hard line, that's considered good management. In a student association, it's fascism," he said.

But if consensus is the name of the game here, it can be argued that the structure of a lobby group is more democratic than that of a party.

Murray, who was also a campaign manager for the NDP in the Montreal area during the last federal election, said that inside the party, anybody, youth included, could say anything they wanted to.

"This creates a sense of democracy, but (in the end) you have to tow the party line," he

explained.

Others involved inside the party system did not see this as a hindrance.

"There is a very democratic procedure inside the party," said Fortier. "A lot of young people think it isn't worth anything to join a political party. This is completely false. Each time a decision on the direction of the party is taken, we are always



consulted."

Fortier explained that one third of the delegates at the leadership convention were youth members. This gives youth a fairly large chunk of the vote, although they do not vote as a block.

### YOUTH CAUCUS

In some cases, though, they do caucus. On the matter of post-secondary education, Fortier said the Young Liberals were unified in demanding that it be considered a priority with the government.

Both Fortier and de Varennes said they fought like hell behind the scenes to ensure \$1.5 billion

in transfer payments would not be cut. Such a reduction in payments would seriously affect colleges and universities.

"We don't always agree with policy, and we speak up," said de Varennes.

"If I saw that we had no influence, I would have been long gone," said Fortier.

While the situation is pretty much the same in the PC ranks, it may differ somewhat in the NDP, a party whose progressive, leftist stance has traditionally appealed to youth. According to Murray, the NDP relies on its youth a lot more than the other parties, often running them as candidates in areas they are sure to lose but where they can still accumulate a certain percentage of the vote. So an NDP youth may play a more visible role at local levels throughout the country but considering the fact that the NDP is the third party, these youthful candidates have no more power or influence than their PC and Liberal counterparts.

And certainly, many youths get involved specifically because they feel the party structure will grant them more power to achieve their goals.

### INFLUENCE DEVELOPMENTS

"I want to have an influence on the development of my country," said Kit Spence, special assistant to Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs John Munro. "I feel very strongly that the system can only function if we contribute."

Spence, who's been involved in some form of politics since high school (he's now 27), said he's always wanted to run the show. While he was still a student at Queen's, he ran for the Kingston Mayoralty. He did not expect to win, but succeeded in preventing the incumbent from being acclaimed without discussion.

He said his position as special assistant is an important one in developing people who know how the system works and how to use it. It is also a stepping stone to an elected position and/or to the civil service. Spence said that virtually all special assistant positions, which are political as opposed to bureaucratic, are filled by people under 30. And, according to Fortier, they are about evenly distributed between men and women.

However, Spence said he doesn't want to stay in the position too long.

"You get locked in the mindset of the job. People take you for granted, you become a reliable party hack," he explained.

Spence said he felt he had more influence on the outcome of things than an elected opposition party backbencher. However, this does cause him to have to "swallow some bitter pills." If Munro advocates a certain decision, he's got to tow the party line.

One thing he and all other insiders expressed a fear of is losing their idealism.

"I'm afraid of becoming cyni-

continued on page 20

## We have a gift for gifts and style

SPECIAL 10% DISCOUNT  
FOR STUDENTS WHO SHOW  
THEIR STUDENT CARD.

And it shows in our new line-up of embroidered and batik dresses, pants, jackets, tops, skirts, jumpsuits, sweaters and unusual gift and accessory items available at our 2 stores. Break the "hum-drum" Christmas gift habit and buy something really special at Sheeba. Surprise yourself. Come see.

# sheeba

361 Victoria Ave., Westmount  
2155 A Guy St. (near Guy Metro)

# Reagan- the acting president

By STEVEN WALKER

Ronald Reagan walks across the White House lawn to the waiting helicopter, shrugging, palms up. A 70 year old man who looks 50, he smiles slightly, showing two nice bright rows of Hollywood teeth. Ronald Reagan who, in a flannel shirt, could be anybody's uncle, always exudes confident optimism.

The man who the *New York Daily News* refers to affectionately as "Ron" looks like he should be in charge. One can almost hear the music; "He's got the whole - world in his hands..."

Unfortunately, it's true.

Ronald Reagan manipulates the press, the U.S. Congress, the American public and in some measure the world more successfully than few people ever have.

Heads of State and public figures file from his office speaking of his sincerity and grace. They are often won over to his point of view by what they refer to as his "awesome powers of persuasion."

On the air and in public he is poised and relaxed. When he speaks he does so with a controlled voice and demeanor that come across as perfectly natural. Ronnie is 'real people'.

Hostile questions are deflected with a joke. Jeers are neutralized with a thoughtful remark. Vociferous critics are caught off guard by the fresh simplicity of his "first let's have a jelly bean" approach.

Reagan's act has been perfected through years of stage practice at dramatic projection in which meaningless dialogue is pumped up with rationalized, temporary sincerity. It is a trick that any good actor knows. Talk yourself into believing what you are

saying and the world thinks you mean it.

No one but a professional actor could bring it across with similar class and wit. In terms of effective style, Ronald Reagan should certainly go down in history as number one.

But the trouble with Ronnie isn't his style, it's his substance.

The following is only a partial list of Reagan's "accomplishments" since he assumed office as the most powerful politician in the Western world.

He has substantially damaged the U.S. social welfare program. This program, designed to help improve the condition of the large social underclass, took 30 years of work to build. This segment of the U.S. population composed mainly of inner city racial minorities now shows signs of becoming a unique and permanent American phenomenon.

He has given large multinational corporations, through lax enforcement of anti-trust laws and special tax breaks, the green light for unrestrained expansion in North America and abroad. The multinationals already have a power and influence which many people believe exceeds that of government.

He has strengthened and aided, through pledges of friendship and arms, undemocratic and dictatorial regimes all over the world. Some of them indulge in worse repression of their civilian populations than anything the Soviet bloc has ever dreamed of.

He has demolished Jimmy Carter's well intentioned human rights campaign. Carter's effort, as in the case of the Jewish expatriot newspaperman Jacobo Timmerman from Argentina, actually saved people's lives. In so doing, Reagan has also jettisoned a rationale for popular Third World support of the

West.

He has substantially eroded, in a single year, the living standard of lower and middle class Americans and Canadians by raising interest rates and purposely causing a recession.

He has destroyed through the relaxation of existing pollution controls, a legislative and grass roots campaign to clean up an increasingly poisonous environment

He has continued to push nuclear power down the throats of a growingly unwilling population, even though it has been proven dangerous and is now economically disadvantageous. Since no safe method of disposing of nuclear waste has been developed it also represents a growing future menace of unparalleled proportions.

He has brought U.S. - Canadian relations to a 30 year low by attempting to bully the Canadian government on its energy policy, by reneging on the Fisheries Treaty and hedging on the Alaska gas pipeline. In addition, his government has steadfastly refused to seriously address the problem of acid rain.

He has denounced gun control, dismantling the federal agency which is responsible for what little there is. Through this attitude he has further aggravated the principal reason for the U.S. having one of the worst rates of violent crime in the world. He has even become a victim to it.

He has psychologically set the stage for what was formerly unthinkable: a limited nuclear war on the European Continent. In so doing he has alienated European opinion, isolated the United States and, some think, irreparably divided the NATO alliance.

Worst of all, through intentional agitation and a demonstrated unwillingness to seriously negotiate, he has set into motion the most gargantuan struggle for arms superiority the world has ever seen. It is a race which shows every indication of draining the world's resources and heightening tension in every world conflict. He has pushed the arms race, formerly out of control, into the twilight zone.

Even if there had been no formally announced intention to start a monumental military buildup, as Reagan has done, the race would have accelerated.

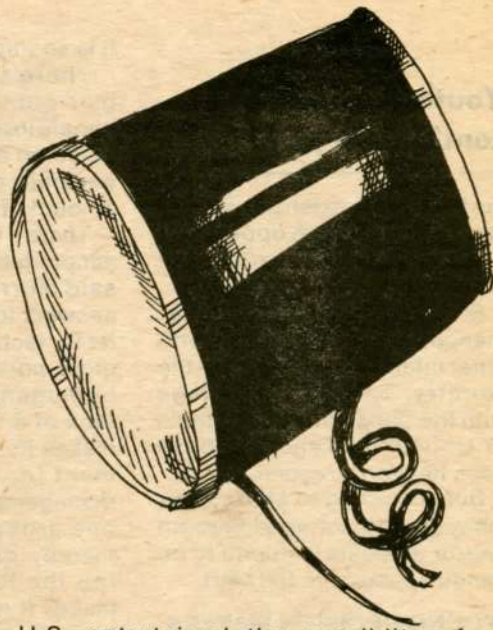
Technological advances in recent years have caused gaps in defenses to appear at a much faster rate. These gaps, or windows of vulnerability, as the Pentagon sometimes calls them, are simply weapons systems or innovations for which an equivalent weapon is missing on the other side.

For every "window" that appears, the opposing side must build a counterforce system. Each gap now requires much more sophisticated and expensive technology to fill, meaning that money spent on defense is going to increase at an even faster rate from now on

This drama can have only two possible endings. One involves a mutual attempt to reverse, or at least slow the arms spiral. Jimmy Carter did his best to achieve this through the SALT II treaty. However, when Reagan came to power, SALT II went out the window.

The real effect of this concerns the other possible ending. It should be extremely obvious what that is.

But it does not seem to be obvious to the administration of President Reagan. His Vice President, George Bush, last year spoke of emerging as a winner in a nuclear exchange. Reagan himself several weeks ago confirmed Europeans' worst fears by affirming a report that the



U.S. entertained the possibility of fighting a "limited" nuclear war.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, with his usual flair for bluntness, even publicly mentioned a plan to explode a bomb "as a demonstration." He did not volunteer where to explode it and so far, people have been too afraid to ask. If Haig's title followed his function, he would be known as the Secretary of Belligerence.

The theoretical basis on which the arms race was built goes back to shortly after World War II when it was recognized by world leaders that it has only been in times of military superiority by a single nation that the world slipped into conflict.

Accordingly, there would be peace as long as there was a balance of power.

Dr. George Wald, a lecturer on disarmament, has stated that the Pentagon operates on a somewhat different principle. Wald feels Pentagon thinking is: "Never negotiate from a position which is equal to, or inferior to that of your opponent. However, if you are ahead, there is no need to negotiate".

But there is a need to negotiate. The arms race hurts.

In the Soviet Union, the land of central planning, Ivan stands in a long line to buy a toaster. Why? Because there are only so many factories in the country and some of them have to build missile guidance systems. There is growing evidence that the increasing pressure on the Soviet Union to pour ever more of its gross national product into defense will eventually drive the whole system into something akin to bankruptcy. This in itself could destabilize the country, destroying the balance of power and inviting catastrophe.

Americans, for all of their relative affluence, are often astounded when they come to Canada. They see clean, well lit streets, good public facilities, free medical services and ask, "Where does all this money come from?"

The place where Canada's money is not invested, for the most part, is in things like aircraft carriers that have crews which exceed the population of some Canadian cities.

What's more, this tremendous investment in arms and technology does not even win friends. The U.S. arms supply to Iran was virtually a bottomless pit, but when the collective consciousness of the country turned anti-American, it didn't mean a thing.

Concerning Iran, the Reagan administration has recently undertaken an endeavor which the Soviet Union often calls "revisionism".

It consists of making ex post facto changes in history.

In this case the fall of the Shah of Iran is being blamed directly on former Democratic President Carter for not having propped him up. It's a little bit like saying that the Mount St. Helen's eruption could have been prevented by

continued on page 22



# N.D.G.

## Community action at its best

By ROBIN SMITH

Stand on a street-corner in downtown Montreal and ask anyone where Notre-Dame de Grace is. Your answer might be, "That's a street in NDG, isn't it?"

Ask a Concordia student at Sir George Williams campus where Notre Dame de Grace is, and a "near Loyola" response is almost guaranteed.

Well, where is it? And more important, what is it?

Notre Dame de Grace, commonly called NDG, is a community in the City of Montreal. As a geographic area, NDG is bounded by Decarie Boulevard to the east, Cote St. Luc Road to the north, Montreal West to the west, and the CP tracks to the south.

NDG, as a community, has an ethnically mixed population, with a large number of senior citizens. The residents are predominately tenants, with some homeowners in the north-west corner of NDG. Most residents are anglophone, but the franco-phone population is increasing. The people of NDG have voted overwhelmingly for federal and provincial Liberals in the past, and are likely to do so in the future.

You could stop here, thinking these facts suffice for an understanding of what NDG, the community, is.

But this isn't the whole picture. We haven't seen an indication of just how much residents participate in their community, how involved they are in issues that affect not only NDG, but everyone in Montreal and the province. It is this activist characteristic that separates NDG from the rest.

The weather vane of citizen participation is based on participation in action groups. They reveal the distinct, even unique, flavor of the NDG resident's interest in the community.

### NDG TENANTS ASSOCIATION

The NDG Tenants Association is one of the leading community groups. Its information function fills in tenants (a majority of the population) on their rights, but also lobbies for the improvement of these rights. They are also faced with the long line-ups and the bureaucratic runaround common to tenant problems.

Arnold Bennett of the tenants association feels the government-supplied rental boards are just not meeting the big demand for information and



Photo: Peter Lowery

assistance. So, the association acts as a supplement to the rental boards.

Bennett, a former Montreal city councillor, says his current concern is Quebec's Bill 57, which affects many people. According to Bennett, the bill allows tenants to claim a refund based on their landlord's tax deductions due to repairs and building improvements.

But because the bill is retroactive to January 1980 and refunds could range up to \$1000 for some tenants, the association and the rental boards have been swamped with tenants needing

immediate help.

To meet this demand, weekly information meetings have been set up, drawing, on average, 350 people each weekend. Many are from outside NDG. People from Lasalle, Verdun, Cote-de-Neiges, Hampstead and Cote-St. Luc are turning to the association for help.

"The problem is we're on the frontier here (in NDG)," said Bennett. "All these people in the west-island are coming in to NDG meetings."

The association couldn't handle the load without the large-scale meetings. Bennett said it

would have been too easy to direct outsiders to the already overcrowded rental boards. Rather, the association took the initiative on behalf of all tenants in Montreal.

### ECOSENSE

One group in NDG, unlike the tenants association, is not exactly interested in physically expanding its activities.

Ecosense, an environmental group which collects and recycles paper and glass, cannot afford to increase its workload for fear of running out of operating funds. The goal in Ecosense is not so much to

recycle more paper, but to increase public awareness of the environment.

"By increasing their awareness, people will change their lifestyles and in the long run this will have an effect on the environment," said Peter Lowery, animator of Ecosense. Ecosense has different systems for picking up paper, depending on whether individuals or large groups and organizations contribute.

Institutions like Concordia University, at the Loyola campus, have expressed an interest in recycling, and some businesses as well.

Lowery believes the simple act of organizing and contributing, as a group, begins the process of awakening awareness for individual members of the community. To this end, Lowery sees his group not just as an environmental agency.

Ecosense practices what it preaches. As a service to the community, several different institutions are able to use the Ecosense organization.

Forward House, a therapy centre for people with psychological problems, has sent volunteers to Ecosense to help with picking up recyclable material.

"On the one hand, they help us," said Lowery. "On the other, they get out and meet people."

"That program, in terms of rehabilitation, is working well. You can't put dollar signs on those results."

Sharing is the key at Ecosense. Young people, 15-18-year-olds, from the Rudel House emergency youth shelter, volunteer to work on the monthly recycling days.

"It gives these kids a program, and it helps us out too," said Lowery. Four people who are doing community restitution for past crimes work at Ecosense. Supervising them is part of the responsibility.

Lowery is looking forward to the time when all environmental groups in the city can work together with the City of Montreal. Right now recyclable paper and glass is collected as garbage and incinerated, polluting the air, or used for landfill which destroys precious land and eventually pollutes the drinking water.

When the municipal government is forced by the provincial government to cooperate with environmental groups, Ecosense will be ready, with the

continued on page 20

**N.D.G.**  
cont'd from p. 19

support of the population behind it.

**HEAD AND HANDS**

One of the more well-known NDG organizations, and perhaps the most unique of its kind in the area, is Head and Hands.

It has a free legal clinic for people suffering from "legalese". There are free medical and dental clinics, a baby-sitting job bank, a drama group and the very popular "Sunday in the Park" summer festival at NDG Park (at Girouard and Sherbrooke). The organization is working right now on a badly needed afterschool program for 5-10-year-olds.

According to Lowery, who is also director of Head and Hands, the quality of the service is the main reason for the popularity of the program.

"That's the secret: a legitimate interest in people, with a lack of bureaucracy," Lowery said.

Follow-ups on people referred to Head and Hands are especially encouraged. "One of the pleasures of being involved in a place like that is the confidence in the staff," he said.

"Referrals can be made with the belief that you are not passing the buck. The problem will be dealt with (at Head and Hands)." Lowery believes the existing organization of medical care and services at Head and Hands, if given proper funding, could do as well or better than

the Centres Local de Services Communautaires (CLSC).

"The CLSCs should take the example of Head and Hands — quality service at less cost," he said.

One of the amazing things about Head and Hands is its longevity as an organization. It was a product of the social awareness of the '60s. It developed in 1969 to, among other things, fill the need for free clinics.

Times and needs have changed. With the accent today on youth-related problems, Head and Hands has been able to adapt and evolve. Even a disastrous fire which destroyed the former Head and Hands location did not affect the organization, except maybe for the better.

"From that morning on the sidewalk sifting through the ashes, a new energy was born," Lowery said. "People realized how much Head and Hands meant to the community."

Lowery said there is one thing that might destroy the good work Head and Hands is doing now: money, or rather, the lack of it. The salaries of many of its social workers, nurses, and others are much lower than those in the public and private sectors.

Lowery worries that if this discrepancy increases, Head and Hands will no longer be

able to attract the best people.

The possibility looms nearer, with Centraide's donations well below those expected. Head and Hands, like some other groups in NDG, receives the majority of its funding from Centraide.

With the provincial government's cutbacks in social program funding, other centres have cut personnel. Some of the overflow of patients head for Head and Hands, which may not be able to cope with the demand.

Although some of the other groups or organizations in NDG are smaller in size or ambition than Head and Hands or the Tenants Association, this does not eliminate their importance.

Special interest groups like the 50-Plus Club or the NDG Soccer League initiate the grassroots participation of residents.

Through involvement in small action groups that are represented on the Community Council, individuals become aware of and, in fact, participate in the important issues in NDG and elsewhere.

Elected representatives are often on hand at the monthly Community Council meeting, along with members of the various political parties, to account to their constituents. These open meetings are con-

ducted on an informal basis, with topics ranging from a personal pet peeve on traffic lights to the province-wide issue of changing the education system, all affecting NDG.

The Community Council and other groups operate out of the NDG Resource Centre located at the Hampton YMCA, the physical and psychological focal point of the community.

The staff of the centre are responsible for the mass of information on action groups and up-and-coming events.

With the help of volunteers, the centre and Community Council sent out 17,000 information booklets, listing all the community groups.

Whether the groups are listed together in the information booklet or get together in the Community Council, the groups in NDG are united in working for the betterment of their community. At meetings, people leave their personal and political differences aside to reach decisions and solve problems.

Arnold Bennett said one of the elements which sets NDG apart from the rest of Montreal is the willingness of the people to work together.

NDG has one characteristic many other city communities do not — a small-town neighborhood feeling. One new resident, after her first Council meeting,

summed it up neatly: "Everyone seems to care about everyone else."

**Youth & Politics**  
cont'd from p. 17

cal, narrow-minded, of becoming too defensive," said Spence, adding that it's important to keep a broad perspective because you are otherwise unproductive. "You have to know where the traps and dangers are. You shouldn't lose sight of your role," he said.

PC youth president Thomas agreed. "I don't want to be a career politician because they cease to understand what they are there for. I want to be sure I have something tangible to offer," he said.

De Varennes offered similar fears. "You definitely lose idealism in politics after a while." He is sympathetic, though. "You work your butt off, and you're not always rewarded. It gets to you," he explained.

However, he admitted there were a lot of petty things involved. "There's a consensus among a lot of members that things must change," he said.

One solution may be to expand relationships between the insiders and those on the outside.

"I think we have a lot to do (in that respect)," said de Varennes. "We haven't explored our contacts with groups like the CFS, native groups, etc. We should establish relationships with groups we share views with."

This could certainly be a step in the right direction. Considering youth, although it does have a measure of influence, has no real decision-making power, now may be the time to mutually discuss and assess our present and future needs.

Perhaps when we become the decision-makers, the foundations upon which truly just societies are built will have been strengthened.

**The  
Bradfield  
Graduate  
Fellowships**  
**\$15,500**  
**per annum**

In the 1982-83 academic year, the John R. Bradfield Education Fund will sponsor for the third year up to five Fellowships, given to encourage research collaboration between the universities of Canada and the Noranda Group of companies.

The Bradfield Fellowships are open to Canadian graduate students who are registered full time in a program leading to a

Master's or Doctoral degree in the natural and applied sciences, mathematics, economics, business and commerce.

The Fellowships are valued at \$15,500 per annum, with \$15,000 going to the student and \$500 to the university for incidental expenses. If you wish to learn more about these Fellowships, contact your university's Dean of Graduate Studies.

**noranda group**  
Mining • Forestry • Manufacturing • Energy

**ARE YOU LOOKING  
FOR SOMEONE  
YOU CAN SHARE  
YOUR LIFE WITH?**

Because we know how it feels to be alone, we offer our services at

**Reasonable Rates**

**Don't Wait Call Us Now!**  
**SHARING TOGETHER**  
**INTRODUCTION SERVICE**



842-9529  
842-9520

Mon-Fri  
1pm-9pm

Sat  
upon  
appointment

**MILDON MORRIS & BUTLER**



DISPENSING OPTICIANS

**ANNOUNCES THEIR  
CONTACT LENS SERVICE**

**NOW OFFERED AT A NEW PRICE**  
**(Soft Contact Lenses Reg \$250, Now \$199)**

For further information call us for an appointment

**3 STORES TO SERVE YOU**

842-3809  
487-5131  
482-8290

1460 Sherbrooke W  
5016 Sherbrooke W  
Cavendish Mall

offer valid until Dec 31, 1981

# Projet Archipel making rapid waves

By SHARI COOPER

Hydro electric power to the people.

Within about 10 years Montrealers may have their very own massive hydro-electric project right next door, at the Lachine Rapids on the St. Lawrence River. It's called Projet Archipel, named after the Archipelago (island) waters it would make use of.

Archipel could cost at least several hundred million dollars to build, but the government might risk such an expense considering the revenue it would generate.

Besides dollar power, Archipel would have a total potential electrical capacity of 1400 megawatts, although it may only produce up to half that capacity. The capacity of James Bay is 1200 megawatts.

Right now feasibility studies are being conducted by the Quebec government in consultation with environmental specialists, biologists, engineers, town planners and economists on the project plans, and will decide next year whether or not to go ahead with the project.

Besides electrical power, Archipel would also generate political clout for Quebec, since the plant would be equipped with bulb turbines, a new form of technology in North America.

"All projects of this magnitude are political. Building a project such as this is a fundamental political choice," according to Jacques Trudel, regional planning advisor to Secrétariat Archipel. Secrétariat Archipel was created as a specific government office to coordinate all aspects of the feasibility and impact studies.

However, "grand expensive projects are not always profitable to us," Serge Quenneuille said about the subject to 25 people gathered at La Vie Douce, a Saint Denis Street café recently.

Quenneuille, a member of Société pour vaincre la Pollution (SVP), asked, "Do we always have to possess our environment and control it when there are other values to consider?"

Trudel, the planning advisor, says all the pros and cons of the project are being weighed in the feasibility study. He said the four basic criteria it must meet are: economic viability, environmental impact, impact on the quality of life, and social acceptability.

Also, Trudel stresses that Projet Archipel is not merely a hydroelectric plan. It also aims at water control, since parts of Montreal near Lac Saint-Louis at the head of the Lachine Rapids are prone to heavy flooding. As well, the planners want to integrate recreational and navigational uses of the waterfront and shore and public transport structures.

They are also concerned with

the impact such a project will have on the urban areas around it and with its impact on the environment, Trudel said.

## ENVIRONMENT DOOMED

SVP members predict the project spells doom to the environment. Quenneuille says the Montreal Ecological Research Centre determined in an impact study that Archipel is unacceptable to the environment and would be dangerous to the flora and fauna of the region.

"Is it worth it to spend \$14 million just to study the feasibility of such a project?" asked Quenneuille.

When quoted this amount, Trudel expressed surprise, but did not correct this figure, and said only money spent on research "is proportional to the dimensions of the project."

Another SVP member, Clair Léger, said in an interview that when the SVP approached the government for a subsidy to study the environmental impact of the project, the group was flatly refused. "They said they didn't have enough money," Léger said.

Léger, a University of Montreal biology student, said SVP will continue to be critical of Archipel with or without government funds. That's why they called the meeting at La Vie Douce, the Ecological Café on Saint Denis Street last month. That's why SVP devoted an entire issue of their monthly magazine *l'Environnement* to the subject.

## WEAKEN FLOWS

Léger said that by harnessing and controlling the rapids, the water flow would be weakened. This would cause it to be frozen over for a longer period than before. "That will reduce the food supply of the life forms that subsist on those waters," she said.

The project would also risk "to destroy the herons and migratory ducks that come there each year. It will reduce their food supply too."

Léger, like Quenneuille and others in SVP, suspects the government is motivated by political and economic interests, and will propel the project into reality by using economic arguments.

"Well maybe it's time to put on the brakes on our exports to the U.S.," said the biology student.

Archipel is being coordinated by Quebec's Minister of State for Planning and Development in conjunction with the Ministère des Affaires municipales, the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources, the Ministère de l'Environnement, the Ministère du Loisir, de la Chasse et de la Pêche, the Office de Planification et de Développement, Hydro-Québec and the Montreal Urban Community.

Quenneuille said the government approach to Archipel is that "industrial life takes precedence over quality of life."

While Trudel said a cost estimate of the project was impossible to make at this time, Quenneuille said it will cost \$5 billion and affect the lives of at least three million people.

"The jobs the government promises from this project are very specialized, boom-and-bust jobs, very technical and short-lived," Quenneuille added.

## NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS

Trudel agrees that the project would create a certain number of technical and construction jobs. But since the hydro-electric plant would be so close to the city it could give jobs to Montrealers, Trudel said.

It's too close for comfort, insist SVP members. They feel that the area is picturesque, and encloses a natural ecosystem. It should be preserved as a natural and historical heritage.

Regulating the flow of the waters, controlling floods, improving recreational uses of the waters and improving the transportation system can all be done without building a huge monster of a project, say Léger and Quenneuille.

But members of SVP, whether they are idealistic biology students or just concerned citizens, aren't half as concerned about the impacts of Archipel as the Indians of Caughnawaga. The Indians of Caughnawaga are angry.

They're angry because they see Archipel as part of a continuing pattern in which the white man's bureaucracy appropriates their land.

## NO CONSULTATIONS

"First came the highway, then came the power lines, then the telephone lines, then the railroads, and finally the almighty Saint Lawrence Seaway," said Chief Paul G. Deer, one of the 12 elected chiefs of the Caughnawaga Band Council. The council is elected to protect the interest of the Indian reserve, especially in dealing with larger governments.

"There has been no consultation with our reserve," Chief Deer said.

He said, "If you could see pictures of Caughnawaga before the Seaway, it was beautiful. Anywhere you lived in Caughnawaga you would be within 500 feet of the Saint Lawrence." Then there was a beach that ran along for 14 miles, he said. Now there is only one lonely concentrated area for swimming, about one-quarter mile in length, Deer said.

"What are we going to get out of Archipel? It's just another rip-off," said Gerald Horn, former Caughnawaga policeman.

The government still hasn't made good its promises to the Indians of James Bay after building the hydroelectric plant there, Horn said.

"It will be just like James Bay. The U.S. will benefit from our power, and (the government) will take away our land and take away the beauty of our land."

Trudel insists the government will try to maintain the beauty of the surroundings. Creation of Archipel would result in a new scenery for the area, "comparable to the natural scenery, not exactly as it looks now, but it still could prove to be an interesting scenery," Trudel said.

Trudel also said the government will consider the opinions of all municipalities equally.

The Caughnawaga Indians' opinion is simple: a firm NO.

The people of Caughnawaga aren't all that educated or aware, Horn said, but as far as Archipel goes, "they instinctively know they don't want it."

Deer added, stopping after every word for emphasis, "People here in Caughnawaga will not give one more inch of their land for any project minor or major... We don't have much of our land left. Our pride has been hurt, our culture has been hurt, what more do they want?"

The government says it wants to improve the quality of life in the region, by improving the quality of the recreational and shore uses of the waters.

"How can they improve on anything they've already actually destroyed?" he asked.

Léger of the SVP echoed this feeling. "It's a good idea in principle but if the water is polluted how useful would a beach be?"

How useful? That is the question being put to the decision-makers in the National Assembly.

The project will eventually be submitted to and evaluated by a public audience of the Quebec Ministry of the Environment. The federal government is not involved, although if the project is realized, Trudel said, without any further constitution changes, it would have to be approved by the federal government.

How useful?

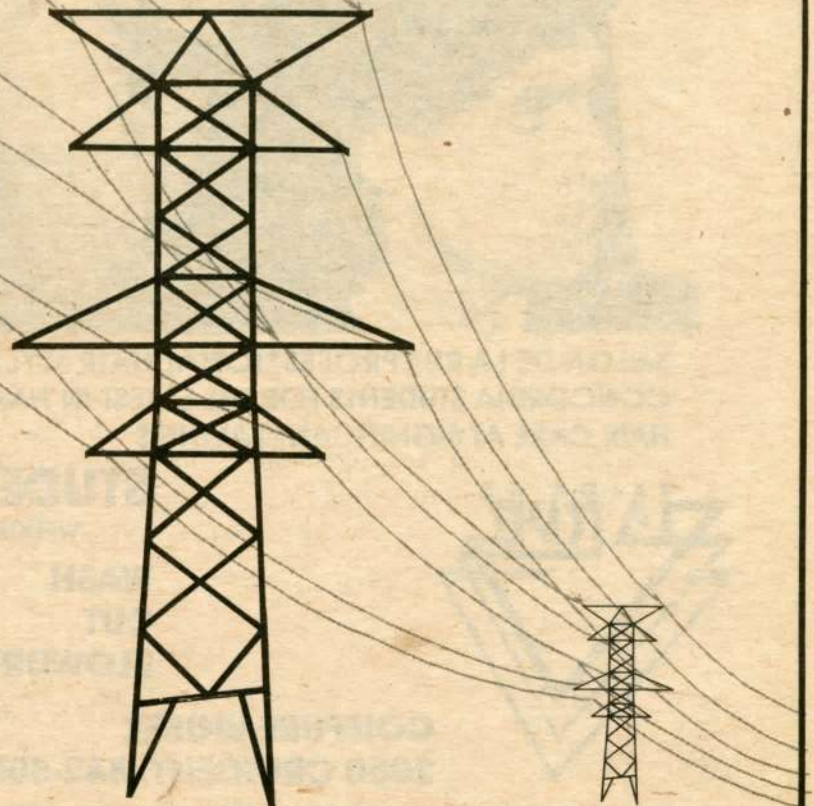
Archipel would add 1,000 megawatts of electricity to the 4,000 we already export to the United States from James Bay, said Quenneuille of SVP. "And the U.S. pays less than we do for our electricity, and less than it costs for us to produce it," he added.

Archipel will result in an artificialization of a natural habitat and will create toxic wastes, according to SVP.

Archipel has been in the government's planning books for a long time. Such a project was recommended as far back as 1921, but was shelved and reshuffled through the years.

Now there is an office on Saint Urbain Street just above Sherbrooke called Secrétariat Archipel. It's a busy place with about 125 employees. It has a slide show which it rents out to individuals and groups depicting the plans for Archipel. It also distributes a number of documents produced by the government about the feasibility studies. Finally, it distributes a lovely pamphlet about Archipel that could easily be mistaken for a tourist brochure.

Someone up there must think the project is useful.



**Reagan cont'd  
from p. 18**

cementing up its crater.

The other thing the arms and technology banquet cannot do, besides making friends, is win wars.

There is a picture of Vietnam combat which stands out vividly in the memories of many people. It is of a U.S. Army helicopter which cost several million dollars to build and design pursuing an undernourished Vietcong soldier wearing sandals.

Michael McLearn's artful TV documentary on Vietnam, "The 10,000 Day War," made one thing absolutely apparent. The United States was not beaten in Vietnam, by Chinese or Russian arms or because it lacked any sort of technological superiority. The United States was beaten by the sheer tenacious determination of a people who felt they had nothing left to lose and everything to gain.

U.S. military architects of the Vietnam era lost sight of two basic and important factors. First, people do not fight well without a reason. Second, in their own words, "the world's most efficient fighting machine is the individual soldier."

These items continue to lie at the bottom of the trash can of military priorities, in some measure because there isn't much that can be done about them.

The Western world is running out of reasons to hate communism. The Soviet type does not work. The Chinese are friends. There is not a single well functioning democracy anywhere without socialist features built into it. So why is communism the American's enemy? Is the Russian system more inefficient, more repressive, more secular? Maybe. Maybe not.

It hardly constitutes a moral basis for risking a holocaust, or sacrificing a

nation's young.

As for soldiers, they first have to be located. There is no more reason to think that young Americans would be much more willing to march off into the next war than they were into the last one. The place where they would be marching off to is here, unless Canada were dragged into it. Indeed, with today's low birth rate, it is much more likely the average family would object strenuously to donating its pound of flesh.

The rationale for Reagan's foreign policy, which one U.S. Senator calls "spewing arms all over the place," seems to be nothing more than the old Cold War fear of communism. It was an irrational fear to start with and continues to be so. In Reagan's case it has become pathological.

The irony is that the basic profound differences which separated the systems have largely faded away. All that is left is a great void of fear and distrust.

But Reagan with his '50s haircut and tunnel vision, continues to see Red peril. The real menace, of course, is the growing division between two opposing camps, neither of which has anything approaching a moral foundation.

The bill for all this madness is the inflation and debt that threatens to lead the economy of the United States and, through close economic association, Canada, into a quagmire.

To combat this, Reagan has employed an imaginative supply side economic theory which was first sketched out on a piece of toilet paper by a man named Arthur Laffer. The pity is that it wasn't flushed.

In less than a year, Reagan's crony economists have gone from predictions of tax cuts and a balanced budget to suggestions about tax increases and an impending recession. Not even Reagan's own budget director has confidence in the government's economic policy anymore. Being an economist means

never having to say you're sorry.

The real losers in Reaganomics have been the lower middle class in the United States and Canada. In the period since Reagan took office they have been hit with the triple whammy of reduced social programs, layoffs due to recession and an inability to borrow money because of tight credit and godzilla interest rates.

Reagan is the first American president in 50 years to come to office without some kind of moral or economic mandate to help the poor. They have quite simply been written off.

Crime, which has been proven by 20 years of study as being directly linked to poverty, has been conveniently dissociated from it. Instead, Reagan calls crime "a problem of the human heart." True enough, but he fails to mention that the problem is most acute under conditions of gross inequality and poverty. This is no secret.

Reagan once told a reporter that the role he most coveted was the one for which George C. Scott won an Oscar in "Patton". Patton was the Second World War General who had to be restrained from marching right across all of Germany and into Moscow. He was convinced that he had learned exactly how to take Russia from studying Napoleon's errors and actually entertained an ambition to do so. Patton was a talented and brilliant man who is often characterized as being born several centuries too late.

There probably isn't any connection between Reagan's aspirations as an actor and his current frame of mind as a world leader, we should hope.

What cannot be said about Reagan is that he is in any sense a failure as a politician. He projects strength and competence. He has the popular support and respect of a large majority of the U.S. population of all ages and social classes. Many Canadians admire him as well.

Reagan, in fact, seems to grow

younger and more vigorous in the job. There is no other world leader who can possess his skills of human persuasion without seeming overbearing or tyrannical. Reagan just comes across as a nice guy, who is full of good will. In that sense, he is a true statesman.

Reagan has the potential to be, possibly one of the most effective world leaders in history. The timing, however, is off. Reagan is exactly the right man, but, like Patton, at exactly the wrong time.

What is worse, he has assumed office just at the point when there is a strong backlash from a period of popular liberalism. It has left the United States nationalistic and prone to irrational and simplistic patriotism.

When Ronald Reagan leaves office, it will likely have become a world of sharper class divisions, receding human rights and undoubtedly, two opposing piles of arms spiralling madly out of control.

Perhaps that is why a remark made by sometimes activist Shirley MacLaine becomes hard to forget, once you hear it. "Ronald Reagan", the actress said unequivocally, "is the most dangerous man in the world."



**Odette & Armand**

Haute Coiffure Masculine  
Men's Hair Stylists

Special  
For  
Students

Shampoo  
Cut  
Blow Dry  
only \$13 with id

Au  
Quatre  
Saisons  
Hotel

Galleries  
Quatre Saisons  
1010 Sher. W.

288-5067

**DR. EZRA FRANKEN  
O.D.  
OPTOMETRIST**

Practice Limited to  
Eye Examinations  
And Contact Lenses.

Foreign Students Welcome

5885 Cote des Neiges LaSalle  
Suite 601 Centre Le Cavalier  
739-2325 364-1024

**Le Foyer Du**

**SOUVLAKI**

The Giant of Great Souvlaki  
Student Special

Souvlaki & French Fries & Soft Drink

1813 St Cath W.  
corner St Mathieu

**ONLY \$2.50**

932-3710



MEN'S HAIR STYLIST  
COIFFEURS POUR HOMMES

Salon Guy Metro

DOWNSTAIRS IN THE METRO  
EN BAS DANS LE METRO

1445 GUY STREET

TEL.: 932-2582

*A Cut above the rest!*



SALON DE LA RUE PROFESSIONAL HAIR STYLISTS INVITE ALL  
CONCORDIA STUDENTS FOR THE LATEST IN HAIR STYLING AND  
HAIR CARE AT SIGNIFICANT SAVINGS



**STUDENT SPECIAL**

WEEKDAYS ONLY (TUES-THUR)

WASH CUT BLOWDRY \$12 GUYS \$20 GIRLS

COIFFURE UNISEX  
2050 CRESCENT, 842-8003

# ABILITY

## Handicapped students have to adapt to special challenges

By CARMEN CUITI-PRIETO

Despite what many people think, handicapped students can be very independent.

That's what Jim Dubois says. Dubois is the coordinator of the Concordia Handicapped Information Centre.

Dubois says handicapped students don't usually need people to guide them through the university if they are blind or someone to carry their food if they're in a wheelchair.

Some of them, however, are a bit apprehensive of how other students act around them, especially if it's their first time in a university.

Dubois and his volunteer staff do their best to make them feel at ease. A lot of joking around goes on at the center, even about physical deficiencies. It is all aimed at making handicapped students less self-conscious.

"We are all handicapped," said one volunteer at the center.

The staff is mostly composed of non-handicapped people because they are better able to help in certain circumstances.

"If handicapped students want to come in here, it's fine. If they don't it's fine too! Some of them manage very well without us. However, if somebody has a problem he or she should come and see us," said Dubois.

Most barriers have been broken down for the handicapped at Concordia reads the newly released *Resource Guide for the Physically Handicapped*. The Guide describes the services available here, buildings and their accessibility and what to do and where to go in case of an emergency.

Some buildings are not accessible at all to students in wheelchairs, especially some of the Mackay St. annexes. If someone in a wheelchair wants to take a course in these buildings the class will be transferred to a more accessible location.

The center also provides help in course related problems like writing exams or typing term papers.

They will provide room to students who have to have exam questions taped and thus can't write in the same room as other students.

Some students are also allowed more time on their exams if they have writing difficulties.

There is also a volunteer service for typing out term papers for blind students or for others who have trouble with typing.

Ragesh Malik is a first year psychology student at Concordia. He loves short wave radio and jazz and is training for the next Montreal International Marathon. He is also blind.

Have you ever tried getting to the sixth floor of the Hall Building in an elevator, when you can't see what button to

press or which floor you've gotten off at?

This is but one of the problems Malik encounters. He suggests two improvements that could be made at Concordia for the blind. One would be to computerize elevators and have a voice announcing each floor. The other would be to draw maps of the buildings in raised print so it can be felt with the fingers.

Malik, who lives at the Montreal Association for the Blind residence, says that he has not received any kind of special treatment from the Concordia administration.

The Association has a rehabilitation department where blind people are trained to cope with daily activities, mobility, learning how to type and learning

how to write and read Braille.

There is also a library which contains books in Braille and tapes and an elementary school.

To promote physical fitness, a swimming pool, a gym and a running track are available. Some of the blind residents there also have multiple handicaps.

The association is located right next to the Loyola campus, where Malik takes most of his courses. To go to his one course at the Sir George Williams Campus, Malik uses the shuttle bus.

Getting around is not a problem for him. "I use the bus all the time," he says. "I go to restaurants with friends. I go to the movies when they are good but I can only listen of course. There is no way that I can get lost even in a strange part of town, there is always somebody I can ask. Most people will offer to help even if I don't ask them to. In fact, I have met most of my friends that way, in the street."

What does it feel like to be blind? Well you won't have an accurate impression of it if you just blindfold your eyes for one day. "You'd just experience terror which is not what blind people feel because they're used to not seeing, especially if they have always been blind like I have," says Malik.

We are all partially blind in a way. None of us can see behind us; nobody has eyes in their back; yet we don't consider it a handicap. We simply use devices like mirrors in cars to compensate.

Malik uses a lot of devices. His cane and his books in Braille are the best known ones to society. Most of his books are tapes.

Have you ever wondered how the blind tell time? Malik uses a special watch with raised dots. He tells the time by feeling the hands of the watch and the raised dots.

There are also computerized watches which announce the time at the touch of a button.

To read mail and newspapers Malik uses a little machine called the "opticon" which is expensive but available at the association. It looks like a tape

recorder with a tiny camera attached to it. The camera is placed on the paper and takes a photo of the letter. The photo is transmitted to a small rectangular plate on which the shape of the letter can be felt.

John Hatton is a political science student at Concordia from Prince Edward Island who happens to be deaf.

In 1979 he was appointed a member of the P.E.I. Committee on the Disabled. Later he was named the representative of the provincial government to Ottawa and is now a member of the organizing committee for the Year of the Disabled this year.

Hatton did all this because he has had difficulties with jobs. He worked as a printer before starting his battle for the rights of the disabled. During that time he was paid less than the minimum wage and had to work extra hours. Since he asked for more pay he was threatened with being fired. So Hatton quit and went to work part-time on his father's farm and got involved with politics.

"It is outrageous that disabled people should be paid under the minimum wage if they can do the job as well as anybody else," Hatton says.

He adds though that the new constitution will provide for the rights of the disabled under the Charter of Rights.

"So we will have to wait for that one to come around," Hatton says, hopeful.

Hatton wears a hearing aid which cost him \$3000. He has a hearing loss of about 85 per cent and the hearing aid brings it down to about 30 per cent. But this only works if the people he wants to listen to wear a machine around their necks which transmits their voice to his hearing aid.

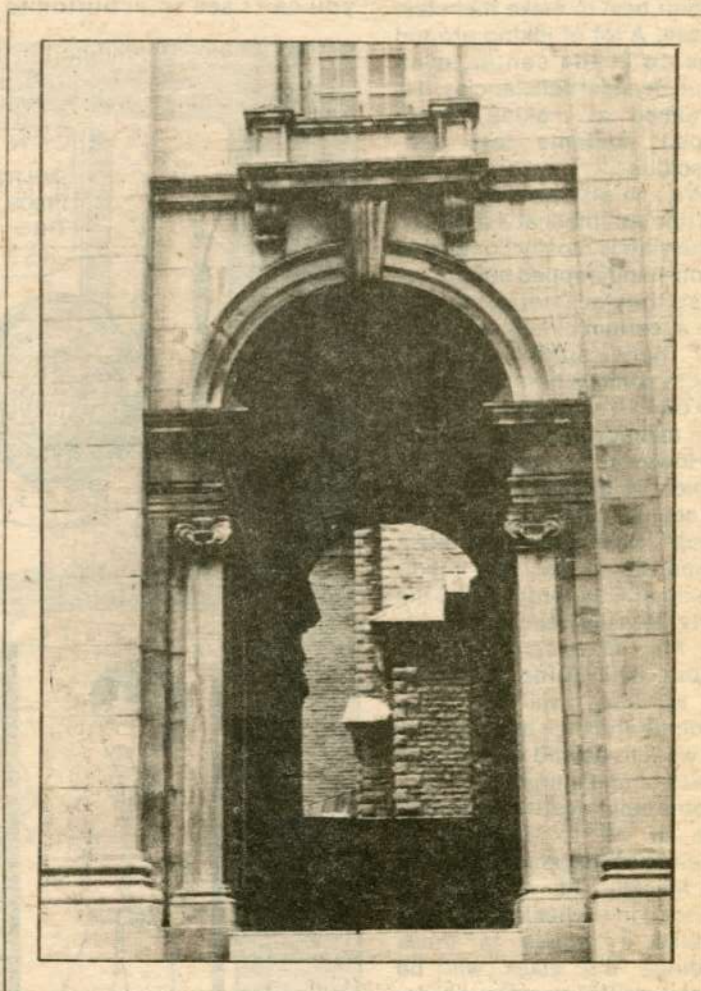
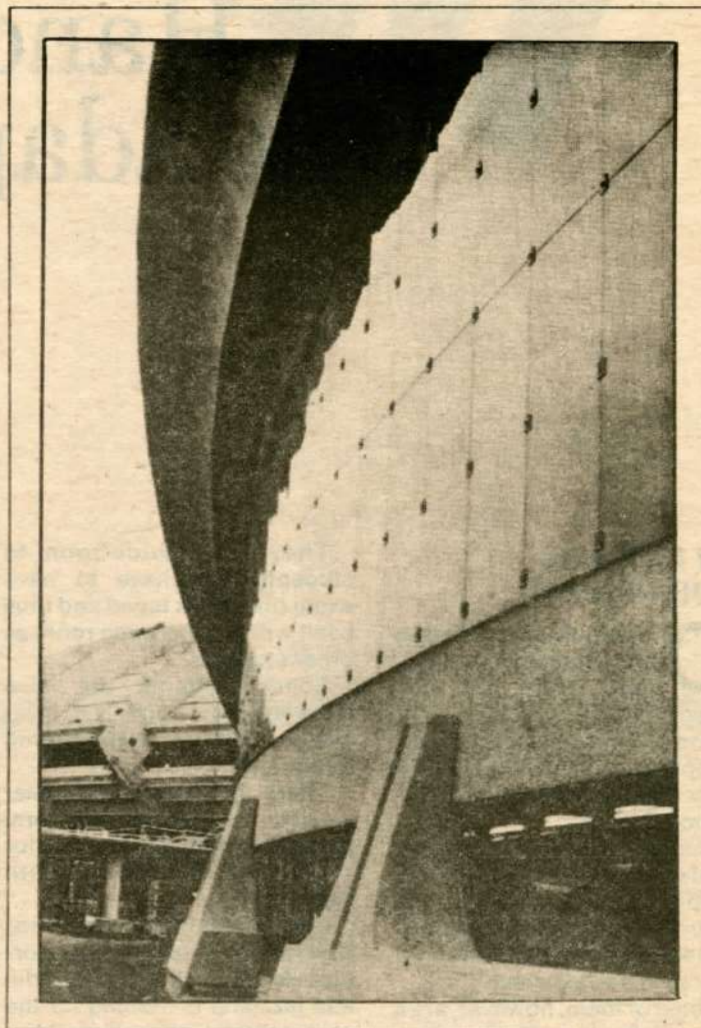
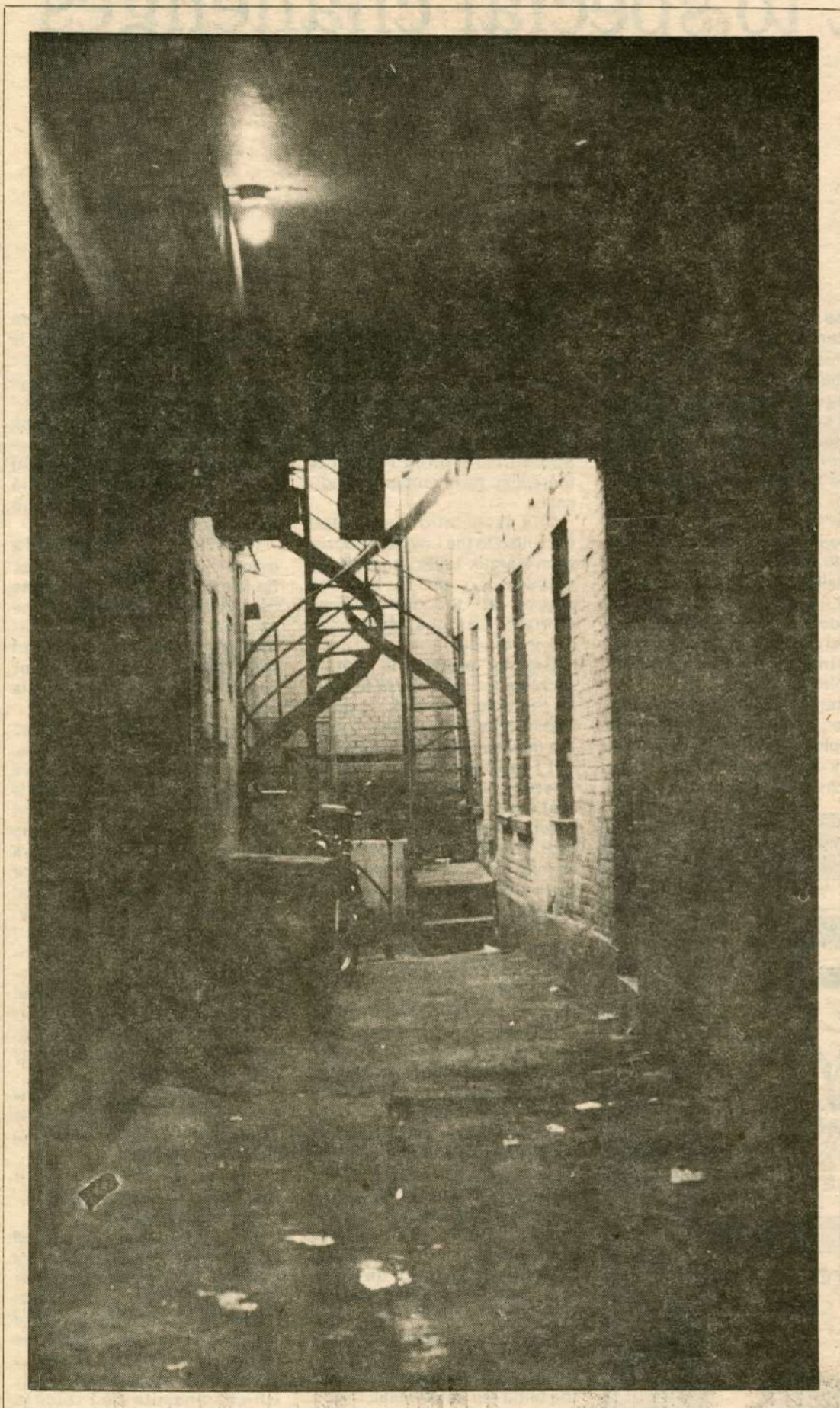
A math professor at Concordia would not wear the machine so he had to change courses.

He says that being deaf can be very lonely. Even if Hatton goes out with friends the people around won't take the effort of talking and listening throughout the evening.

"You always end up alone in your corner," he says.



PORTFOLIO: DANNY KUCHARSKY





*The Lacolle Centre*

# Concordia's education innovator

By PHILIP AUTHIER

*"The traveller from the North finds himself entering well wooded lands and at length passes the heavy low stone walls and large white gate of the grounds and sees the house nearby on a slight elevation to the right. A sloping lawn and old trees extend in front, the gardens are at the North side, and a hundred yards further, a wooden park of about 100 acres."*

This was how W.D. Whitehall described Concordia's 160 year old farmhouse, the Lacolle Centre, in the early 1800's.

Things have changed a little since then. While the stone fence is still there, and the oak trees planted in those years still stand, Lacolle as a building has undergone a complete transformation, physically and functionally.

Physically the building has lost much of its original style, one which made it fit as the home of the seigneur of St. André county. Gone are the wide stone fireplaces and oak door. Gone is the furniture and memorabilia that the house's first owner Mrs. Henry Hoyle started to accumulate in 1825 and passed along to the house's final family seigneresse Averill Hoyle.

Missing as well is the original wing, two stories high, and almost as large as the house itself.

Lacolle has probably seen as many changes physically as it has had owners. Today's building, scaled down and simplified to meet the practical day to day needs of Concordia doesn't compare with the lavish comfort which the original owners expected.

But Lacolle's history and the saga of the Hoyle family remain relatively obscure. According to the centre's assistant director, Noreen Linton, even the staff of the facility doesn't know the whole story. In fact they don't even know who donated the funds to purchase the building 10 years ago.

"It's a big mystery nobody wants to tell," said Linton.

But since Lacolle was purchased, the building has taken on a new community role, mainly in Concordia university's.

It would seem odd that a farmhouse, 40 miles out of the city near the American border could become such an important asset to Concordia.

But the 1500 people who pass through the centre annually have found something they want.

Linton's description of the centre offers a clue on why Lacolle is more than just a convenient, comfortable country retreat for the people who use it. It does have overall goals, and these are connected with improving the university's educational environment.

"What the university offers in a traditional class is content. Content is of course indispensable to university studies, but together with cognitive learning," said Linton.

A flyer published by the centre describes it as offering something more than traditional classrooms.

"This environment is designed to promote the development and understanding of relationships among people, as well as provide an opportunity to explore new and creative approaches to learning. The primary goal of the centre is to insure that its users, will, by working collaboratively at Lacolle, discover ways to enhance their educational pursuits on the university campus."

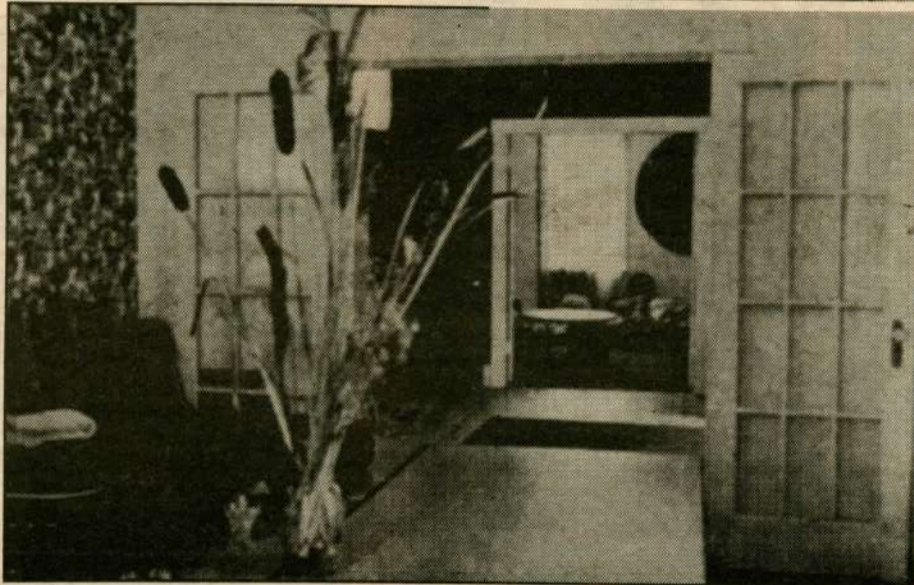
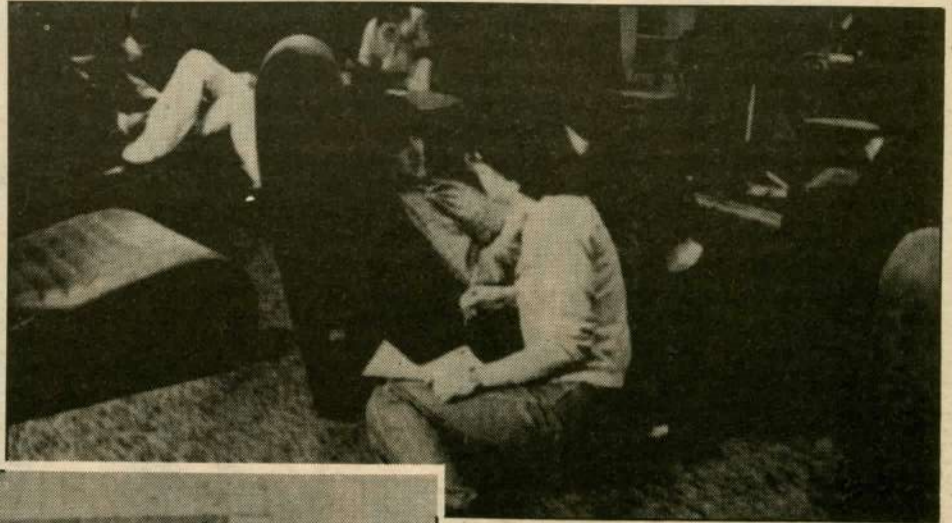
And the people who use Lacolle do have to work as a cooperative. There is no service, if you want to eat you have to cook. Even cleaning up is the

responsibility of the user. Food and supplies for a weekend have to be hauled up from the city, or purchased in a nearby village.

According to Linton, this cooperative system goes a long way in getting group discussion and interaction going.

"Groups come back much better people and are better able to get along," said Linton.

But weekends don't always succeed. She described one where all the planning had been done and organized, but in the end people just didn't come together and it was considered a failure. There was little the organizers could do, despite good intentions.



But the centre isn't just a place for serious business. As a country facility it offers all the advantages of fresh air and open spaces.

Once a year the centre organizes the Lacolle Festival where anyone can join in games, shared meals, and sports activities. This year 160 were involved in everything from volleyball and soccer games to building human pyramids on the lawn. They also managed to consume a hind quarter of beef, half a pig, 200 ears of corn and a bushel of apples.

"The Lacolle festival is an open house where people in the Concordia

community can see the facility and get to meet each other," said Jane Magnan, the acting director.

The building itself also has a few little mysteries including its own ghost story. Some have reported seeing a cat in the back room, when it wasn't really there. Another story has a hand coming through a window in the living room, but not breaking any glass.

Finally according to Magnan there is also a rumour that the daughter of U.S. President Teddy Roosevelt once owned the building.

The very age of the house possibly explains some of the mysteries. More

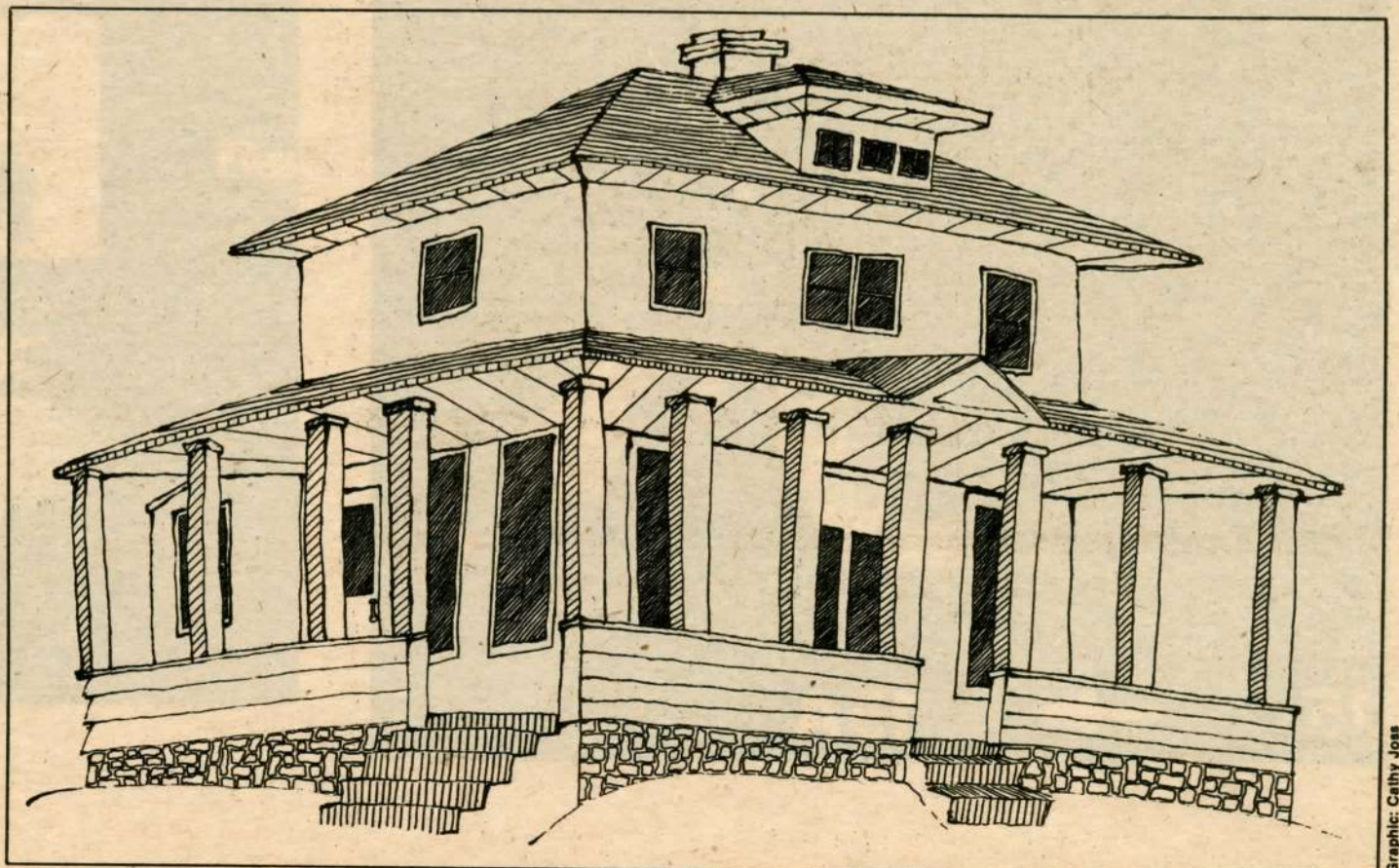
Concordia's Lacolle centre is a dream come true for the many members of the community who use it. Offering weekend retreats for groups and academics the pleasant comfortable environment acts as a special extension of the traditional classroom. The now 160 year old building has had a colourful history and allegedly even has its own ghost population.

likely telling the stories is part of the fun that goes with sitting around the fire in the "stone room".

But those ghosts may not bother anyone for long. As with everything at Concordia which costs money, the usefulness of Lacolle as an educational centre has been called into question.

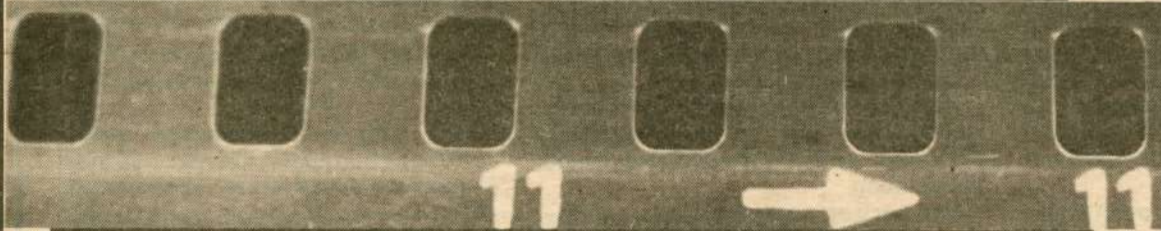
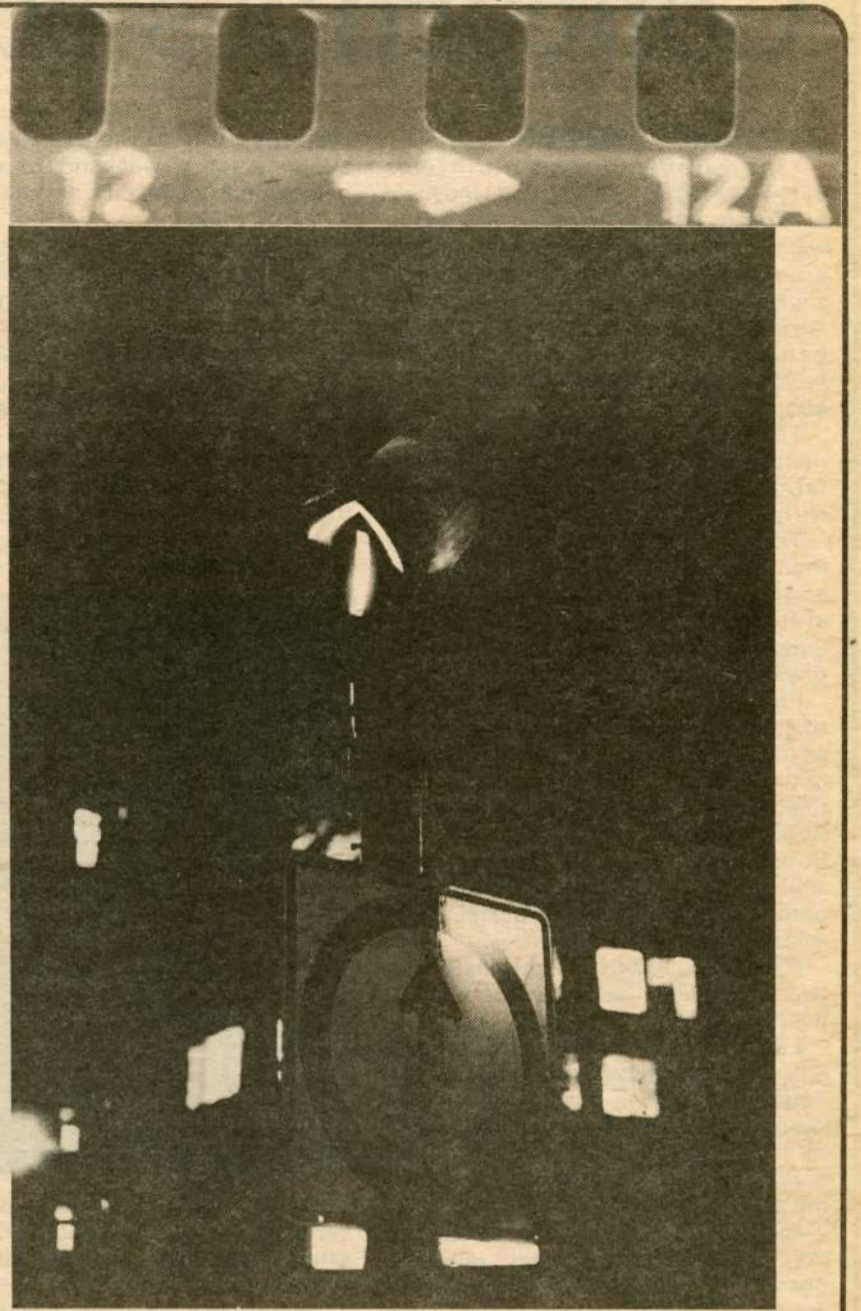
A survey is being circulated to help organizers evaluate where Lacolle is going.

With the centre occupied almost constantly during the summer, and most of the time in the winter, it seems the university would have a hard time cutting this out of the budget.



Graphic: Cathy Jos

PORTFOLIO: JIM CARRUTHERS



By ROB CLEMENT

South Africa exists as an anachronism in the twentieth century. Universally condemned for its racist policies it nonetheless continues to thrive because many nations do not back what they preach in the international forum with what they do.

Everyone is watching but few are acting. Of those that do act many do so in a way that is of benefit to the racist regime.

The United Nations has been the scene of numerous condemnations against South Africa. A recent call for mandatory sanctions against South Africa easily passed the General Assembly only to be vetoed in the Security Council by the USA.

While many nations have abided by the voluntary sanctions passed by the U.N. many, Canada among them, have not.

Of those countries which have chosen to adhere to the voluntary sanctions several have gone a step further. In this category come, among other, China, the USSR and Nigeria.

#### CHINA

Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier gave the position of his government in a message to the International Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa on May 20. "The Chinese Government and people resolutely oppose and strongly condemn the policy of apartheid obdurately pursued by the South African racist regime and its illegal occupation of Namibia," he said.

When summing up the situation in South Africa at the Conference the Chinese government representative aptly said: "In short, South Africa is a paradise for a small number of racists, but hell for the mass of black people."

The official said China "has refused to have any political, economic and trade relations with South Africa. During the last few years, the Chinese Government and people have continued to render active political, moral and material support to the people of southern Africa in their struggle."

The "material support" mentioned in the statement refers to arms and ammunition finding their way into the hands of those Africans who are actively engaged in removing the Botha regime and all it stands for.

#### USSR

The government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics not only condemns the racial policy of South Africa but also points its finger at those whom it views as accomplices.

In Ottawa a representative of the Soviet government who asked not to be identified because of diplomatic protocol (as did all consular representatives) recently told **The Link**: "We think that South Africa, as an apartheid regime, can survive and thrive only because there is tremendous financial, material and military support from Western countries, mainly the USA."

The USSR does not have any contacts with South Africa, he said. Soviet sources estimate that Western nations will invest 30 billion dollars in South Africa this year.

When asked specifically if the USSR had contacts with any of the liberation groups in South Africa the representative said, "we give all possible support to those fighting the apartheid regime."

#### ANC - PAC

There are two main groups currently

# SOUTH AFRICA

## the world watches

at the forefront of the South African liberation movement: the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC). The ANC is by far the oldest. (Started in 1912 by Mahatma Gandhi of India), it for years advocated a non-violent solution to the South African apartheid policies. This has only recently changed and the ANC now pursues a policy of limited guerrilla warfare and industrial strike action in order to bring the racist regime to the bargaining table.

The PAC is a splinter group of black nationalists who left the ANC in 1959 because of ideological differences. They wanted to actively pursue the liberation of South Africa and return all the land to the blacks.

ANC representatives make no qualms about identifying their major source of arms as the USSR. J.N. Pokella, chair of the PAC, would not be so candid on the origins of his group's arms. ANC member Cecil Abrahams, while confirming that his organization receives military aid from the USSR, said that PAC receives most of its support from the Chinese.

It seems that China is carrying its campaign against hegemony into southern Africa. The two major liberation groups are being supplied from different sources.

#### NIGERIA

The most influential nation in black Africa, Nigeria has long been in the forefront of the anti-apartheid movement. A representative of the Nigerian Government said their "activities against South Africa do not end in declarations. Through our action South Africa was expelled from the Commonwealth."

The spokesperson also said Nigeria has always supported any liberation movement. This was tempered with the statement that Nigeria would prefer there were no liberation movements, meaning that if Nigeria really wanted, it could change South Africa's racist policies by negotiation.

"Nigeria is not against the whites in South Africa, they are against the system," said the official. He said that Nigeria does not harbour any bad feelings against its colonizers since the country had a peaceful transition to independence.

#### ISRAEL

Israel is one of many governments

which maintains active diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa. Interviewed over the phone an Israeli representative said the "root of Judiasm can not live with apartheid." He said reports on an exchange between Israel and South Africa of nuclear technology are simply "nonsense".

The representative said "there are no military experts aiding South Africa." However, when asked about exchanges the Mossad and its counterpart South African intelligence agency he gave a vague answer saying that you could not believe everything that is being printed in newspapers. Further questioning revealed that Israel does not assist any of the liberation movements and has a non-intervention policy in what it views as internal matters.

It would appear that whereas the root of Judiasm can not live with apartheid the government of Israel can.

#### USA

The United States of America is the largest single prop of the racist regime.

Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary for African Affairs recently attempted to justify heavy American involvement in southern Africa saying "the area contains immense deposits of many strategic minerals which are vital...to Western defense and high technology industries."

Crocker seems oblivious of his own nation's past and the revolution which founded it. He said, "we will not lend our voice to support those dedicated to seizing and holding power through violence." He also seems to have forgotten American involvement in Chile and El Salvador. "The United States actively supports regional security and peaceful solutions to the problems of southern Africa," Crocker said.

When asked to clarify this statement, (in light of the contradictory veto of the mandatory sanctions resolution at the U.N.) a representative of the USA told **The Link** that it would not act in a manner that it feels "goes against our interests."

It becomes apparent that American policy is in no way guided by its condemnations of apartheid. The plight of the majority in South Africa is viewed as of no consequence by that country.

#### CANADA

Canada, which has made a point of establishing and maintaining a high

profile as an honest broker on the international scene has clearly left its conscience in the closet concerning South Africa. Canada maintains open diplomatic and economic ties with Botha's racist regime.

An official of the Canadian government recently interviewed in Ottawa said ties are maintained because Canada recognizes the Botha government as "controlling" South Africa. He went on to say "Canada does not support the armed struggle by any group against a government recognized by Canada."

The government of Canada has clearly forgotten that in World War II it declared war against a fascist regime which it recognized.

The Canadian official said "Canada is acting in a way to convince South Africa of the inevitability of change." At the same time, however, he said "Canada won't institute economic sanctions" against South Africa. Canadian foreign policy once again appears to be an extension of America's.

#### SOUTH AFRICA

For its part, the consul at the South African Consulate in Montreal stated in a letter that according to its trade statistics South Africa traded in 1980 with all the countries mentioned in this article.

In his letter, the consul also states "Current legislation accords black South Africans a range of rights and privileges not generally enjoyed by citizens of other 3rd World states." One has to wonder if the infamous pass laws of South Africa fall into the realm of rights that the consul is referring to.

According to the consul "the South African government is currently consulting representatives of all race groups in an attempt to bring about active practical reform to satisfy the political aspirations of all South Africans." This hardly seems plausible as neither the ANC or PAC, which are outlawed in South Africa, are present at the consultations. Both liberation groups are accorded the same observer status at the UN that South Africa enjoys.

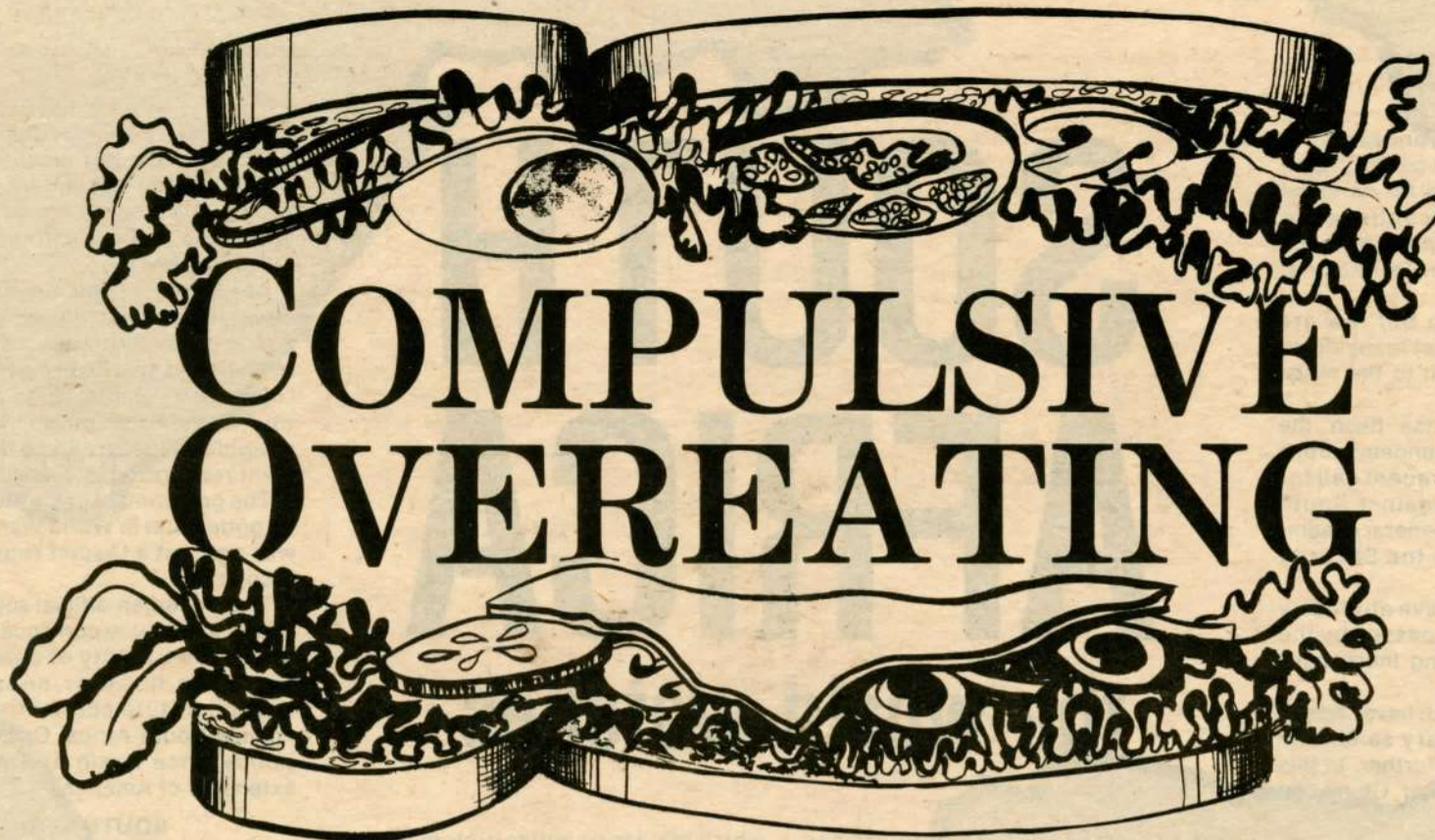
The world continues to watch South Africa and the rhetoric flies thick and fast. It may be well argued that Communist countries are using South Africa to extend their spheres of influence. But by the same right it can be argued that the West is once again desperately clinging to propping up an unpopular regime under the guise of stemming the Red Tide.

South Africa continues its racist policies. Whites in South Africa continue to control 87 percent of the land. Black families continue to be torn apart as males are forced to leave their families in order to find work. And most recently the South African government has announced a mandatory birth control plan for the blacks in an attempt to keep their numbers down.

The West looks on, mouthing disapproval but continually providing support.

Only the OAU, led by Nigeria, seems to have no overt vested interests in South Africa. The liberation of South Africa will be a big step towards the eventual creation of an African Economic Community. As the Nigerian representative pointed out the African continent contains enough resources for every African to enjoy life.

The OAU would like to see an Africa free from oppression. Meanwhile East and West bloc nations appear more than willing to simply squabble.



By GARY REGENSTREIF

Phillippe now pours detergent on the remaining sweets of his dinner parties so he won't eat them in the middle of the night.

He is a compulsive overeater, and this seemingly insane action is only an attempt to stay sane. "Sane people don't abuse themselves," says Phillippe, who ate seven large pieces of cake the morning after his latest birthday.

Since he was overweight at age 16, 38 years ago, he estimates having lost 1,200 pounds "on the yo-yo scale". Now at five feet, ten and a half inches, and a stable 200 pounds, he discusses the slowly passing compulsive feelings and how he is conquering them.

He describes the conscious nagging



and craving for something to eat between meals, the impulse to take just one more bite.

"You feel something building up in you," says Phillippe, "and often in the middle of the night you say, I don't care if I blow up like a Zeppelin — I'm gonna eat."

"It's based on willpower and you're completely out of control."

Defining sin as "doing something you believe is wrong," he admits committing sin when he "binges", but he can turn off his conscience while eating to get "a euphoric, soothing feeling."

But afterwards, like three-quarters of a cake later, he says the compulsive overeater gets "terrible shame and guilt every time." His answer to the obvious question, "Why eat then?" is "I know it intellectually," of the upcoming guilt, "but I can't think that far ahead. I just want to eat."

Phillippe calls these symptoms "a disease". He talks of being an "addict" associated with food, and has the same self-deception as with alcohol: "just one more bite".

He says the result of the "disease" is having all reactions blown out of proportion. He also describes belligerent feelings toward those around him when he binges. And "the disease is incurable — it's just controllable."

Obesity and Cellulitis specialist Dr. Yvon Scheffer says, "Obesity is a disease of the brain." A psychiatrist, he comments on the psychological factor in dealing with obesity.

Scheffer believes compulsive people overeat to compensate for some form of stress such as too much work, not enough sex, or money and marital problems. But he says many of the people don't know what is bothering them. Even when some people realize their problems, they don't want to settle them. An example is where parents should separate, but stress remains when they stay together "for the sake of the children."

Scheffer at first tries to motivate his patients "who can't diet by themselves" in encouraging them to return and see him. He says many don't return when they feel guilty after they have "cheated".

He understands this cheating, because people are always hungry on high carbohydrate diets like Weight Watchers. So while dealing with the root causes of eating tendencies, he uses two methods



for physical weight reduction, even with compulsive eaters. Both cut the appetite in motivating patients to lose weight. These are the "protein sparing modified fast" and the "fast weight loss" method which is an injection, with a 60-70 per cent success rate in weight reduction for those who carefully follow the program.

The diet pills are designed to cut the appetite, but he says they cause some stimulation to a part of the nervous system, so some people call them "uppers". Taken for about three months, the pills disturb the normal length of time

which one dreams, and after a certain period, the patient will enter a deep depression.

But Scheffer says the sale of the stronger pills is now forbidden in Canada, and patients should take them for no more than three or four weeks at a time. Scheffer also suggests they adjust the dosage to their tolerance. Some pills work, Scheffer says, and he occasionally uses them to get his patients started on diets.

Nutritionist Françoise Raimondi says diet pills only act as a crutch for the compulsive overeater; they don't solve psychological problems.

Phillippe tried unsuccessfully to lose weight for many years with various "guaranteed" weight reducing methods, including pills. He also used diet books, "Metrical", health clubs and spas and spent 12 years in and out of Weight Watchers. He has even paid people to make sure he doesn't overeat for 24 hours.

"All those things don't work because you put back on the weight," he said.



They don't reduce the compulsive feelings in the mind.

Although the center of her work is alimentary, Raimondi concentrates on more than food in dealing with obesity.

"Food is just a part of the problem," she says, stressing physical activity and behavioural change to lose weight, especially for compulsive eaters.

"It's hard to lose weight on food alone if there is no energy expenditure," she says, noting 80-90 per cent of obese people lead sedentary lives.

She stresses that the greatest problems of the compulsive overeater lie in the environment.

"They are often unhappy, lonely or bored," says Raimondi, who believes food acts as a satisfier. Phillippe uses the word "reward" for food, and for him also, "boredom is tied to food. Television is not quite interesting enough."

Raimondi says a girl may eat normally at school, but when she gets home where she has family problems, she will overeat.

She first finds out the patients' eating, activity and working habits in attempting to motivate them to lose weight. But she occasionally refers compulsive patients to psychiatrists. Raimondi has the most problems motivating them because she says it is hard to change their environment which is the cause of their eating problems.

Some of the businesses which attempt to control weight problems are the weight-reduction groups.

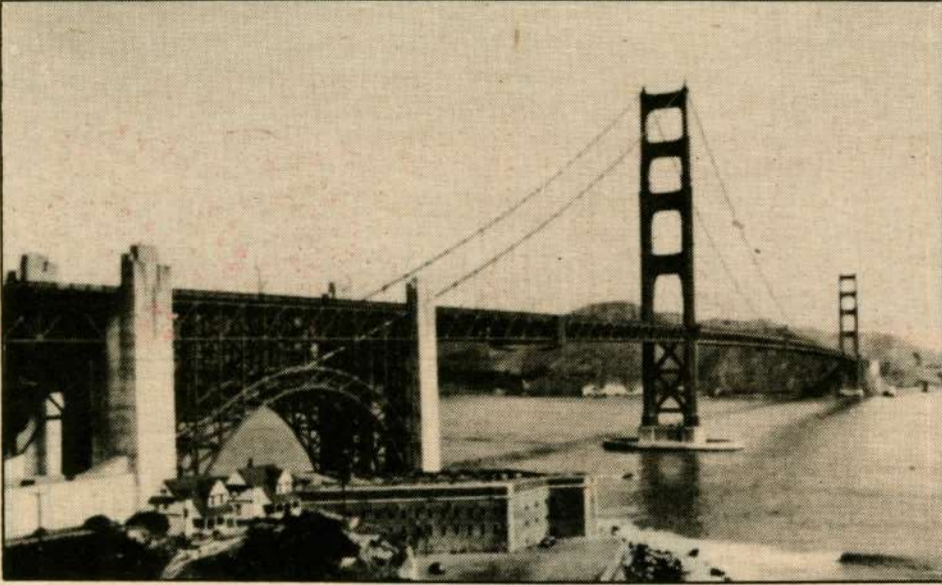
Weight Watchers is the most popular of these groups, with 200 classes in the province of Quebec alone. According to one worker, many of the 10,000 members are compulsive eaters. For a \$15 membership fee and \$5 per meeting, the Weight Watchers people say they reduce eating habits, balance nutrition and appeal for self-control through group therapy.

There are smaller private groups available. For \$5 every week (and \$3 if you miss a week) you can join "Gerda Rosner's Happy Losers" where the aim, of course, is "to lose weight and keep it off." Rosner says the method used on the



PORTFOLIO: ALAIN WOLFF





# SAN FRAN

more than just another

## By DANNY KUCHARSKY

**T**ony Bennett left his heart in San Francisco. How he's managed to survive, let alone sing for all these years without a heart, is unimaginable.

This reporter (on special assignment for **The Link**) left his Social Insurance and Multi-Branch Banking cards in San Francisco. What a San Franciscan, a thousand miles from Canada, would want to do with those plastic things is debatable.

Nevertheless, it is probably understandable why Bennett would want to do such a strange thing with his body. There is no nicer city in North America in which to leave one's vital organs.

San Francisco is one of the last non-pasteurized cities in North America. It lacks the dull sameness of all other cities with their matchbox skyscrapers, fast-food restaurants and pedestrians who dutifully wait for the light to turn green before crossing the street (even when there's no traffic).

Indeed, a city with aggressive pedestrians is a civilized city.

This definition automatically erases Toronto, Ottawa, Edmonton, Portland and countless others from the list of



Swensens ice cream chain was born in this city whose food astounds people's taste buds.

decent places to live (let alone visit).

It leaves only Montréal and Frisco.

But don't call it Frisco. Only tourists and no-good bums use that term. Residents of the City by the Bay feel the name 'Frisco' is an insulting one and using it is a direct violation of their human rights. However it is still perfectly acceptable to call Toronto: Trawna, Tor-yawn-to, or Bore-onto.

Ah, yes San Francisco. Whotta city! What other city has fantastic architecture and food, freezing weather in summer, fog which isn't caused by pollution,

street artists and street people, 40 percent homosexuals and more Moonies than accountants per square mile?

San Francisco is where the Beat Generation was born, thrived and died when it lost its beat. It's the place where hippies flourished and were later officially declared extinct when last known Hippy Luigi Soleveichik, finally decided to take a bath and wash his hair.

The Beat Generation could have begun only in San Francisco because it's the only city in America where such an unknown thing would be considered socially acceptable. International Hepcat, and Gone Author, Jack Kerouac from Lowell, Massachusetts, Crazy Poet Allan Ginsberg from New York, authors Neal Cassady from Denver and countless other literati joined forces in the city's North Beach. They read poetry, played jazz in bebop jazz shacks and searched frantically for the rapidly disappearing Fellaheen America.

In a San Francisco club, Allen Ginsberg read from his epic poem *Howl*: "I have seen the best minds of my generation destroy'd by madness," etc.

Kerouac using what he called spontaneous prose, penned his adventures in classic novels like *On the Road*.

In *On the Road* Kerouac "the Daddy of the Beat Generation" wrote of San Francisco people: "Everybody looked like a broken-down movie extra, a withered starlet, disenchanted stuntmen, midget auto-racers, poignant California characters with their end-of-the-continent sadness, handsome, decadent, Casanova-ish men, puffy-eyed motel blondes, hustlers, pimps, whores, masseurs, bellhops - a lemon lot."

They met in such places as The Place, a favorite bar of the Hipsters. Every Monday night there was "Blabbermouth Night" where people could discuss such subjects as "The superiority of the bagel as a contraceptive." It unfortunately closed in 1960.

Then there was the Co-Existence Bagel Shop, a favorite café of the creative bohemian and Zen lunatic types. Despite its brilliant name, it too could not co-exist when the Beat era passed away.

But there are still a few surviving holdouts from that time. City Lights Bookstore is probably the most famous bookstore in the USA and deservedly so. This Columbus Avenue shop, opened in the early '50s by poet Lawrence Ferlinghetti, quickly became a Beat hangout.

In 1956 City Lights rose to fame when

Ferlinghetti was hit by the not-as-lenient-as-today San Francisco police with obscenity charges. Although in the end *Howl*, was judged not to be obscene, the ensuing media attention on the so-called Beatniks speeded up their demise.

For a few years there was nothingness in The City. Then in a quiet neighborhood of Victorian buildings called Haight Ashbury an earthquake (not the famous 1906 one) occurred. Ken Kesey (of *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* fame) and his Merry Pranksters rolled into the Haight and by the time they blew that scene the world would never be the same. San Francisco was zapped with acid rock, the Grateful Dead, millions of flower-laden hippies, George Harrison, the Fillmore East, the Summer of Love, a venereal disease outbreak and a heroin epidemic.

Now Haight Ashbury is a fancy, chic, increasingly gay area full of health food co-ops and renovated houses.

But the city is still a trend-setter. Just about all fads begin in California and most of the decent ones begin in San Francisco. Tolerance is the key word for a sophisticated city in which almost any type of human behaviour imaginable goes.

Thus, it is understandable that San Franciscans are not exactly jumping for joy about current American politics. "Ronald Reagan - Fascist Gun in the West" reads the graffiti there. "I support the right to arm bears" and the ever-popular "The Moral Majority is Neither" are also currently big on the Top Ten graffiti list.

In Southern California where a strong sun has burned away people's brain cells and where many have been hit over the head too often by errant surfboards and volleyballs, citizens voted en masse for Rompin' Ronald Reagan. But in San Francisco and all of Northern California the former California governor was soundly rejected by the

more liberal population.

The natives of this city do things differently. For example, anti-doggiedoo people don't just post the conventional "Curb your dog. \$50, for littering" notice on their property. They go for the extra touch. Wouldja believe:

There was an old lady on Hyde  
Who shovelled so much crap that she  
cried,

Dear Lord make people sane  
Their dogs they should toilet train  
Or walk them on the other side.

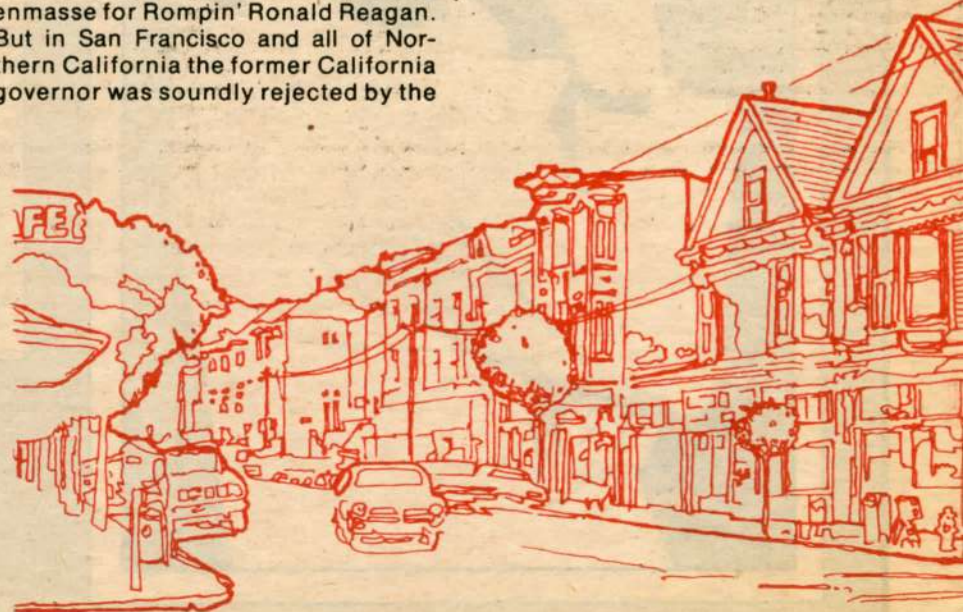
It is almost natural that people who live daily under the threat of a possible earthquake, not to mention nuclear devastation would act differently. If the city was destroyed, residents would have to decide whether it was San Andreas' Fault or Reagan's fault.

Topographically, San Francisco is totally unlike other cities. Hills are everywhere. And they are REALLY steep. Natives climbing these monsters have no excuse for not being in good shape. If the city had snow, the skiing would be great.

The famed cable cars were created to solve the problem of getting up the slopes. Before inventor Andrew Hallidie came around in 1869, horses had to struggle up the hills with heavy wagon loads. If a horse lost its footing, which happened often, the consequences were disastrous.

To end this cruelty to horses, Hallidie devised a brilliant system based on friction (just like ski-tows). Cables originating from the central cable car barn run below the street at a constant 9 mph clip. To control the cable car, the driver manipulates a grip (a vertical lever). The steeper the hill, the tighter the grip on the cable.

Today only four lines remain from the



Citizens of San Francisco care about preserving the city's architectural heritage. Urban conservation is valued more here than in any other North American city. The many Victorian homes are beautiful, but it's becoming increasingly difficult to afford to live in them.

# SAN FRANCISCO

## Other skyscraper city



original vast cable car network. And the few remaining lines have often been threatened with further cutbacks and shutdowns.

Despite the fact city dwellers love them and tourists wait in long lines for the chance to hop aboard them, the cable cars are faced with a \$10,000,000 deficit. Currently there is a massive "Save Our Cable Cars" campaign in the city. Major corporations and minor individuals are all united in this noble cause.

They will be triumphant, for the city wouldn't be the same without that unique "rapid" transit system. There are few better cheap thrills than hanging out of a cable car as it storms down a hill with a 20 per cent grade.

And then there's BART. The Bay Area Rapid Transit system, in direct contrast to the cable car, is about as modern as you can get. This sleek and quiet \$1.6 billion subway system hits speeds of 80 mph, connects San Francisco with Oakland via a four mile tunnel under the bay and is totally computerized and dehumanized. A mysterious voice on an intercom gives passengers the time of day, and a screen flashes other vital info. Unlike Montréal, people can pass through subway cars without risking their lives and bring their bikes (without risking their lives).

The city needs a vast, diversified mass transit because there is such a large variety of good restaurants to go to. San Francisco is the best food city in North America with New Orleans, New York, and Montréal definitely lagging behind. Restaurants here are uniformly excellent.

Jack Kerouac, in his inimitable manner, said it best about San Francisco food in *On the Road*: "And oh, that pan-fried chow mein flavored air that blew into my room from Chinatown, vying with the spaghetti sauces of North Beach, the soft-shell crab of Fisherman's Wharf - nay, the ribs of Fillmore turning on spits! Throw in the Market Street chili beans, red hot and french fried potatoes of the Embarcadero wine night and steamed clams from Sausalito across the bay and that's my ah-dream of San Francisco."

But since Kerouac's time the food has become even better. There's San Francisco's famous sourdough bread, Ghirardelli chocolates, Chinese restaurants where customers enter by the kitchen and have their food hoisted upstairs, Hunan restaurants with \$3.25 full course meals, proudly advertise "Absolutely No MSG (monosodium glutamate) - A Delightful Change From The Mundane Chinese", soup chains, an incredible amount of cafés, the Buena Vista bar where Irish Coffee was introduced to America and can still be had for a mere \$1.50, Japanese sushi bars, fast food restaurants with original names like Franks For the Memories, the Oriental Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park and It's-It-a hand made chocolate-covered ice cream sandwich made with natural ingredients.

Then there's the biggest Chinatown in North America, which when you get beyond its tacky tourist shops, is the closest thing to the real China, next to Hong Kong. It abounds with furious activity. Old women squeeze live chickens to check out their plumpness next

to the "Animals Are For Food, Not For Pets" sign. Merchants sell cheap clothing from trucks, near herb shops and Chinese Temples. There are banks and post offices and bookstores where everything takes place in Chinese.

And suddenly at the intersection of Broadway and Columbus, Chinatown becomes Italian North Beach with its ravioli factory and butchers and bakers and cappuccino makers. Then abruptly on the other side of Broadway there's the neon sleaze zone in which U.S. topless clubs supposedly originated and where noontime hawkers shout to camera-laden tourists: "Why have 35 mm when you can have 36D?"

The city is a virtual paradise for street artists. Mimes and puppeteers and dancers and opera singers compete with jugglers like Dr. Danny Daniels, "The World's Worst Juggler" (who really isn't). There's the Great American Diving Team who manage to perform brilliant aquatic high-dive stunts even in San Francisco's freezing 50 Fahrenheit summer weather. There's Stretch, the Mountain Man, who is really comprised of two men with amazing coordination. There's the One-Man Band. But possibly the best of all is the incredible Human Jukebox. Feed the boxed-up man a quarter, press your favorite song from his list and a curtain opens a trumpet pops out, the song is played and then the curtain closes.

There's a profusion of unique specialty stores in San Francisco: Stores that sell only piggy banks or music boxes. Stores which have only Snoopy or Christmas memorabilia. Specialty shops for people seeking bathroom supplies or beer-drinker's novelties. A store sells scissors, knives, notebooks and other necessities to the oppressed left-handed minority (with equally oppressive prices to match).

Even t-shirts are original. San Francisco's t-shirt shops have much more than the oh-so-bland "My Mother (or Biology teacher or Steinberg butcher) went to Peoria (or Wawa or Upper Botswana) and all I got was this lousy t-shirt."

Culture is tremendously big in this metropolis. Quality theatres flourish to an extent that is only beaten by New York's Broadway. In fact, New York critics call the city's American Conservatory Theatre the best in North America. Museums are plentiful especially in a city of only about 700,000 people. It is doubtful that people in other cities would pay scalpers \$200 a ticket to see opera singer Luciano Pavarotti, as San Franciscans recently did.

But, San Francisco does have its share of problems. Housing costs are atrociously high in the city with the highest per capita income in America.

Land is scarce and rents are skyhigh.

Eventually it's possible only the rich will be able to live in San Francisco while all others will have to make do with Oakland, across the bay. Oakland, one of the ugliest cities in existence, makes even Sudbury look good in comparison.

Big-city violence has come to town in full force. Three years ago, Mayor George Moscone was shot and killed by a man who crawled through a window to avoid metal detectors at City Hall. The Reverend Jim Jones's People's Temple originated in San Francisco and most of the people who were later forced to commit suicide in Guyana were San Franciscans. The Symbionese Liberation Army and the Patty Hearst kidnapping began in this city.

Now a pamphlet of the San Francisco Convention and Visitors Bureau warns tourists that "extreme caution is recommended when walking in the Western Addition", an area more commonly referred to as the Tenderloin. "As in most major areas, it is advisable to avoid walking on less populated streets after dark," they warn.

A branch of the Guardian Angels has recently begun here. This vigilante group saw its debut in New York's subway system. Now it has come West and will supposedly protect citizens using the city's mass transit. "Give us five or



Stretch, the Mountain Man—just one of the city's hundreds of street artists.

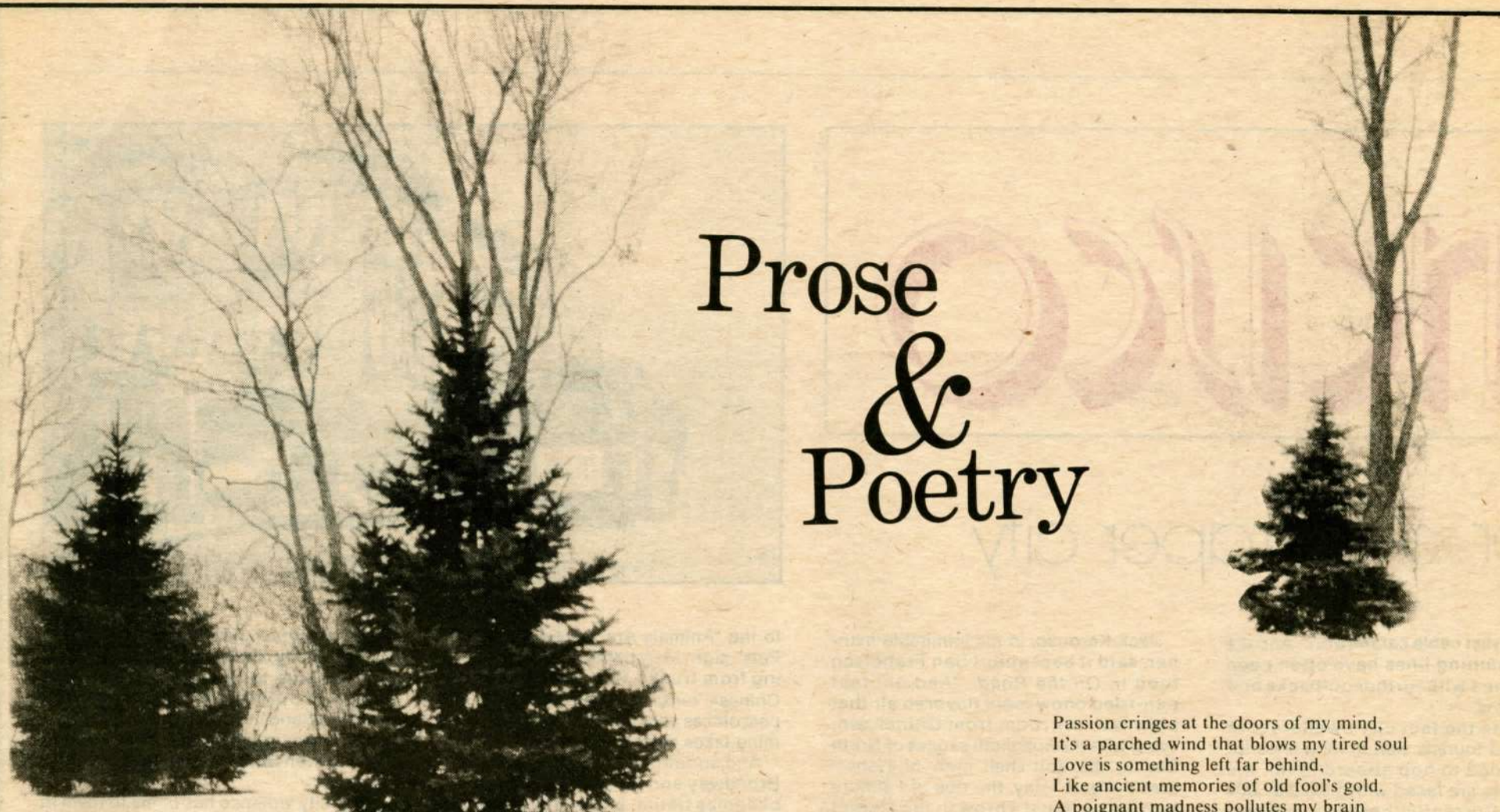
ten years and we'll be just like New York," said one resident.

But the benefits far outweigh the disadvantages, as almost any city dweller will attest. There's the Golden Gate Bridge. Sausalito. Coit Tower. Nob Hill. Golden Gate Park. Union, Castro, Geary and Lombard Streets. Freaky, mystic fog. Urban conservation. Mission Dolores. Alcatraz. And more. Much much more.

But Montréal ain't bad either. At least here it's freezing in winter and boiling in summer like it's supposed to be. Montréal's bagels, smoked meat and souvlaki are no comparison. And does San Francisco have a billion dollar stadium to brag about?



# Prose & Poetry



## fugue

we like music, and move through wood and dust. below we crack plaster, hang like snakes hanging in rousseau's garden. above we green in air and light, treeing within four walls.

i did not want them replaced, and so you plant seeds in the corner where there were tiles missing. discordant melodies flow through the walls and vibrate along the floor, until the plants grow stems, like those of notes.

notetaking: as the leaves begin leafing you chart growthcurves on the wall, days/weeks by inches closer to the sun. "living things need light and space." you spent an afternoon taking away that room's roof.

below, the tenants complain. they complain here too. "cracked plaster in soup...enough roots to strangle you." and heedless you walk through the rooms, pacing the growth of the trees, all predicted, though, all known.

our growth curves through dust and plaster. we drink the sweet wet light. the tenants touch our roots: being manipulated by cold hands, squeezed into being knots. still, upward motion being unrootly, we hang lower from their ceiling, touching bulbs...above, his fingers smooth oil on us, shiny leaves now upping it to the sun.

you bring kohl and paints and extend the line beneath my eye onto the wall and draw the face of someone you had once known. each lover had been adorned like gawdy pictures you once saw in another season. after, i take a blanket and lie in the dust of the wood floor. it has all been too cerebral: intellectualizing desires and emotions until my hand no longer can belong in the palm of yours, having lost the feeling for touch. you mark the place where i lie with white chalk, chalking the dusty wood, then leave me to sleep.

the knives carve well, dismembering us below the surface. the sap is seeping from us. we listen to it dripping into clean, white dishes. all this, a new disorder for the sake of a future order? we listen well. the tenants watch us as we die, hanging lower, lower, and thinner, sliced at the knees with rootserum falling steadily. we hunger for the young roots that they eat. they sigh and drink sweet tea.

i awake. all is quiet but for the rustling of the leaves in the evening. you are not here and i attempt to arrange the mess so that it shows

less. "creativity makes waste, as well as the desired end." what of this? the trees growing there grow by themselves. the markings on the walls are yours. the line indicate success. i pace, shuffling my silhouette out of the dust of the wood floor. red ink and white paint would do the perfect damage; the invisible corpse in my place on the floor. i hang the blanket over the face that you painted on the wall. you enter.

you point (i look up: september leaf-changes) to show me stagnant curves. i had not realized. from a paper bag you place plant vitamins and tree medicine in a row as passive as you perceive them. i am not as passive as you believe me to be.

we had once wound foreign time and universes around our worlds and saw through mixed syllables. moods were important then. your glance has become a knife cutting my words before they are spoken. "the trees demand an atmosphere of concentration." depth in airs?

we feel it leaving us, like serum from plastic containers once the needle is slid into the vein. our veins grow thinner, drier. we thirst. leafing the air is not enough.

voices are useless. a look, you think, says all. the others don't understand your monosyllables. when i speak you refuse to decompose the sentences into comprehensible units. je ne comprend plus.

"living things need light and space." you look me in the other room when you see the leaves begin to wither. discordant melodies flow through the walls to you and me, walled within many walls. i become rooted to the corner near the window. daily, you pass declining growthcurves beneath the door. you say you pour medecine at their bases, placing a lightscreen above them. still, no growth. the curves that mirror the ones on the wall are falling steadily. you plant more seeds.

you come to unlock the door. you are saying that the trees have died, despite all. you are saying, and stop midword. (the tenants are knocking on the apartment door.) you stop and look hard. i, rooted to the corner by the window, rustle gently. i am not as passive as you believe me to be. leaves turn with the wind; i am leafing.

the face on the wall looks at you and blinks.

ROBIN POTTER

Passion cringes at the doors of my mind,  
It's a parched wind that blows my tired soul  
Love is something left far behind,  
Like ancient memories of old fool's gold.  
A poignant madness pollutes my brain  
And tears apart my inner light,  
Yesterday's joy will never come again  
So now I greet everlasting night.

## Shadows of Eden

A circus of chaotic dismemberment creates  
A terror which fills and defiles the air  
Like a poisonous gas, consuming all-  
Shadows of Eden on the wall  
Confuse the junkie who curses  
His rotting veins; his body racked  
By unlivable pains cries out  
For mercy to a dirty, unfeeling spike  
Soon everything will be alright.

The angelic virgin who can't be bought  
Wears perfume - "Midnight Blue",  
Anything which is a product of thought  
Is just one point of view;  
The mind may take a thousand turns  
God is called by many names,  
Repentant witches are mercilessly burned  
While Angels play demonic games.

## For Mother

You hung your dreams  
On the clothesline  
Of my life  
And it rained.

Mine eyes  
have seen  
the gory  
of the  
cloning  
of the  
Lord.

ALLAN S. ENGEL







I catch  
 guarded voices down the hallway  
 I become  
 a topcoated spy in the Louvre  
 dash from pillar to pillar  
 hot on the trail of foreign policies.  
 I savour delicious secrets;  
 today makes sense  
 the past becomes reality  
 (My mother in braids and ribbons  
 Aunt Edna playing spin the bottle)

The door is impolitely  
 snatched from my ear  
 Falling over the threshold  
 resulting in a rude acquaintance with the bees-waxed floor  
 I say  
 Next time  
 I'll listen through the vents.

Danny settles on the sand  
 Not knowing it shifts  
 sifts, swallows things  
 up

He falls into an  
 abyss, a hollow  
 With eyes grain-stung  
 roller coaster hurt

(At twelve / he'd hoped / to turn / into a pumpkin)

Surfacing;  
 Morning rays sting;  
 he runs  
 swallowed in a swirl of salt and  
 sea, washing sand from his eyes

Janet Porter

She stalks the night  
 To haunt your dreams  
 A nightmare of fright  
 A fire that gleams

She stirs within  
 A raging force  
 As a turbulent wind  
 Leaves dust in its course

She leaps in bounds  
 In mighty soars  
 The thundering sounds  
 Of closing doors

In silent fury  
 She roams your street  
 In a ceaseless hurry  
 Her energies nay deplete

She lights the pyre  
 To capture the soul  
 The windswept fire  
 Burns out of control

She laughs aloud  
 A screeching shrill  
 Her soul avowed  
 To the demon's will

Beneath her mask  
 A frozen glare  
 Lies forever to bask  
 In a sea of despair

Her eyes reflect  
 The barren waste  
 Of senseless neglect  
 Of futile haste

As her trembling hands  
 Reach out to clasp  
 The shifting sands  
 Evade her grasp

She heeds the call  
 Of abandonment  
 She builds the wall  
 Of imprisonment

Distorted visions  
 A world in haze  
 Severe dillusions  
 An unending maze

She deafens ears  
 No reason of mind  
 She implants the fears  
 That make seeing eyes blind

She befriends the striving  
 She cradles the weak  
 She feeds the starving  
 She shelters the meek

She wages wars  
 Against stifling restraints  
 She bears the scars  
 Of imposed constraints

She is insanity.....

DANIELLE PAYETTE

genesis

green, omnipresent green  
 stellar light, white, blinding  
 pain, palpitating pain; it hurts, it pounds  
 reverberates, resounds...descent...down...down...down  
 i can't...i can't...i must...i can't...but i must  
 "relax, relax, it's almost time"  
 distant, doomsday voices  
 "it's time now, push"

PUSH

White capped nurses give standard  
 testimony  
 to the dress rehearsal for death  
 I grant them all "A+" in soothing lies —  
 applied psychology for post-partum patients  
 Yet, I too, have played the role,  
 fulfilled the pledge  
 Disconnected, I stand back and see  
 the Madonna of the delivery room  
 awaiting flower-laden friends  
 impatient to join the cortege  
 at the nursery window  
 And there you wait, my new-born child  
 betokening eternity  
 swaddled in disposable diapers  
 and lying in an incubator  
 With others it is feasible,  
 I mouth the expected phrases  
 But how shall I hide from you.  
 the ponderings of my heart  
 Oh, my child, my tormentor  
 Flesh of my flesh — I love you  
 Blood of your father's blood — I hate you

REBECCA BARBEAU



Night of The Weeper

Sunset bled into the ground as a  
 Veil of darkness laced the sky.  
 The toll of the bell summoned the  
 Specters to rise from their graves  
 As the sentinels gazed from the  
 Towers upon the hill.  
 In a nearby thicket, a flock of ravens,  
 Like scavengers, await their kill.

The weeper on the steps of the mansion  
 remained.

His heart paralyzed with sorrow and  
 His eyes and soul were blinded in darkness  
 For he was unable to see the Light  
 On this grief stricken night.

The wind howled in mourning and  
 Entered the door left ajar.  
 It swirled about from chamber to chamber  
 Until it settled upon a shroud and  
 Carressed a violet face.  
 It bathed itself in scents of roses  
 And incense and did it's morbid dance  
 Upon the candle's flame.  
 And returned from whence it came.  
 Among the stormy waves of black clouds  
 And roaring voices of the Gods,  
 An eagle-like form flows to the East  
 Over the mansion and beyond the fields.  
 The ravens were disgruntled and angry  
 For the prize was denied them,  
 And left in a commotion of fluttering wings  
 To face yet another trial.

The towers are empty with silence and  
 The specters are at peace in their rightful  
 place,  
 As night shedded her black gown and light  
 Brought the promise of dawn.

The sun resurrected and it's flame  
 Burned the earth once more, but now  
 The mansion stands alone.  
 And in a pool of tears, deep inside a  
 chamber,  
 remains a shell.  
 The wind cries like a widow,  
 But all that is heard is a church bell.

LUIS CORDEIRO

When in Toronto I Remember Vancouver

the tide  
 rolls out and out  
 forgetting me  
 caged in dark blue  
 white, and  
 Blue again  
 impassable mountains  
 that embrace the harbour  
 and I, indifferently

MARILYN BURGESS

# The lake

By MURRAY SMITH

When they got to the house it was raining; the ground was wet, and, over in the distance, just in view, the surface of the lake was choppy and black. Part of the road was washed away and they had to get out of the car and walk the last few hundred yards to the house. Stepping out on the gravel, half-turning, Mary-Ann opened the back door of the car. The dog jumped off the back seat and started to strain on the leash. Eli was shivering.

"Let's go in," he said, impatiently. "I'm cold."

"We have to take the things in," she said. "We can't leave them out in the car. Besides, Beaver has to go."

"Beaver always has to go," he said, pointedly.

He took the two boxes of clothes and books from the trunk and, balancing them precariously against the front of his coat, set off through the wet brush towards the house. His feet slid uncertainly over the wet mud and gravel and the wet branches scraped against his body. In the distance he could hear Mary-Ann.

"Nice Beaver. That's a good dog."

He was out of breath when he reached the porch. His sandals were covered with mud and mud had oozed in between his toes. He put the boxes down, heavily. Inside he could hear Mrs. Ratliffe speaking to somebody, her voice pressing. "Put the stew-pot away! We don't need it." He paused to catch his breath, his back against the porch, his raincoat wet. This is going to be a terrible weekend, he thought. Mary-Ann came up the path, the dog tugging at the leash, her hair sodden and limp, a package in one hand.

"Did he make?" he asked.

"No," she said.

"I suppose he's looking for a nice, dry place - right next to a roaring fire."

"I'll take him out again later," she said.

"Did you bring my notes with you?" he asked.

"Yes, I did," she said. "Let's go in."

"Your mother's there."

"I know my mother's there. She's supposed to be there, remember, She invited us."

"I wish we hadn't come," he said.

"They're not that bad," she said. "Besides, you'll have a quiet weekend away from the city. You said yourself you needed a change."

"I thought you didn't like them."

"I don't. But I don't have to get upset about it. Now, let's go in. It's cold out here."

Inside, Eli felt like an alien intruder. Standing there in his damp coat he thought; why did I let her drag me into this? The long hall was of soft pine, a cavern of wood-tones and shadows, done in an affected, rustic style. Everything smelled of lemon. Curious, Eli went over to the books on the shelf next to the door. Garden books, cook books, Harold Robbins, Reader's Digest Condensed Books. He took his coat off. Mrs. Ratliffe came out, arms at her side, bent at the elbow, both palms outspread in a gesture of useless amenity. "I'm so glad you could come," she said. She was wearing a white summer dress and a cardigan and her face was smooth and dry and white.

"Glad we could make it," Eli said, dully.

"Now you just take off those damp things and come stand by the fire."

They took off their wet outer things and dried themselves with towels and stood in front of the fire. The Ratliffes talked about the weather, the road, cousins, uncles. Lyn was sulky, a dour, fourteen year-old with drab, brown hair, Terry alive, hands waving in bursts of enthusiasm, bouts of twelve-year old glee. Eli was silent, he felt imposed upon. I don't feel up to two days of play-acting, he thought.

Mrs. Ratliffe showed them to their room, a dark square room off in a corner of the house. Eli brushed his hair in front of the mirror. Mary-Ann tried to scrape the mud from her shoes. Outside the rain beat furiously, chill and wet against the window. He could just barely see the lake through the haze.

"How did you ever get her to let us sleep in the same room together?" he asked. "Won't it be a bad example for the kids? Illicit co-habitation and all that."

"She's not that old-fashioned," she said. "You said you wouldn't start. Let's have a nice time."

"All right," he said. "Sorry"

He started to unpack his books, spreading them neatly on the table. Lenin's Last Year by Moische Lewin, Smolensk Under Soviet Rule. The Bedbug and Other Plays, E.H. Carr, Isaac Deutcher.

"Maybe I'll get some work done," he said, half to himself. "Haven't done anything all

week."

He got up from the table to get his pen from his coat. Mary-Ann was half-naked, drying herself with the towel. Her large, soft breasts moved gently when she moved her arms. She pulled the towel back and started to dry her hair. Eli felt the quivering rise in his belly. The tension in his face eased. He stared at her, motionless, indecisive. He put his hand out and touched the white, white skin at her side. He moved towards her.

"Not now," she said irritably. Then, more softly, "later."

He turned away, angrily. There was a constricted feeling in his throat.

"Kids! Lunch!" Mrs. Ratliffe called from the kitchen.

Mary-Ann pulled her sweater on and they went out. The dining room was filled with clatter. They were all sitting at the low table in the middle of the room, talking. Terry was throwing pieces of bread at Lyn, Mrs. Ratliffe was stirring something in a cup, Dr. Ratliffe was slicing bread. He wore a tweed jacket with leather patches at the elbow. Eli thought his movements uncomfortable, jerky. It's if he's moving under invisible constraint, he thought. The dogs were running around the floor in mad circles, panting. Two big white sheep dogs and a cocker spaniel. Eli was hungry.

"How's the work coming, old boy?" Dr. Ratliffe inquired, his voice hollow with false cheer.

"Fine, fine," Eli said. He doesn't even know what I'm writing about, he thought. "Mary-Ann, dear, why don't you get some food for the dogs?" Mrs. Ratliffe said. Mary-Ann got up and poured some crumbly mixture into three red bowls set out on the floor and then poured hot water over it. The dogs crowded around, their wet, yapping mouths moving eagerly, their tails wagging.

They began to eat. Salad with raw mushrooms. Cheese. Olives. Bread. He ate slowly, his stomach protesting. The lettuce leaves were draggy and limp. Every time he reached for a piece of bread he thought people were looking at him. The conversation lagged. They all seemed to be trying to think of something to say. Dr. Ratliffe told them about a patient he had with bleeding gums. Bleeding. Strangely, Spain flashed through Eli's mind. The sore, open wounds of the Civil War. Something she had asked him about in the car. Something about Lorca. He went on about Cormford, Tuerel, and the siege of Huesca. Mary-Ann gave him a no-no look.

After dinner, Mary-Ann took Beaver out for a walk, her face tense. When she came back Eli was lying in bed, reading.

"Did he make?" he asked.

"No," she said harshly. "Listen, I don't want you to bring things like that up at the table."

"You were interested enough about Spain

in the car," he said.

"I know," she said, "but they aren't. I can't antagonize them now. They pay my fees and I need the money. We already talked about it."

"Yes, we already talked about it," he said. She lay down beside him; there was a sorrowful look on her face. She put her hand on his stomach.

"Poor baby," she said, "don't be angry."

He put his book away. She moved closer, softly, and ran her hand over his chest. The angry knot was still stuck in his throat. I can't turn it off and on like water, he thought. Then suddenly, without thought, like water breaking an earthen bank, his anger wavered into lust and aching, aching, clothes torn aside conscious only of want, he pulled her to him, searching for her wet mouth and burning breasts.

They lay quietly, still wet, breathing softly. Why am I scared to look her in the eyes any more, he thought. Ruminating. Sad.

When they got up, the rain outside was less intense. Eli read and made notes. Mary-Ann lay on top of the bed, a large book open on her stomach. The Phenomenology of Mind.

"What does aufgehoben mean?" she asked.

He told her.

"I'm still hungry," he said. "I hope we have something good for supper." He read on. "Did you know Mayakovsky went to the bathroom and washed his hands with soap and water everytime he shook hands with somebody?" he asked.

"No," she said.

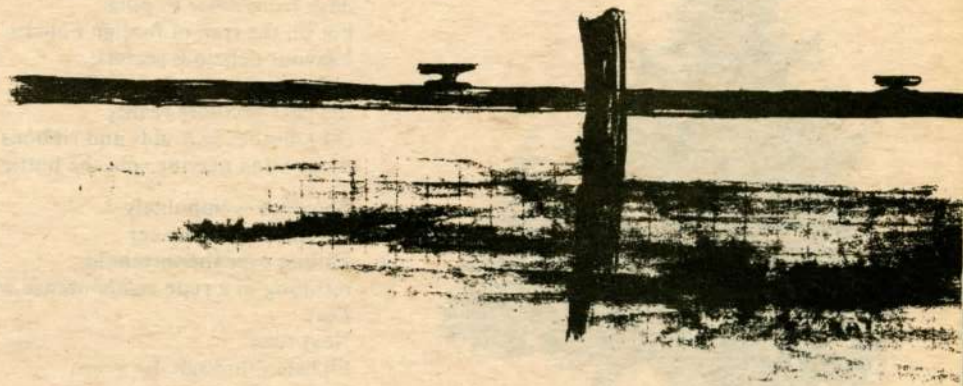
After a while he put his book down and said, "I'm going out for a walk. I think it's stopped raining." He put his jacket on.

"Take Beaver," she said.

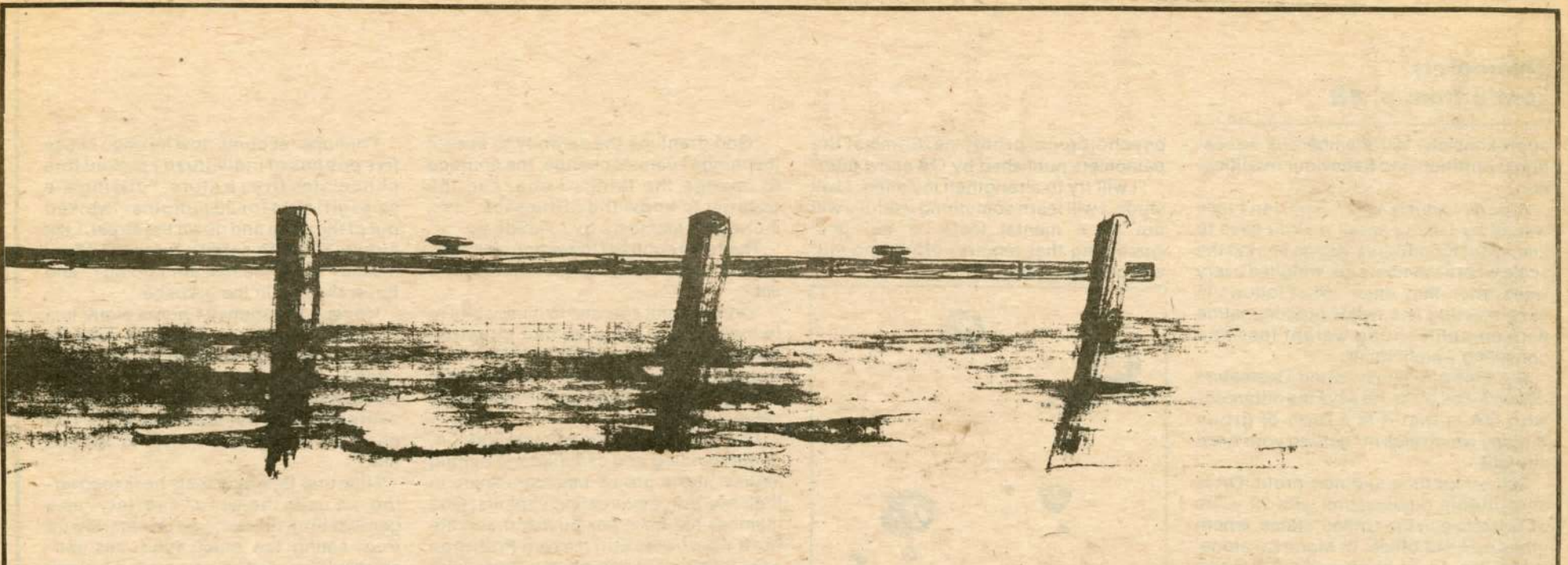
He took the dog by the leash and went out. There was a large puddle of brown slush on the carpet next to the door.

"Nice Beaver," he said.

He went out, dragging the dog by the leash. The sun was out and everything glistened, the lake shone gloriously, the sand was wet. The soft, dark smell of the earth rose and filled his



Graphics: Karin Serre



nostrils. He went down to the dock. The water swelled and pushed against the dock, the surf white against the shore. Across the lake he could see houses, trees, smoke from chimneys. A small boat, its sail white against the sky, rushed through the waves in the middle of the lake. He sat down at the end of the dock and took out a cigarette and lit it and took the smoke into his lungs, thick and earthy. It's nice out here, he thought, soothing. Water has that effect. A boundless quality, like the sky or consciousness. It used to be better, he thought. We used to be happy. Now all we seem to do is just fight. But without words. Under the surface.

Beaver kept pulling on the leash. Fuck you, he thought. He went inside.

They ate supper after dark, everyone clad in sweaters, the insects outside making soft noises. They had a kind of thin soup and more salad and olives and cheese. He gave Mary-Ann an inquisitive look but she turned her head aside. They're in the top five per cent of the economy he thought, can't they even buy a piece of salami? After tea they put up the lanterns. Eli offered to do the dishes. Terry dried.

"What are you writing about?" Terry asked.

"About Russia, fifty years ago," Eli said, his arms in dishwater up to his elbows. What do you tell a twelve-year old, he thought.

"You mean like revolutions and wars and things like that?"

"Something like that," he said.

"How come you don't like it here?" Terry asked.

"What makes you think I don't like it here?"

"You never talk to anyone. And you walk around with a glum look on your face."

"Well," he said, "I don't feel comfortable here."

"Why not?"

"Well," he said, "I grew up with very poor people in a very poor house and I feel uncomfortable with rich people."

"Are you rich?"

"I guess so."

"My father says you're a parasite. He says you live off other people's money."

"Your father's wrong," he said. "I live off my own savings." Nice Daddy, he thought.

"He says Mary-Ann pays the rent."

"Mary-Ann pays half the rent and I pay the other half," he said.

"Oh."

They went to bed. Eli fell into a dark sleep, agitated and restless, but, after a while got up. It was raining again. Hard. His stomach was hollow and aching. Mary-Ann was still. He got up and put his robe and slippers on and tip-toes out into the hall. Everything was silent. The lamps were out and he could barely see ahead. Slowly, cautiously, he made his way into the kitchen, stopping now and then to listen for footsteps or breathing. In the kitchen he went through the cupboards. One was locked. In the other he found a box of soda crackers. He undid the

wax paper, trying not to make too much noise. The crackers were dry in his mouth but he ate as many as he could, chewing heavily and swallowing, the lumps of wet crumbs sticking in his throat. At least it's filling, he thought. He poured himself a glass of water, scared that the sound of running water would wake up the whole house. He drank thirstily.

There was a small, oblong box on top of the counter. He picked it up and read the label, his eyes straining in the dark. Chocolate covered mints. He opened it and took two or three and ate them. They seemed to float and dissolve in his mouth, the chocolate rich, the mint cool. Hungrily, he took more. Shouldn't he thought. They'll notice. But he did. When he put the box down there were only two left. He picked the wax paper up and swept the crumbs off the counter and into the palm of his hand and, still in his dressing gown, opened the back door and went out into the wet night. He walked out to the end of the dock and, in vague patches of swirling mist, threw it all into the water. I must look, he thought, like a prophet, casting sin into the sea. Less hungry, he went to back to bed. In the hall he stepped on something wet and sticky. Oh God, he thought, not again.

He awoke early and lay still, listening to the last tentative drops of water tapping on the window pane. Mary-Ann sighed and moved slightly. She whispered, "Are you up?"

"Yeah," he said. "Sleep well?" he asked.

"So, so," she said.

"Can we talk?" he asked.

"Sure"

He hesitated. Then he said, "why are you so cold to me lately? Have I done anything wrong?"

"I am not cold to you," she said. She was emphatic.

"Yes you are," he said, irritably.

"You're just imagining it," she said.

"I am not! You've been this way for months! Why can't you take me seriously?"

"Eli, if you're trying to pick a fight this is not the time."

He gave up. Useless, he thought. He lay there exasperated, suddenly tried again. "Beaver made again," he said. "In the hall."

"So?"

"Well, you'll have to clean it up, preferably before anybody else gets up."

"Why don't you do it for a change?"

"Because it's not my dog, that's why. I didn't want it in the first place."

"Can't you ever do anything for me?" she said.

"Oh, to hell with you," he said, and got up. He slipped his robe over his pyjamas and slid his bare feet into his shoes, still cold from the night air, and went out, slamming the front door behind him. Outside the fog had gathered, covering everything with thick, wispy, white smoke. He could barely see the end of the dock. The lake was completely hidden from view. He went back in, his robe

damp.

Breakfast was silent. Everyone seemed irritable. Nobody talked. They had one egg apiece and cold toast. I think I'm going to go crazy, Eli thought.

Eli volunteered to do the dishes again. Mary-Ann dried. She was stony silent, her teeth clenched. Terry came in and went over to the counter.

"Hey!" he said, "my mints are gone."

Eli sloshed more water over the plate in his hand and rubbed vigorously.

"Somebody stole my mints."

Why doesn't he go away? Eli thought.

"They were mine. I bought them with my own money." He was almost crying.

"Why doesn't he shut his fucking mouth up," Eli said under his breath.

"It's all right," Mrs. Ratliffe said. "It's not a crime."

"Somebody stole them."

"They weren't stolen," Mrs. Ratliffe said insistently, and added, "I took a couple."

"I had some too," Mary-Ann said.

"I also had some," Eli said. To Mary-Ann he whispered, "That was a delightful scene. What does he do for an encore?"

"You didn't have to take them," she said.

"I was starving to death. Can't your mother buy a piece of fucking meat once in a while?"

When he was finished with the dishes Eli took the canoe out. The mist had cleared and the sun was shining again, hot and bright. There was a gentle breeze, it whipped the top of the waves into little white caps. He sat in the back and paddled across to the other side, making long, vigorous strokes on first one side and then the other. He turned the boat around and, resting the paddle on the sides in front of him, sat quietly and smoked. No use anymore, he thought. Nothing left. She won't even talk about it... I'll wait till after lunch. We can take Beaver for a walk. There'll be no one else around. Then we can talk. After, I'll take the car back. He drew heavily on his cigarette and, emphatically, threw the butt in the water. Strange, he thought, how everything seems to revolve around the lake. Like a core of meaning, a center.

Resolved, he took the canoe back to the dock. He went inside. Mary-Ann was on her back, on the bed, reading, half-naked, her white skin soft, perfect, smooth. Karl Lowith: From Hegel to Nietzsche. Outside the air was calm, sun-filled. Desire burned in his throat, like a coal, like a stone, damning his resolution. No, he thought, not now. Her face looks hard. Not now, not ever. Turning away from her, towards the window, he said calmly, "I'm leaving after lunch." He could see the canoe down by the dock and beyond, shivering in the sun, the lake.

"Okay," she said blandly. Nonchalant. Bored.

"I mean it's over. It isn't working. We don't get along anymore." He turned to look at her. Her eyes were glued to the book. He could see her nipples, pale-brown beneath the edge of the book.

"Fine," she said.

"Is that all you have to say?"

"What do you want me to say?" she asked.

"Nothing," he said after a while, "nothing, I guess."

Over lunch, they were morose. Eli's stomach was groaning. He felt desperate, hungry. They were having cottage cheese on toast. Tomatoes. Bread sticks. Mary-Ann had a calm, disdainful look on her face. Suddenly pained, upset he turned to Mary-Ann, a ludicrous smile on his face, and said, "Remember the dinner we had in Quebec City a few weeks ago? At the hotel? The lamb with new potatoes roast under the joint and buttered broccoli? Big slabs of meat. Oodles of mushrooms. Boy, that was good!"

Mary-Ann gave him a look of unadulterated hate, her eyes furious and staring. Everybody at the table was uncomfortable. Terry was squirming in his seat.

"Now that the weather's cleared," Mrs. Ratliffe said, breaking the silence, "we could take the sailboat out onto the lake."

"Yes we could," Dr. Ratliffe said rapidly. "We could even go swimming. I mean if it gets warmer later on."

Back in their room Mary-Ann was seething. She closed the door behind Eli and stood with her arms on her hips. Her eyes were cold and hard and staring.

"I suppose you think you're smart?" she said.

"Yes," he said, "come to think of it. I am smart." He was conscious of irritating her. Pleased by it.

They stared hard at each other, torn by indecision, distance, time. Then, suddenly, she went limp, as if she'd given up the ghost. Pale. Wraith-like. She sat down heavily on the bed. She was silent for a while. "Why?" she said finally. Softly, sadly.

"Why what?"

"Why do you have to leave?"

"Because I don't like it here. Because I can't get any work done. Because these are not my people. They're yours but they're not mine. We don't belong together."

"I see," she said.

He gave her a fleeting touch on the shoulders. "Yeah," she said.

"I better get my things together," he said.

Later Eli walked down to the road, his books and notes in a satchel under his arm. The ground was still wet underneath and his sandals made a gritty noise against the soil. The sun was at its peak now, luminous, burning, dense; the air was soft and dry. The lake was visible over in the distance, black, turgid, active; the tops of the waves glistening and mobile in the wind. It's for the best, he thought. A clean break. Now I can get on with things. With a free mind, untroubled, glistening. It's for the best.

**Overeaters**  
cont'd from p. 28

approximately 150 members is educational nutrition and behaviour modification.

A poster which says, "You can't lose weight by talking about it... You have to keep your mouth shut" hangs behind the scale where members are weighed every week when they enter. What follows in each meeting is a major preoccupation with complimenting weight loss and consoling weight gains.

But Phillippe finally found Overeaters Anonymous (OA). He says the difference with OA is that it is a form of group therapy which aids in "getting your head straight."

Self-supporting and non-profit, OA is a worldwide organization with 22 years of existence in the United States, where it has its head office. In Montreal alone, there are 14 English and 40 French meetings a week, with a minimum requirement of two members present to hold a meeting.

Every few weeks, Phillippe is the "leader" of the group. He stands up and says in the traditional format, "My name is Phillippe and I am a compulsive overeater." Everybody welcomes him. He asks who overeats, and all eight other people in the room, on one occasion, raised their hands.

The method which OA uses to get people's heads "straight" is not only by condemning food, but by attempting to recognize psychological reasons for compulsive behaviour. This includes getting people to admit character defects. Then the group tries to build the character of the members to cope with

psychological problems. Some of the pamphlets published by OA show this:

"I will try to strengthen my mind. I will study. I will learn something useful. I will not be a mental loafer. I will read something that requires effort, thought and concentration."



They have "Twelve Steps" based on the Alcoholics Anonymous tradition. These are followed like commandments where members should appeal to a more spiritual form and not necessarily a religious one. Members should have a spiritual awakening to lead a better life.

A theme of serenity in the group tries to ease stressful problems, which may be the cause for compulsive habits.

"God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change; the courage to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference," is a motto that members try to abide by.

They also confront the various excuses people make to themselves as reasons to eat.

"Don't permit yourself to think a bite or two would make some bad situation better, or at least easier to live with. Substitute the thought, 'One bite will make it worse — one bite will eventually mean a binge'."

There is also a tone of compassion, understanding and camaraderie among 'fatties' at the group. Members share in their stories of overeating exploits. One member hid from her husband and ate food which was still frozen. Phillippe says this is common among those with the "disease".

"Really only an alcoholic understands an alcoholic and only an overeater understands an overeater," he says, explaining why the group works. Members feel for each other's common problem, they compliment each other on how they look and even pass around a list of the members' phone numbers. If a member feels his/her resistance and willpower falling to temptation, he or she can call a fellow member for a word of encouragement.

Now in the group for 18 months, Phillippe thinks he is controlling the compulsion and can now say, "I choose not to eat." His weight has not fluctuated because of the serenity emphasized by the group.

Phillippe recounts how he once chose five pounds of individually picked fine chocolates from a store, "driving the salesgirl nuts for 20 minutes," walked out of the store and down the street. Like a revelation he said to himself, "Am I insane? What the hell am I doing?" and threw the box in the garbage.

He recently spent 24 hours alone in a cottage without touching a box of chocolate chip cookies. To "normal" people this may not be a great achievement, but to a compulsive overeater like Phillippe, he says, "You don't know how great I feel to tell you that."

Now that Phillippe feels he is recovering, he uses the word "sobriety" as a general term meaning he is sobering up from eating too much food. His self-esteem is up, and he gets stronger every day against the temptation to binge. He also finally decided, "It's insane to be like this," realizing it was "assinine" to be eating all that cake after his birthday but continuing anyway. Also, "every time you turn over in bed you realize you're fat. You never forget it."

"Dieting is hell," says Phillippe. "It's hell to go around hungry." So he "tries to eat intelligently," he says, "and eating junk food is not intelligent." And some guidance people at OA have taken food away from being the center of his life.

He is certain that he is getting closer to "normal". Also, he is certain that he will stop wearing clothes designed to make him look thinner and wearing the beard which hides his double chin, because he is "on the way back to happiness."

**Treasury Bills, Bonds & Notes**

TREASURY BILLS				BOND & NOTES			
Den.	Rate	Yield	Price	Date	Rate	Yield	Price
15.98	13.65	+0.09	10.95	Mar 83	11.7%	10.13	91.21
16.43	16.77	+0.21	16.30	Apr 83	11.7%	96.5	96.9
15.46	13.16	+0.20	15.56	Apr 83	11.7%	99.1	99.2
15.19	14.93	+0.27	15.22	May 83	11.7%	99.14	99.18
15.44	13.16	+0.27	15.62	May 83	11.7%	95.3	95.71
15.77	15.08	+0.30	15.38	May 83	11.7%		
15.30	15.04	+0.30	15.50	Jun 83	11.7%	100.14	100.18
15.27	15.34	+0.23	15.61	Jun 83	11.7%	84.4	85.4
15.78	15.97	+0.31	15.63	Jun 83	11.7%	90.10	90.20
15.19	15.03	+0.22	15.69	Jul 83	11.7%	99.11	99.15
15.10	14.90	+0.22	15.69	Aug 83	11.7%	95.23	95.2
15.05	14.89	+0.21	15.63	Aug 83	11.7%	91.4	91.4
14.98	14.92	+0.09	15.77	Sep 83	11.7%	88.4	88.4
14.94	14.80	+0.21	15.63	Nov 83	11.7%	95.27	95.27
14.90	14.76	+0.26	15.63	Dec 83	11.7%	92.18	92.26
14.89	14.76	+0.25	15.58	Feb 84	11.7%	85.13	85.28
14.89	14.76	+0.25	15.72	Mar 84	11.7%	99.22	99.30
14.89	14.77	+0.12	15.90	Apr 84	11.7%	88.16	88.24
14.89	14.77	+0.16	15.89	May 84	11.7%	96.24	97
14.89	14.77	+0.14	15.87	Jun 84	11.7%	102	102.4
14.76	14.64	+0.13	15.87	Jul 84	11.7%	87.3	87.31
14.73	14.63	+0.14	15.99	Aug 84	11.7%	81.2	82.2
14.73	14.61	+0.20	15.99	Sep 84	11.7%	83.3	83.11
14.66	14.54	+0.15	15.86	Oct 84	11.7%	96.10	96.14
				Nov 84	11.7%	93.18	93.24
				Dec 84	11.7%	96.19	96.23
				Jan 85	11.7%	83.22	83.22
				Feb 85	11.7%	96.14	96.14
				Mar 85	11.7%	8	8
				Apr 85	11.7%	7.76	7.76
				May 85	11.7%	8	8
				Jun 85	11.7%	8	8
				Jul 85	11.7%	8	8
				Aug 85	11.7%	8	8
				Sep 85	11.7%	8	8
				Oct 85	11.7%	8	8
				Nov 85	11.7%	8	8
				Dec 85	11.7%	8	8

**World Gold**

Item	Price	Change
morning fixing	\$400.00	off 8.10
London afternoon fixing	\$397.75	off 1.25
Paris afternoon fixing	\$406.10	off 8.50
Frankfurt fixing	\$402.00	off 8.10
Zurich late afternoon	\$396.00	off 8.50
Handy & Harman	\$397.75	off 1.25
Engelhard	\$397.75	off 1.25
Republic National Bank	\$400.00	off 8.20

**Foreign Exchange**

Country	Unit	Rate	Change
Argentina (Peso)	1000	1000.00	
Australia (Dollar)	100	1.660	87.41
Canada (Dollar)	100	0.928	17.36
Denmark (Krone)	100	8.46	84.24
France (Franc)	100	6.55	6.55
Germany (Mark)	100	1.36	1.36
Italy (Lira)	1000	1336	1336
Japan (Yen)	100	163.6	163.6
Netherlands (Guilder)	100	2.36	2.36
Spain (Peseta)	100	166.6	166.6
Sweden (Krona)	100	8.46	84.24
Switzerland (Franc)	100	7.20	7.20
UK (Pound)	100	1.53	1.53
US (Dollar)	100	1.00	1.00
West Germany (Mark)	100	1.36	1.36
Yugoslavia (Dinar)	100	13.6	13.6

**The most erotic thing in their world was money.**



**JANE FONDA KRIS KRISTOFFERSON**  
**ROLLOVER**

An IFC Film Production. JANE FONDA KRIS KRISTOFFERSON in an ALAN J. PAKULA Film "ROLLOVER" [HUME CRONIN]  
Music by MICHAEL SMALL. Screenplay by DAVID SHABER. Story by DAVID SHABER and HOWARD KOHN & DAVID WEIR  
Produced by BRUCE GILBERT. Directed by ALAN J. PAKULA. TECHNICOLOR® in ORION®  
©1981 Orion Pictures Company. All Rights Reserved.

Opens Friday December 18 check your listings for the theatre.

**CHRISTMAS SPECIALS!!**

Dec 1-Dec 24  
**WAXING**  
Legs \$15  
Legs, Bikini, Underarm \$20  
call us at  
861-7931

and ask us about our other specials

**SALON**  
**D'ELECTROLYSE**  
**ISABEL LARA**

Suite 208  
1396 St. Cath. W.  
(corner Bishop)

Dec 14 is the deadline for appointments for this special

**CONCORDIA**  
**SWEATSHIRTS**  
**LEATHER JACKETS**  
**NYLON JACKETS**  
Peel Cycle Centre  
1832 St Cath W.  
937-2896

**CONCORDIA**

**CHRISTMAS BANQUET**

Dec 23, 6:00pm

**FULL MEAL INCLUDES:** soup, salad, turkey, dressing, mashed potato, kernel corn, cranberry sauce, plum pudding, coffee, tea, or milk.

**ENTERTAINMENT:** guitarist, soloist, pianist, choir to encourage all of us to sing.

**PLACE:** cafeteria, Hall Bldg., SGW Campus

**ADMISSION:** \$2.20 in advance, \$3.00 at the door.

**Merry Christmas**

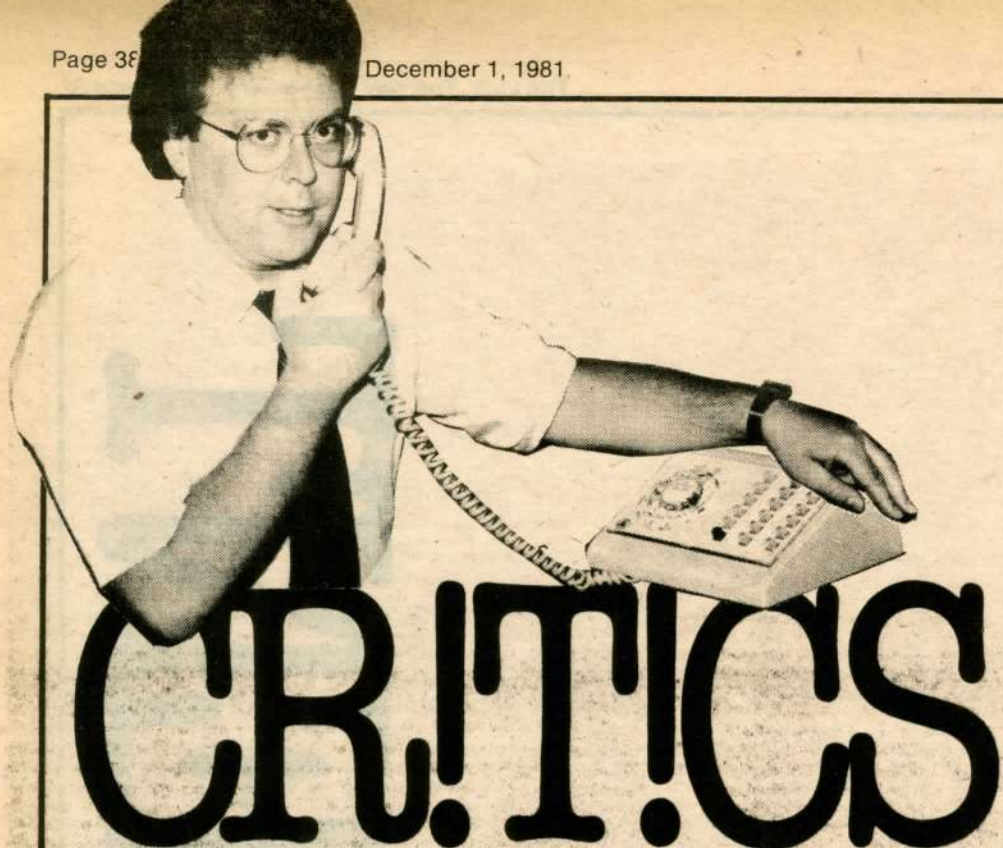
From All Of Us To All Of You  
Sponsored by Concordia Christian Fellowship

# INTERVIEW WITH ALBERT HORN

The first reason  
or emotional connection

Albert Horn is a man of many talents. He is a composer, a producer, and a performer. He has worked with some of the most famous names in the music industry, including Michael Jackson, Madonna, and Prince. His work is characterized by its emotional depth and its ability to connect with a wide audience. In this interview, we explore the first reason for his emotional connection to his work.





## It's the first reaction or emotional connection

By **CLAIRE MARSON**

Everyone's a critic, or so it is said, but not everyone gets paid for it. Nor does everyone have the opportunity to subject wide audiences to their personal opinions. Professional entertainment critics do, at times spouting harsh judgements or glowing praises in the public media.

But what guides people in their assessment of the quality of a performance?

"It is a matter of having an emotional connection," says Wayne Grigsby, film reviewer for the CBC City at Six news. Nathalie Petrowski, a pop music critic for Le Devoir, feels the same way. "Either you enjoy the show or you don't. Your first reaction is very important."

But after this ground rule, critics may vary in their assessment of what is most important. However, the one criterion everyone agrees with is that there are no set of rules to judge by. A review is, at all times, a personal opinion.

"I never claim that my comments have to be shared by everyone," said Grigsby. "Other people can feel differently and that is their right."

Grigsby told *The Link* how an entertainment reviewer was created many years ago at the CBC.

"The clouds opened and God reached out and grabbed me by the collar and said: 'Come in here, boy.' It is hard to explain how I got into doing this. For a lot of people it is just sheer fluke."

Born in Calgary, Grigsby moved to Montreal when he was three years old. He now considers himself a true Montrealer.

"It was a lot easier to get into the business 15 or 16 years ago," he said.

At that time the CBC was trying to come up with a show to rival American Bandstand and Grigsby, president of his high-school Teen-Council, was asked what young people like. Eventually, budget cuts changed the structure of the show and Grigsby was kept on as a researcher and later as a writer for variety shows. When *The City at Six* started an entertainment section, he was part of it. The four member crew was later reduced to one; Grigsby.

"They call me the entertainment editor but there is really no such position since I am it. I also do features, so I am a combination feature journalist and reviewer."

He emphasizes the word 'reviewer' and doesn't like the title, critic.

"I hesitate to use the word critic. I think that criticism is best left to the universities and to people who have a lot of time and room to discourse about the inner structure and the narrative flow and that sort of thing. I really don't know where reviewing leaves off and criticism

picks up and I always feel safer saying that I am a reviewer; it does not sound quite as pompous and pretentious. If you are sticking out your neck and being pretentious, people invariably come over and punch you."

Grigsby feels there are a few basic prerequisites for a reviewer.

"Experience is a necessary part of being a journalist. You need the experience of life and doing things. I think it is also very important to have some sort of background in the performing arts, or analysing the performing arts, but it is not something I feel you have to have a college degree in. I think with a good eye and a modicum of insight you can be a terrific reviewer."

According to Grigsby you should also expect the best before seeing a show.

"You should not be reviewing something unless, when the lights go down, you are saying to yourself: this should be really good. You have to go into it with a kind of anticipation, with the same sort of feeling most audiences go into it with, that is 'gee, what is going to happen?'"

**"I think with a good eye and a modicum of insight you can be a terrific reviewer."**

What delights am I going to see? What interesting thing is going to happen here? It seems to me that it is important to have a certain enthusiasm. Then, you can stay and look at it and if you are disappointed with it, you are and that is that."

Once the performance starts, Grigsby looks for an emotional connection or reaction.

"I think art is about getting some sort of contact between the audience and the performer, writer, director or whatever. Any art form works the same way. They are looking to provoke you. They are looking to get some sort of reaction from you."

But, when it comes down to actually reviewing a show, Grigsby has his own *modus operandi*.

"You have to sort of let your instincts react and then use your brain to analyse why you reacted; what things made you react; how things that did not make you react could have been made to make you react had the artist done certain other things; why the overall picture of the show did not reach you in the way it had on other occasions or the way it might."

Anyone can enjoy a show so, in theory, anyone can review one. "After all, you don't have to be a good cook to enjoy good food."

While a film can be good, bad or indifferent for Grigsby, Nathalie Petrowski feels that a show is either good or bad, there is no middle ground.

She studied at Loyola and in her third year decided that since she liked writing and needed money, she could possibly write for a newspaper. She had no formal training in journalism.

"I just jumped into it and they said: 'Learn by yourself'. I think that is the best way to learn because when you are in school and studying all sorts of things you accumulate fears, whereas if you don't know anything about journalism you can't be afraid and you just go in and try your best."

For a year and a half she worked in the entertainment section at *Le Journal de Montreal* but eventually left because of a conflict of principles. "Even at that time I was pretty mean and critical and they didn't like that at all because they were losing publicity."

After several tries she was accepted at *Le Devoir* where she still works, six years later. For Petrowski, criticism is not an easy thing. "The daily production is very tiring and boring sometimes. You have to go in every day and churn out something and it is hard."

When it comes time to review a show, she has a definite plan of action. "There are no set rules. You go in with an open mind as much as possible and of course it is very much based on your emotions, on your physical reaction. Music provokes a gut feeling. So, if it gets you high, it has to be good."

The audience's reaction is not a part of Petrowski's judgement. "The people who come to see a show have paid for their tickets and they are there because they like the performer and no matter what that person does, they love it. On the other hand, I come from a different point of view. I don't know who this person is and I am going to discover him. I am supposed to say if it is good or bad,

if it is worth it or not, if it is a waste of time or not."

Every article that she writes is her own personal reaction.

"We used to have the idea of the objective critic but that doesn't exist. Nobody is objective and if your toast burnt that morning and you are in a bad mood, that doesn't help things. You have to deal with all that. I don't want to be objective; I can only be honest with myself and my feelings."

Though Petrowski has a reputation for being slightly 'hysterical', going to extremes in her reviews, she feels there is a valid reason for this.

"I think a review is not for the people who were there, although they probably are interested; it is mostly for the people who were not there and you are going to tell them if they missed anything or not. If they were not there it is because they were not sure in the first place. It is also for the other people, in the case of a show that is on for a month. You are telling them if they should waste their money or not."

Before she sits down to write her review she likes to have some sort of feedback from friends or to sleep on it.

"I tend to be too emotional and that isn't right. You still have to keep a distance. So, it is always good to see what everybody thinks about it and your ideas form during the night and then you write it the next day."

She does not feel that by leaving it overnight she will forget any of the details of the performance.

"In the first place a good show lingers in the mind for ever. If you write your review right away you tend to be more prudent but overnight, your ideas seem to polarize and if you like something you really go and find all the reasons why you liked it and if you didn't, you go and find all the reasons why you didn't like it. It becomes a more passionate thing because you have accumulated all the evidence for or against it. For me it won't be wishy-washy; I go from one extreme to the other."

Petrowski feels she has ample reason for being 'intolerant'. "If I am going to waste that time at a show, that person better be good, he better have something to say and if he doesn't, well, he is going to pay for it. Why should he waste other people's time? Maybe that is too extreme but I think that it makes for good reading. That might be bad journalism but I feel that readers have a right to have fun and enjoy themselves while they read my review."

It cannot be that bad a type of journalism, since Nathalie Petrowski just won the first Jules Fournier prize for excellence in French written journalism. She will receive a cheque for \$3,000 at a presentation ceremony in December.



Nathalie Petrowski of *Le Devoir*

## On a film set

# Welcome to the Madhouse

By DON PITTIS

The room is exquisite. Crystal glassware and silver cutlery shimmer on snow-white tablecloths adorned with brilliant fresh-cut flowers. A forest of palm trees in huge pots flourishes along the walls and windows of the obviously exclusive eating establishment.

Elegant diners, resplendent in the height of jet-set fashion chatter over their meals, superficially polite but disdainful of the pack of white jacketed waiters who serve them from sterling chafing dishes. What richness! What privilege! Oh to be so affluent, so well served, so beautiful, so well dressed, so comfortable with wealth and power.

"Okay," bellows an unrefined voice that shatters the exclusive atmosphere of the restaurant like a cymbal crash in a string quartet, "that looks good."

Suddenly the fine dining room is being overrun by a horde of preposterously inappropriate characters. Men in worn checkered shirts pop out from behind potted palms and scurry between the perfect tables, screwdrivers ready in hand.

Outrageously dressed women attack the diners' faces with powder puffs and pencils. A man with a shaven head and flowing handle-bar mustache, looking like the genie from Aladdin's lamp, appears from nowhere and begins tugging at a woman's hair.

Someone wearing bright orange overalls with a black bow tie strung around his bare neck stands in the middle and directs traffic, occasionally shouting into a squawking walkie-talkie that dangles like a six gun from his hip.

What was a beautiful restaurant has been transformed; it has become a madhouse.

"Okay people, POSITIONS. Okay, CLEAR THE SET PLEASE, it's a take. Clear the back please. EXTRAS, ACTION. Okay, hold positions please. Okay, everyone in first positions. Stand by please, it's a take. Stand by. Enjoy it now, keep it up right to the end... ACTION." And suddenly it is a fancy restaurant again, with the most exclusive clientele.

But of course it isn't really. It's really just a draughty corner of the French pavillion, constructed for Montreal's Expo '67. The potted palms were there already and the acres of window, but the restaurant is just an elaborate illusion. The exclusive diners and spiffy waiters are just extras from the Montreal

On the set of *Dreamworld*, currently being shot in Montreal and soon to be released by Filmplan. It is produced by Pierre David, directed by Jean-Claude Lord and stars Jeff Conaway, Cathie Shirriff and Deborah Wakeham.

equivalent of Central Casting. The walls are wooden sets, the floor is painted concrete and the balcony only looks good from one side.

The people in the checked shirts are lighting and technical men; the genie and oddly dressed women are from make-up; the fellow in orange coveralls and black bow tie is the 2nd Assistant Director.

Between a restaurant and a madhouse, it is the latter that is real. The illusion of a restaurant only exists during brief moments of calm in what seems to an outside observer a raging storm of confusion.

Hours before the filming begins, nearly one hundred people are already at work. The make-up room, brilliant with lighted mirrors, looks like an ant hill. Extras are being sculpted into perfect people, their blemishes removed and their physical attributes exaggerated. Costumes are chosen and fitted, dressers ordering the now-elegant extras around like trained animals.

Finished people loiter around the snackbar, nibbling on fresh fruit and sandwiches, making jokes.

Upstairs the people from props and set design conjure up the dining room. Photographers snap pictures. An army of electricians string wire, carry unweildy spotlights, and shout things from the tops of ladders. The continuity people with their books of photos inspect each corner of the set. Camera technicians slide their equipment around to make sure it fits between the tables. Knots of section heads and direction staff move around the set pointing and gesticulating, coordinating the activity.

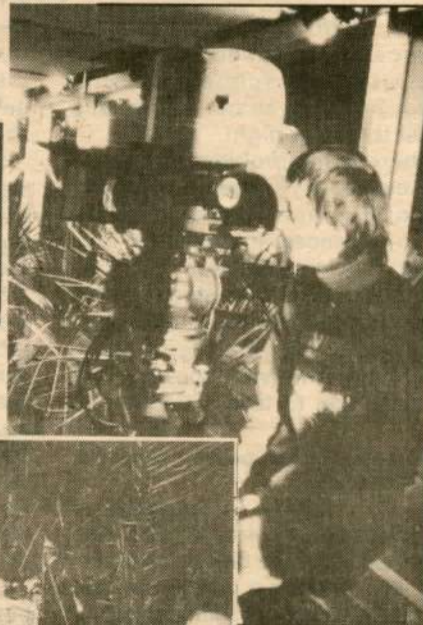
Gradually the pieces begin to come together as cast members cluster behind the sets and clog the entranceways to the set. Sound men carrying ladders push through crowds of waiters, policemen and society ladies.

Downstairs the once mobbed make-up room is nearly empty. Only the stars are left to be done. They will not appear on the set until everything else is ready. Just as the extras are treated by all as so much meat, the stars are handled as delicately as the finest filet mignon. Only the director and his first assistant may speak roughly to the stars and even then they must be careful.

The atmosphere is becoming charged, almost sexual. Suddenly the huge building no longer seems big enough to contain all the enormous egos. The stars look cool and relaxed. They know how to do it: acting is their job.

Extras are being placed now, pushed here and there like furniture only with less consideration. Technicians still scurry over the set making final adjustments to the powerful lights that

continued on page 48



Photos: Don Pittis



# Dance

Not just an art anymore

By KAREN JOY SEIDMAN

Remember Nijinsky? And Rudolph Nureyev? Fred Astaire? They were the gifted few of another era, dancers with breathtaking talent and limbs that could stretch to astounding capacities, practitioners of that mysterious and intriguing art form called dance.

Those talented few still exist — there are still the Baryshnikovs and the Karen Kains — but there is also Jane and Sally from down the street, who put everything aside two or three times a week to go to their dance classes.

As more and more people participate, the mystery of dance is vanishing. It is as though a magician has decided to let the world in on his secrets, and people everywhere are satiating their curiosity.

Montrealers, it seems, have been hit by the fever.

Perhaps we caught it ten years after New Yorkers, but there is no doubt that in the past five years, and certainly in the past two or three, Montrealers have developed a keen interest in dance.

In 1976, Place des Arts drew 180,000 people to various dance spectacles. Last year, the figure was 255,000. Today more people see dance productions at Place des Arts than they do plays.

There is no question the appeal has been spurred on but like any other industry that grows the quality often suffers to accommodate all the consumers. In this case, it is Montreal's dance schools which may suffer.

In Montreal, there is a large selection of dance schools for anyone who gets the urge to participate in this modern day method of fitness.

Dance schools used to exist primarily to breed professionals, but this is no longer the case. Dance schools today harvest shirkers of housework, homework and stress. And it works.

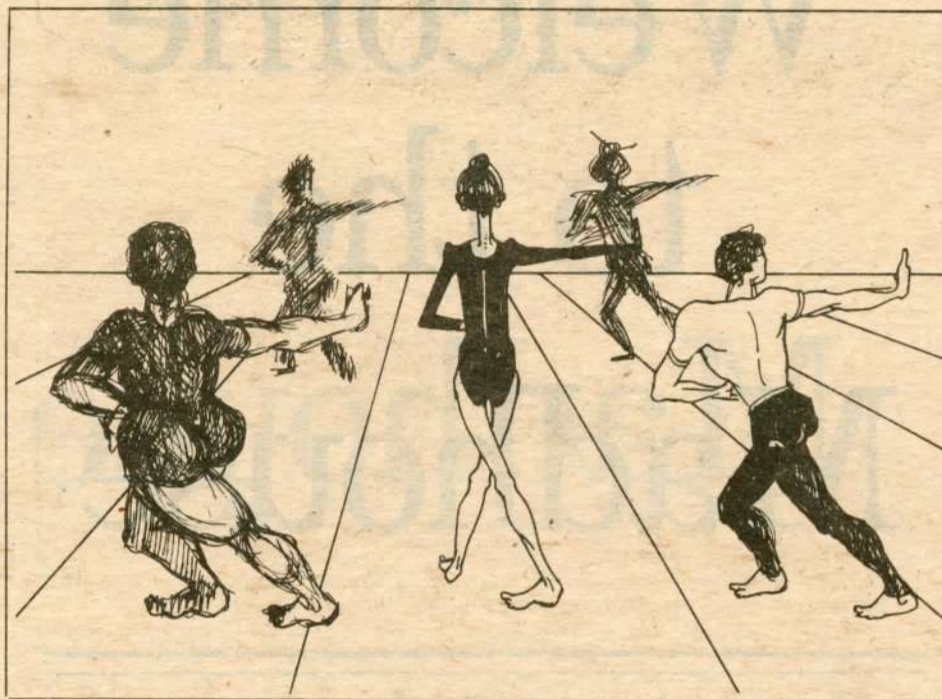
Many dance school directors are embarrassed by this emphasis on dance as a sport as opposed to an art, and deny that their schools are partaking in the insanity. What is insane about a nation trying to get into shape? Is it the first form of sanity we've had for the people who can never seem to get further than buying the sweatsuit and setting their alarm clocks for six a.m. without actually rising.

Yet even the schools that admit dance has become a sport, and are not offended by it, aren't necessarily providing their students with high-quality programs, with the students' best interests at heart.

One of the problems is that the schools have become too big. L'Ecole Superieure des Ballets Jazz has 25 teachers instructing 1,000 students.

Caroline Selbaing, the general manager of the school, admits size is a problem.

Selbaing would like every instructor to teach as if the school were their own. It is a nice thought, but unless all the teachers are presented with shares in the



company, things are unlikely to change. These large scale operations tend to overcharge and underprovide. But, in interviews, the directors of several dance schools which adhere to the one hour and 15 minute class principle, say students can only handle the specified amount of time.

Erik Lemieux, the director of Au Profyl, one of the rare schools that offers two hour classes, disagrees.

"The body works best only after an hour."

However, with two hour classes, Lemieux can only schedule two per evening, while the schools offering classes for just over an hour have time for at least three per night.

Then there is the problem that levels pose. Levels usually range from varying degrees of Beginner to Intermediate through to Advanced. It appears to be a simple and efficient structure, and it is; until you are a third year student from one school trying to switch to another.

"Well," I was told (amid grimaces, opposition and unnerving scowls), "we would advise you to take a Beginner I course."

That is to say, dance beyond the first school didn't exist.

There's no tragedy in entering a Beginner class for a refresher, but the tactic is imposed for the benefit of those students who will start all over at the Beginner I level and work themselves up to Intermediate — for the second time. That's easily two sessions of payment for the school, and the guarantee of molding the new student as an instructor prototype.

Don Jordan, co-director of Dance Factory, said, "If you're a real dancer, the whole stigma attached to levels is ridiculous." However, the majority of the people filling up the dance schools aren't professional dancers, nor do they aspire to be. So they are concerned with levels and status.

"I wanted to alternate dance schools

once," said one student, "but after I saw that I would have to drop to a Beginner class to do so, I just doubled up on the classes at my school now. It's embarrassing to tell people who know that you've been dancing for years that you're in a Beginner's class. They ask 'why?' and I don't have an answer."

The fact is that on entering a new school, the student will be a bit behind the other students at any level beyond Beginner I. The techniques of jazz ballet and other dance styles are essentially the same, but each school differs slightly in its method of teaching.

Unfortunately, teachers tend to ignore new students and by doing so, promote the Beginner I market.

Sadly, some students will do fine in a new class but will never be told. Jordan says that after a class, new students are approached by the teacher to discuss their ability.

"I wanted to see what another school would be like," said one student, "so I took a class somewhere else. Well, it was like I didn't exist, except for the minute at the front desk when I paid my money. It must've been different when I started classes at the school I go to now, or I never would have lasted at all. I feel sorry for students who want to switch schools. It's become a very unpleasant experience."

Lemieux of Au Profyl seems to have beat the system. There are no levels — students can enter any class at any time without having to worry about their qualifications.

How does he work it? It's very simple. When a new student enters the class, Lemieux explains every exercise that might pose some problems to them, individually. For the first few lessons, students are exempted from the solo pirouettes and jazz progressions that are done across the studio. Once they have seen how the school operates, they are expected to participate in everything — even the choreographies which are

always reviewed slowly for the benefit of the new and the uncertain.

Lemieux eliminated levels because he saw that when students brought friends to class, they wanted to be together, and the friend might not have attended at all if they thought they would have to be in a Beginner's class alone.

John Stanzel, a tap teacher at Les Ballets Jazz and the YMCA, says that students should have studios to practice in, and the truly talented ones should be able to take classes free of charge if they can't afford it.

Au Profyl, which is a small school with the owner as sole teacher and 200 students in all, epitomizes the advantages that a small, personalized school can offer.

The assembly-line system of the larger schools is eliminated. There is personal contact between teacher and student, with an aim to becoming familiar with each student's particular needs.

Then there is the price. The price of an hour and 15 minute dance class usually ranges from \$5 to \$6. At Au Profyl the price is \$5.50, not including the deductions allotted if you attend more than once a week. And there is no extra cost for brunch after the Saturday morning class.

The extra 45 minutes that Lemieux offers could be the time that is really needed to get in shape. Selbaing emphasized that going to a dance class even twice a week will not result in the firm flesh the student's desire.

"We're not a Vic Tanny's," she said. "The amount you shape up depends on the problem you have. If you have a little extra flab, twice a week may firm it a little. But there are no miracles."

However, two hour classes make miracles seem more possible. Not every Au Profyl student is in perfect shape, but most students agree that their problems are in control.

After a year of studying with Lemieux, one woman grudgingly admitted that although she wasn't skinny, her "thighs were firmer, stomach flatter, and she could do the splits."

The effects of dance classes aren't always so celebrated. After studying with Jazz Dance Academy for two and a half years, another woman remarked that, "I haven't seen any noticeable change in my body. I'm still six inches away from doing the splits, and bikinis are out of the question."

All the directors and teachers interviewed agreed that the change has occurred, and that dance has become a sport for the masses as opposed to an art for the gifted few.

It's even better this way, says Selbaing. "If you kept dance for only those who have talent, it would be too limited. Dance is for everybody. The sport has developed a market for dance. People who take classes go to see the shows. Dance as fitness has created a whole dance industry." Yet these same directors aren't conducting their schools on this assumption at all.

continued on page 44



By ELENA GRIMAUD

As visions of sugar plums dance in our heads, Montreal's restaurants are preparing Christmas menus.

And while the menus vary from the traditional to the unconventional, they are all based on a strict adherence to natural, quality ingredients.

Whether it's borscht soup with imported Polish mushrooms or truffles made from Swiss chocolate at \$14.00 a pound, it's their distinctive flavour that keeps people coming back time and again.



On Christmas Eve in Poland, children study the sky for the first star because with its arrival begins a 12 course feast that is interrupted only once for Midnight Mass.

Polish-Canadians prepare six courses and the Cracovie Restaurant, at 1246 Stanley St., gives you the opportunity to enjoy at least four.

Start with borscht, (\$4.50) a transparent soup made from red beets that only at Christmas time, contains mushroom-stuffed dumplings called Uszka or "little ears".

"People wait all year for the borscht because so much time goes into making it, and the mushrooms are imported from Poland," said Grace Bielecki, co-owner of the Cracovie. "They have a distinct, tangy flavour."

As an entrée, Bielecki plans mushroom and cabbage pierogi (\$4.50). Pierogis are dough half-moons filled with either meat, cheese, vegetables or fruit. They are boiled, and in this case, served with fried onions.

Save room for one of two options available as a main course.

Goose, the Poles' favourite fowl at Christmas, is roasted and served in its own juice. This with potatoes that are mashed, breaded and deep fried, vegetables and salad go for \$12.00.

Or you can try Duck Rolade with apples, dumplings and vegetables for \$8.00.

For dessert, try Paçzki—doughnuts raised on yeast, stuffed with plum butter, baked till dark brown and sprinkled with icing sugar.

Then sit back and enjoy Baltic or Zubrowka (herbal) vodka in iced shot glasses.

Red and sky blue tablecloths, natural wood carvings and woven wall hangings provide a warm environment in which to enjoy these reasonably priced Polish dishes.

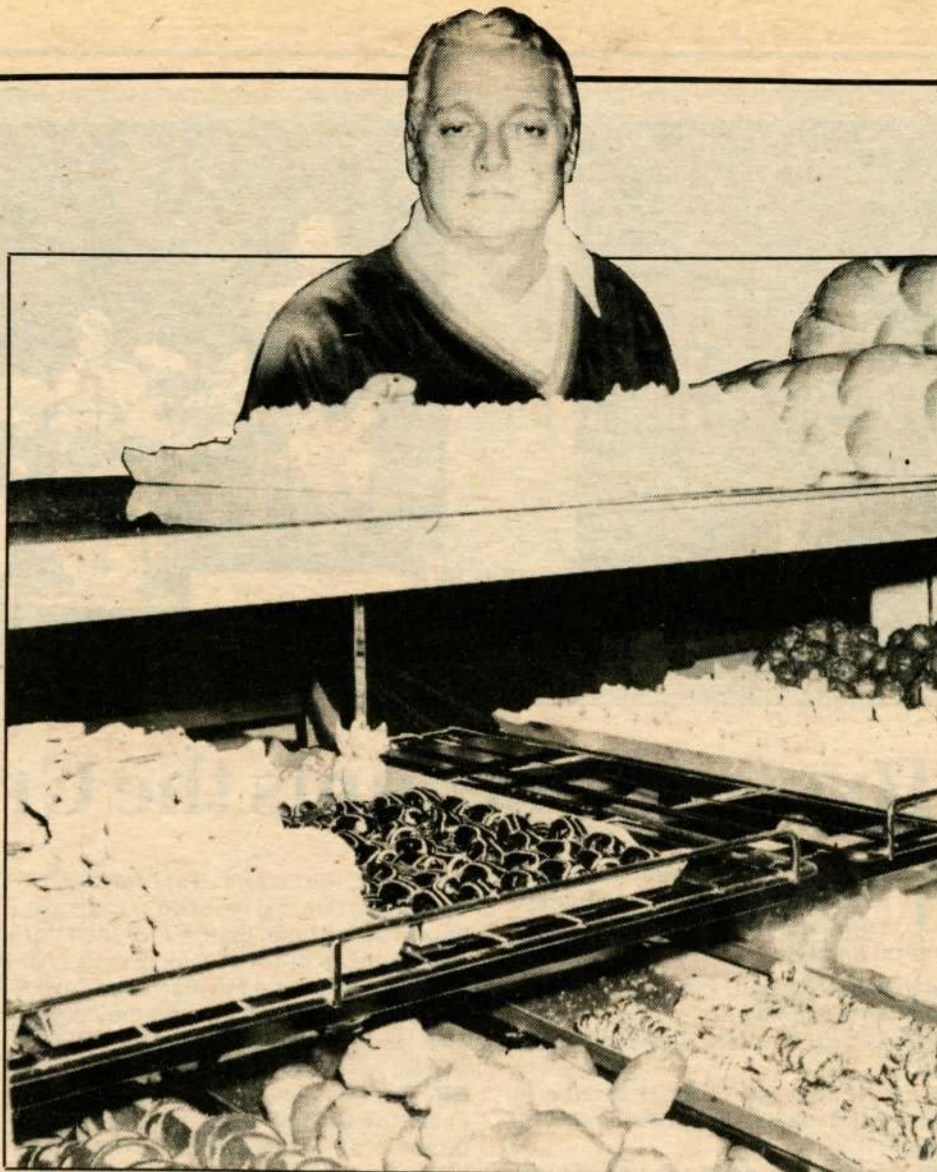


La Closerie

A good place to launch an evening with a group of friends is at La Closerie, a French restaurant located at 2105 Mountain, that offers a four-option Christmas menu for four to thirty persons.

One menu, at \$14.00 per person, offers as an entrée either Paté de Foie, or Escargot Chablisienné (snails in Chablis wine with mushrooms). The main course provides a choice between Sauté de veau Normande (apple sautéed veal) or Gigot d'agneau rôti Provençale (slice of leg of lamb in garlic sauce).

With this comes a mixed salad, coffee



Chef Fred Vollenweider and tasty treats from the William Tell Pastry Shop.

## Christmas delights from a melting pot

and Crème Caramel for dessert.

While the alternate menus offering beef, fish or fowl are appealing, a small assortment of Parisienne desserts are especially eye-catching.

All dishes including soups, hot rolls and condiments are homemade.

Prices for the four-option menu range from \$12.00 to \$19.50 though they vary with group size.

La Closerie boasts an airy, bright atmosphere and a cheery staff which enhance the haute cuisine dishes.

le restaurant



From traditional to the unconventional, we arrive at La Bonne Terre, one of the better reasons to study at the Sir George Campus.

Located close by at 2055 Bishop, this restaurant specializes in natural and vegetarian food.

Cook Sean Balint has invented two vegetarian dishes for the holidays; Stuffed Squash and Nutmeat Loaf.

Acorn or pepper squash is baked, cored and stuffed with its own filling, onions, mushrooms, tomatoes, bread-crumbs, nuts or rice for filler and a dash of red wine. It's covered with cheese, baked once more and served with salad.

Nutmeat loaf combines ground nuts, onions, celery, tomatoes and sage, thyme, and savory, which lend a mild, musty flavour. Shaped in a loaf, the nutmeat is baked and covered in tomato sauce and parsley.

This intimate restaurant proves that this Christmas, there are menus to suit every taste.



In the summertime, Prince Arthur and Duluth streets are over-run with connoisseurs of Québécois, Italian, Vietnamese, Polish and specialty cuisine.

But don't wait for summer to go Greek at La Maison Grecque, 450 Duluth East, one street east of St. Denis.

Only four months old, Peter Berlemis' establishment is thriving nonetheless.

To begin, he suggested Greek Soup from lentils, and black and white beans, followed by Spanakopita or Tiropites (spinach or cheese pie).

A main course offering some variety is a Special Mixed Plate of lamb chop, souvlaki with lamb and pork, and steak, which includes salad, rice, and homemade fried potatoes.

If you're adventurous, try Dolmades: vine leaves stuffed with veal and lamb, or Moussaka (eggplant, courgettes, and meat sauce).

Maybe for dessert, a flaky-topped pudding called Galactoboyriko?

Soups are \$1.00, entrees \$2.00, main courses vary at around \$6.00 and dessert is \$1.00.

La Maison Grecque provides a comfortable ambiance in which to enjoy a good meal (Bring your own wine!) and perhaps learn a little Greek over the holidays.

Reveillons, the Christmas Eve Feast, confirm a deep-rooted Québécois talent



for preparing and enjoying hearty meals.

At Le Bal St. Louis, 82 Prince Arthur east, you need only enjoy a menu that is, from apéritif to digestif, steeped in tradition.

Owner Pierre Murphy has a special menu from December 10 through the 24th called l'Assiette Québécoise. It commences with Caribou, a combination of wine or port and alcohol. A soup of either chicken and leek or pea follows.

For hors d'oeuvres there is the very popular cretons, a mixture of ground pork, pork fat, spices, herbs and milk. These ingredients are slowly cooked together until the proper evaporation of liquids occurs. They are refrigerated and later served as a paté with bread and mustard.

There are three options for the main course. The first includes a wedge of tourtière, the traditional minced-meat pie, duck with baked beans, potatoes sautéed in butter and chow chow catsup.

The second option offers Ragout de Boulettes et de Patte (meat balls in gravy with pigs knuckles). "The principle taste is that of oven browned flour which is white flour that we oven roast at high temperatures," said Murphy.

Or, you can choose the Casserole de Fruits de Mer which combines scallops, fish fillets, lobster meat and oysters in a cream sauce.

For dessert you face a difficult choice between Caramel Upside-down cake—served hot, Sugar pie or Pancakes with Maple Syrup.

The digestif is what else but Liqueur d'Erables.

The prices vary from \$5.95 to \$8.95 at lunchtime and from \$7.95 to \$10.95 in the evening.

Murphy was quick to mention that all items are "homemade from beginning till end." Judging from his unique menu, one is just as quick to believe him.

OSTERIA del  
CACCIATORE  
CUISINE ITALIENNE RECHERCHÉE

The Osteria del Cacciatore offers superb Italian cuisine that people justifiably go out of their way for. Nestled at 1247 Dorchester west, this charming restaurant offers extensive À la carte and Table d'Hôte menus.

Co-owner and maitre d' Nicola Palmiro suggests these À la carte favorites; as an appetizer, Mozzarella in Carozza (deep fried breaded mozzarella with tiny anchovy pieces, in tomato sauce) or Fettucine Alfredo (homemade pasta with breaded parmesan cheese in cream sauce) — a meal in itself.

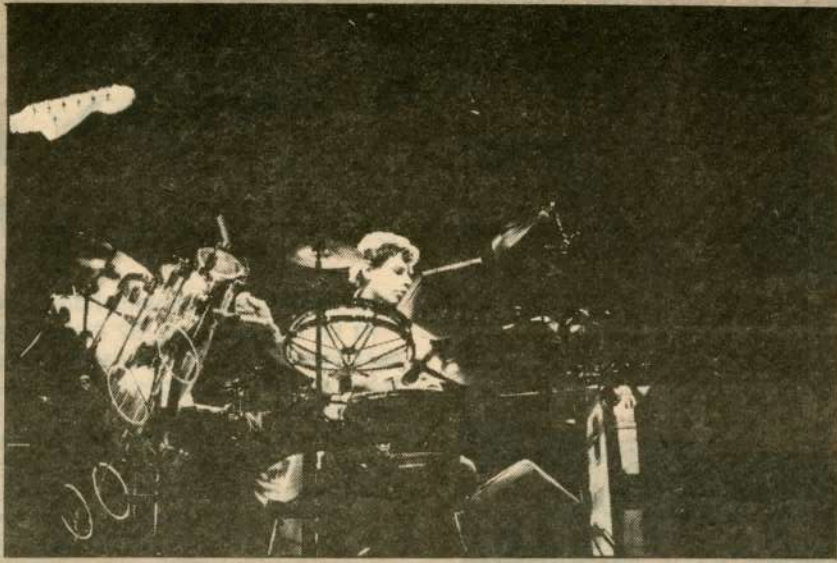
Follow with Dover Sole Homestyle (broiled in butter, white wine and lemon), Cannelloni Osteria (beef and veal stuffed pasta, in cheese, then baked) or Bocconcine Cacciatore (rolled veal stuffed with ham and cheese, flambéed with cognac, and served with mushrooms and cream).

In the beef department, there's Beef filet Pizzaiola (filet flambéed with cognac, with anchovies, oregano, and garlic, in tomato sauce.)

Vegetables are served with all orders.

An example of the fine Table d'Hôte is an entrée of Pennine Romanoff (small "Benini" noodles with mushrooms, Italian ham, cheese, cream, tomato and Romanoff vodka) followed by Scaloppini Orsini (veal medallion with cognac, cream, artichokes and black olives).

If you have room, Zabaione is a light  
continued on page 48



## Bruford recounts the Crimson tale

### After seven years, the group revives

By BRIAN RABEY

King Crimson gave birth to the term "Art Rock" in the late sixties and opened a path for the progressive rock groups of today to wander along all too carelessly. While its followers raked in the cash, the King died a premature death in the summer of '74 as the only constant member, Robert Fripp, announced he could no longer continue in the band. Since there couldn't be a King Crimson without Robert Fripp, the group broke up and the six years of Crimson's existence passed into music history.

King Crimson had gone through constant change in its first four years, but the final two saw a more stable lineup, with Fripp on guitar, mellotron and devices, Bill Bruford on percussion, John Wetton on bass and vocals and David Cross on violin and keyboards.

This King Crimson recorded the final four albums and in many eyes it was the Best King Crimson. When the group broke up Bruford and Wetton formed a group called U.K. and Fripp embarked on a series of solo projects.

Robert Fripp formed a group several months ago with Bill Bruford, Adrian Belew of Talking Heads and Tony Levin, primarily a session musician. The group was called Discipline, but to Fripp it sounded like King Crimson, so King Crimson it became. The '81 version of King Crimson embarked on a North American tour, playing to small, intimate audiences.

The group played four shows in two nights at Le Club Montreal in October.

This is a condensed version of the interview on the 25th when Bruford spoke candidly about the past, present and future.

**Brian Rabey:** Do you mind if we take this from the beginning?

**Bill Bruford:** No please, anything you like.

**BR:** O.K. how did you get started in music and why drums rather than a guitar?

**BB:** I don't really know why drums, my sister gave me a pair of brushes for my 12th birthday, brushes are those things you whisk around on a snare drum head or skin and they sound very good played on the back of an LP sleeve. It's funny how people pick up instruments. Sometime you see musicians who are on the wrong instrument I think but...I'm happy to be a drummer.

**BR:** Can you think of any examples of people playing the wrong instrument?

**BB:** Sometimes I think Jeff Berlin is on the wrong instrument. Jeff Berlin is an American bass player who was in my own group for the last 2 years and he's an astounding improviser, in the jazz sense. It might be better if he were on guitar or piano or some lead instrument as opposed to bass. But that's just a rough example. He happens to be a bass player. I think I'm happiest to be a drummer although my fantasy is to be a keyboard player.

**BR:** So you progressed as a drummer and joined Savoy Brown.

**BB:** Yeah, that was a dreadful kind of English rhythm and blues group as it was known at the time. I played for them for three nights before I was dismissed. Sacked. Fired. I tried to rearrange Savoy Brown's music for them and they didn't take kindly to that so I was turfed out.

**BR:** So how was Yes born?

**BB:** There is a music paper in England called the Melody Maker. It's an exchange paper for musicians. I had an advertisement in there and Jon Anderson and Chris Squire were sitting in a bar and they decided to give me a telephone call and the rest, as they say, is history. As simple as that, except that I had 2 or 3 offers in the same day from what looked like much better bets, which were kind of soul bands earning oh, a lot of money, \$50-60 a week which was considered a lot of money.

**BR:** So you went from the beginning of Yes. Both groups were parallel in the Edge and then with this successful band heading closer and closer to the top you decided to take a chance on another band that had always had personnel problems. Is there a specific reason why you tossed the success aside and took a gamble on King Crimson?

**BB:** Well there was a specific reason certainly. I always wanted to be in King Crimson. I never really wanted to be in Yes. Both groups were parallel in England at the time, they were both formed at the same time. King Crimson

met with instant acclaim and success and you should bear in mind that in 1972 King Crimson was the successful group not Yes. King Crimson has always been playing first then singing later.

**BR:** In a conversation that I had with John Wetton he mentioned that there were no animosities when King Crimson broke up and that the two of you were going to form a group with Rick Wakeman.

**BB:** Yes Rick Wakeman and John Wetton and I were going to possibly form a group. In fact we were even photographed and the Melody Maker did a big front page story and then it all fell apart because A&M didn't want to share their superstar with two unknown twerps like John Wetton and myself. Anyway I'm glad it did fall apart. The next thing that happened was we got Eddy Jobson and Allan Holdsworth instead and we made a group called U.K.

**BR:** I sensed from the way that John was talking that there was disappointment instead of animosities by all involved when King Crimson broke up.

**BB:** That's perfectly true. Musicians don't go around hating each other when groups stop. King Crimson didn't break up so much as stop and it stopped largely because Robert intuitively sensed that the thing was about to become redundant, that we were very close to becoming very popular in North America but we were also very close to repeating ourselves.

**BR:** Shall we go on...

**BB:** When you offer music to an audience, all the audience really wants you to do is just repeat the same song over and over again. The picture by 1974 was becoming clear who was happy to take the money and repeat the tune over and over again, Yes, Genesis, that sort of band, Ten Years After, The Moody Blues were happy to go endlessly around stadiums in America repeating the same tunes because that's the way you maximize the profit motive. Very simple, we could see intuitively that this was coming to us. The audience is capable of killing you with their kindness, they throw so much money at you that you must continue repeating the same ideas. King Crimson has never been about repeating the same ideas. It's existence, the only virtue in its existence has been about looking to the future and updating ideas, not to keep doing it again and again, which is why last night we didn't play a tune called 21st Century Schizoid Man, which for those who don't know about it is the only thing remotely approaching a hit that King Crimson ever had. We don't do that now because the vocabulary of that tune is out of date, it's meaningless, it's worthless. The

continued on page 44



Drummer Bill Bruford of King Crimson spoke to Brian Rabey about the past, present and future of the group.

PHOTOS BY BRIAN RABEY



**Café L'Herberie: "The artist should develop a certain closer sensitivity towards his material."**

food store he owns next door, and a huge concert hall he is building upstairs which will eventually accommodate 200 people. There he will present larger folk concerts, dance and theatre workshops, and a holistic health centre where a lecture series will be scheduled.

The café itself is open from nine a.m. until midnight.

Vegetarian meals are served along with a variety of teas, coffee and baked goods. The prices are extremely reasonable.

Fagan also has wisely divided the place into smoking and non-smoking sections. People can conceivably do their shopping on Park Avenue during the afternoon, eat supper at the café and then stay for the evening performance.

Fagan believes that all a coffeehouse needs is for someone to make it happen. Has it paid off?

"At this point it's hard to judge what the norm is since we've only been open seven months, he says. "When Penny Lang played here we had people lining up outside the door. Other times, attendance is low and the performer's ego takes a real beating. But all I tell them is that they should enjoy their music."

Deep in the bowels of the McGill student ghetto at 3625 Aylmer, is a Montreal institution that has the distinction of being the longest running coffeehouse in Canada.

Fourteen years ago, Chuck Baker stopped in Montreal on his way to Europe. He never made it past the Yellow Door Coffeehouse. Until last July, Baker made the Yellow Door a hangout for itinerant folkies, a place where the community could experience the folk music tradition. He made the Yellow Door a very special place to come, and though he has retired to

**Golem: "More emphasis is placed on presenting popular singer/songwriters."**

spend more time with his family and the Montreal Folklore Centre, the Yellow Door has retained its special atmosphere.

Chris Rawlings, who has been performing at the Door since 1969, now operates the coffeehouse along with four other people. "There's a sense of community and openness about the atmosphere," says Rawlings. "The bricks in the basement complete with the pipes on the ceiling and the weathered tablecloths give a homey feeling to the place."

A lot of people have passed through the Yellow Door since 1967. Jesse Winchester, David Bromberg and Bruce Cockburn played the Door, along with other clubs like The Back Door and The New Penelope. The Yellow Door outlasted the other two, and some performers like Bill Russell and Penny Lang still play there.

Its long life has given the coffeehouse prestige. According to Baker, people come from all across Canada just to play the Yellow Door. They don't care if they lose money on it.

But Rawlings hopes that more exposure will lead to better financial security for himself. With a wife and child to support, Rawlings acquired a new manager and is involved in different projects.

The Yellow Door takes up one weekend out of every month for him, along with other miscellaneous chores like sending out schedules and cleaning the weathered tablecloths. He has recently finished working on a National Film Board project on historical perspectives of the Canadian labour movement, doing the musical arranging and adaptation. Rawlings also gives non-credit courses at John Abbot College in guitar and recorder instruction. Rawlings says the Yellow Door is a good place for local performers to play.



They receive 50 per cent of the gate while also getting much-needed exposure.

"It's not Place des Arts, and it's not Redpath Hall, but people enjoy playing here." He says the performer is able to establish a close rapport with the audience, and since the spatial dimensions of the Yellow Door basement demand that people sit closer together, a Saturday evening performance turns the performer and the audience into one happy family.

Commercial success is also important to Rawlings though. When I asked him the universal question everyone always wants to know; How are songwriters able to eat? With a philosophical smile beneath his thick beard, Rawlings admitted, "There have been lean times...but I've never gone hungry."

He is in the midst of organizing another Montreal songwriters' concert for February 3rd of next year. The one held last spring at Concordia was extremely successful and Rawlings hopes to gain support for a Montreal Songwriters' association, he is helping to organize. He is also making arrangements to play next year's folk festivals. Somehow the money he makes from these events is able to sustain him. But that's not the only thing. "I've played to packed audiences before," says Rawlings. "And I can tell you...it feels good."

The Golem Coffeehouse which operates out of Hillel at 3460 Stanley, has had an erratic history. In 1971, Mike Regenstreif managed the coffeehouse for two years, and it was then taken over by another party. In 1974 it closed until last September, when Regenstreif reassumed management.

What distinguishes the Golem, from the other two coffeehouses, is that more emphasis is placed on presenting popular singer/songwriters. Regenstreif has brought in the likes of Dave Van Ronk, Priscilla Herdman, and U. Utah Phillips, artists who wouldn't normally appear in Montreal.

According to Regenstreif, "The reason none of these artists come to Montreal, is that they have no place to perform. Places like the Yellow Door are quite small and cannot accommodate large audiences."

continued on page 48

**By EDDIE PAUL**

There are several questions associated with folk music and coffeehouses these days. First of all, folksingers who pass from popularity into obscurity do not get sent to the old folkies' home where they are fed granola and herbal tea intravenously.

Second of all, coffeehouses still exist in Montreal where the public can enjoy live music played on acoustic instruments. Here are three such places, and while each has its own approach to presenting folk music, audiences are invited just to sit back and enjoy.

Situated a hop skip and a jump from the bagel factory, is the Café L'Herberie at 5558 Esplanade. Opened last May by ex-social worker Mark Fagan, he has created a café to provide a place where local performers could come in and get the experience of playing before an audience.

"The performers who have been lucky enough to cut records have been able to make it professionally," says Fagan. "The artists who haven't cut records aren't necessarily bad performers, but they need the exposure and support that the café can give them." As a result, the artist develops a certain closer sensitivity towards his own material, and is allowed to get a better perspective on his role as a performer.

According to Fagan, the café has been spiritually successful by not limiting itself to presenting folk music. On Monday nights they have French poetry readings, Tuesday nights there are English poetry readings and storytelling, Wednesday is hootenanny night, and from Thursday to Sunday there are scheduled performers. Fagan says this unique diversity brings people closer together and a lot of new friends are made. He remembers one evening, during a poetry reading, when five strangers sat down at the same table and started reading their poetry to each other. They were total strangers, yet their poetry brought them closer together.

"People come to the café all the time with their instruments, and they just start jamming." He said the loose atmosphere makes people more open.

Fagan leads a busy life. He divides his time between the café, the large health

# Come on down and get folked



**Chris Rawlings of the Yellow Door:** "There have been lean times, but I've never gone hungry."

PHOTOS BY ALAIN WOLFF

## Crimson cont'd from p. 42

point is that the musician provides his own future for himself or else you simply turn into a form of bank balance.

**BR:** It's not a one shot deal? Discipline is not a reunion of...

**BB:** No no no no no!!! No no we don't have reunions or little get-togethers to celebrate the past in King Crimson. No we have a record contract. That means we must record with these people three L.P.s and if L.P.s four and five are made, they must go to Warner Brothers. So it is a minimum three year project.

**BR:** Did you think that it may regroup in the future?

**BB:** Absolutely not. I never gave it another thought until last November. I'd completely forgotten about the group for six and half years.

**BR:** Actors have a fear of forgetting lines while on stage. Do you have any fears similar to this while performing?

**BB:** No our music is really quite easy to play. I don't think forgetting lines is really possible. What is possible is that the music will fail to ignite. I think that's more what happens with music, that the four musicians can play the notes and the tune can simply not work, that there is much more to music than the playing of the notes and that's always important. After a while the tune can tell you how it wants to be played and it becomes perfectly apparent and it seems like the simplest thing in the world. You don't understand why it didn't work in the first place. The tune sort of comes into your being after awhile and then it takes off and it starts.

**BR:** How did the group's name change from Discipline to King Crimson?

**BB:** In fact that was ultimately Robert's decision since he is the continuing factor. At the stage about nine months ago when we had a group called Discipline and we were playing in Europe, it was becoming patently clear that we were making a noise which had a direct antecedent, that Robert and I playing together particularly raised a number of questions which were similar to the questions we were raising a long time ago. We have a similar way of working and that manifested itself in producing a certain kind of noise which is indisputably King Crimson, these various generic families of music that King Crimson sort of dabbles in you know, the ballad, the improvised music, the heavier metal with brains. It was that way around. The music came first and the name came later.

**BR:** I thought that Discipline might have referred to a way of approaching the job of recording and touring. Martin Barre of Jethro Tull once expressed the idea that British musicians were more disciplined than North American musicians. I thought this might have had something to do with your calling the band at first and the record later, Discipline.

**BB:** Well, the name Discipline actually is in reference to a musician's own ability with his instrument, I think, and what is necessary in order to be a musician at all. I wouldn't like to distinguish between American and British musicians because it implies that we're all playing the same kind of music which we're not. Discipline itself is essential to music and to musicians. It also is a word which describes handily the kind of co-operation that is necessary to play in a band like King Crimson.

**BR:** Is that a goal that King Crimson has, to teach the audience...

**BB:** Well I don't think that teach is quite the right thing. We're trying to rearrange and do things somewhat differently. That is part of why people pay their money when they come to hear a King Crimson concert or buy a King Crimson L.P. They expect the conventional ways of listening to things, doing things in general, to be challenged, which is why

you have a King Crimson in the first place. It would tend to compete and operate in the market place and in the standard fields of music but challenge the conventions.

**BR:** If this is how people in the west react how do they react in other countries? How do the Japanese react to King Crimson?

**BB:** It is a coincidence that the Japanese are the people who are buying this music in droves. It's a smash album in Japan. It's too simplistic to believe that the music works quite as accurately and as simply as that from culture to culture, it would be absurd, but there is the fact the Japanese are the people who like it the most.

**BR:** I heard King Crimson had problems when it came to performing in Germanic countries.

**BB:** Well partly because we've never really been there very much, we never toured there a lot. I think our most difficult place is England in a way. England is a very peculiar, old little market in the sense that it has its own laws and rules of rock and roll in general.

**BR:** King Crimson had always been heavily criticized there. The critics there are supposedly the most caustic.

**BB:** Oh yes, yes they don't really like us in Britain.

**BR:** How well do you do in North America?

**BB:** Very well. The British and the North Americans don't like each other much either, not terribly from a rock and roll stand point. The British tend to be very acid about what the North Americans like, they pour scorn all over the American top 30 for example and no doubt the Americans do the same although they don't have the magazines to do it in but if they did they would do the same thing about Britain. They can't understand why Britain has a fashion every 20 minutes and the British can't understand why the Americans continually keep buying Journey L.P.s. I have some sympathy with the British of

## Dance cont'd from p. 40

Selbaing said that *Time* magazine offered them advertising space on a page devoted to fitness, but they refused it because they don't want to be considered as a fitness school.

Erik Lemieux claims that his school is more of a fitness class than a dance class. In reality, his students still do more dancing and dance-oriented exercises than students of other schools, because of the length of the class. He gears the classes towards exercising because "dancing can be good exercise when your body is strong, but students who can't exercise can't dance."

That, he adds, is the main problem with Jazz Dance Academy. "There is too much dancing and the students' bodies aren't prepared to dance that much." This is a problem in many schools. He says that if you're giving one hour a week to your body, it should be to exercise, and not to dance.

Despite the fact that Lemieux calls it a fitness class, the courses at Au Profyl are still called ballet jazz, the exercises are done to music, and rhythm is still imperative. The results are more notable because the exercises are repeated much more than for the standard eight counts that is used by most schools.

Larger schools can be detrimental. The classes are bigger so the teachers can't watch each student carefully. Missing seeing a student making an error could lead to an injury. None of the exercises can be damaging if they are performed correctly, but who is to say

course.

**BR:** Do you have any expectations concerning the new King Crimson?

**BB:** No, I don't think so anymore or less than there are every time I pick up a pair of drum sticks. Which is that I expect to entertain myself and provide some questions for myself to answer at a later date.

**BR:** Are all of the dates you're playing to small intimate audiences?

**BB:** Yes pretty much. I suppose the biggest we'll get to will be about 3000.

**BR:** Both Adrian and Tony have backgrounds as session men...

**BB:** Sidemen yes.

**BR:** How are they adapting to playing in a group with an established name?

**BB:** Very well I think on the whole. It's a big adjustment too. There's all the difference in the world between being a sideman and being in a band like King Crimson, an absolute and complete difference. Being a sideman there is no responsibility and you merely get paid at the end of the day. In King Crimson you get paid after about two years of investment and there is every responsibility in the world. Adrian personally has a lot of weight on him right now because he's standing at the front and he's writing lyrics. People who otherwise wouldn't be



Robert Fripp of King Crimson

that each student will unquestionably do each one perfectly, and in a class of 35, mistakes can go unnoticed.

Dancing as fitness (or even as dancing) is something that cannot be treated lightly. That is not to say that large operation schools cannot provide the needed attention. It is perhaps more difficult when there are more students to observe, but it is not impossible.

For those students who want to get away from being a number instead of a name, and want to give their bodies the special care it deserves, small dance schools are a viable alternative. Dance Factory may not have all the attributes of Au Profyl, but the focus is definitely on quality and not quantity. There is the option of taking a class with one of the owners, Don Jordan or Philip Cole, which is one way of ensuring a devoted teacher.

No doubt dance has become an obsession, a way of life, an alternative to jogging. It has become a method of fitness and should be treated as such.

There is no reason why dance and exercise can't be combined, and why dance schools couldn't try to slenderize and firm, instead of just perfecting pirouettes. Longer classes could provide ample time for both facets of the new dance fitness method. CEGEPs and Y organizations throughout Montreal, which are geared towards exercise and shaping-up, have included dance as a means of fitness in their programs.

Montrealers certainly deserve more than just one dance school that provides everything students are really looking for, and really need, and gives more value for their money. It is time other schools followed. Brunch on Saturdays is optional.

there unless they saw someone like Adrian doing the kind of things that Adrian does. Which is look attractive, be attractive and generally entertain people on a very simple level. You can then attract people through Adrian into some more complex ideas that are going on in the band. He's a very useful weapon.

**BR:** Tony is very striking on stage. The past King Crimsons were not as visually entertaining as the new one is. There doesn't seem to be...

**BB:** Yes. I can't quite understand it. The last King Crimsons were terrible to look at. Absolutely abysmal to look at. I know one reason why that is. I think that our two American friends in the band are very at home at being on a stage and they know how to project the music. It's sort of simple really. I also am at home on a stage and enjoy making sure the music comes out and comes off the stage to people.

**BR:** There are always switches happening inside record companies.

**BB:** Well yes record companies change faster in popularity and effectiveness than groups do, they move so fast. Record executives merely jump from record company to record company at a whim it seems, they have no loyalty to the company at all. It's merely who can sell the most number of records and who's shifting the most product that week as we say and I think honour among thieves, it's just unbelievable, unbelievable.

**BR:** Some people had thought King Crimson had been ahead of the rest of the music industry. Do you ever think you might be ahead of yourselves?

**BB:** Oh no not ahead of ourselves, certainly not. We've got a lot of good ideas right now that we would like to bring to fruition in fact we're rehearsing here in Montreal tomorrow at the same place we've been playing at to try to get them on the bandstand a bit quicker. We have more questions than answers certainly. I'm not so sure we're so far ahead in the music scene because it rather depends where you draw the boundary of the music scene. It may be that my music scene is a bit bigger than your music scene and I might consider that we are rather late in the day. That's possible isn't it? It's entirely relative isn't it. I'm sure Stockhausen thinks we're a very slow group.

**BR:** You do...

**BB:** Sure! He's probably been there and back three times.

**BR:** I was speaking to a friend recently. He was criticizing Robert Frippertronics tour saying he felt Stockhausen was farther ahead in that milieu.

**BB:** Well this is something for Robert to answer because I've never been to a Frippertronics gig. I don't really know what he's talking about.

**BR:** It's just ironic that you mentioned the name.

**BB:** Yes but what we're getting to here is that everything in music has been done before in many ways and all you are looking for is a reorganization of events to suit your own emotional use. What we are doing is bringing some elements from other places into the rock and roll forum. I think we're proud to be a pop group. We are a little pop group. However, there are all kinds of business going on in King Crimson right now with Gamelan music and Steve Reich stuff and Stockhausen stuff and pop groups and so on and so forth that make it an entertaining kind of pizza. There is a fast food element about the music if you want to take it on that level, but there is also a sort of gourmet thing underneath if you want to take it on that level.



Photos by Jim Carruthers

By JIM CARRUTHERS

Has this ever happened to you?  
"So what do you think of the Buzzcocks?"

"Get lost cretin," says the person you are trying to impress with your wit, charm and graciousness. "If you were hip and cool and read the music papers, you'd know that they split up ages ago, and are all working on solo efforts, especially Pete Shelley who is on Genetic Records. Get thee to a newstand and sin no more!"

One of the sad facts of this world is that there are some people who are starved for information; big or small, trivial or important, facts or rumours.

If the information you seek is about music, and you're finding yourself in the wasteland of newspapers and radio airwaves filled with P.R. gabble, the only source for music fans are magazines.

Currently available at exorbitant prices to keep you informed of what is in the pop music biz, these magazines have as their general function to sell you records, and with the

# In search of literate Rock'n Roll

price of records the way they are, you need all the help you can get.

Music magazines and papers are not all the same. They fall into various categories including tabloid style papers, trade papers, glossy magazines, and player/listener types. There are also fanzines, promo items etc., but they are few and far between.

Tabloid style papers are usually weekly and vary from pure rock and roll to newspapers with a prominent entertainment section.

The crème de la crème are, of course, the British music papers. The big three national papers are NME, Sounds and Melody Maker. There are others, but they are mainly full of pretty pictures for the illiterate.

New Musical Express is the top music paper in the U.K., and intends to stay that way. British

music papers have a lot of influence in what sells and what doesn't, and they use this influence ruthlessly.

All three weekly papers tell you more than you would ever want to know about the musical land far over the waters, where "The Next Big Thing is Coming From," just like "The Last Big Thing".

The writing style is a refreshing change from the marshmellow journalism found in the only American publication of this type, Rolling Stone, where they are well versed in the use of the tripe-writer. New Musical Express, Sounds and Melody Maker do not mince words; balanced reviews and temperate opinions are not the stock in trade of most of the British music press, where words are used with lethal intent.

The only American equivalent is a paper from the culture vulture capital of the Western World, New York, called NY Rocker. Though it is generally a readable paper, it concentrates mainly on the local band scene, which includes half of the bands in the civilized world. It is worthwhile flipping through once a month, and a good buy if there is an extensive article on a band you are interested in. If you're heading down for a visit to New York and want to know what's on, it has the information.

Canada makes its contribution to the music press with a bi-monthly tabloid from Toronto called Shades. Shades is usually interesting and makes one wonder what is wrong with Montreal that refuses to support, a) the clubs and bands and b) the music press to report on the clubs and bands. Damn shame.

Glossy magazines rely mainly on colour pictures and occasionally write something worthwhile as well. In the U.K., the glossies are, well, different. Available in Montreal is one called Flexi-Pop which not only writes about the music scene, but includes a flexible vinyl record with each issue. The

records are of good quality for two or three plays, and the material may become collectors items. The rest of the magazine will not.

While we are on that side of the ocean and you've got four bucks burning a hole in your pocket, then have we got a deal for you.

The Face, an oversized glossy from England bills itself as "The World's Best Dressed Magazine," which may be true, but I hear that the job of rock'n roll critic is opening at Gentleman's Quarterly.

For those of you who got into the New Romance, well they've got your number. This magazine is devoted to those who like to dress up pretty, have a good time and listen to the music while everything goes to hell.

Occasionally, they publish some very good photos and interviews, and for those of you who thought paranoia was just a state of mind, they give Julie Burchill regular column space. Who's Julie Burchill? Don't ask, you may find out.

On the American side, the glossies are represented by Trouser Press, and that in-joke of the free world, Creem. Trouser Press is a monthly from New York, just chock full of information on whatever is the best and brightest in the rock'n roll scene.

Trouser Press is distinguished by a very good gossip and news section, a letter column that makes you wish you were also literate, and very good interview/background pieces that go beyond the usual "Well, the record company thinks that my new album...blah, blah, blah..."

The major item in Trouser Press is the record review section, which usually covers about 20 of the newest albums and many singles, which in the American market means new groups on independent labels.

All in all, a very literate, intelligent rock and roll magazine but too expensive unless you subscribe.

Creem, from Detroit, calls itself, "America's only Rock and

Roll Magazine". It is good for a giggle, and certainly has some of the best cutline writers in the business, but man cannot live by cutlines alone.

Creem is good to pick up one in a while, even though you do miss out on the running gag in-jokes.

The trade magazines and listener/player magazines are on the fringes of the rock'n roll press. The trade magazines will tell you about the business aspect of the business, how well a record is selling, and what the P.R. departments of the major record companies have to say about the business. Worthwhile reading if you are curious about how the business operates, regardless of the music.

Listener/player magazines are aimed at musicians and would be musicians. They often have some good interviews dealing with the technical aspects of musicianship, such as what equipment Brian Eno uses etc. They are good magazines to read in the musician category, though they mainly exist to sell equipment.

The final fringes of the music press are found in weekly tabloids which pride themselves on a strong arts and entertainment section:

The two best examples are Aquarian and The Village Voice, both from New York City. Aquarian has its strong points on interviews and a large entertainment section for events in New York.

The Village Voice is more general, but sometimes has a good feature on a band or the club scene in New York. Good reading especially if you have a yen to go to New York in the near future and don't want to be lost and clueless on arrival.

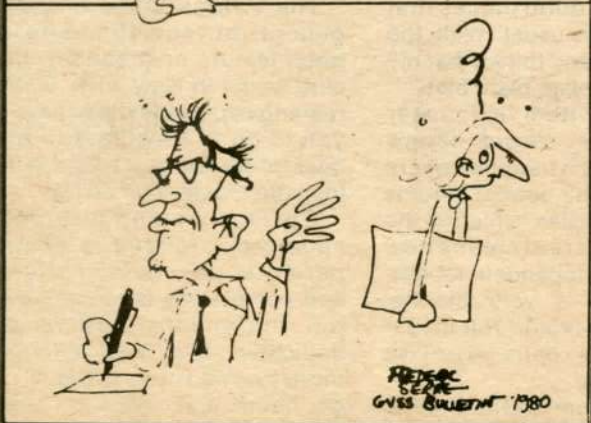
Obviously being informed about rock'n roll and its various permutations, combinations and perversions is not an easy job, but anyone sufficiently dedicated and with enough money can do it; so, go team, or go home and listen to your records, whichever comes first.



# COMICS



Max par Luc Chamberland



Fructus par Frederic Serre



Super-Moi par Michel Carbonneau

That time of year by  
Bernard Federbush



### Akadal

THESE INTRAMURAL HOCKEY GAMES ARE GREAT. IT'S EVEN BETTER THAN 'HOCKEY NIGHT IN CANADA'.



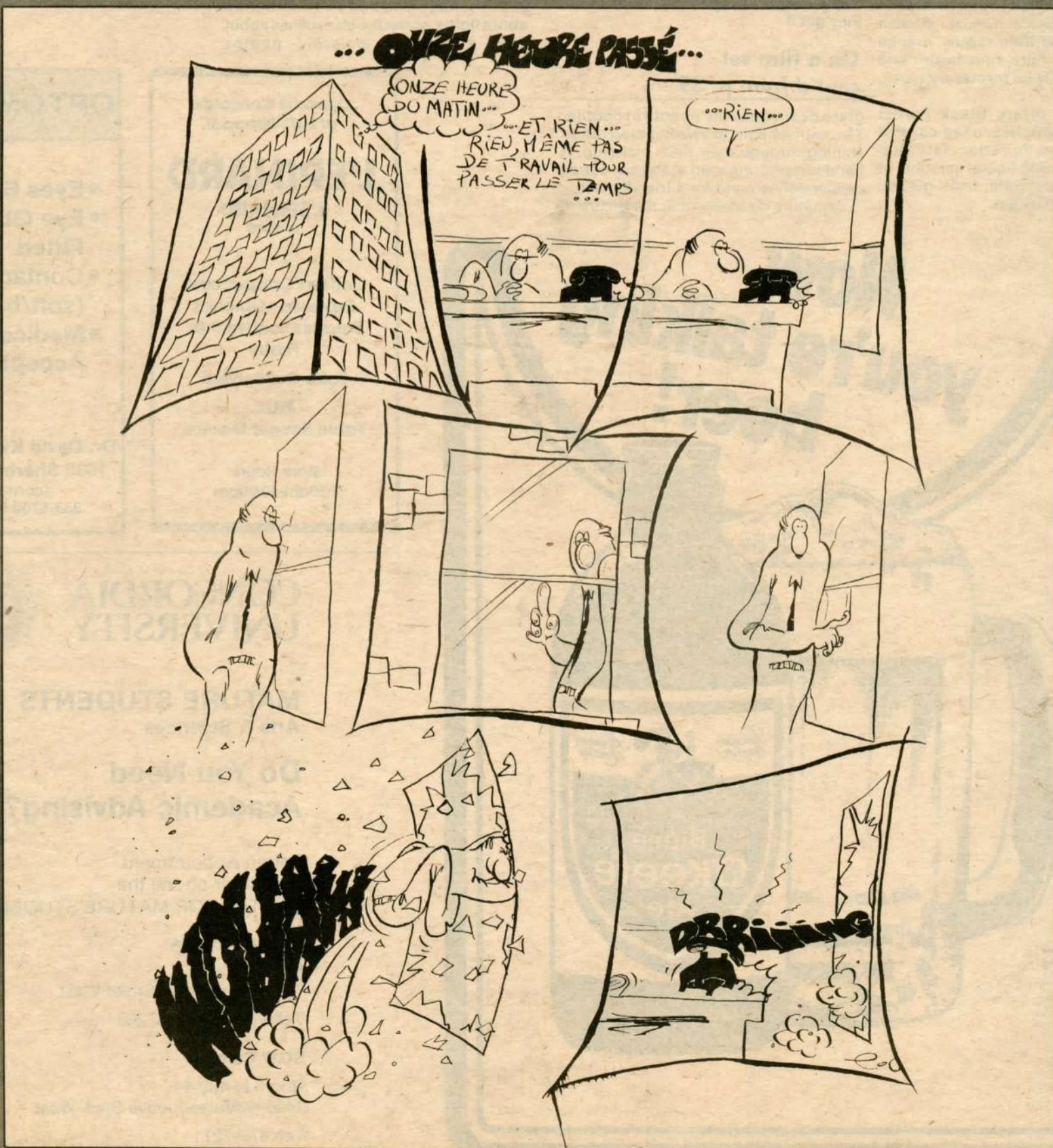
SURE. IT'S GREAT TO SEE JUST A BUNCH OF REGULAR JOES GETTING TOGETHER FOR SOME FRIENDLY COMPETITION.



OF COURSE, THERE ARE THOSE FOR WHOM THE MLOY OF DEFEAT IS A LITTLE MORE PAINFUL...



Onze heures passé par  
Pol Turgeon



**Christmas food  
cont'd from p. 41**

parfait dessert from eggs, Marsella wine, sugar and a touch of Grand Marnier.

The À la carte entrées mentioned run from \$3.50 to \$6.50, the main dishes from \$6.50 to \$14.75 and the Table d'Hôte dish is \$12.85. There is a daily special for \$8.25 and a superb selection of wines.

The Osteria del Cacciatore's rustic setting will lend warmth and intimacy to cold Christmas afternoons or evenings.



William Tell

If the German saying "Liebe geht durch den Magen" — "Love goes through the stomach," is true, then the William Tell Pastry Shop has nurtured many a romance.

The first week in December will see Chef Fred Vollenweider and 15 bakers at work on festive cakes, breads and cookies.

The most popular breads are Gritti Benz, (raisin studded bread twisted in the shape of Santa Claus), Stollen (dense fruit bread from raisins, orange peel, cinnamon, nuts, rum, butter and almond pasta), Kipfel (croissant type), and Gingerbread.

Vollenweider offers Black Forest Cake, Noisette Bûches, a log cake of hazelnut, pralines and chocolate, and Fruit Cake made with liberal amounts of chocolate fondue, milk, fruit, glazed raisins and grated lemon.

Swiss chocolate at \$14.00 a pound is the main ingredient in five kinds of truffles, alongside spicy Honey Squares, and an assortment of 15 cookies including Cinnamon Stars, Chocolate Brownies, Aniseed, Vanilla Gipfel, Oatmeal and Shortbread cookies.

The pastry shop, located at 2055 Stanley St., offers these holiday treats as an ideal way to end off festive meals with family, friends, or that someone special.

*One final note: because these restaurants are closed at various times over the holidays, call for reservations.*

**Coffee Houses  
cont'd from p. 43**

The reason Regenstreif has been able to get these artists to the Golem is that he is a professional booking agent and manager. He has established contacts all over the States and Canada, and this helps bring in the more popular singers. He says the audience is very receptive to seeing performers they don't normally see in the city.

Coffeehouses attract people from ages four to 94, and they are by no means restricted to members of the fading counterculture. Fagan, Rawlings, and Regenstreif all agree that performers need all the support and exposure they can get. And it is up to the public to see they get it.

**On a film set  
cont'd from p. 39**

glare down onto the beautiful people. The extras begin to sweat, perspiration shining through their thick make-up. A handsome young man at the bar stares desperately around for a friendly face.

Someone discovers that the maitre d'

is missing and a cry goes up. Walkie-talkies crackle. The maitre d' is found in Wardrobe sitting reading a book. He is rushed to the set by the second assistant director, just as the stars begin to appear.

"Frank, can you clear the set?" whines the assistant director to the second A.D., who hustles the superfluous gawkers well out of camera range.

Gradually the technical staff begins to thin out. Ladders are dragged away. Lights are given a last tap. A roar of noise continues.

The Assistant Director is bellowing commands at everyone. And everyone, the freaks, the posh diners, the waiters, the men in checked shirts, everyone, is doing what he says.

The film is shot in five-minute snatches that are almost impossible to put together into a story by someone watching the proceedings. The real boss is the Director, Jean-Claude Lord, but his is a quiet power. It is the A.D. that drives the actors through their repeated rehearsals and "takes".

"Pastry chef, spend a little more time. Make all this last a little longer," he commands, demonstrating at the pastry table. A group of elves scurries in to snatch away the desserts that have been served, replacing any that have been partly eaten with fresh ones. While the A.D. rushes off to bellow to someone about lights, someone else rushes about with a book of polaroid photos

comparing each table with the photo record, making sure each glass is filled to the proper level and each flower is the proper colour.

"Okay, tout le monde en place," shouts the A.D. clapping his hands.

"Extras, look like you're having fun." Everyone looks very serious. Some nod compliance.

"This is an expensive restaurant. You don't have to pay," the A.D. jokes. No one laughs. "We'll send you the bills later," he jokes. No snickers; not a sound from the wealthy diners.

"Okay, places everybody," shouts the A.D. "QUIET PLEASE!" "Quiet on the set," comes the echo. The roar fades away.

"First positions please. Okay, stand by for first rehearsal please," hollers the A.D. "Action extras. Okay. Stand by...ACTION!!"

"I'm sorry," breaks in Jeff Conaway from television's *Taxi* and number one male star of the film, getting up from the table, "but I've got to go to the bathroom. I've been trying to hold it."

If you've ever wondered why people in the movies never go to the bathroom, there is the reason. They do it between takes.

**Now  
you're talking  
beer!**



Opposite Concordia  
at 2075 Bishop St.

**L'EPINARD**

L'EPINARD  
L'EPINARD

Coffee • Cappuccino  
Espresso • Quiches  
Salads • Sandwiches  
Pastry

Take Out Service

FREE

Table Soccer Games

Store Hours  
7:30am-10:00pm

**OPTOMETRIST**

- Eyes Examined
- Eye Glasses Fitted
- Contact Lenses (soft/hard)
- Medicare Card Accepted

Dr. David Kwavnick, O.D.  
1535 Sherbrooke St. W.  
(corner Guy)  
933-8700 or 933-8182

**CONCORDIA  
UNIVERSITY**



**MATURE STUDENTS  
Arts & Sciences**

**Do You Need  
Academic Advising?**

For an Appointment  
drop in or phone the  
CENTRE FOR MATURE STUDENTS

**Loyola Campus**

Room CC-308  
7141 Sherbrooke Street West

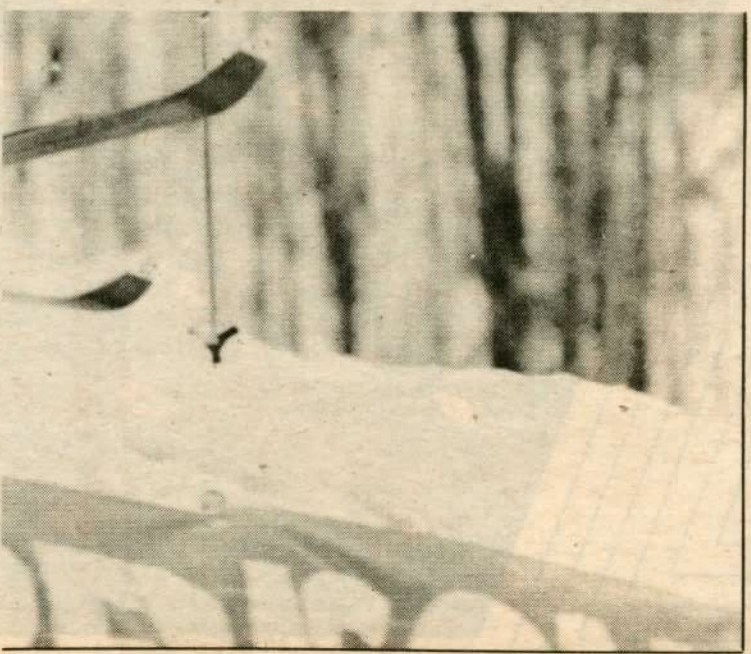
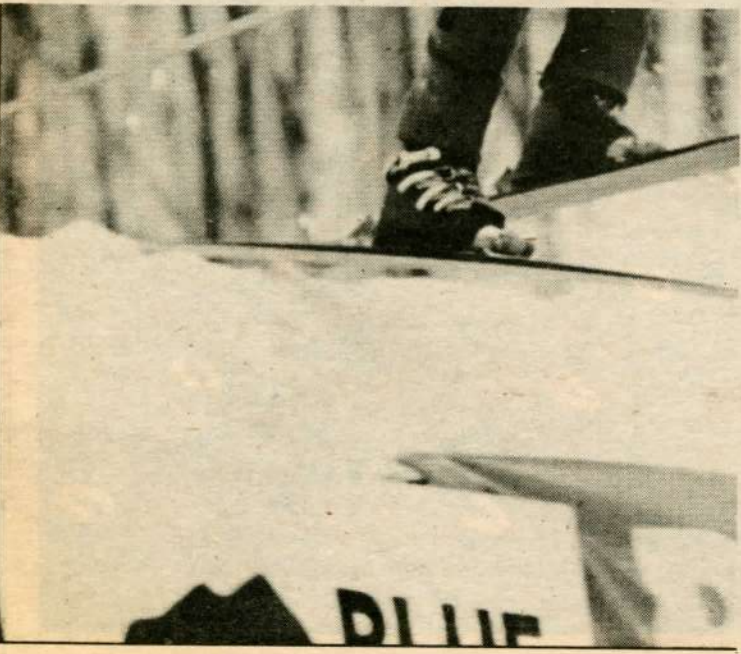
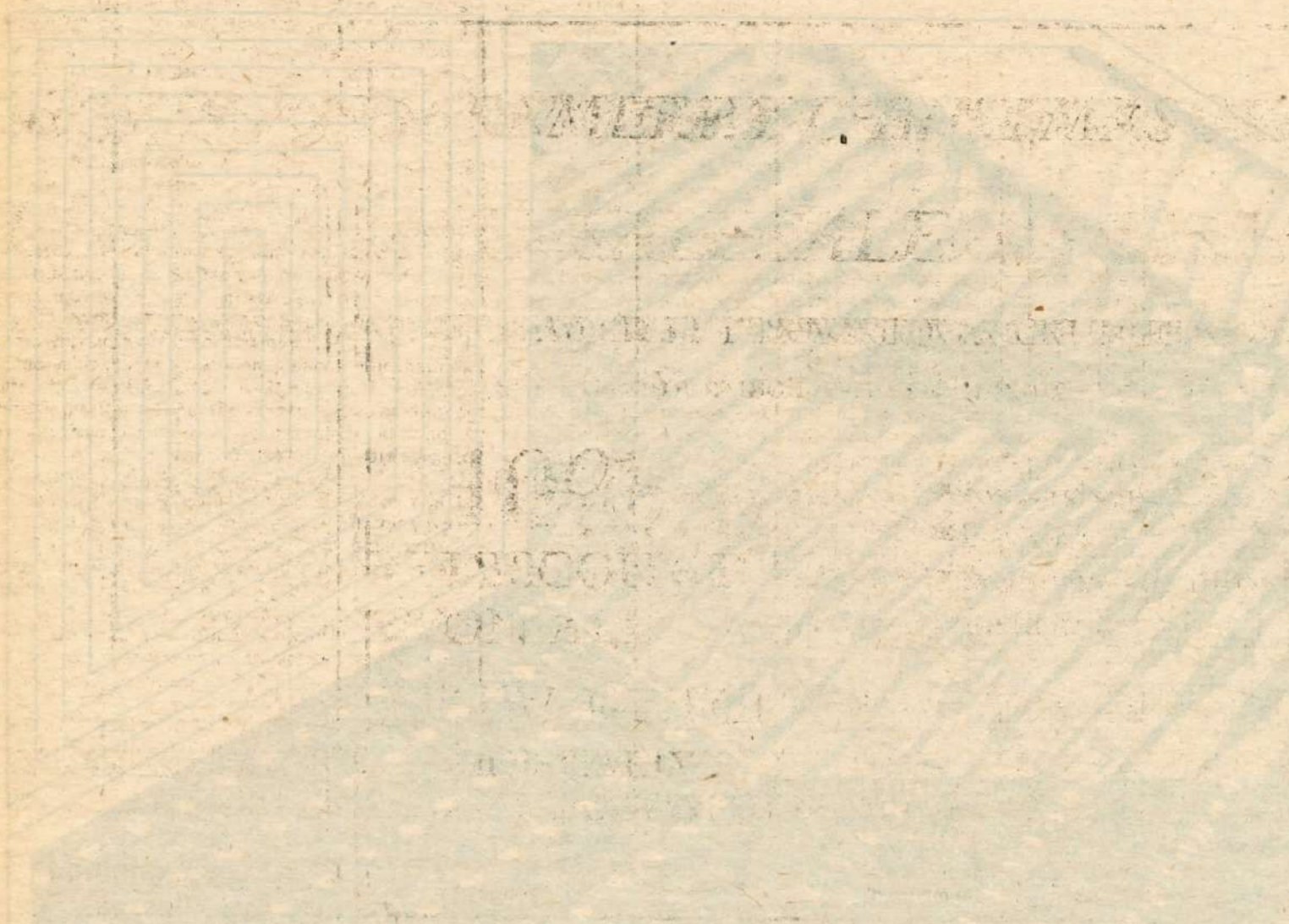
Tel: 482-0320, loc. 263

**SGW Campus**

Room H-462-11  
1455 deMaisonneuve Blvd. West

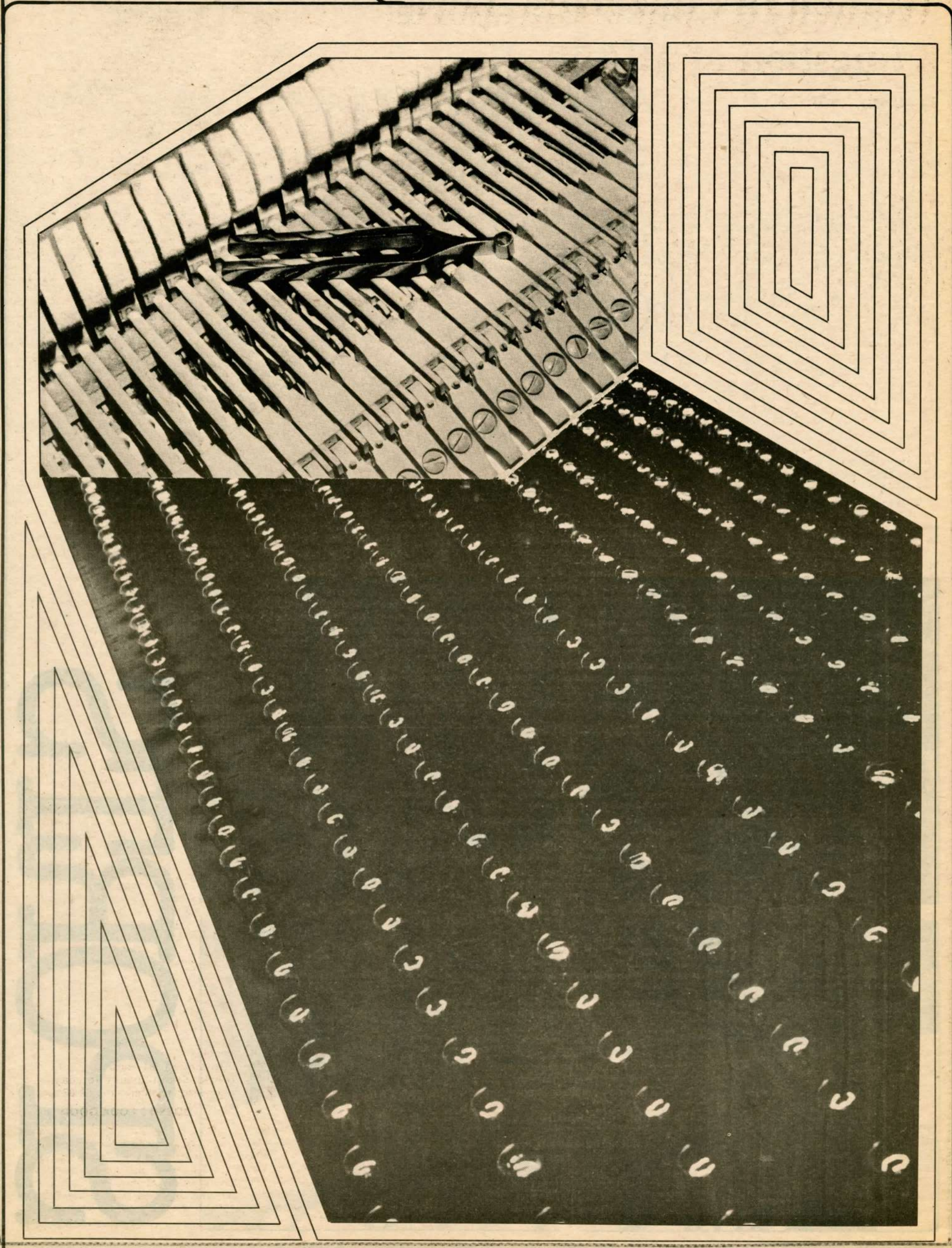
Tel: 879-7271





# SPORTS

PORTFOLIO: MITCHELL BAUM



# Women In Concordia sports; a question of attitudes

By DONNA PAQUETTE

In the 1969 Sir George yearbook, eight pages of the sports section dealt with male athletes while one page was devoted to women.

A year later the situation was worse. All eight sports pages dealt with male athletes exclusively.

The '81-82 Concordia sports yearbook has an equal number of pages devoted to men's and women's sports. Outwardly it may appear things are getting better but looks may be deceiving.

There is an unquestioned, inherent attitude and philosophy at Concordia that more money, much more money, should be spent on the men's teams than the women's.

Obtaining an itemized budget from the Athletics department is your first challenge in examining women in sport at Concordia. Understanding the relevance of total figures (the only ones published) is your second. In fact the breakdown of where funding goes has to be one of Concordia's best-kept secrets.

The figures are simply not available. The athletics department believes it would be irresponsible to publish the breakdown.

"It would be very negligent of us (the department) as far as the students are concerned to publish the budget," said Ed Enos, Director of Athletics.

He was concerned that students may not understand that some sports require more money to run. Figures could be deceiving.

"Some teams are expensive to run," said Enos. "You need room for high performance athletes as well as for those students who want to play. High-performance athletes require more money."

But what the total figures do show is the disparity between men's and women's funding. They show that at Concordia three per cent of the total athletics budget goes to women in varsity sports. Out of the total athletics budget of \$740,000, only \$25,000 goes to female athletics.

The Athletics department doesn't see this as a problem.

"I don't feel girls are treated that badly here," said George Short, appointed Women's Athletic Director this year.

"There's not as much involvement here in women's sports as there is compared to other universities."

Short may be right technically, but perhaps based on a Catch 22 situation. Women's sports are not promoted because



there's no interest and there is no interest because women's sports are not promoted.

This year volleyball was cut, next year's field hockey program is in question. But thanks to Dave Kent, soccer should survive.

Taking money from the stronger, more established men's teams to give to the women's teams is out of the question for Short.

"It's a matter of priority," said Short. "If you take from the men's teams they will suffer. You can't take money from the established teams to give to the weaker ones. It would cause the domino effect. They would all suffer."

"You can't take money from the men's hockey or basketball team to facilitate girls' things," insisted Short. By "girls' things", Short means women's sports.

## WHERE WE WERE

Female athletes at Concordia used to have something to brag about. When Pat Boland came to Concordia as a Women's Athletic Director in August of '71, the women's athletic program was on shaky ground. The strong focus was placed on the men's program and the women played at it.

Boland came to Loyola College and changed all that by legitimizing the women's program. She observed that there were good athletes at Concordia and so provided programs and a good coaching staff lending the women's program credibility. She shifted the emphasis from an intramural atmosphere to varsity and started to demand performance.

"I had 100 per cent support from Dr. Enos because he didn't like the program the way it was," said Boland.

Women's basketball and ice hockey gained increasing recognition and by the time Boland left in June 1978, volleyball, soccer and field hockey had been added.

## RECOGNITION INCREASED

"There were more inequities in the U.S. college scene than there were here," said Boland. "Some of those universities and colleges couldn't believe what we had here in terms of gym space and budget."

"I never had any complaints, I always felt we had a pretty fair shake — but then I insisted on it."

Concordia no longer surpasses American schools in what it offers its female athletes.

American universities easily have thousands of dollars more than Canadian universities to spread around.

What is of concern is how the American schools divide their athletic budget into men's and women's sports.

"There's always room for improvement," said Boland. "You have to keep going with what works and develop new areas. You have to keep your strengths strong."

The women's athletic program is not the same program Boland gave life and credibility to ten years ago. No one has cared as much as she did since she left three and a half years ago.

The Athletic department is not even interested in looking at the status of women's athletics at Concordia.

Other schools have had to deal with similar questions.

Generally there is definitely more money spent on men's sports," said Mary Appleton, in charge of administrative services for the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union (CIAU), the national governing body organization of men's and women's university sport in Canada.

## MEN'S HIGH PROFILE

She said as a rule men's sports such as hockey, football and basketball are high profile sports and get a lot of money.

The American attitude towards women in sports has gone through a drastic change. A section of the Education Amendments Act passed by the American Congress in 1972, the passage known as Title IX forbade sexual discrimination in any educational institution receiving federal funds.

The prohibition applied to the athletic field

as well as the classroom.

The legislators required schools to increase athletic opportunities for women.

To enforce Title IX, Congress gave the Department of Health, Education and Welfare

an enormous weapon: the right to deny federal funds to any institution that did not measure up.

Michael Montgomery is the Director of the Equal Opportunity Office at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. The office exists to maintain and make sure there is no sexual discrimination on campus.

Title IX covers all aspects of student life from Counselling and financial aid to admissions and student issues. Athletics is one small part of Title IX.

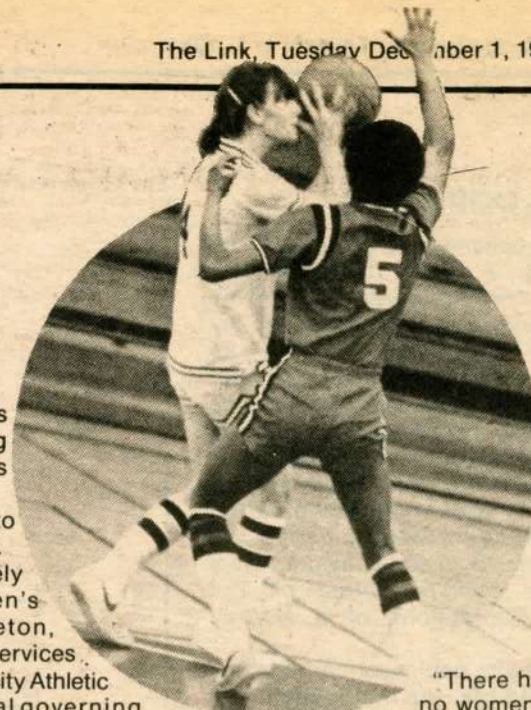
## SELF-ANALYSIS

"It was only in the 1970s that American men and women could be found on the same campus. The athletic programs for men and women were very different. Universities went through total self-analysis. There was a mandate across the country to do so," explains Montgomery.

A year ago, representatives of Title IX Committee in the Education department went to Cornell to look at their Athletic program. Information was shared about the athletics program and the university still awaits the results of the study.

Andrea Dutcher is the head coach for the women's volleyball team and ski team at Cornell. She has been at Cornell for the last eight years and has seen an incredible change in the status of women's athletics.

"I definitely think that Title IX has been a good thing," said Dutcher. "When I was first hired I taught Phys. Ed. and coached on the side. Now it's the opposite. In 1974 our budget for volleyball was \$500, today it is \$5,500." Those figures represent an increase of 1000 per cent in seven years.



"There have been no women's sports dropped since Title IX and two or three have been added," said Dutcher. "The budgets improved tremendously. The philosophy here at Cornell is that instead of supporting just four or five sports and inflating their budgets every year we would rather spread the money out over a lot of sports. Instead of intense, powerful programs we have broadbased programs for a lot of people."

## PROGRAMS UPDATED

Dutcher said initially many thought the men's program would suffer and the whole Title IX idea would put athletics in the red. Cornell found quite the opposite.

"Title IX resulted in the upgrading of both the men's and women's programs," explained Dutcher. "We did a study and discovered that all the programs were underbudgeted."

In an article in the New Professional Sports Journal, Bonnie Slatton, the acting executive director of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (IAIW) said that since the implementation of Title IX, men's budgets have also increased. In the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Division schools, the increase in men's athletic budgets over the past six years was almost double the current budget for women.

Even though the fitness craze and the women's movement have brought about many changes and improvements in athletic opportunities for women in Canadian universities, equality is still a far-off goal.

Concordia's women's volleyball team was able to take part in the nationals only in the last two years when they were included in the CIAU in 1979. Due to budget cuts there is, as of this year, no longer a women's volleyball team. The team fell victim to "budget cuts" and apathy.

The women's field hockey team had high hopes after winning the CEGEP Intermediate Field Hockey League championship in the '80-81 season. Coach Cathy Haig approached the then Women's Athletic Director, Mike Hickey, about joining the Ontario Women's Field Hockey League, the same league McGill belongs to.

Haig is confident her team could compete. The Stingers came first in their division in '80-81 and beat a well-established, traditionally winning McGill team this year. Hickey was supportive of the idea.

In May of '81 Haig applied to the president of the Ontario League for permission to enter in the '82-83 season.

## DOESN'T LOOK GOOD

Page 20 of the All Sports Yearbook 81-82 boasts the field hockey team. The first paragraph reads: "The Stingers field hockey squad will be attempting to capture their second straight Quebec University-CEGEP Field Hockey title in 1981. This season will mark the last year

continued on page 58

## By LUIS CORDEIRO

"His face became a punching bag; I hit him nearly a dozen times without retaliation. I held his blue jersey with my left hand and kept hitting him with my right. His knees buckled and he crumpled to the ice as the linesman, Matt Pavelich, moved in to separate us. By the time Rolfe got to his feet, he was bleeding from a cut over his eye. I was untouched. Rolfe's eye wound wasn't serious, but again psychologically I think the Rangers were damaged. We outshot them 46-15 and outscored them 4-3." Dave Schultz, author of *The Hammer: Confessions of a Hockey Enforcer*.

Dave Schultz has described a scene that typified his role in hockey in his confrontation with Dale Rolfe of the New York Rangers. He was physically and psychologically intimidating to his opposition. Fred Shero, coach of the Philadelphia Flyers, later said, "The fight (with Rolfe) was the turning point (in the game), it took something out of them (the Rangers)."

Schultz was to do the same thing time and time again and turn games around for the Flyers. His role on the ice and on the bench as a policeman for the little Flyers gave his team confidence and instilled fear in the opposition. He was the best fighter in the National Hockey League and beat every challenger he faced. He holds the record for most penalty minutes in one season, (472). Schultz became and still is, the symbol of violence in hockey.

He says one day he looked at himself in the mirror and told himself, "This can't be me."

"Here I was in the fourth year of my big league career and I had become a distortion of the person I had been for most of my life." This was 1975 and Dave Schultz had become a household word for goonery in hockey.

When meeting Dave Schultz, it is surprising to be greeted by a shy and softspoken man. It is hard to believe this man was the terror of the NHL in the mid seventies. Where was the character Dave Schultz described as "a distortion of himself"? Schultz attributes his transition from a coward in his youth to a goon in hockey to the environment.

The environment is a role assigned by coaches, owners, teammates and fans. The player falls into the role easily, wanting the attention it brings. Whether or not the player finds this role comfortable or desirable is of little value. He takes part in it anyway. The box office receipts decide.

The environment Schultz found himself entangled in shortened his career, almost ruined his marriage, and marked the beginning of a drinking problem.

Young people in amateur hockey are Schultz's biggest concern today. He does not want the environment of hockey to ruin the fate of a young player.

"I hope young players will realize the negative aspects of hockey," he told the press when he currently visited Montreal to promote his book. "Fighting does not have to be part of the game. Let's put fun back into the game," is Schultz's message to amateur hockey.

**The Hammer** is a controversial book. It tells of the environment that existed in the Philadelphia Flyers team whose philosophy was based on violence. It is a book advocating non-violence and shows hockey fans that Dave Schultz is not the animal he was with the Flyers.

Schultz says he is not looking for sympathy. "I would not give the two Stanley Cups or team rings back. I made mistakes and I will make mistakes, but I learned from my mistakes. Now that I have two young boys running around the house, it is inevitable that I think back to the effect my play had on kids and



## Confessions of a Hockey Enforcer

their hockey. Unquestionably, I have a sense of guilt."

The environment Schultz speaks of began when he was in the minors. He used to hide on the bench when brawls broke out. In one brawl he did not reach the bench because one of the opposing players knocked him out. Schultz says when he regained consciousness, the referee was giving him five minutes for fighting even though he hadn't fought. Schultz soon realized the way to survive in the hockey jungle was to fight. In a short time he became a respected fighter and with his accomplishments came fame and fan adulation.

He recalls, "In a streak of eight games I stopped fighting and I scored eight goals, but the papers began to print headlines like, 'Schultz has gone soft'. It became clear to me that my fighting was what the fans wanted."

The Philadelphia Flyers, the Rodney Dangerfields of hockey, got no respect from the intimidating St. Louis Blues who eliminated them from the playoffs in 1971-72. Flyers owner Ed Snider vowed that it would never again happen to his team. He recruited aggressive players to replace the meek ones. He obtained Don Saleski, Bob Kelly, Andre "Moose" Dupont and Dave Schultz. These four players earned the title *The Broad Street Bullies*, and Schultz was King Goon.

"Scaring the living wits out of the enemy was almost as important as skating, shooting, and stick handling," Schultz states in his book referring to the "Broad Street Bullies."

The Flyers provided the environment that ruined Dave Schultz. Fred Shero told Schultz when he first arrived in camp, "David, a hockey player can have three things: agility, skating ability, and strength. You're not very agile and you

don't skate very well, so you have to use your strength."

Dave Schultz knew what Shero was saying. "To me that was as good as saying 'Fight, dammit, fight!' The fact is, I was so tickled to be in the NHL at the time that I did not have the energy or the inclination to review the situation critically. At that moment, my life was ruled mostly by emotion."

Fred Shero and the Flyers encouraged fighting which reinforced Schultz's role on the team. He explains: "My ego swelled when Shero said, 'Dave Schultz gave us courage. You can't measure the value of a man like that.' Coming from Shero those words meant a lot to me."

Bobby Clarke had a philosophy which put the team first over anything else including his family. Schultz's job was to destroy any opposing player that posed a menace to the Flyers. He would meditate on one player, and planned out his strategy, beating that one player many times in his head before fighting him for real. The fans loved him in Philadelphia and shouted, "We want Schultz," whenever he wasn't on the ice.

"While that was encouraging, the counterpart was my awareness that I was now typecast for life, that I would never become the well rounded hockey player I once dreamt of being. I was depressed to realize that I was locked in a system and that my teammates knew that I was locked in, and that, from time to time, they would insult me for what they perceived were my inferior hockey skills."

Why did Schultz continue to play his role?

On top of being the highest paid nine-goal scorer he adds, "The inner struggle was beginning to work on me, but the publicity, the audience response, and

the positive exhortations from my father and friends — not to mention my teammates — kept me going. In addition, my style of play came to be viewed as necessary as well as taken for granted by management."

The Flyers made violence popular in the NHL because the Flyers became the best drawing card on the road. Many teams, like the Montreal Canadiens who were known for their artistry, had to have goons of their own in order to protect meeker players from teams like the Flyers. Violence proved to be a successful tactic for the Flyers; it got them two Stanley Cups.

The NHL began to sanction violence because it sold tickets. "In fact," adds Schultz, "the NHL loved fighting, particularly on national television."

This philosophy revealed itself when the Red Army Team from the USSR played the Flyers at the Spectrum in Philadelphia. Prior to the game the referee-in-chief walked into the Flyers dressing room and said, "Play your game tonight boys, don't worry about us." In that game, the Soviets were molested by the Flyers with body checks and other violent acts. The Soviets left the ice in the middle of the first period refusing to play the rest of the game. They came back later only because Allan Eagleson, one of the organizers of the affair, told them they would not get paid if they did not finish the game. The Flyers won 8-1.

Dave Schultz began to regret fighting and feared one day he would be beat, but he hid his doubts from the close-knit Flyers. After being traded to other teams he tried changing his fighting style to concentrating on playing fundamental hockey, but the new upcoming aggressive players wanted to challenge his reputation. New players were getting bigger and bigger all the time. Finally Schultz got beat. His role as an enforcer had come to an end and so had his time in the league. He was finally sent down to the minors where he had started. Dave Schultz finally called it quits and left the environment.

The dedication in his book reads: "To my wonderful wife, Cathy, and to my beloved children, Chad and Brett; the best is yet to come."

The abuse his family received and will receive is great. His wife Cathy, whom he mentions a lot in the book, supported Schultz even when she had to take a back seat to hockey. Schultz is emotional when he talks about the support he received from his wife. He worries about what his sons will think when they are old enough to realize what their dad did in the NHL. Schultz reflects on the effect his career had on his family and says, "The key is all the money and recognition was not worth the unhappiness in my family."

Today Dave Schultz lives in Buffalo where he works as a financial manager. He goes to various schools, speaking to young people about violence in hockey and how they should avoid falling into the "environment". He talks about the excess emphasis placed on winning by parents and coaches in amateur hockey thereby eliminating the joy of playing hockey.

"Kids do not need the fan. Leave them alone and let them have fun," insists Schultz. "The criminal element is not the players, but the owners and coaches who back you up a hundred per cent."

It's later in the day and Schultz is at Dawson College. He is met with applause and compliments of having

continued on page 58

# Scholarships to offer athletic support

By ALLAN MAIN

Whatever the drawbacks or advantages, universities in Canada can now offer student-athletes the attraction of financial aid for athletic ability.

This year the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union (CIAU) passed a motion allowing schools to grant athletic scholarships. It was a decision opposed in principle and practise by both Quebec's and Ontario's respective university athletic associations.

"We don't want to get into the professional entertainment business, where athletes are looked at as some kind of commodity," said Ed Enos, Concordia Director of Athletics.

The other provinces, however, want scholarships. The west sees athletic awards as a means to end the "bronze drain" of Canadian athletes on scholarships to the United States. The Maritime provinces want scholarships as a way of luring athletes to their universities. There are not enough top athletes coming through their high schools, argue the Maritime universities.

Athletic scholarships have been a controversial issue in Canadian universities for years.

It was hotly debated at the 1980 annual meeting of the CIAU where a vote to allow athletic scholarships gained the two-thirds majority needed to change the CIAU constitution.

The decision prompted the Ontario University Athletic Association (OUAA) to threaten pulling out of CIAU competition. With the unity of the CIAU at stake the members agreed to a one-year moratorium on athletic scholarships. A year has passed, the moratorium is over, and scholarships are legal.

The decision to allow athletic scholarships sees the awards divided into three categories. The most controversial are first-party awards, those given to a student-athlete and paid for by a university.

Second party awards are given by the provincial government, and third party awards are paid for by an outside agency, to a student attending a university of their own choice.

The QUAA has no intention of offering athletic awards.

"We oppose all levels of scholarships," said Carl Totzke, president of the OUAA, "but we are willing to compete against schools who offer third and second party awards."

But the OUAA also wants CIAU restrictions imposed to prevent recruiting abuses of Ontario athletes by the Atlantic provinces, by establishing recruitment quotas and boundaries.

"We want to have Ontario athletes playing in Ontario," said Totzke.

The Atlantic University Athletic Association (AUAA), however, does not want restrictions on athletic recruitment, it wants to award scholarships in order to attract athletes from other regions.

The OUAA and the AUAA are at an impasse. An ad-hoc committee has been set up by the CIAU to find a compromise suitable to all parties.

After the decision was made to allow scholarships at this year's annual meeting of the CIAU in June, Ontario universities voted to withdraw from CIAU competition the following day.

Later in September, the OUAA reluctantly agreed to compete in the 1981-82 season because it hadn't had enough

## Money belt protection

time to review its position in the CIAU.

However, a committee has been established by Ontario universities to review the workings of athletic scholarships being offered in other institutions and the future position of the OUAA in the CIAU.

"It's a wait and see attitude for next year," said Totzke. In Quebec, the QUAA opposed the university-offered scholarships, but didn't oppose second and third party awards.

### QUEBEC AGREES

Most of the universities in Quebec are

In Manitoba the government has entered into a joint cost-sharing program of athletic scholarships with the universities.

### IMPROVE ATHLETICS

The QUAA and the OUAA both feel that any money made available by the government for scholarships should be used to improve athletic programs and not to aid athletes.

"If there is money we would rather it not be used for scholarships," said Totzke. "Better use for the money would

athletes from other regions or in keeping their athletes from pursuing athletic scholarship offers from other areas. They are not interested in financial assistance to student-athletes.

Those opposing university-awarded athletic scholarships fear the awards will become essentially an elitist device, directed towards high profile men's varsity athletics.

Although with second party awards the government may stipulate guidelines for the distribution of money, institutions are free to choose the athletes receiving the awards. This still does not avoid the abuses feared with first party awards.

### NO UNIVERSITY TIES

"Third party awards are the way to go about it," said Enos. "Make it third party so there are no ties to the university."

"They should cover a broad spectrum of people, necessary for a well rounded university, and not only for athletic or academic achievement," added Enos.

An Ad Hoc Committee on Student Athletic Awards set up by the CIAU issued a report which recognized some of the abuses feared by the opponents of scholarships.

Some arguments the document raised were that scholarships:

- may or may not result in the exploitation of the student-athlete.
- may or may not place a high emphasis on the recruitment of student athletes which may result in abuses.
- may or may not circumvent or ignore academic goals through entrance violations and other academic violations.
- may or may not result in the undue emphasis on winning and losing and a subsequent de-emphasis of goals in the remainder of the program.
- may or may not result in an over-concentration on high profile activities to the detriment of other activities, especially as it relates to financial costs.

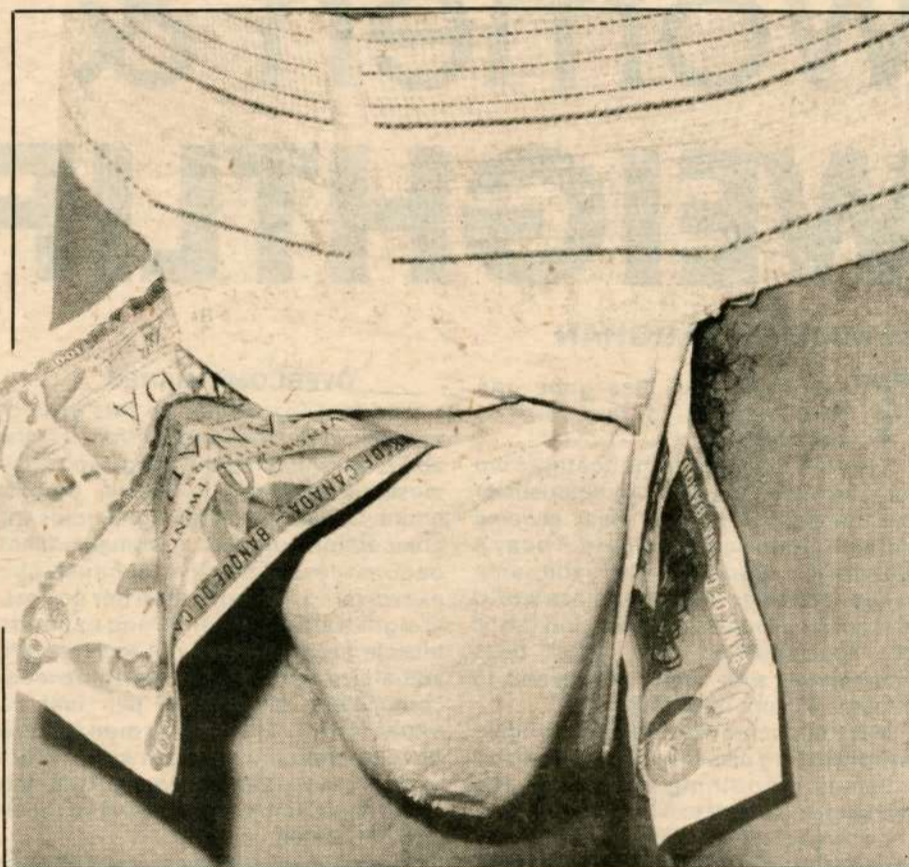
The regulations governing scholarships allow for a maximum of one \$1,000 award per student. The regulations also require a student to complete at least one year (three full courses) at the university granting the award to be eligible for a direct scholarship. A student, in order to be eligible for subsequent awards, must maintain the equivalent of three full courses.

CIAU regulations also allow only members of the AUAA and Lakehead University in Thunder Bay to use scholarships to recruit athletes from other regions. But there are restrictions on the number of athletes they can recruit.

It is also "strongly recommended" in the regulations that a university offer an equal number of scholarships to male and female student athletes.

The scholarship debate has been a saga that will surely continue. What was meant to improve university athletics is also threatening to irreparably split the governing body. It is a wait and see affair.

Echoing the anti-scholarship principle long voiced in Canada, Frank Kush, coach of the Hamilton Tiger Cats and former coach of Arizona State College, said in the June issue of *Maclean's* magazine, "Revenue, recognition and recruiting. They are the three evils of college athletics. With scholarships you get a different perspective of the entire sport, and your values, as far as education is concerned, begin to become tarnished."



generally willing to compete in the CIAU despite first-party awards.

"If a school has to do it (grant scholarships) to draw in players we won't oppose it," said Enos. "We are willing to compete regardless."

According to the CIAU, no institution has offered first-party scholarships, although the Atlantic universities have indicated they fully intend to offer direct university scholarships in the near

future. Other provinces have initiated programs of government-sponsored scholarships. The British Columbia government is offering 550 scholarships of \$1,000 to students attending any of the three universities.

The Alberta government is also offering its own scholarships and the Saskatchewan government is investigating the possibility of athletic awards. be directed toward improving equipment, facilities, administration and coaching staff."

In Quebec the financial situation of the provincial government rules out the possibility of any funds becoming available to improve athletic departments. If money were made available, Dubeau says it should first be used to improve facilities. If the government did offer scholarships, the money should be

Those opposing university-awarded athletic scholarships fear the awards will become essentially an elitist device directed towards high profile men's varsity athletics.

future.

Other provinces have initiated programs of government-sponsored scholarships. The British Columbia government is offering 550 scholarships of \$1,000 to students attending any of the three universities.

The Alberta government is also offering its own scholarships and the Saskatchewan government is investigating the possibility of athletic awards.

given on the basis of financial need.

Until now student need for financial aid has not been a major argument in the scholarship debate.

"The reason for the awards has been to improve athletics," said Totzke. "The (financial) need factor has not been given much attention."

### ATTRACT REGIONS

Institutions wanting athletic scholarships are interested in attracting top



Karin Serre

# Women & WEIGHTLIFTING

By MARTHA VAUGHAN

**T**he fitness kick has gone one step beyond for women—to weightlifting.

The thin, dangly and delicately limp form that used to be so characteristic of the sensuous woman has become unfashionable and obsolete. Today a woman is expected to carry the same responsibilities in the business world and social milieu as any man and this is not accomplished from water diets interspersed with yogurt breaks and 15 minutes in front of Ed Allan.

More and more women are turning to weightlifting as a means of toning up muscles, smoothing out bulges and working up a sweat to work out the kinks.

Lifting weights doesn't necessarily mean bulging, flexing muscles that protrude through thin shirts. It is impossible for any woman to look like male weightlifters. The level of testosterone, the hormone necessary for building muscles, is not as high enough in a woman to ever leave her looking like Mr. World. A woman who lifts weights won't be musclebound rather, she'll be trim, firm and very strong.

The main advantage for choosing weightlifting as a means of exercise is its convenience. Sets of barbells are easily and cheaply purchased and can be used right in the home and like other fitness programs, the individual can establish a pace comfortable enough to allow room for progress.

Most gyms are better equipped for weight training and for this reason more and more women are pumping iron at facilities dominated by men.

Concordia Stingers' linebacker, Ross Reeves reacts to the women's presence in the Loyola weightroom, "I can imagine how a woman would feel walking into a room of sweating, swearing men. They'd feel intimidated at first but this is just how I felt when I first started training."

## OVERCOME IMAGES

The feat for women in this area of exercise is not the weightlifting. It is the ability to overcome the image and false mystique attached to female weightlifters. Unless she is taking steroids for competition purposes, a woman will not become less attractive because she exerts more strength than her cohort. Weight training extends and expands muscle tissue but will not increase the actual size of the muscle. Men have more centimeters of muscle per unit to expand with. This is why men tend to develop their muscles outwards while women see the effects of weight training along their limbs, the bulging is much less noticeable.

For toning up, a woman would lift light weights with more repetitions. To develop muscle strength she would use heavier weights at a faster pace and with fewer repetitions. The strongest part of the body is developed first; on a woman it is her legs.

The idea of separating gyms to accommodate the rising amount of women in the weightrooms has been a question of debate for some time. Russ Blackwell, in charge of the weight and therapy rooms at the Loyola Athletics complex likes the idea of one room especially if a woman overexerts herself and lifts something too heavy. There is always someone stronger to help her out before any damage is done.

Surprisingly, weightlifting can be more harmful than good if not approached properly. Training programs are essential in order to reap the benefits of the activity. As everyone's physique is different, so are the levels of weight training. The first day in the weight room could long be remembered and felt if not cautious. It is easy to lift something too heavy for too long and damage or pull a muscle without realizing it. Proper warm-ups and timing between lifts are

integrated into the program. Most gyms have someone around like Blackwell to explain and assign programs according to what the individual's goals are. Most women at the Loyola facility are training to increase strength as they are involved with a team sport.

Denise Bienvenu, who plays ice and field hockey and soccer, tries to lift weights and work out three times a week. "There are certain muscles you don't use every day that you do need in sports," says Bienvenu. "Lifting weights and working out firms up the muscles and increases strength, but you have to have someone to show you what to do. Some people want to work on everything and end up pulling muscles."

Reeves can elaborate on what Bienvenu says. "Your program should reflect what you want to achieve. I lift weights for power and strength."

Reeves, who started with weights when he was 16, says, "If it wasn't for football I wouldn't be doing this. When I started playing ball I was just blown all over the field, I had no power. The exercise you get depends on what your interests are. If I were just out there to lose a few pounds and get into shape, I wouldn't recommend weightlifting as it's an activity that requires a lot of motivation."

Dr. William R. Sellars, professor of Exercise Science at Concordia is in agreement with Reeves. Sellars wouldn't consider weightlifting useful unless a person was on some kind of team, training, and needed to develop strength.

Sellars says weights aren't a good idea if a woman is interested in losing weight. "If a woman wanted to keep in shape, I would be more likely to recommend a general fitness program, like an exercise class. Lifting weights won't burn as many calories because you tire much

continued on page 58

## Last year's champs: a repeat performance?

By MICHAEL BOUCHER

Another busy season for Quebec's university hoopsters is beginning to unfold.

And though teams in the Quebec University Athletic Association (QUAA) only get rolling after Christmas, here is a sneak preview into what kind of diversions and amusements basketball fans can expect this year.

For starters the QUAA will not be boasting a Laval Rouge et Or squad. This loss stems from the Laval University decision to withdraw its team from the league. Never really a threat in the past, the Rouge et Or nevertheless always managed to field a feisty group.

There doesn't appear to be a clear reason for Laval's action, and money has been ruled out as the problem. According to some QUAA sources Laval's problems were predictable and therefore avoidable. Management felt unless a winning team could be fielded immediately, the program was a waste. In came the scissors and out went basketball at Laval.

Competition with some of Laval's other high profile, more successful varsity sports further added to the team's woes. Recruitment never came easy for the Rouge et Or, denying them access to the usually bountiful crop.

But today, faced with a four-team league, the remaining university coaches unanimously agree that while the change will benefit the league in the short run, as players graduating from the francophone CEGEP's are given only one choice, the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, it will be detrimental to play in the long term.

"It's too bad," acknowledged the UQTR mentor Serge Roy. "We don't have enough teams for a really good league."

Bishop's assistant Wayne Hussy agreed, "This year we have a very competitive league, but if ever there was a year where there was a weak one..."

Butch Staples of McGill felt for the ultimate losers. "It leaves us with only one francophone university with a basketball program," he said.

Concordia's Doug Daigneault was perhaps the most practical of the lot.

"If you play the same team enough times," he said, "you really get to know them."

### CONCORDIA

Although the long term outlook is in doubt, the 1982 horizon looks healthy in the competition area.

Reigning QUAA champions, the Stingers will remain the team on top "until somebody beats us" according to head coach Daigneault. Daigneault and his new assistant, John Dore, have seen the team beaten this season. The team is sporting an uncommon 1-6 losing record at press time, suffering several defeats at the hands of much stronger U.S. competition. Although the league games do not commence until January, these pre-season matches are significant in determining the all important national rankings.

With new faces in the lineup this season, matching last year's 13-1 regular season record coupled with a third place national finish, looks a distant prospect.

Up front returning center Gary McKeigan appears poised enough to carry the load. He might have to. To date McKeigan is the only solid member of the starting five. Lloyd Bentley is back,

after a one-year séjour. Rick Brown, a third-year veteran, Rodney Genty, Quebec rookie, Joel Stewart, from the U.S. and Sophocles Taylor, from Greece, have all applied for the two remaining starting spots. Desultory, none have been able to show the consistency their coaches are seeking.

The guard positions are no more promising. Veteran Steve MacNeill has shown the most sophistication to date but has missed some starts due to illness. With a medical go-ahead, he is a shoe in for the point guard spot.

A big question mark looms over who will be MacNeill's backcourt counterpart. Sophomore Noel Nedrick along with rookies John Kavartzis and Terry Jaskowski are all vying for the other guard position but the spot remains open.

Daigneault seems unperturbed with his team's weak showing to date. Never one to play all his cards early, watch for his annual 'Christmas Airlift'. As Steve MacNeill confidently puts it "We'll be there when the season starts".

### BISHOP'S

Garth Smith and his Bishop's Gaiters could well become known as the raiders of the abridged QUAA judging from the teams lineup.

Stand-outs on the Bishop's roster are three names familiar to Montreal basketball amateurs. The three musketeerish types are guards Harley Lawrence and Simeon Mars along with forward Haydon Morrisson. Lawrence and Mars are former Concordia players while Morrisson is an ex-Concordia student known for his prowess in intramural circuits.

Joining the trio are rookies Nick Van Herk, 6'9", out of John Abbott, and Charles Hanegren 6'3" from Champlain.

Bishop's is currently sporting a 4-1 record in pre-season play, having suffered their only setback at the hands of St-Joseph's College from Rutland, Vt.

Center Trevor Bennett, 6'5", heads the list of returning veterans. Bennett is the big man with the unusual speciality of

dunking foul-line jumpers. He can be counted on to gather his regular dozen rebounds per game while contributing at least as many points.

Andy Mullins adds depth in the backcourt while third year veteran Kevin Neallis does the same up front.

Generally known for their continuity, Bishop's will surprise this season with fresh faces in the starting lineup. Assistant coach Wayne Hussey says the Gaiters will go with four set starters, Lawrence, Mars, Van Herk, and Bennett while rotating a fifth player to accommodate the sought-after style of play.

Always a threat, the Gaiter's bench strength might just put them over the top this season.

### U.Q.T.R.

Serge Roy definitely has to be given serious consideration for QUAA Coach of the Year honors.

Perennially the league's doormats, the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières Patriotes currently hold a 6-6 record in pre-season play. Included in their wins was an unexpected upset over York University and a surprise, second-place finish at the famed Naismith Invitational Tournament.

The tournament, played at Waterloo, saw the largest crowd the team had ever played before. Roy's rookie-laden team gained instant credibility.

Led by returning guards François Dion and Benoit Plante, UQTR's six rookies will be given ample guidance.

Newcomers in the backcourt are Mario Roi, 6'1", Louis Philippe Lang, 6'2", and Daniel Beliveau, 6'1".

Some much-needed height has been added up front this season with the inclusion of three 6'5" players, Daniel Dofort, Jean Mathieu and Richard Fortin.

Playing with considerable aplomb of late, Les Patriotes will definitely arouse the crowd if their dexterity can be sustained.

### McGILL

After losing his entire backcourt to graduation last spring, McGill's Butch Staples was forced to do some high-powered recruiting in the off season. According to noises being heard around the league, he has done just that.

The newcomers to the guard positions are Claude Brière, 5'9", possessing an abundant wealth of energy, Peter Carpentieri, 6'1", known for his ball-handling prowess, Vilhelm Boggild, 6'3", in charge of bringing the ball up the floor and Bernie Rosanelli, 6'3", a natural athlete, but who at times lacks aggressiveness.

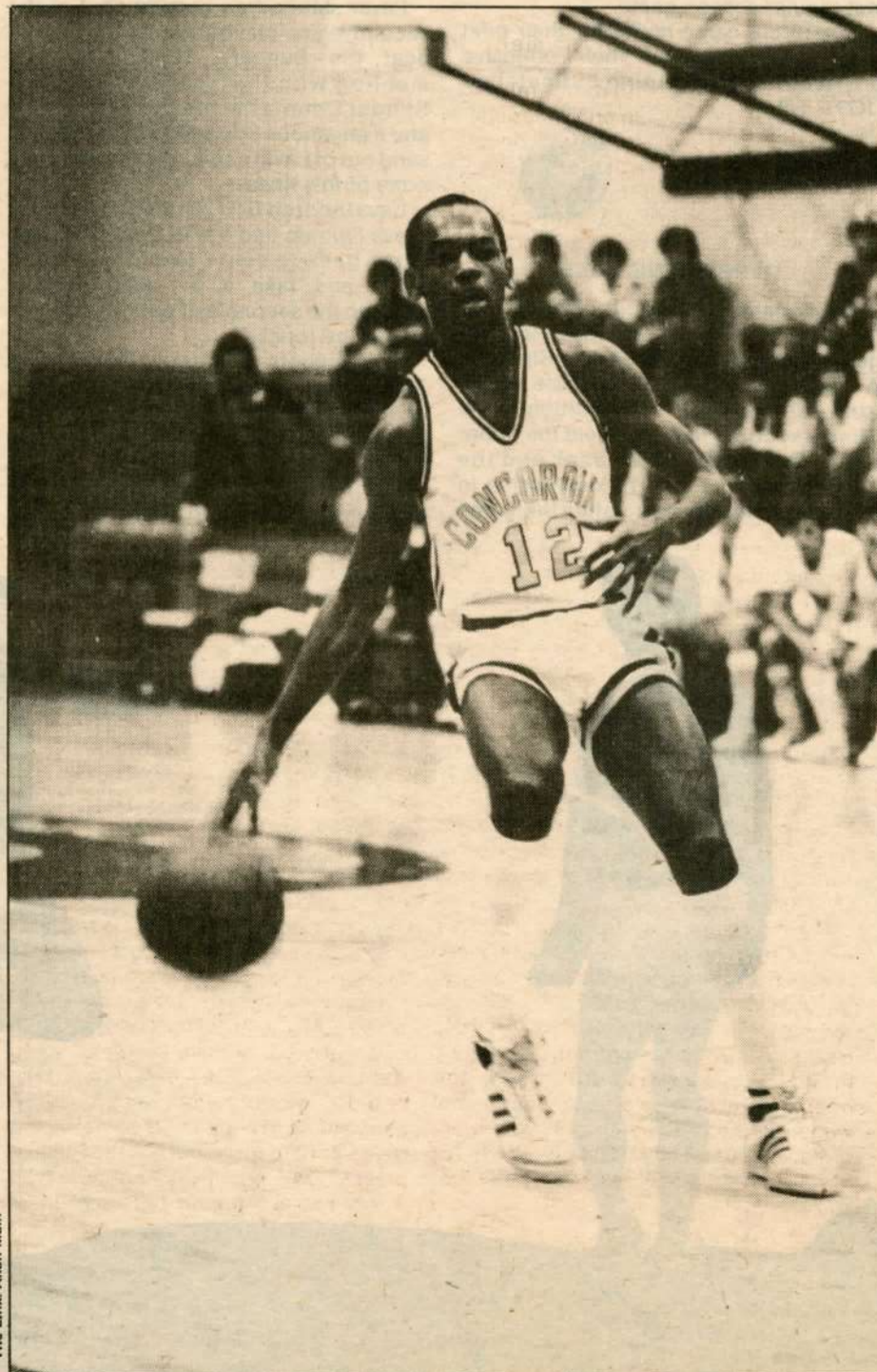
"There's a very refreshing mixture and a big change for us," said Staples.

Leading the returnees is fifth year man Rick Rusk at 6'6". He carries with him into his third year at McGill some impressive credentials.

Fellow veterans Mark Adilman, a 6'7" center, and Willie Hinz, forward, 6'5", round out the power.

Sophomore Hinz is leading the team in scoring in the pre-season and is expected by Staples to provide team leadership as well.

Although anchored by rookies, McGill's backcourt has so far shown the poise normally associated with veterans. If they hold up under pressure they could be a force to be reckoned with.



The Link: Allan Main

# Redman revival haunts Stingers—again

By TONY DOBROWOLSKI

The thrill of victory and the agony of defeat. That phrase, borrowed from ABC's Wide World of Sports, sums up Concordia men's soccer in 1981.

There was the thrill of beating McGill during the regular season at Molson Stadium to avenge the Stingers' 1981 QAAA playoff loss; the honor of being ranked number one in Canada by the CIAU; and the joy of routing Sherbrooke for the Coupe de Quebec.

There was also the repeated agony of watching the season go down the drain for the second year in a row at the hands of the McGill Redmen in the QAAA championship-playoff action. The game wouldn't have been necessary if Concordia had beaten, instead of tied the Redmen on a warm Friday afternoon in October, at Loyola.

The Stingers, however, like their hard luck chums the Expos, lost to the best this year with McGill going on to defeat the University of Alberta for the CIAU soccer championship.

## DISAPPOINTMENT

But Stinger coach Harry Hus found 1981 disillusioning anyway.

"I was disappointed," Hus said. "We had a nice year, we won the Coupe de Quebec. But we peaked against Sherbrooke in the title game and couldn't find the net against McGill the next day in the QAAA playoff game."

"There were a lot of games and a lot of travelling this year," Hus continued. "The officiating was a factor. There were never linesmen, and we had incompetent officials for the big games, plus we lacked a consistent scorer; that was our main weakness."

Despite the team's shortcomings and the tragic ending, there were many good things about the Concordia men's soccer team in 1981.

The Stingers, individually, were the class of the QAAA in 1981. No other team they played, even CIAU-champion McGill, came close to matching the Concordia players' individual skills. The problem was getting those individual skills to mesh together as a unit. The Stingers, in short, lacked consistency.

## STARTED STRONG

The Stingers started strong, winning their first five games. They dispatched Bishop's (twice), Laval, and Université de Montréal without too much trouble. Their only tough match in the first five was the Stinger's first meeting with McGill at Molson Stadium.

It was a hard fought game. The Redmen were in charge in the first half but the Stingers came back to outplay McGill in the second with enough offense to post a 1-0 victory. But one thing stood out in the game, the Stingers needed a challenge to play up to their capabilities. Frequently they played at their weaker opposition's level.

After beating a hapless Bishop's team on the road in their fifth game, the Stingers took on undefeated Sherbrooke at the Vert et Or's field the next day. Sherbrooke was an aggressive team defeating Concordia 2-1. It was the only loss of the regular season.

The game was far from a Sherbrooke runaway. The Stingers were never out of it. Sherbrooke's deciding goal was scored on a mistake by Stinger goalie Johnnie Lyssikatos, early in the second half. Again the Stingers fought back, battling onto the end, but they just couldn't score.

Despite the loss, they stayed in contention for the Coupe de Quebec. They beat Sherbrooke to win it in their last regular season game.

Concordia came home for their next game and displayed their offensive prowess in easily wiping outmatched UQTR 5-0.



## DEPRESSING LOSS

Then came the return battle with McGill, this time at Loyola field. The game was a pivotal one for the Stingers. A Concordia win would eliminate McGill from any playoff competition. The Stingers scored first, and held the upper hand. But McGill came back and the game ended in a tie. The depression in the Stinger locker room after the game

told the story.

The Redmen, in order to force a playoff, had to finish second in the QAAA at the end of the regular season as the Stingers had a virtual lock on first. The Redmen managed to do just that.

"The game was a turning point for McGill," Hus said. "All we had to do was knock them out. We should never give an opponent a chance."

After the second McGill game the Stingers digressed. There were some problems between Hus and some of the players.

"There was a personal problem with some players," Hus said. "We tried to solve it. It could have cost us some games. The players should accept the coach's authority. When I started out, the players never questioned my authority," said Hus.

The Stingers hit the road again for the next two games against UQTR and Laval. Concordia had a harder time at Three Rivers with the Patriotes then at home. The Stingers took an early lead, but twice let UQTR back in the game with mental errors that resulted in two Patriote goals. They finally put UQTR away 3-2.

At Laval, the next day, some regular players sat out and members of the BUSS squad got a chance to play.

## TAKE THE WIND OUT

Laval still had an outside shot at the second-place playoff spot if they could beat the Stingers. Unlike the first meeting with the Rouge et Or, when Stinger Dennis Kavaratzis' three goals and a tenacious Stinger defense took the wind out of Laval's sails, the Stingers had none of this finesse.

Laval scored first. Then Concordia's Steve Dunlop tied the Rouge et Or then came back to score two unanswered goals and take a 3-1 lead midway through the second half putting Concordia on the ropes.

The Stingers didn't quit. Concordia's Tim Heaney scored to narrow the margin to 3-2. The Stinger defense tightened putting the clamps on Laval's dangerous front line.

The pendulum started to swing in Concordia's favor. The Stingers pressed

the attack with renewed vigor. Heaney was the right man in the right spot sending in a twisting shot. The Laval goalie, distracted by Ruffner, couldn't handle it. Ruffner got credit for the goal, although he said after the game he never touched the ball. The game ended tied at 3-3. Once again the Stingers came back when the chips were down. The tie knocked Laval out of the playoffs and left McGill as the Stingers' playoff opponent.

Hus elected to use his starters against Université de Montréal in a tune up for the playoff game four days away. Concordia dominated U of M for most of the game. Stinger Ruffner's goal was all either team could muster on U of M's frozen astroturf. Concordia goalie Kingsley Lewis made a dazzling save in the game's final minutes to preserve the shutout.

## SHOWDOWN

The season's final weekend saw the **continued on page 58**

## SOCCER STATISTICS

Concordia Scoring	
Karakatsanis, Costas	9
Kavaratzis, Dennis	7
Galeone, Alberto	4
Ruffner, Ron	4
Powers, Mike	3
Dunlop, Steve	1
Duguid, Ron	1
Heaney, Tim	1
Perolli, Frank	1

Shutouts	
Kingsley Lewis	3
John Lyssikatos	1
Martin Parent, Carmine Guerrera	1

Schedule '81		
Sept. 18	Bishops	W 2-0
Sept. 20	Laval	W 4-1
Sept. 27	Univ. Montreal	W 3-1
Sept. 30	at McGill	W 1-0
Oct. 3	at Bishops	W 3-1
Oct. 4	at Sherbrooke	L 1-2
Oct. 9	UQTR	W 5-0
Oct. 16	McGill	T 1-1
Oct. 23	At UQTR	W 3-2
Oct. 24	at Laval	T 3-3
Oct. 27	at Univ. Mont.	W 1-0
Oct. 31	Sherbrooke	W 4-0
Nov. 1	McGill	L 0-1
Record: 9-2-2.		





# The last shall be first

By RON WILLIAMS

As the season changes from cold to colder, football fans become hockey fans, and the memories of autumn's grand old game slowly fade away.

For many years students usually forgot about the Stingers sometime during the third or fourth game. Ask anyone about those days. Concordia football teams served as great scrimmage opponents back then, always generous enough to spot their rivals two or three touchdowns.

And along came Rochette, a tough coach with a tough philosophy and an uncanny knack for scouting hidden talent. Rochette slowly pointed the floundering Stingers in the right direction, with a flashy and fast 1981 model with great passing ability.

Where the Stingers went right can be explained in many ways, but the first two reasons go by the names of Colin Anderson and Gerry Prud'homme. This dynamic duo (who dropped their capes and masks in favour of helmets and shoulder pads) whipped any defense that got in their way. As a result the Stingers had their best finish since 1975, and both players were named conference all-stars.

Yes it's true the Stingers won

only three of seven games, but they only lost three while tying one. This does not make Concordia a league powerhouse by any standards, but they are without a doubt much better than their record indicates. The Stingers played good football all year but suffered from the symptoms of careless youth. Excessive penalties and mental lapses led to some very disappointing losses.

Despite the discouraging efforts, the Stingers managed to come back and capture third place and a play-off visit to Queen's University. Hopes ran high for Concordia, who had whipped Queen's in the season opener 27-17. But the Gaels blew hot on a cold Stinger team, melting their visions of a College Bowl appearance.

"We're proud of what we've done," said Rochette in the silence of the post-game shock. "We had won only three games in the last three years, and this year we won three and tied one. You can't expect a team to go from last place right to the College Bowl. We are still learning and growing and expect to have almost everybody back next year."

The old "wait till next year" line. For once though, there is real reason for optimism. This is

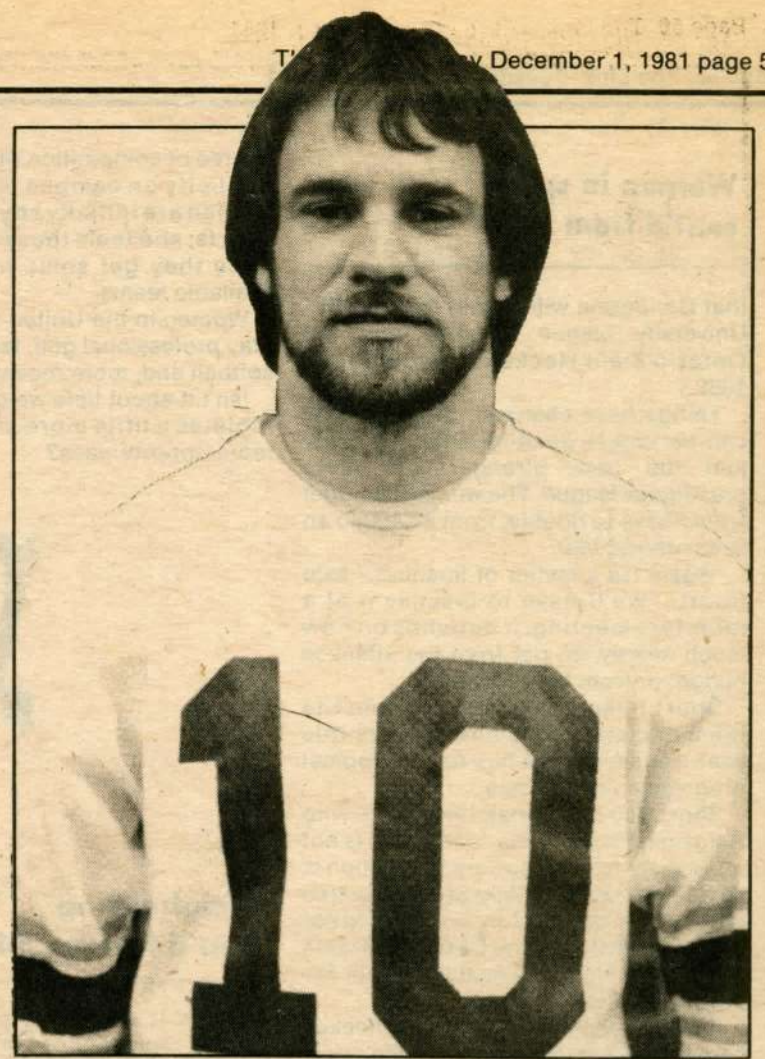
a young team who indeed will not lose more than a few players next fall. There is depth and talent on Concordia's roster of unplayed players, who will fight for jobs against a new crop of rookies.

Looking back on the season that finally was, there are many highlights that deserve mention. The victory over Queen's in game one was a brilliant effort in which the Stingers were almost flawless. While the news spread about that shocker, this upstart bunch was embarrassing the heavily-favored Ottawa Gee-Gees to the tune of 49-10. The season-ending pasting of Carleton (43-3) was also a joy to behold as the Stinger offense went every which way but loose.

Individually the surprises were also plentiful. Quarterback Anderson and his target Prud'homme became the most exciting passing tandem in the country.

Offensive lineman Paul Palma was selected to the All-Star team, along with an impressive Dan Pavlicik at tight-end. Rookie defensive-back Ron Pierce shared the conference lead in interceptions, while linebackers Ross Reeves, Kevin Flynn and Rick Sabourin became the hardest hitting trio since Ruth, Gehrig, and Mantle. Defensive tackle Mike Heathfield was an individual wrecking crew, leading Concordia to its best defensive play in several years.

Wait till next year. The once beleaguered and now beloved Stingers will break for training camp next season with more optimism, experience and confidence than ever before. The '82 model will be new and improved, and the extra Miles Per Game should help drive the Stingers to their dreams of a College Bowl win.



Gerry Prud'homme was Mr. Everything for the Stingers - he ran back kick-offs and punts, caught passes and generally kept the fans on the edge of their seats. The speedy wide receiver was a conference all-star, a Hec Creighton nominee and the team's top pro prospect.



Quarterback Colin Anderson passed for 1,603 yards and led a rejuvenated Stinger offence that gave opposition defences fits. Anderson was a conference all-star, as was his favorite receiver Gerry Prud'homme.

Rushing					
	Games	Carries	Yards	Long Gain	TD
John McArthur	6	80	310	26	7
Frank Pileggi	6	79	234	22	2
Maher Kassis	7	42	180	17	3

Passing						
	Games	Att.	Comp.	Yards	TD	Int.
Colin Anderson	7	186	102	1603	6	6
Peter Malo	5	13	5	78	0	1

Receiving						
	Games	Catches	Yards	Ave.	TD	Long Gain
Gerry Prud'homme	7	33	424	12.8	5	52
Walter Dalla Riva	7	21	352	16.8	3	38
Dan Pavlicik	7	21	271	12.9	0	37
John McArthur	7	14	96	6.9	0	20



Season's  
Greetings  
From  
Everyone  
At  
Cusa

## Women in sports cont'd from p. 51

that Concordia will play in the CEGEP-University league as they join the Ontario Field Hockey Association in 1982."

Things have changed. Short said he can no longer guarantee the team will join the new, stronger and more prestigious league. The women's budget would have to double, from \$2,400 to an estimated \$5,000.

"Again it's a matter of finances," said Short. "We'll have to discuss it at a directors meeting. It depends on how much money we get from the athletics budget or from fund raising."

Short talked about the trouble the team had attracting new players this year. He says there has to be a logical progression into things.

Short also mentioned the trouble with Haig being a part-time coach. She is not around all the time so communication is sometimes slow. Finally Short admitted he didn't know why Concordia could not attract players from the CEGEPs. "I don't know anything about field hockey or the players," he said.

If Short doesn't know why field hockey cannot attract players Coach Haig offers some of her own ideas. After all, there are three strong CEGEP teams from Vanier, John Abbott and Champlain; the resources are there.

"I'm not sure what's going to happen next year," explained Haig. "We (Short and Haig) haven't got into any details. He won't say yes or no either way about joining the league in Ontario."

### MOTIVATION FACTORS

Haig has her ideas about why it's hard to get women out to play at Concordia.

"I don't know where the girls are going after CEGEP. I don't think our league structure helps to motivate them to come here."

Players who graduate from CEGEP would end up playing against the same teams in university they have played with for the last two or three years. Some choose the option of going to McGill where the competition is at least an improvement.

Why does McGill have a strong nucleus of 18 players all-year? Is it because they are in a better league? Is it because the support for field hockey at McGill is much greater than it is here?

"If we get the kind of support next year that we've been getting in the past, the team won't survive another year," said Haig.

As an example Haig uses recruiting. Letters were supposed to be sent to potential CEGEP graduates. Haig has no idea what happened to the letters.

Finally last year the team received their own nets. They had previously been borrowing them from McGill. The new nets, however, were so cheap they fell apart within a couple of months and eventually were destroyed by vandals.

"I don't understand," said Haig. "If they really cared about a team you'd think they would get good nets."

The women's volleyball team got the axe this year. The Women's Athletic Director was not at the meeting when the final decision was made to drop the team although they had feedback from him.

The students at the University of Toronto voted a few years ago to increase their athletic fee by two dollars to aid the development of women's athletics.

The investment is paying off as the university currently offers 18 intercollegiate women's sports — the maximum number available to women. (The men have 24.)

Marilyn Pomfret, Director of Women's Athletics at U of T, attributes the growth to the quality of programs offered, the

degree of competition offered and good publicity on campus. Although some women are initially shy about playing sports, she feels these doubts vanish once they get some information on available teams.

Women in the United States can now play professional golf, tennis, volleyball, softball and, more recently, basketball.

Isn't it about time we gave our female athletes a little more credit and a few more opportunities?



## Weightlifting cont'd from p. 54

easier. It's better to do some activity where rapid fatigue isn't as likely."

### MAY DECREASE FLEXIBILITY

Women's soccer coach Dave Kent doesn't encourage weight training during the soccer season because he believes it decreases flexibility. Though Dr. Sellers generally agrees with Kent, there are those who see weight training as advantageous.

Women's basketball coach Mike Hickey feels weightlifting can only be good, and has incorporated it into the training program for his team.

"I find weight training is good for increasing strength and won't decrease flexibility. We spend fifteen minutes a day in the weight room in order to tone up muscles, especially leg muscles."

Conflicting opinions are rampant because unlike most other activities, the results and effects of weight training are unique to each person. There are numerous levels of ability in weightlifting, so each person has a different viewpoint.

For the woman who is sick of jogging in the rain and dislikes the seasonal adjustments attached to every sport, weightlifting can be as enjoyable as it is healthy. Standing, squatting or lying on a bench press in the confinements of a weight room may seem unpleasant but there are other attractions attached to the sport.

Sellers stressed the need for cardiovascular activity and pointed out where weightlifting neglected this area. Solutions to the dilemma are easily reached. All training programs, regardless of what level they are geared to, include a warm-up which usually includes jogging or skipping rope.

### TONING UP

Concordia journalism student, Elena Grimaud used to work out at the downtown YMCA just to kill time between classes and found the jogging warm-up to be just as enjoyable as the weightlifting but not as intense and challenging.

"I had heard weightlifting was good for you, for toning up. I was a clerk at a shop and spent most of the day on my feet. My legs would get very sore but by doing weights with my shoulders and back, the pain disappeared. Warming-up beforehand was really important. For cardio-vascular activity, we used to jog about three miles, then work out. If we hadn't jogged it would have been like building a shell but no strength in the core. We had to develop other muscles as well, that's where the jogging came in."

When any physical activity begins to

play a noticeable role in an individual's life, eating habits change, and weightlifting is no exception.

The myth that muscle turns to fat is one of the falsehoods that has turned women off weightlifting for so many years. Fat does not just appear because muscles are left to go to pasture. Any exercise program requires more energy so one naturally has to eat more of the right food. The problem, when stopping a rigorous training or exercise program, is continuing the same eating habits as when in training. This is when flab becomes a problem. Muscle is a tissue that expands and contracts, it doesn't disappear or change into another substance like fat.

If a woman lifts weights twice a week for eight months and stops, her strength level will diminish but she won't gain weight if she watches her eating habits and does some sort of other light exercise as a replacement.

Gone are the days when a woman who lifted weights was considered a robust Amazon trying to exert masculine tendencies. The 1980s has brought with it a fitness craze that takes precedence over all other activity, and weightlifting is merely another practical, easy way any woman can stay fit and healthy.

## Schultz cont'd from p. 52

been the "greatest". It is a different Dave Schultz in front of these students than in front of Montreal's media. The talk has changed from serious reflection to lighthearted bantering with the students.

The topic then switches to violence and the mood becomes serious once again. The students who approved of his role in hockey are now listening attentively.

These are the people Schultz feels he must convince of the uselessness of violence in hockey. Who better than Schultz, who personified violence in hockey, can speak of the personal emptiness and pointless harm associated with hockey violence. The NHL is curtailing violence but not eliminating it. Schultz wants to see NHL hockey become more like Olympic hockey where speed and skill is the name of the game. Schultz has a long battle ahead of him. The day is still far away when this joke by Rodney Dangerfield, "I went to a boxing match last night and a hockey game broke out," will not be funny anymore.

## Soccer cont'd from p. 56

Stingers in a showdown for the Coupe de Quebec on Saturday, October 31, with Sherbrooke, and the QUAA playoff game with McGill the following day.

The close proximity of the games saw Hus keep his starters out against Sherbrooke because the Coupe de Quebec meant nothing to the Stinger's as far as CIAU championship play was concerned. For non — CIAU member Sherbrooke, the game meant the whole season.

The two teams' records were so close that predicting the outcome would mean a long bout between a mathematician and a sliderule.

But if the Stingers won by more than two goals, the Coupe was theirs.

The BUSS squad came through in grand fashion, avenging the Stinger's earlier loss to the Vert et Or and capturing the Coupe, in a 4-0 walloping win. This set the stage for Sunday's QUAA playoff match. "We showed a killer instinct," said Hus.

The Stingers came up with a great effort against McGill. They played their hearts out, and outplayed the Redmen, keeping the pressure on throughout the whole game. They had innumerable scoring chances. Four Stinger shots just barely missed the mark in the first half.

However Concordia lost 1-0. In looking back, the reason the Stingers lost is clear. The ball just wouldn't go in the net. A gritty McGill team and Redmen goalie Gary Strother thwarted the Stingers time and time again.

### HOLLOW FEELING

McGill scored the game's only goal late in the second half off a corner kick. As they had done so many times this season, the Stingers battled back. Heaney got off a shot in the game's waning moments that had goal written all over it, but Strother was able to dive over and knock it away. As the game ended and the McGill team burst into celebration, the Stingers were left with the same hollow empty feeling of the year before.

"The loss was tragic in the sense we knew what we had to do and didn't," Hus said. "It was worse losing this year, because in last year's loss our goalie, George Bselis, got hurt. This year there were no excuses. We would have handled St. Mary's (who McGill beat in the CIAU first round)."

What went wrong? All season long the Stingers had plenty of scoring chances but didn't finish them off. Still they got plenty of offense from captain Costas Karakatsanis, whose nine goals tied him with Rafael Sanchez of Laval, for first place in QUAA and Coupe de Quebec scoring.

Winger Dennis Kavaratzis finished third in league scoring with seven. The "Fabulous K's" accounted for almost half the team's goals.

But those figures are deceiving. Karakatsanis scored four on penalty shots, while Kavaratzis, after a hot start (four goals in the first two games) scored only three more the rest of the season. Both players worked well. The Stingers just had trouble scoring all season long.

Coach Hus seemed to panic late in close games sending players off the bench into the game, and switching players around into different positions in order to score. The resulting disorientation saw players wondering where they should be on the field.

The loss of 1979 All-Canadian Steve Dunlop for the first five games due to an off-season injury also hurt. Dunlop's timing appeared to be off when he rejoined the lineup and he never regained the potential he displayed in 1980. "Steve never regained his 1979 form," Hus agreed. "I expected too much from him."

Hus also thought leadership was a problem. "We lacked consistent leadership on the field," he said.

Despite the scoring problem, the Stingers got a good season from their captain Karakatsanis and the forward line. The Stinger backs, veterans Bob Resch, Tony Archer, Tim Heaney, and rookie Gary Hudson, were shaky at times but played well throughout the season.

Midfielders, Mike Powers and Ron Ruffner, were solid in every game. The goaltending tandem of Lyssikatos and Lewis played well. Lyssikatos was shaky early in the season, but got better. Lewis was outstanding, especially in the big games.

The Stingers' BUSS squad contributed too. Alberto Galeone, Fred Mallon, Frank Perolli, and Rouzbeh Yazdani-Zenouz all played key roles coming in off the pines. And the reserve's fine team performance in routing Sherbrooke for the Coupe de Quebec, bodes well for next year.

Hopefully 1982 will have a better ending than 1981 did.

# ENTERTAINMENT

## Solid production of Miller's 'Sons' at D.B.

By TERRY O'SHAUGHNESSY

The Concordia Drama Department production of Arthur Miller's *All My Sons*, which opened last night at the D.B. Clarke Theatre, rather successfully brings this celebrated work to the stage.

Like *Death of a Salesman*, *All My Sons* is concerned with the crippling effects of the "every man for himself" business ethic embodied in the American Dream.

Joe Keller is the financially successful father who has wit-

tingly involved himself in the manufacture of faulty engine parts to be later placed in fighter bombers during the second world war. He shifts the blame to his associate, Steve Deever. One of Keller's sons is reported missing in action and this provides the framework for Miller's provocative, passionate drama of middle America.

The strong cast, and in particular, Angela McNeil as Kate Keller, are admirably directed by Terry Donald in this intense

portrayal of the bitter death of idealistic dreams.

A high level of drama is sustained throughout most of this production, and is particularly strong in the climactic final scene.

The production is not as successful in another secondary aspect, which is perhaps not vital to the central action, but is nevertheless uncomfortably diverting.

The relationship between the surviving Keller son, Chris, and

his missing brother's girlfriend, Ann Deever (Ellen Cohen), must exhibit an intensity of feeling which overcomes the fact that her father has been wrongly jailed for Joe Keller's 'mistake'.

Ann Deever's seeming lack of remorse over this is not balanced by this feeling for Chris, and this unfortunately serves to detract from the overall effect of the play.

Robert Jezek is strong in his portrayal of Chris Keller, and fine performances are also given by

Eric Geishkat as Joe Keller and Allan Arfin as Ann's brother George.

The set and period detail are superb, and the effective use of lighting serves to realistically recreate outdoor scenes of both morning and evening with equal success.

Miller has written a stunning play and this solid production of it should not be missed.

*All My Sons* is running until December 5 at the D.B. Clarke Theatre in the Hall building.

## Stones spell stays but the sixties' frenzy gone

By JACQUIE CHARLTON

What kind of band is worth a \$109 one-night trip to Syracuse, New York? The answer is that no band in the whole world is worth that kind of money.

The Rolling Stones have long been known to elicit insane reactions, expenditures and love from their fans. But sadly even they, the band everyone says would be worth it, aren't any more.

But the stage was set real pretty Friday night. Huge coloured gauzy curtains flanked the pink and purple stage, and a rainbow of balloons stretched to the ceiling. The audience played "Let's spot the phallic symbols" in the abstract designs on the curtains.

Thankfully, soon after Molly Hatchet left the stage, the lights went down. The curtains parted, and there were Mick Jagger and the Rolling Stones, at last. Legends — in the same room as us common people. They set into Under My Thumb.

The audience was rapt as Jagger, in tight pink football pants, a yellow vest, and running shoes, strutted around the stage. A one-time fitness instructor of his once said Jagger had so much energy that he probably didn't have to sleep at night. And

at Syracuse that night it seemed true: Jagger made almost every other contemporary rock star seem anemic.

The rest of the Stones kept up behind him. Keith Richards, with a shredded white tank top and limp cigarette, lurched over his Telecaster, and received the biggest cheers as Jagger introduced the band. He and Ron Wood, the group's second guitarist, were like brothers, sometimes facing each other and complicatedly interweaving their guitar playing.

Bassist Bill Wyman looked slightly out of place with the rest of the band, standing stiffly in a yellow suit. He was grinning with embarrassment when Jagger ran him up to the front of the stage to be introduced to the audience.

Charlie Watts kept up the drumming with a humble, faintly amused expression on his face, also detached from the rest of the band.

After the third song, Let's Spend the Night Together, Jagger told the audience he wanted to watch his favorite TV program, and a huge video screen above the stage lit up. After momentarily showing Bugs Bunny Cartoons and Ronald Reagan, the Rolling Stones them-

selves appeared in a live, close up film of the concert itself. The audience could thus see Jagger's sweating face at the same time as it viewed the whole show.

It is a well-documented fact that once a TV goes on in a room, it's very difficult for people to keep their attention on anything else. So the audience often watched the live film of the concert instead of the concert itself, and there were sneaking feelings it would have been acceptable and cheaper just to have seen a film of the band anyway.

None the less, the live video was a nice idea to bring the band closer to the tens of thousands of people in the stadium.

The Stones played 25 songs in all, lasting two hours and 35 minutes on stage — a long concert for any band. They included nine songs from their latest album, *Tattoo You*, but the rest were almost all old, adored classics.

They played many of their recent songs like Shattered, Miss You, When the Whip Comes Down, Just My Imagination, She's So Cold, Beast of Burden.

But although Jagger once said he hated rehashing his old songs, the chestnuts like Tumblin'



Photo: Tony Sanchez

Dice, Honky Tonk Woman, Brown Sugar, and Jumpin' Jack Flash were included as well. Even Time is on My Side was lovingly sung, recorded when the Rolling Stones were just poverty-stricken adolescents.

Their rendition of Let it Bleed was the most powerful of the night, but when the encore came and Jagger appeared in a cape made of American and U.K. flags to sing Satisfaction, the warmest cheers went up.

But the concert was just a concert after all. In spite of all the effects, the moving crane Jagger rode out into the audience, all the rich rock star trappings, and more, there was nothing truly, grabbably exciting about it. No one was really talking about the concert in an awed voice as he or she left.

Why was there such an unexcited, normal feeling among the fans who, at the end of the concert, had supposedly just seen the best rock n' roll band in the world?

No matter how good the Stones seemed, they can't begin to approach their crazy, sweaty sixties energy shown in old live albums like their 1965 *Got Live if You Want it*. "The bad boys of rock n' roll," that tired phrase CHOM disc jockeys keep referring to the Rolling Stones by

now, really meant something back then.

In those years when Jagger pouted his lips it represented sin itself, a force powerful enough to cause women in the audience to tear off their shirts, although no one could really explain why.

In Syracuse last Friday, the techniques were all rehearsed, and every movement Jagger made, although fascinating, had a hollowness to it.

Even their old studio versions hold more excitement than their live renditions. The hungeriness of the 1967 single Let's Spend the Night Together, for example, is far more immediate on vinyl than it was live in Syracuse.

It's been said a million times before; of all the fantastic dark mystique the Stones built their fame on, only a ghost remains.

None the less, when Jagger took his shirt off to reveal his spindly, little-kid body, and stuffed the microphone down his pants, the crowd roared, still falling under the old spell. And there wasn't a person in the audience who didn't insanely hope Jagger would spot them in the audience and blow a kiss at them.

They're old and smug; but the Rolling Stones are still a force to be reckoned with.



Photo: Tony Sanchez

Early Rolling Stones (left); Brian Jones, Bill Wyman, Charlie Watts, Keith Richards and Mick Jagger, and The Bad 'ol Boys in concert at Hyde Park (above).

# SPORTS

## Stingers manage fourth place; Providence class of Classic

By MICHAEL BOUCHER

Billed as 'The best in women's basketball', the tenth annual Concordia Classic lived up to its reputation. In an action-packed finish, the Providence College Lady Friars downed the St. John's University Express 62-49 to take their first-ever Classic championship.

For the Express, it was coach Don Perrelli's fourth time he had been to the pond but not caught the prize fish.

"Providence played well, give them credit," said Perrelli. "But I think there is something about this place, a sort of a hex or something. I'm going to consult a tea leaf reader before considering coming back."

Perhaps something else and not tea leaves could have calmed his over-anxious charges before the final.

"The players were frightened and they played frightened," explained the St. John's mentor. "They were not tested under pressure (before the final). It's the old 'apple in the throat', they choked in the excitement."

### TEA LEAVES

St. John's gained their berth in the final by downing Concordia 76-51 in the semis and trouncing the U.N.B. Red Bloomers 102-57 in their tournament opener.

Across the court was a different

situation. Providence had a much tougher time reaching the finals. In their opener, the McGill Martlets led them 34-32 at the half before the Lady Friars could glean a 71-69 victory.

Their semi-final victory constituted a major upset in the eyes of all veteran tournament watchers. Behind the high flying scoring of eventual Classic MVP Kerry Pharye's 34 points, Providence edged the powerful defending tourney champion Bishop's Gaiters 71-69. This was the kind of pressure Perrelli implied his players missed.

The 62-49 margin of victory in the final contest is deceiving. Down only 26-22 at the halfway mark, St. John's could not contain the potent outside shooting onslaught Providence launched in the final frame.

"It was really only a four point game," allowed winning coach Joe Mullaney.

Trailing by six with 3:35 showing on the clock, St. John's Janet Roos could only manage one for three from the penalty stripe.

### NO GO

The Express applied pressure causing mistakes and turnovers in the Lady Friars' backcourt but could not capitalize on the chances.

The consequence of the persistent defensive efforts by Providence were the fouls amassed by

St. John's in their frustration. In the end, the Providence players' expedience from the charity line gave them the edge, allowing the margin to grow wider.

"We were nervous but ready," explained coach Mullaney. "They beat us pretty bad last year."

Pacing the vaunted Providence attack were Kathy Finn and Laurie St. Jean with 22 and 20 points respectively. For the losers, Laura Williams-Martinez notched 16. From the floor the Lady Friars held a clean advantage, connecting on 49 per cent of their field goal opportunities, compared to St. John's 33 per cent success rate.

In the third-place final, the host Stingers turned the ball over 15 times in falling 61-41 to the Bishop's Gaiters. For the winners, Theresa Grant poured in 14 points while teammates Maria Bobyn and Connie Classen had ten apiece. Beth Mansfield led the Stingers with 13 points.

The consolation final saw the University of Southern Connecticut Owls rally out of a 33-31 half time disadvantage to down the Laurentian University Vees 65-60. In that event the Owls' Kin Osborne led all scorers with 16 tallies while teammates Laurie Boache and Cathy Cualey each added 14. For the Vees, Joy Bellinger led the offensive attack, scoring 14 points.



Robert Grimaudo

Excitement abounds after Providence's amazing upset over last year's second-place CIAU finishers, the Bishop Gaiters. The Gaiters beat St. John's Express last year 67-66 in the championship final. The scales tipped and the Gaiters got bumped.

## Concordia Classic Results

### Tournament All-Star Team

Debbie Beckford, St. John's  
 Kelly Camp, St. John's  
 Lynn Polson, Bishop's  
 Kathy Finn, Providence  
 Barbara Tucker, Laurentien  
 Kerry Pharye, Tournament MVP, Providence

### Tournament Results

Thursday:			
Bishop's	66	Southern Connecticut	59
Providence	71	McGill	69
Concordia	64	Laurentian (in OT)	61
St. John's N.Y.	102	U.N.B.	56

Friday:			
Southern Connecticut	72	McGill	56
Laurentien	84	U.N.B.	44
Bishop's	69	Providence	71
Concordia	51	St. John's	76

Saturday:			
Third Place Final			
Bishop's	61	Concordia	41
Consolation Final			
Southern Connecticut	65	Laurentien	60
Championship Final			
Providence	62	St. John's	49

### What's happening on the holidays

<b>Friday, December 4</b>		
Basketball (men's)	Carleton University at Concordia	8 p.m.
Hockey (women's)	at John Abbott	6 p.m.
<b>Saturday, December 5</b>		
Hockey (men's)	at McGill	7:30 p.m.
Basketball (women's)	Brandon University at Concordia	5 p.m.
<b>Sunday, December 6</b>		
Hockey (men's)	at University of Ottawa	2 p.m.
<b>Tuesday, December 8</b>		
Hockey (men's)	U.Q.T.R. at Concordia	7:30 p.m.
<b>Friday, December 11</b>		
Hockey (women's)	at Postdam	7:30 p.m.
<b>Saturday, December 12</b>		
Hockey (men's)	at Dartmouth	7:30 p.m.
<b>Saturday, January 2, 3 &amp; 4</b>		
Basketball (men's)	Centennial Tournament at Concordia	TBA



Robert Grimaudo

Providence's Kerry Pharye (44), tournament MVP, scored in the dying minutes of the championship semi-finals. Providence (Guests) upped their total to 70 points on this play. Bishop's then went down court and instead of working the ball under the basket, took a short from outside - No basket, no championship. Providence's 70-69 squeaker sent them to the championship final where they beat St. John's 62-49.