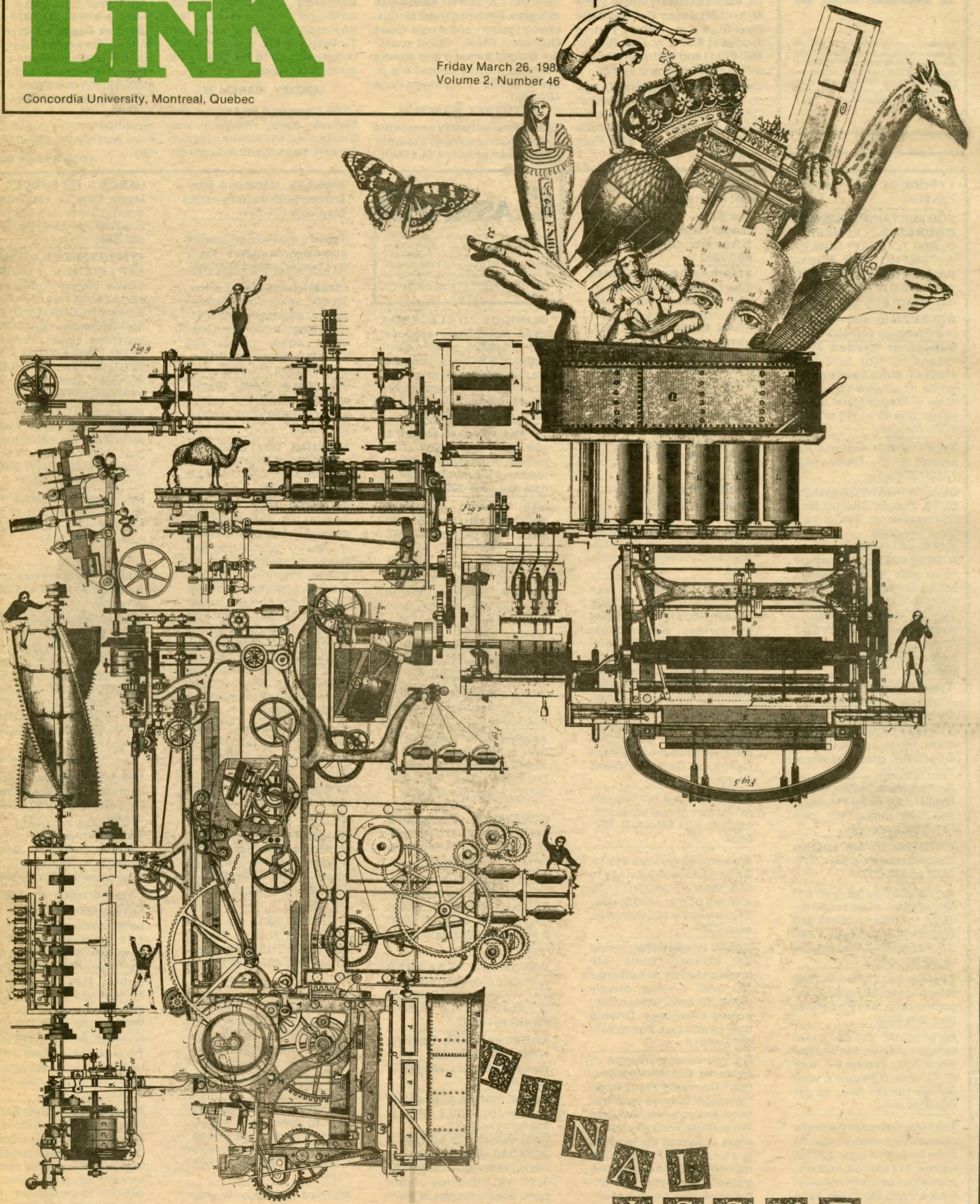


THE LINK

Concordia University, Montreal, Quebec

Friday March 26, 1988
Volume 2, Number 46



FINAL
ISSUE
SPECIAL

AGENDA

Agenda is a regular 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
CLAIRE MARSON
FRIDAY, MARCH 26**

□ **Canadian Literary voices** at the McGill Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St. 8 p.m.-11 p.m. Native supper at 6:30 p.m. (call Ronald 392-6711) and Wilfred Pelletier, native story-teller and author.

□ **Voice of the Himalayas:** a talk on "Meditation and the Growth of Consciousness" presented by International Meditation Institute. Hall bldg. 7 p.m. rm 620. Free admission.

□ **Public lecture:** "Social and Political Revolution in Poland". Professor Jakub Karpinski, 4-6 p.m. rm H-635-2. All welcome.

□ **Benefit Concert for Salvadoran refugees.** Featuring Peter McCutcheon (guitar) and André Gilles Duchemin (flute). Guest speakers Warren Allmand and Sandra Pentland. Loyola Chapel 8 p.m. Donation \$5. For information 487-6851.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27

□ **Sugaring-off party** presented by the Southeast Asian Students' Association at Mount St. Hilaire.

\$9 members, \$9.50 non-members. For more information call 487-2245 or 486-2587.

□ **The Liberal Arts College of Concordia University** will be holding a "Vienna Ball" at the Sheraton Mt. Royal at 7 p.m. Tickets are \$75 a couple, the money will go to the College's scholarship fund.

SUNDAY, MARCH 28

□ **The Church of St-Andrew and St-Paul,** corner Redpath and Sherbrooke, will feature a Mozart concert, negro spirituals and folk

songs as well at 8 p.m. Students \$4, adults \$6.

MONDAY, MARCH 29

□ **Richard Lalonde on "Soft Energy Paths"** from 6:05-8:10 p.m. H-635-2. 879-8438 or 879-5870.
□ **Seamus Deane** will give a talk entitled "Burke: The Ascendancy and the Nation: Origins of Modern Irish Literature" at 8 p.m. at McGill in the Arts Council Room.
□ **Classics Students' Open House,** exhibits, ethnic food and wine reception from 7 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Free admission. 482-0320, ext 460.

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TYPING of term papers. 739-6904

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Hockey changes

For the first time, women will play for a national CAHA championship in hockey. Tony Dobrowski examines the Stingers, their year, and why their bid to attend the nationals failed.

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International merger vote today

By DANIEL MACELUCH

The International and Ethnic Associations Council (IEAC) will decide today whether or not to merge with the Concordia University Students' Association.

The council, representing 16 associations at Sir George and seven at Loyola, was asked by a special Concordia Council on Student Life (CCSL) task force to consider the merger.

Associations at Loyola are already funded by CUSA, while Sir George's are funded by CCSL.

But two deadlines had passed before IEAC decided to take a vote on the merger.

"Our decision will be taken in a vote Friday," said Hagop der

Khatchadurian, IEAC chairperson. "The CUSA position merits serious consideration, but we'll study both options."

The other option available to the IEAC would see it merge with the CCSL.

CUSA made a last ditch effort to encourage IEAC to merge Wednesday night by passing a motion setting the criteria for the merger.

Under the merger proposals, the IEAC would have status equal to the Departmental Council and Clubs Council. It would enjoy internal autonomy as well as the freedom to create any committees or task forces it sees fit.

IEAC would report directly to CUSA's legislative council and would include ex-officio (non-

voting) members: the CUSA co-presidents, the V.P. Liaison, one Legislative councillor and the International students advisor.

CUSA also passed a motion supporting the IEAC's efforts to merge with the CCSL if that is decided.

"I don't know if there will be a merger," said Myrna Lashley, Legislative Councillor and a member of CUSA's negotiating team. "We've always said whatever they (IEAC) want, we'll support."

Lashley added negotiations between both parties have been going slowly.

"I think we've done the best we could," said Lashley. "These things take time. Changes are never easy to make."

Large classes have benefits?

By HEATHER YAMPOLSKY

Some students actually find benefits to large classes, a recent study by the Learning Development office discovered.

Students liked large classes because:

- the size of the classes prevented them from being singled out by the professor and made them feel more relaxed
- note taking is easier, as the overhead projector is used more often in large classes
- they could socialize with other

students

- they could ask their neighbours questions on class material
- information transmission was more efficient

But, a larger proportion of students disliked large classes because:

- there was a lack of student-teacher contact
- they could not hear the questions other students asked the professor
- the noise level was too high

- the number of students in the class was intimidating
- there was slower feedback from the teacher on assignments.

Jane Magnan, assistant coordinator of the LDO, said student's had differing views on large classes because of different learning styles.

"There are ways of designing large classes that allow for the students to interact," said Magnan. She said this could satisfy the differing needs of students. Varying teaching techniques could also help to solve this problem.

The survey was prompted after discussions last year with commerce members and computer science faculty members. The LDO decided to investigate the problems of large classes further.

The LDO entered a Commerce class in H-110 of the Hall building last year and distributed about 300 questionnaires, to which 250 students responded.

Magnan said though this research focused on large classes, "most of these comments could apply to any size class."

Robert Curnew, associate dean, academic for commerce, said "generally students were in favour of doing away with large classes."

Commerce, after years of complaints by students will reduce the size of classes from 600 to a maximum of 60 next September.

Curnew felt decreasing the size of these classes would be an improvement.

Lax corporate heads ignore acid rain issue

By HEATHER YAMPOLSKY

Acid rain will destroy not only wildlife but soil productivity too, says Richard Pratt.

Pratt, Conservation director for the Canadian Nature Federation, told 35 Concordia Engineering students Monday that certain crops like radishes and carrots are highly affected by an acid buildup in the soil.

Acid rain, the result of sulphur from industry mixing with rain in the atmosphere, affects certain regions of Canada. Extra acid can't be tolerated in Northern Quebec and Ontario where the soil and lakes are naturally slightly acidic.

A steady accumulation of acids in water and soil can be neutralized by "just going out and spreading lime," said Pratt, but the use of this chemical to neutralize acids is a "Band Aid approach."

Pratt said we have to find more permanent solutions to acid rain by stopping the pollution at its source: the smokestacks of the major polluters. This pollution could be virtually stopped using current technology. "Pollution Control devices exist. It's not a matter of inventing something," he said.

Pratt told students to "kick and scream if you think you have a good product (that will control pollution) and don't let the government tell you otherwise."

Controlling pollution should be very important for INCO

(International Nickel), a company that is the single largest polluter of sulphur in North America, said Pratt.

There are also many other companies in all parts of Canada to blame, said Pratt. These companies do not only pollute the atmosphere with sulphur but also nitrogen, aluminum and radioactive substances.

The effect these pollutants have on wildlife is disastrous. Aluminium "clogs fish's gills" Pratt said. It also prevents fish eggs from hatching.

Acid rain causes the loss of a mineral called selenium from the soil. Large game animals and cattle in turn suffer from a selenium deficiency called white muscle disease.

Pratt said it is very difficult to estimate the cost of some losses. "It's hard to put a price tag on the loss of a loon."

The Canadian Nature federation and some concerned citizens have set up the Canadian Coalition On Acid Rain to pressure the government to take action on this problem.

"It's one thing to say you're going to reduce emissions, it's another thing to do anything about it," said Pratt, and so far the Canadian government has done little.

Acid rain is also a problem in other parts of the world. Unfortunately, "governments, no matter where they are in the world," take a long time before they get things done.

Vein attempt

Dracula would have considered it a good night's work.

The Red Cross was able to squeeze 80 gallons of the Count's favourite snack from Concordia veins last Monday and Tuesday in the Hall Building mezzanine.

That's 639 pints, which was 11 short of the Red Cross goal of 650 for the two days and less than last year's total of 666 pints which may demonstrate that students are becoming more and more bloodless.

LETTERS

"Arbitrary and wrong"

Dear Editor,

I was shocked to read of the proposed budget cutbacks in the Department of Physical Education and Athletics for 1982-83, that appeared in the March 19, 1982 edition of The Link. I was even more alarmed to read of the proposed elimination of ten varsity programs and numerous intramural programs at both the Sir George and Loyola campuses.

On page five of the March 19th issue, you reported that Dr. Enos commented that, "if the cuts in Athletics were necessary, they would be based on criteria determining the value of the sport." You go on to state that "According to Enos, emphasis would be placed on the tradition and winning ability of the sport, as well as the competitiveness of league structures..."

One cannot deny that excel-

lence in athletics brings prestige to the university and honour to the players, coaches and administrators of that varsity program. Varsity athletes are made aware of the desirability of winning and that all of their energies should be directed towards that goal. But what of the student athlete? Beyond the immediate exhilaration of victory, what does the athlete have to show for his efforts? In the search for excellence in athletics, do we ignore the development of the student athlete as a person?

I do not believe that the way to achieve excellence in varsity athletics is to remove the varsity teams with little or no tradition of existence or excellence. To do so is arbitrary and wrong. Women's varsity sports, and those varsity programs which do not enjoy as high a profile as men's hockey or basketball are going to suffer unfairly. The elimination of ten

intramural programs would only serve to widen the gap that already exists between varsity athletics and the student community of Concordia. To propose to eliminate ten varsity sports for the sake of budgetary management is admitting to be more concerned with a winning varsity program than with the overall well-being of the program and with the well-being of the student athletes involved.

No one will deny that budget cuts are necessary in light of the present situation surrounding university funding. One must ask oneself if the only solution is in eliminating unproductive varsity programs. Considering the nature of the documents leaked to The Link and the statements of Dr. Enos as recorded in your paper, one can only conclude that no alternative proposals would be forthcoming. Is it not possible to streamline the operations of the department so as to increase its efficiency and lower its costs?

I must support those students who would say "no" to the proposed budget cutbacks, until such time as the veil of secrecy surrounding this budget proposal is lifted. Students and athletes all have a stake in the future of the varsity program and are entitled to some answers. The administration should be willing

to make itself open and accountable. The future of varsity athletics at Concordia hinges on this proposed budget and I can only urge everyone who has a stake in this future to become involved.

R. Louis Chapman
Concordia '79

Strong objections

Dear Editor,

On behalf of the members of the Priorities and Finance Committee of the Concordia Council on Student Life (CCSL), I would like to express our strong objection to the manner in which the 1982/83 budget proposals from the Department of Physical Education and Athletics were reported in the March 19th issue of

The Link

It is unfortunate that these proposals were leaked. It is also unfair to all concerned. Since these are *only* proposals, it is inappropriate for anyone to assume that the figures quoted are in any sense final or definitive. To publish the figures as you did places undue pressure on the Committee and the staff of the Department of Physical Education and Athletics. It also has the potential of creating an atmosphere of "bad feelings" which will benefit no one, least of all the students at the University.

The Priorities and Finance Committee of CCSL takes its work seriously. Its deliberations are governed by confidentiality, since discussions about budgets have important resource and programme implications. Students are well represented on the Committee (they have parity), and their contributions constitute an essential part of the budget preparation process.

The Committee has yet to complete its work on the 1982/83 Student Services budget. It will forward its recommendations to CCSL when it is ready to do so.

Donald L. Boisvert,
Acting Chairman,
CCSL Priorities and Finance
Committee

Positive attitudes

Dear Editor,

It seems timely, if not overdue, to express a sincere thanks to the Concordia community, the faculty, the staff and mostly the student body for their cooperation and increased awareness in making Concordia the most accessible university for students with disabilities. More handicapped students are enrolled at Concordia than any other university in Canada.

Our continued attention to accessibility, in spite of budget difficulties, accounts for part of this enrollment, however, the extra efforts of our faculty, their adaptability and openness to change; the friendly services provided by Jim Dubois and the volunteers in the Handicapped Information Centre; the priority rating of handicap services within the Dean of Students Office; and the accepting, positive attitudes of Concordia students are the main reasons why these students will continue to enroll and graduate from Concordia.

"To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven..." It has taken so long in coming, but the acceptance is here and hopefully it will continue.

Sincerely,
Ann Kerby
Co-ordinator of Handicapped
Services

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THE LINK

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 an elected Editorial board as provided for in The Link's constitution. Current members of the board are Philip Authier, Jim Carruthers, Robert Clément, Bernard Federbush, Claire Marson and Heather Yampolsky. Anyone wishing to join The Link is urged to visit or call 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 serviced by Campus Plus (Canadian University Press Media Services Ltd), 124 Merton St., Third floor, Toronto (416) 481-7283. Typesetting by CUSASET. Printing by Imprimerie Dumont, 9130 Boivin, Lasalle, Que. The Link is a member of Canadian University Press.

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Equality between the sexes is impossible, says Chretien

By KATHRYN YOUNG
of the UWO Gazette

Federal Justice Minister Jean Chretien is in favour of "discrimination with value." Speaking at the University of Western Ontario earlier this month, he said there will always be discrimination in some way but that absolute equality between the sexes is not beneficial to either men or women.

Answering claims by several law students that Section 33, the "notwithstanding" clause of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, is totally unnecessary and should be removed from the document, Chretien said, "If you don't have any escape clauses, you might be faced with some problems."

Section 33 declares that provinces may pass legislation notwithstanding the legal and equality rights entrenched in the Charter. In other words, a province could make laws discriminating against women or handicapped people, for example.

Chretien said there are two safeguards which will "make it tough" for governments to take advantage of Section 33. First they would have to declare in public they were passing such legislation, and secondly, they would have to renew the legislation every five years. "Nobody will dare to use it very effectively and very often because it will create such big political pressure."

Citing insurance premiums as an example of "discrimination with value", Chretien said that since women are better drivers than men, they have lower car insurance. If absolute equality was enforced by the Charter then women would have to pay equal

insurance as men. Therefore, the inequality which exists now is more beneficial to women.

"We weren't initially in favour of the notwithstanding clause but when moving in areas where rights have never been secured (for example rights for mental or physical disabilities) we were afraid we might have some problems. To go to the extreme, what if we were told we have to build a ramp to the top of Mount Logan in the Yukon should some handicapped person want to go there?"

First year law student Mike Silver has drawn up a petition "to request the removal of Section 33 from the Charter" because he feels it allows government to set aside fundamental rights and freedoms. Silver does not believe the "safeguards" will ensure freedom and rights to Canadians. Presenting the petition before Chretien spoke, he said that Section One of the Charter will provide enough insurance against discrimination problems.

Chretien said he was glad to see people considering the substance of the Charter since, "In all the debate we were too preoccupied with the process and not the substance...The questions of rights were discussed very little in public. It was seen merely as a pet project of Pierre Trudeau's."

The provincial governments used process as an excuse to try to block the Constitution Act, said Chretien. "Only Lyon (the former premier) from Manitoba said clearly he was opposed to the Charter of Rights. The others did not dare to challenge us in that way."

Chretien said he did not approve of the bargaining tactics

of many of the provinces. "It's bad to bargain human rights for offshore fishing rights...but that seems to be the Canadian way." But he was pleased that "I got my charter and we kept the offshore rights."

"For me, I feel pretty good about it but I won't tell you how much. When you win you're not supposed to humiliate your enemy," he said.

Chretien said the goal of the Parti Quebecois was to "make sure (Prime Minister Pierre) Trudeau and Chretien were to fail." How could it be otherwise when "article number one on their program is separatism? How could he (Levesque) sign to become the Father of a new Confederation and the next weekend after that go to Quebec to advocate separation?"

The Justice minister says he likes honesty in a politician. "I like a guy like Pierre Bourgot. He's a separatist, I don't agree with him but he's honest." He said Levesque was sneaky in claiming the referendum was "just a mandate to negotiate." Chretien said people might vote on the assumption and the PQ would take that as the go ahead for separation.

"I'm not sneaky, I'm blunt," said Chretien.

Transfer payments pose a thorn in the side of federal politicians, particularly Chretien. "We pay 58 per cent of all costs of post secondary education," he said, while the provinces pay only 27 and the students 15.

"The provinces say, 'We'll have all the ribbon-cutting and sod-turning and you just collect the money.'"

Concordia will host June student services summit

By PATRICK BROWN

While students are on their summer break, things will not all be quiet, as the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Colleges and Universities Student Services (CACUSS) is held at Concordia this year.

Brian Counihan, the conference chairperson and Dean of Students, says he expects the conference will attract at least 300 delegates from all across Canada.

The conference will run for three days from June 20th and will include workshops and discussions in the areas of counselling, health services, financial aid and student affairs.

"At the conference professionals will be able to improve and exchange useful information, renew old contacts while others will establish new ones with peo-

ple in similar fields elsewhere in Canada," said Counihan.

The theme for this year's conference will be Enrichment and Survival. Anne Kerby, assistant to the Dean of Students said the theme is timely because cut-backs are affecting student services.

Kerby added that students attending the conference will see a very broad view of student service and the situation across the country.

The conference is held in a different city each year and each delegate to the conference pays a fee.

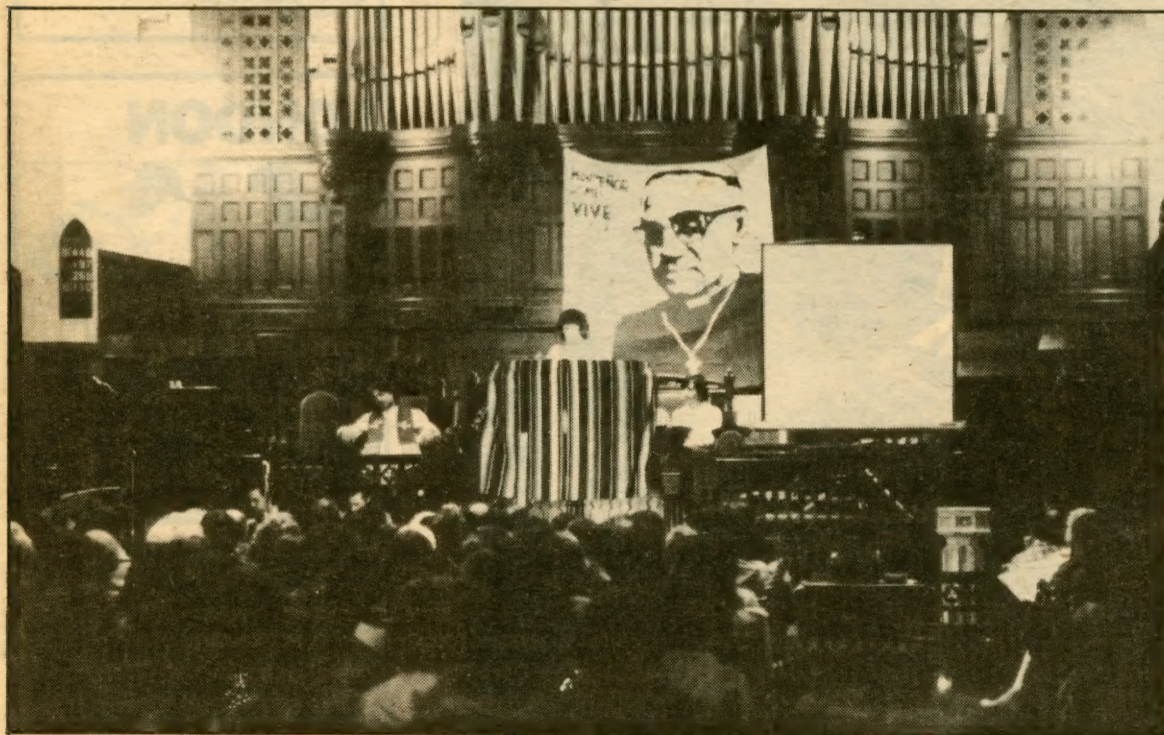
The Association was founded in the mid fifties as the Canadian Association of University Service Personnel and later changed to its current name when it included the college level in the mid sixties.

Need runners for revolution

Several runners from Concordia will be among over 50 others participating in Montreal's third annual fund-raising Marathon for El Salvador, to be held during the Montreal International Marathon on Sunday, May 30. Last year over \$19,000 was collected and sent to the FMLN/FDR. This year, organizers expect to raise consid-

erably more. Ninety per cent of the proceeds will be sent to the El Salvadoran coalition of guerilla groups and the remaining 10 per cent will be kept in Canada to be used for support work.

Anyone interested in running 42 kilometers for El Salvador is urged to contact Scott at 259-4122.



The Link: Jim Carruthers

A thousand people marched through the streets of Montreal Wednesday night to mark the second anniversary of the assassination of Salvadoran Archbishop Cesar Romero.

The march was marred by one incident as several marchers were ejected from the parade for shouting anti-American slogans. The rest of the marchers,

shouting, "El pueblo unido jamas sera vencido," ("A united people will never be defeated") made their way peacefully to St. James United Church on Ste. Catherine street.

At the church there was a non-denominational commemorative service led by members of various Christian sects. Violence in El Salvador was emphasized in

the middle of the service when men in military uniforms rushed in. Shots rang out and two people on the podium lay dead in a mock re-enactment of Romero's murder.

Speakers focused their attention on the right-wing coup on Monday in Guatemala and the elections this Sunday in El Salvador.



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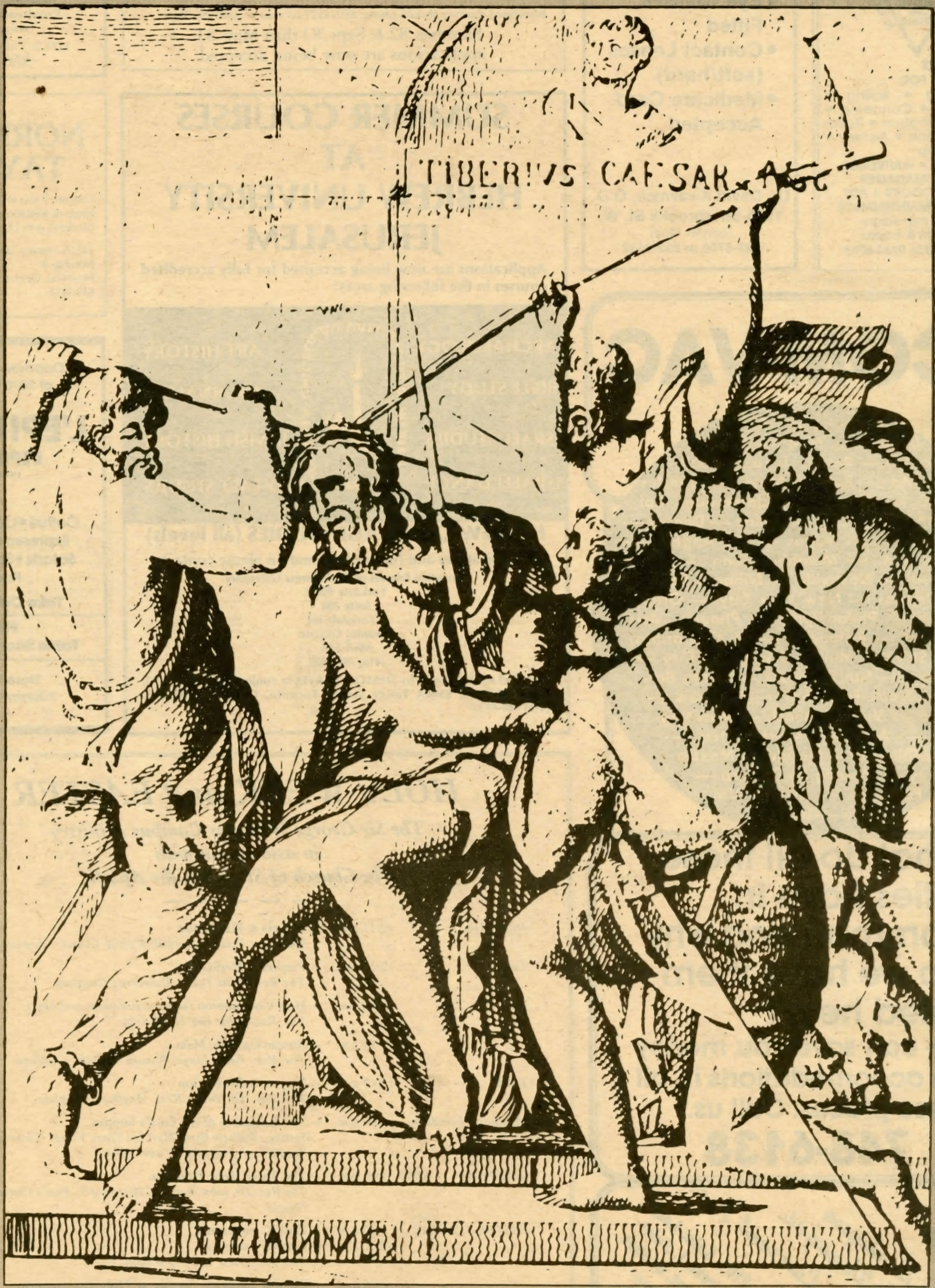
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Tues.	12:15 p.m.	—Prayers & Meditation The Rev. Matti Terbo, University Chaplain
Wed.	11:00 a.m.	—Holy Communion (all denominations welcome) The Rev. John van N. Wright
	12:15 p.m.	—Roman Catholic Mass The Rev. Barry Jones, Roman Catholic Chaplain
Thurs.	12:15 p.m.	—Prayers & Meditation The Rev. Dr. Brian Rees, Anglican Chaplain
(Maundy Thursday)	8:00 p.m.	—The Solemnity of the Lord's Supper. Setting: William Byrd, Mass for Three Voices (Choir and Organ). Traditional stripping of the Altar.
Good Friday	12:00 - 3:00 p.m.	—The Three Hour Devotion The Rev. Dr. John MacNab, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Cote des Neiges.
EASTER SUNDAY	8:30 a.m.	—Holy Communion
	11:00 a.m.	—Festival Eucharist The Rev. John van N. Wright
	2:00 p.m.	—Finnish Lutheran Service & Holy Communion
	7:00 p.m.	—Holy Eucharist - Third Canadian Order The Rev. Dr. Brian A. Rees

Note: All Services will be held in the University Chapel (Bishop St. just above St. Catherine), or in the Church itself - Bishop and St. Catherine Sts.

International strife comes home to Concordia in 1982

By PHILIP AUTHIER

It would be too easy to say in this space Concordia faces an uncertain future. It's a theme which has underscored probably every annual editor's review for the last eight years.

Our struggles as a university are well known. It has been recited in a hundred other places alone this year and will make headlines in these pages for a while yet.

If Concordia isn't struggling

important events during a year which the university faces, but very often would rather not talk about.

The political strife in the Middle East was brought home this term on two separate occasions, with the university swiftly moving to cover up both in their bureaucratic way.

IRANIANS CLASH

First, in January, the riot no one wants to talk about, took place when pro- and anti-Ayatollah Khomeini students from

the January disruption and a similar one in August.

It was apparent that the simplistic nature of the Harford report ignored quite a few aspects of the incident. A later confidential one issued by International Student Advisor Beth Morey, implicated the Iranian embassy in Ottawa as the probable instigators of the affair.

Both accusations couldn't be backed up, given the nature of the incident and the changing climate both in Iran and among Iranian students in Montreal.

While a few years ago they paraded in Montreal streets supporting Khomeini, their sudden reversal in support points to the incredible activities going on in Iran and in this case, some of their families.

Part of the confusion in the incident grew from the university's decision to use Harford in the first place, rather than the personnel they had on staff to deal with international student affairs.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Following in the heels of the Iranian incident came news of Concordia's pending involvement in an exchange program with Saudi Arabia's King Faisal University.

Both the Communications and Building Studies departments were to be included in the proposal. But both the university and outside communities expressed their shock that Concordia would enter into the agreement, given that there was no real guarantee Jewish faculty and staff would be permitted to participate in the program. While Rector John O'Brien stated the university would not participate in any program

which discriminates, and the Saudi Embassy said they didn't discriminate, both parties chose to ignore the political reality.

Just because a racist policy isn't written down on paper, doesn't mean there isn't one.

The department has not ruled out participation in the program, approving instead a mo-

At another level interest in the Concordia University Students' Association hit new highs and lows. While this year the council held its own in the university, presenting the student point of view on most questions, counting the number of real changes would be difficult.

The biggest accomplishment



Pro- and anti-Ayatollah Khomeini students met head-on on the fourth floor of the Hall building.

to keep up financially with other universities, its pleading for a new library, or better athletic facilities or improved study space or....the list goes on.

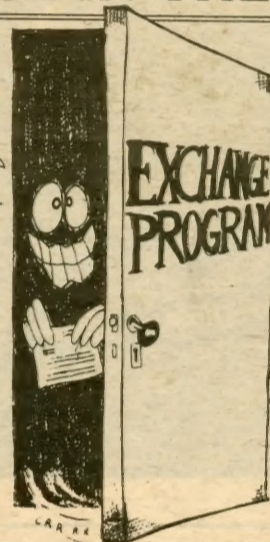
These are the issues the public hears about and the university approves these disclosures. They add good public relations fuel to the fire the university would like to set under the Quebec government.

But there are so many other

Montreal and region clashed on the fourth floor of the Hall building.

Accusations flew in the aftermath. To this day the university remains unwilling to discuss the incident and refuses to clear Ali Arlani's name, the president of the Iranian Students Association at the time. A report issued by Jim Harford, Concordia Project Manager, said Arlani had been "deeply involved" in both

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY and KING FAISAL UNIVERSITY present the new thriller program: CLAUDE IN THE CLOSET



All this bare-bone university needs is another skeleton in the closet.

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tion stating they will not participate in any university program which involves required or implied discrimination.

STUDENT PARTICIPATION

Student activism may have taken some big steps this year, then again things could be exactly the same. Commerce students rallied to the cause over a proposed change in their summer course schedule which would have seen the term become a 10 week session as opposed to the current two five week terms.

With Commerce Dean Pierre Simon holding his ground that the change would be implemented, 2,500 students signed a petition saying it wouldn't. Even Senate sent the proposal back to the Commerce Faculty council. But the biggest factor in reconsideration was the student pressure.

In the same week Concordia students joined 3,000 others in a protest against underfunding in post-secondary education.

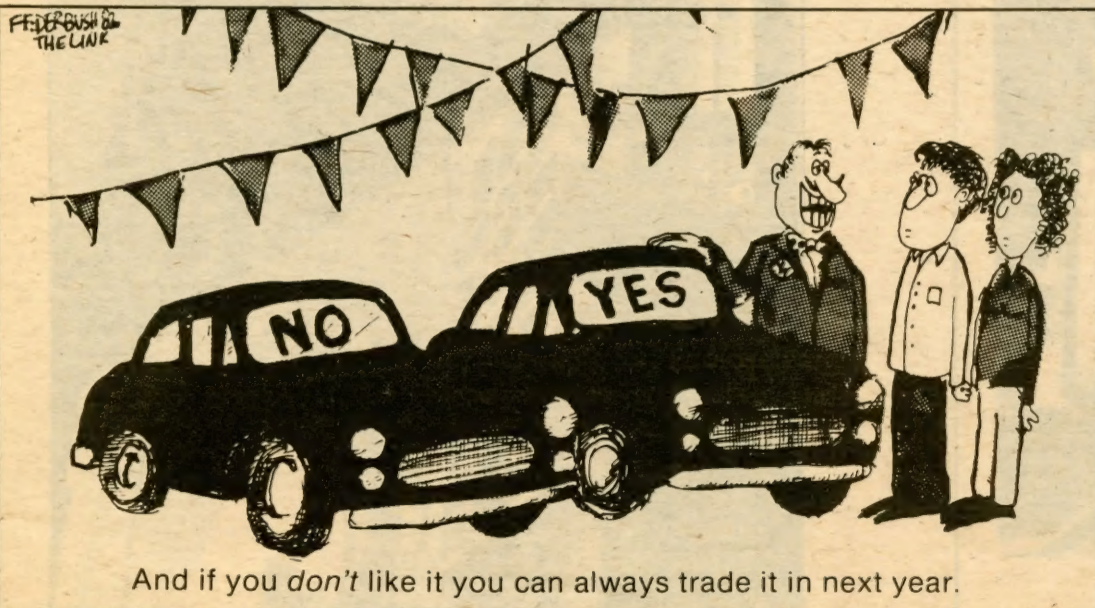
While only the Commerce action achieved direct results, both showed students' concern with summer jobs and the future of their universities.

was finally getting a mandate to study becoming a corporation separate from the university. Effective lobbying at all levels saw students vote by a two-to-one margin in favor of the incorporation proposal.

CUSA also seems to be developing an interest in the activities of the Concordia Council on Student Life. Since its inception in 1976 CUSA has proved a useless body in the university. While it is supposed to represent the central decision making council for student fund spending, more often than not it acts as the rubber stamping body of the area directors.

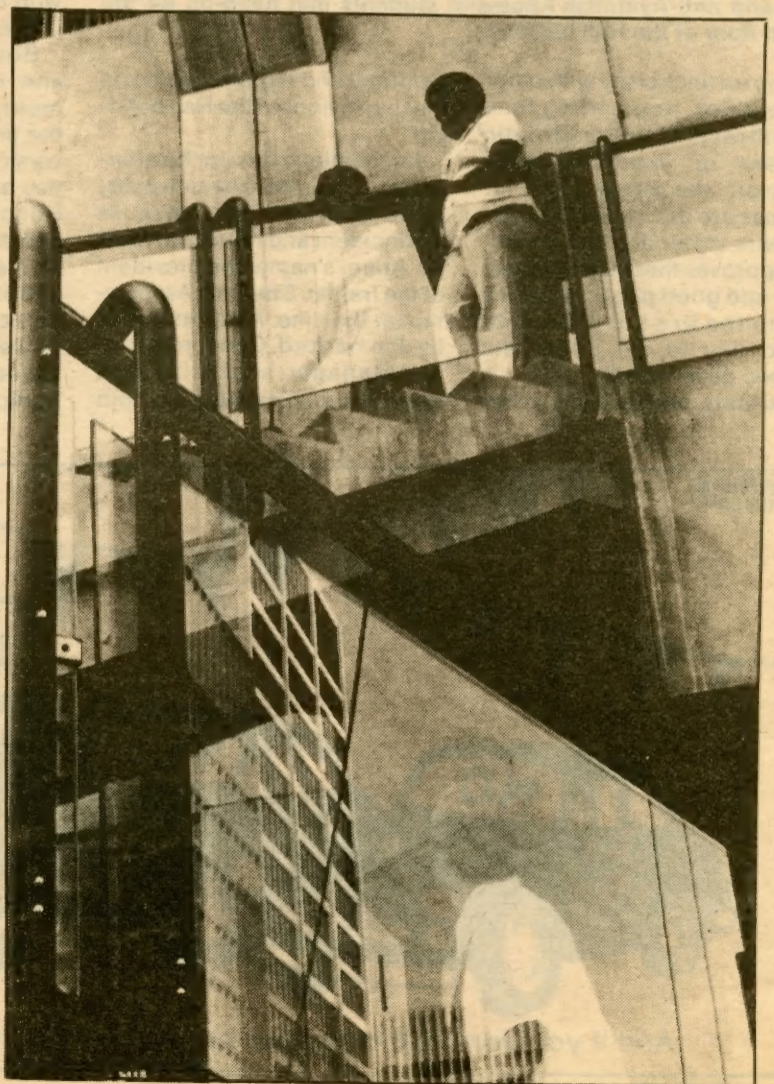
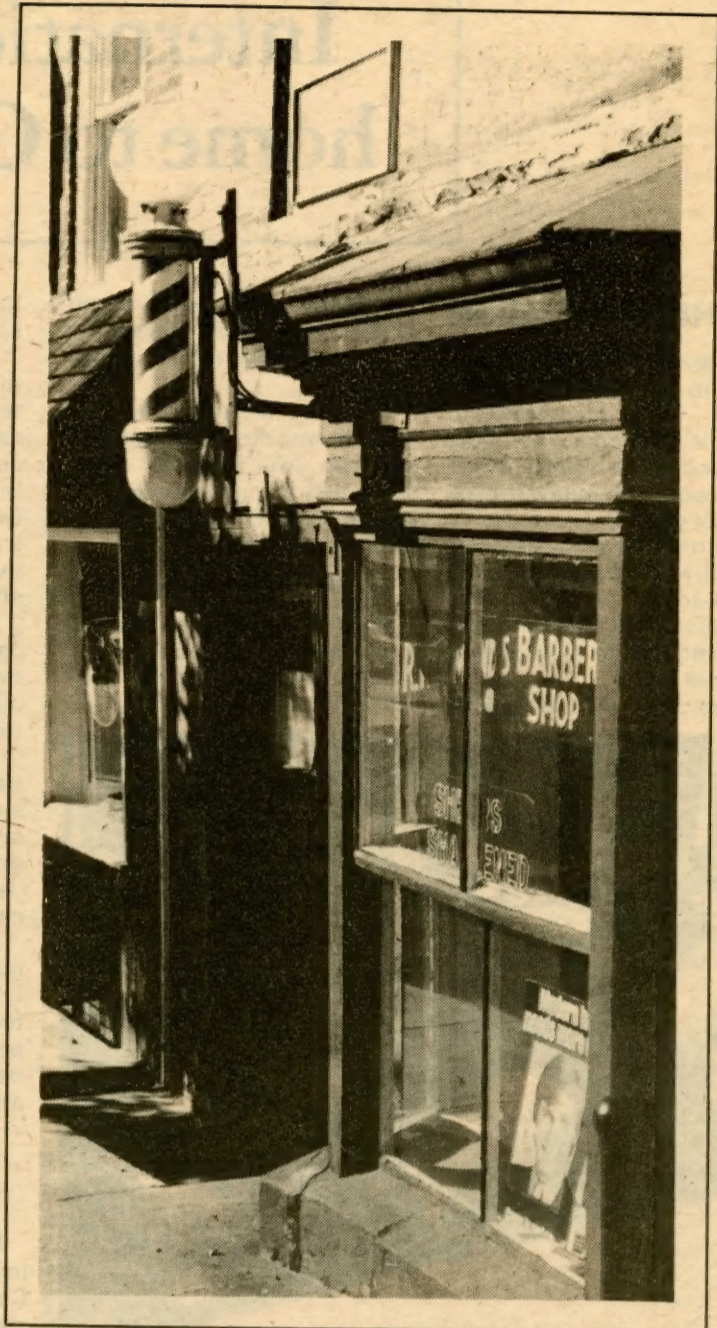
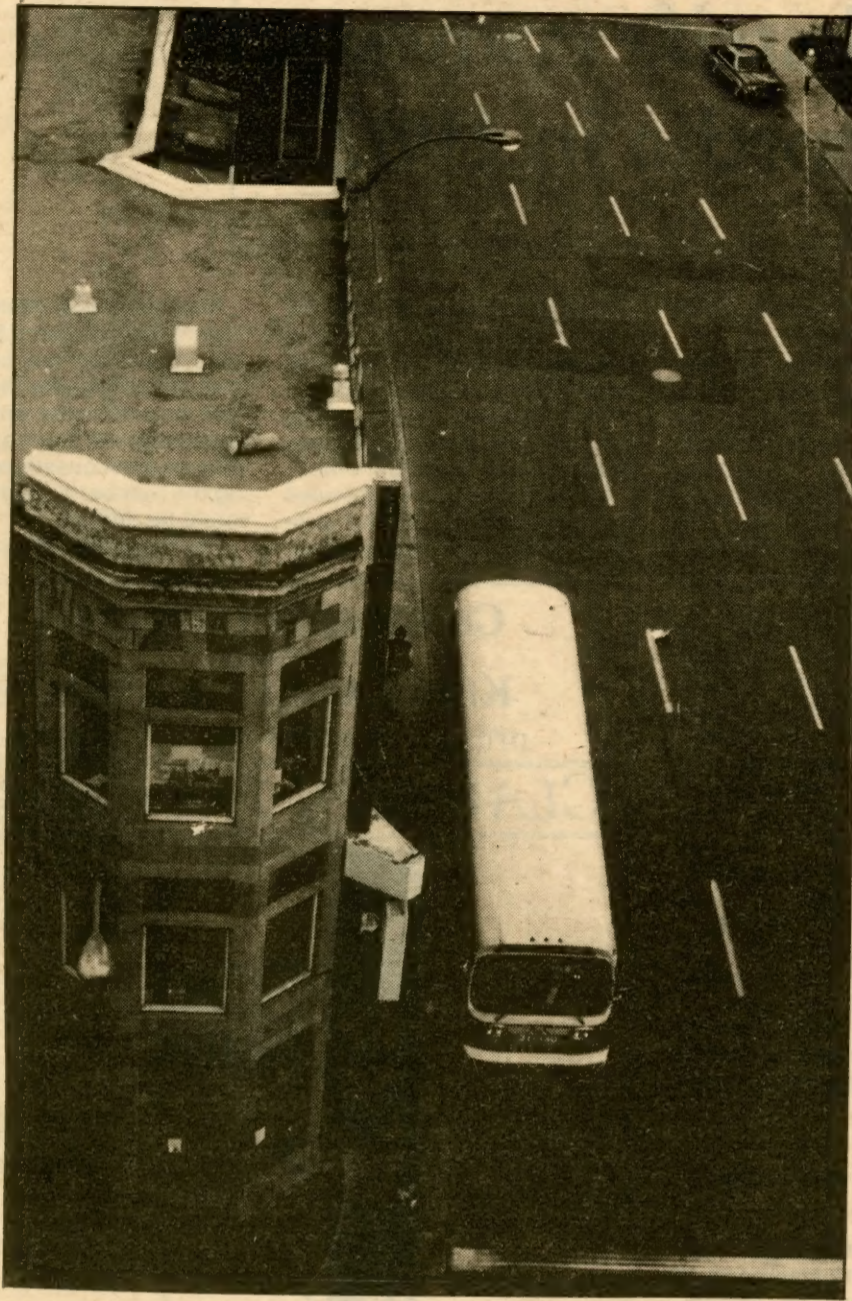
Outgoing CUSA co-president Dean Arfin has proposed a sub-committee of council which would effectively solicit student opinion from the ground up, rather than the area directors producing a budget based on their priorities.

This is especially important given the cutbacks the council is facing. Clearly it needs to work on its priorities earlier in the year, before the budget is due and when everyone can seriously evaluate the quality of life at Concordia and what can be done to improve it.



And if you don't like it you can always trade it in next year.

PORTFOLIO: DANNY KUCHARSKY



THE BIG SQUEEZE

By JOHN TOURNEUR

That's it for the news so here is next year's weather forecast for the Montreal area....a hot air mass from Ottawa and a cold front from Quebec will mean massive cuts in university budgets in 1982-83. Better wear your woolies, it's going to get chilly.....

Spring fever has one meaning to the world's romantics, but to Quebec's civil servants and university administrators it takes on a new dimension.

Around this time of year, civil servants are scurrying about, adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing figures that never seem to balance. Meanwhile, university administrators are waiting for the results so they can start budgeting for next year, or to put it another way, get ready to cut for next year.

They know they have to cut; they were told to do so last semester. The provincial government announced at that time universities would have to cut 3.5 per cent in 1982-83 and 2.1 per cent in the two following years.

On top of these cuts, the Ministry of Education said, the universities may have to make an additional 3 per cent cut depending on the individual situation.

Two universities that could be excluded from the second cut are Concordia and the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), the most underfunded universities in the province.

DISADVANTAGED

Concordia and UQAM are funded at a rate that is two thirds of the average in the province. Concordia, the more beleaguered of the two, is funded at a rate less than that of some CEGEPs. While some universities are receiving about \$6,500 per full time equivalent (FTE, the government's yardstick) per student, Concordia's grant is about \$4,300.

Concordia's administrators are also waiting for the Ministry to unveil its plans for next year. Either Concordia will cut \$5 million in a 6.5 per cent slash in its grant, or will cut \$2.6 million in the minimum 3.5 per cent chop slated for 1982-83.

The difference is a huge one for a university which wrestled with a \$3.5 million cut last year.

"The fat and even some of the bone has been cut out from most of our departments," says Graham Martin, vice-rector Administration and Finance.

Last month the university received a small gift of \$2.4 million from the Ministry of Education, which came around to the fact that Concordia is grossly underfunded. Though it came too late in the year to allow reinstatement of a few courses and is not enough to save the university from next year's cuts in its funding, it will "help us avoid cutbacks we might have had to make," says Martin. "But band-aids are not enough," he adds.

FOREGO CUTS

The university will not make any plans until it receives some more information from the Ministry of Education. It could carry the deficit next year, adding to the university's cumulative \$4.5 million debt.

Martin says the university may aim to forego cuts next year, but that move might be viewed as irresponsible by the community.

"The government does not have the money but on the other hand I can't see us cut the number of classes, and staff salaries are below the level of inflation," says Martin.

Salaries are a big factor in next year's budget. The government does not pay

Universities facing cuts

the Parizeau formula to faculty and staff in the universities, though many unionized faculty and staff elsewhere settle for this number.

The university and the Concordia Faculty Association are negotiating their first collective agreement.

Faculty at Concordia are the worst paid and the most overworked in the province. They hope to improve on that situation, but the university does not have much to give.

The shortfall between the Parizeau formula and what the university paid in increased wages is about eight to nine per cent, or translated into dollars, four to five million.

NO MAJOR CUTS

Whatever the figures turn out to be, there will not be any major program cuts, says Rector John O'Brien.

The government's proposals means U de M will be reducing its budget by \$23.6 million over the next three years, says Raymond Chouinard, vice-rector Finance. The cruelest cut will be next year, at \$9.5 million.

ATTRITION POLICY

McGill is also in the same position as U de M, and will have to lop off \$17 million over the next three years from its \$145 million budget, according to John Armour, vice principal Finance.

The university has already instituted an attrition policy for faculty, as well as a pay freeze for McGill's non-unionized support staff. The departments are also expected to cut further. McGill slashed about \$6 million this year from its budget and will still end up with a \$3 to \$4 million deficit.

Its Medicine and Arts programs cut



"One cannot take the position that there's not a single dollar that can be saved," says O'Brien, adding budget cuts are "more likely to be the cheese paring kind, squeezing here and sharing a little there."

UQAM, part of the Université du Québec system created by the province in the 1960s will also have to do some squeezing. The enrolment has increased by 50 per cent in four years and is as underfunded as Concordia.

Though university officials did not know yet how much UQAM will have to cut next year, the whole UQ system is required to slash about \$40.5 million next year.

The Université de Montreal has already begun slashing. In November they announced that 103 full time faculty contracts would not be renewed this May.

The university made a 5.5 per cent cut this year and is still expected to lose \$8 million. The cuts asked for by the government will top that deficit.

about \$1.1 million each from their budgets, and McGill is \$7 million behind in salaries.

The cuts that the provincial government has asked for are already formidable. About \$180 million over the next three years will be cut from the total subsidy envelope, essentially the cost of one whole university (or two Concordias). This figure also represents 6,000 jobs. All of this is on top of \$220 million cut in the last five years:

CEGEPs are also expected to cut next year. Because of a new funding calculation, Quebec's 42 colleges will receive about \$8.8 million less next year. Dawson, the mega CEGEP, might have to absorb \$1.2 million of that figure.

What the universities have been told to cut presents a pretty poor picture. But, they are still waiting before they slash.

The universities will have to wait and see how much, as there are several variables that could change the funding picture.

The province's current budget crisis

may be one of them. An ever-escalating deficit may mean an extra \$700 million in cuts to the education and social service sector on top of last year's \$1 billion cuts to that sector.

Also, spending estimates released earlier this week give the education sector an increase of 8.9 per cent, 3.5 per cent below Canada's inflation rate.

AGREEMENT ENDS

The Quebec-Ottawa dispute could still have an affect on university funding. The present transfer payment agreement ends in April, and a new one has not been negotiated.

The federal government, through Established Programs Financing (EPF), transfers about \$350 million for the universities in Quebec or about half the province's post secondary education budget. Though the federal government has proposed a new funding formula which would give Quebec about \$1.4 billion more than the current arrangement, nothing is certain.

If the situation gets serious, then there could be massive program cuts. In the meantime, there are no plans at the moment to cut programs.

EVALUATE UNIVERSITY

Concordia is holding off any major program cuts until its newly formed Priorities and Planning Committee reports next September.

The five member committee, created by the Board of Governors in December, is designed to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the university's academic programs and determine which ones should be emphasized in the 1980s.

The Fahey committee (as it is now being called, after Michael Fahey, its chairperson) is mandated to define the university's identity in the 1980s.

But it can be more or less seen as another form of budget cutting committee, as administration officials have indicated.

Administrators have repeatedly said that the university cannot go through another series of cuts in the manner they were done last year, that is from each department's budget.

The budget committee's role is essentially "to identify the university's priorities so that when we take budget decisions, we are better informed," says O'Brien.

Fahey prefers a wider definition. "We're not out to snip off heads or departments," says Fahey.

"Another word for elimination is redesign," Fahey adds, and the committee is looking more at how Concordia's resources can be used best.

The committee's emphasis is more on planned growth than reduction in programs, says Fahey.

The university can still allow growth in time of financial constraint, says Fahey. "It would be the kiss of death of this university if we didn't hire younger people and get fresh approaches, even in successful programs."

The university has been up to now "pushed along by history and a knee-jerking reaction to individual crises," Fahey adds, and the university has to plan its growth.

While administrators across the province wrestle with numbers and create planning committees, students will also have to struggle to have their input.

The changes proposed by the government are radical enough to ruin our post secondary system, and those most affected will be students. *Maybe it can be a hot summer after all...*

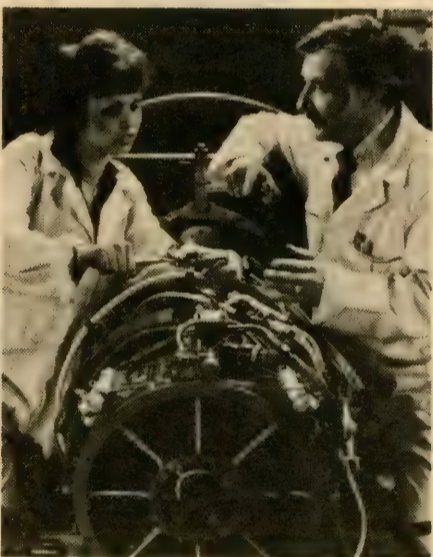
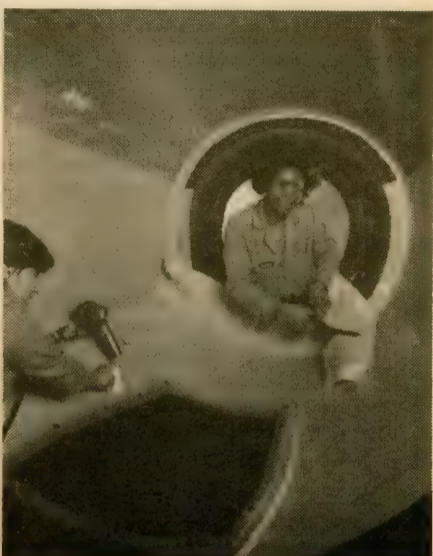
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TENURE

Not a professor's guarantee against layoff

By LISE BISSONNETTE

Writing about tenure is like writing about the welfare system; no matter how imperfect it is, its existence is no longer a topic of much controversy.

What is controversial, at least at Concordia, is the negotiations between the administration and the Concordia University Faculty Association (CUFA) over the first collective agreement.

Forty-five articles are on the agenda—everything from workload and salary to dismissal and financial stringency clauses.

And if tenure itself is not up for debate, it is largely responsible for making the collective agreement proposals so "touchy", as John Daniel, vice-rector Academic, put it.

Tenure is a principle that originates from the U.S., and has been around since the McCarthy era. It was designed to protect academic freedom from political interference. It recognizes and rewards professional competence, scholarly achievement, and creative teaching ability.

"The decision to grant tenure is based on three criteria: teaching, research and administration, or served services," said Michael Hogben, president of CUFA. "The first two are the most important."

Professors apply for tenure after four or six years of full-time service.

"It depends on your level of production. If you're new, you might want to wait six years; it takes time to produce," explained Hogben.

If a professor has not been granted tenure after six years, it's time to look for another job, although according to Hogben, a one-year contract may be given to soften the blow.

Evaluating professors for tenure is not a simple process. Research is concrete but distinctive; some departments are partial to researching shorter pieces while others are devoted to lengthy books. There is one regulation that applies across the board—publish or perish.

Teaching is more subjective and therefore more difficult to assess.

"Evaluating teaching is based on course evaluations, the content of the course, teaching dossiers," said Hogben. "It's tricky. It's easier to pick out the extremes—the very good and the very bad. Personally, I would like to see students judge professors five years later. Course evaluations often give the comfort level of the course."

COURSE EVALUATION USEFUL

In other words, if a student is basically unhappy with a course, the tendency is to award "blanket condemnations," said Hogben. Conversely, if the student is happy, then good replies tend to be given to all questions.

"I don't believe you can detect the middle group; it's very subjective," he said.

Pierre Magnum, consultant for the Teaching Development Office, points to a recent survey showing that a large percentage of professors find course evaluations useful.

Approximately 10 professors per term use the Office, designed to improve and broaden teaching skills.

"Some have tenure, some are very good and just want to change the methods they're been using for the past 20 years," he said.

Because Magnum works with professors towards long-term goals and improvements, tenure is not a specific reason for using the office.

"If teaching is so bad they won't get tenure, there's very little I can do," he said.

While student input (course evaluations) has a role in the process, the actual decision is made by a committee of tenured faculty at the departmental level. If a professor is dissatisfied with the outcome of the committee, there is procedure for appeal.

To properly protect the principle of academic freedom, though, tenure must extend beyond being a sort of 'gentlemen's agreement' to an actual academic status.

According to the 1980 tenure policy document, "Tenure as an academic status means continuing appointment until resignation, retirement or termination after due process."

NO PROTECTION FOR INCOMPETENT

So if tenure is designed to ensure a principle, its by-product is job security. And, because the conditions under which tenure originated no longer exist, the belief that it is now an end in itself (job security) instead of simply a means to an end (job security to protect academic freedom) is gaining ground.

"Tenure is not to protect the incompetent," said Hogben. "We want the system to stay; it's very rigorous. What the general public doesn't realize is that faculty members have gone through many years of acceptance before they are even considered for tenure."

But according to Daniel, "When tenure meets economic reality, economic reality has a way of winning."

In the tenure policy document, "There is an implicit, even explicit guarantee of lifetime security protecting people from economic reality," said Daniel.

"If what the government tells us about funding is true, something has got to give," he said.



LAYOFFS STILL POSSIBLE

This brings us to a topic everyone is afraid of—layoffs. No one wants them, of course, especially CUFA. According to Hogben, the university will have to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that there is absolutely no alternative before CUFA accepts layoffs.

"The administration would have to prove that there really was no money. For example, a joint faculty-administration commission would go over the books. Faculty would have to look at all the alternatives—salary freezes, higher load, saving on part-time money or encouraging people to resign voluntarily or reduce loads. But, it would be a decision made by the faculty."

"Non-tenured faculty will be the most vulnerable, in some faculties more than others," said Hogben.

This issue takes on greater proportions when you consider that 84 per cent of the faculty in Arts and Sciences is tenured while in the professional faculties and in Fine Arts, that figure is more likely to be around 50 per cent.

"Arts and Science is the area which has the slackest student demand," said Daniel. "The student-faculty ratio is much better."

There are two explanations for this, explained Daniel. One is that "we put two universities together, one which was essentially a liberal arts college."

Secondly, "Commerce and Engineering have a great difficulty in finding full-time faculty members." The tradition of finding Ph.D.'s in Commerce is new.

"The total number of Ph.D.'s in accounting this year was one, we need 100," he said.

So, if the dreaded layoffs do hit Concordia, it is unlikely Commerce and Engineering professors will be threatened.

"I will be happy if we can maintain Commerce and Engineering, but I certainly wouldn't mind adding a few. As it is, we're running to keep in the same place,"

said Daniel.

Although he realizes it would be politically unpleasant, it may be necessary to hire in some faculties while laying off in others.

Therefore, tenure will not necessarily be a guarantee of job security.

"Layoffs doesn't mean the non-tenured will go first," said Daniel. "What it means is that if you are laid off, you will be laid off under relatively better conditions than an untenured member."

"The university feels somewhat greater moral obligation to its tenured faculty than to those who are not, but it's not 100 per cent cast-iron," he continued.

ECONOMIC HARD TIMES

In circumstances such as these, many people have adopted pessimistic outlooks towards the university in the next decade.

One such person is Mair Verthuy, principal of the Simone de Beauvoir Institute. According to Verthuy, there will be next to no hiring in the universities for the next 10 years.

This will have serious repercussions on the university community as a whole since one of its primary functions is to constantly foster new ideas, and more specifically, there are serious repercussions for us as students and potential professors.

"I don't think a great number of our generation will teach," says Glen Murray, co-president of the Concordia University Students' Association.

If this is an awful prospect for us to consider, it is especially so for women.

Verthuy is afraid women will lose their already paltry 16 per cent of full-time faculty positions and become an increasingly small minority. This is at a time when more and more women have post-graduate degrees.

According to Verthuy, there are two groups of women at the university; put in simplistic terms, there is an older group who has been around since the '40s and '50s, and a younger group, many of whom were among the last hired.

The older group "was hired when Sir George was not a research university. There were no graduate programs; teaching was the thing. A lot of women were hired, at very low salaries," she said.

These same women, though, are nearing retirement age, and Verthuy expects that within three years, there will be a significant reduction in the number of women solely because of this. This will especially be so if Concordia follows an attrition policy, where retired faculty members are not replaced.

That will leave the younger women, many of whom are junior faculty and less likely to be tenured. (29 per cent of women are lecturers, 25 per cent are assistant professors.)

By now, the maxim 'last hired, first fired' is a cliché but many, including Verthuy and Murray, fear it will hold true for Concordia in the event of layoffs.

Murray assumes that in this event, "tenure will become seniority."

AFFIRMATIVE FIRING

But this is an unsatisfactory situation for everyone. According to Verthuy, affirmative action is rather useless at times when there is no hiring, so Concordia should carry out a policy of affirmative firing.

Hogben said CUFA would not accept layoffs on the basis of seniority, either. He stressed that if there must be layoffs, the methods used to carry them out will be decided by faculty.

One partial solution CUFA is bringing up during the collective agreement negotiations is mid-career options. These would enable tenured professors to work half-time, thereby giving them the opportunity to test the waters in other areas of interest.

"I'm kind of surprised the administration didn't bring up mid-career options themselves," said Hogben. This proposal would at least allow for some new blood. And if a pension scheme based on nominal salary could be worked out, even Daniel is optimistic about this possibility.

continued on page 24

By rob clément

You need look no further than the washrooms of Concordia University to know that something is terribly amiss.

Fuck Blacks.

What's brown and sticks to your armpit? A thirsty Paki.

Save a watermelon. Kill a black.

These and other decidedly racist comments etched and inked on cubical walls throughout Concordia raise a number of questions.

How can it be in this supposedly enlightened year of 1982 that there are people frequenting a Canadian institution of higher learning who have such views?

Why does the administration allow this type of graffiti to remain publicly visible for months on end with no effort made to remove them?

Racism is an irrational hatred directed toward ethnic groups based on the pigmentation of their skin. At Concordia we are dealing with the white majority attitude and the implicit underlying power structures which are controlled by that majority.

Power is the fundamental element behind racism. Racism only becomes effective when there is power behind it to act it out.

Racism at Concordia predates the union of the Sir George Williams and Loyola campuses in 1974. The classic example is the "Anderson Affair" which occurred at S.G.W.U. in 1968, and blossomed into the "Computer Center Party" of 1969.

In April, 1968, charges of racism were brought forth against assistant professor Perry Anderson in connection with his marking. The written charges were subsequently lost and the affair dragged on. When a hearing Committee was finally established its composition was not satisfactory to the complainants. This led eventually to the occupation of the Computer Center then located on the ninth floor of the Hall building. On February 11, 1969, the center was virtually destroyed by a series of fires. Two million dollars damage resulted and the university community, indeed all of Canada, was profoundly affected.

The Computer Center Party brought black consciousness to this country with a vengeance. Today, more than 13 years later, it is generally recognized that the administrations' handling of the situation actually contributed to the incident. Educators at Concordia and within the Montreal community readily admit that university officials were appurtenant to the polarization of both parties involved.

It is held that the Computer Party may not have even happened in the first place and would not have had the violent conclusion it did if the S.G.W.U. hierarchy had dealt with the situation differently from the beginning.

According to Roosevelt Williams in the book *Let the Niggers Burn*, the administration exercised its power in such a way to aggravate black students and those whites who were sympathetic. The aftermath following the Party is even more incredible.

An investigation into the entire affair was never held. Repercussions were felt in Ottawa and the Caribbean, as the politics of racism forced Caribbean countries to bail out black students while turning a blind eye to the root causes of the events.

RECENT INSTANCES

But all this was so long ago, time and heightened awareness have healed old wounds. Or have they?

Today there is a definite feeling within Concordia's black community that racism still exists. The views manifest in the scribbles in washroom slurs are only one aspect of the problem.

The best recent example of overt racism at Concordia has focused on the by-elections for the Concordia University Students' Association held last fall and elections held in February. During the campaigning for both one candidate's posters were defaced with the word NIGGER.

Myrna E. Lashley, the council aspirant in question, is black. After the first well-documented incident last fall she decided not to use photos on her campaign posters in her bid for re-election. In an interview with *The Link* after the second incident she said that she thought it was not directed against her personally but against people of her pigmentation.

Questioned about the administration's attitude towards racism she said they "just don't want to believe that there is racism here."

RACISM RACISM RACISM AT CONCORDIA

Garry Beitel of the Educational Resource Co-operative feels that racism today is rarely demonstrated in as overt a fashion as the repeated poster incidents. The ERC, founded in 1974, is a publically funded non-profit organization developing and implementing action programs both within and outside the educational system to combat racism, sexism and classism.

RACISM RARELY OVERT

Beitel states that there is a tendency to look at racism as a series of isolated incidents rather than as an attitudinal problem involving all of society. The propensity to regard it solely as individual experiences "makes it seem as if racism is a normal human phenomena and does not look at the mechanisms with which it operates," said Beitel. By looking too closely at individual occurrences, "you legitimize them as the problem, not society's attitudes."

Racism can be found in many forms at Concordia.

“

Today there is a definite feeling within Concordia's black community that racism still exists.

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A black sociology student upon the return of a B+ essay, also received from the professor the comment that for your type of people the paper was "uncommonly good."

Feeling that one of his professors was predetermining his mark, a black chemistry student checked his answers on a test with those of a white classmate. Answers which were marked correct on the white student's test were marked incorrectly in the black student's. The professor, when confronted with the discrepancy, quickly adjusted the student's mark accordingly.

In the Commerce faculty, there is a general awareness on the part of black students on which professors they do not feel comfortable taking courses from. According to one student this goes "to the point where I've seen students stand in line for hours in order to get a course change into another section."

In the English department black students enrolled in one course had to deal with decidedly racist comments from a professor who questioned the level of civilization in their countries of origin.

Blacks generally feel caucasians maintain colonial attitude because of their lack of awareness. "All they know of Africa is the Wild Kingdom and Tarzan," said a black student.

Academically, black students sense they are discriminated against. This, they feel, is reflected in the marks they receive and in their treatment in the classroom, lecture hall and labs from both their professors and peers.

Although admission to Concordia is based on

academic achievement, a frank discussion with several black students revealed they feel that their academic records are not recognized when they participate in class discussions. "You say something and expect reaction, either positive or negative but it is not forthcoming," a black student said.

An engineering student described that whenever his professor tells the class to go into groups all the whites in the class quickly break into groups leaving him alone so that the lab assistant has to put him into a group. "You are just isolated," he said.

Among white students there is clearly a lack of awareness about racism. Many are not even aware when they are being racist. "One of the problems between white and black is that when something does happen and you tell your caucasian friends about it they tell you that you are too sensitive. This cuts dialogue and leads to withdrawal into your own country or colour groups," a black student said. Covert racism, either conscious or unconscious, manifests itself in glances and people's reactions, the conversations dropped when a black comes into the room. Said one black: "Your're sitting at a table in the cafeteria (with a group of white friends) and everyone gets invited to a party except you."

FORGING A NEW LINK

The insidiousness of racism was painfully demonstrated to *The Link* last week. At the weekly staff meeting on Friday, it was revealed that there is racism within *The Link* itself. Patrick Brown, the only black on staff, said he felt a racist mood when he entered the student paper's offices. He refused to disclose names or specific incidents, saying that it was primarily a matter of feeling tolerated and not welcomed by some members of the staff. Brown chose not to be present when the matter was brought up at the meeting.

The atmosphere in the office was filled with shock and remorse as the staff tried to come to grips with the revelation. After a subdued discussion it was decided to establish an ombudsperson.

Racism permeates every aspect of student life.

The search for housing puts students against racist landlords. In an incident which numerous blacks have said is not isolated, a black student phoned in response to an ad in the paper and was told the apartment in question was indeed vacant. Going to the address immediately he found that the accommodation had been rented in the time that it had taken him to travel there. On a hunch he phoned back and found out that the place had not been rented yet.

Members of the African Students Association feel that they have not been treated equally by the university. Citing alleged inconsistencies with the booking of space and resources on the part of the Conference and Information Center and alleged irregularities in the distribution of furniture.

The former case now appears to have remedied itself as the executive of the Association and the manager of the Conference and Information Center, Jackie Pla-

mondon, have resolved their differences.

The latter concerns numerous requests for additional furniture which have been addressed to the Assistant Dean of Students, Doug Insealy. "Clubs must purchase furniture with their budget if they want," he said. The African Students Association received the third largest budget for this year. They choose to spend their budget on things like their cultural display Insealy said.

Commenting on the furniture situation Insealy said "there's nothing available. The university has very little." "It is one of those difficult areas because there is only so much money available," he said.

The African Students' Association located in the Hall building is indeed sparsely furnished. A large wooden table, a battered sofa, small desk and several chairs complete the stark furnishings. International Students' Advisor Elizabeth Morey states other associations, over the years, have acquired furniture or had it donated to them.

This does not seem to be the case with the African Students' Association.

Another area of concern to students from various ethnic groups is differential fees. "One of the main problems we are facing is the increase in fees," said one black student. "Some of us are planning to move to other provinces or go home to finish our studies."

Differential fees have placed a tremendous burden on the over 1,000 foreign students at Concordia and has tended to make them even more isolated than ever. The politics of differential fees has created a financial duality in the student body.

"They are bearing the brunt of a bad economic situation," says Morey. "They don't have enough money to continue their studies."

Although there is a *Fond de Depannage* administered by a committee set up by vice-rector Russell Breen, it comes nowhere near alleviating the hardships of the disparate fees.

Financial needs and economic standing are the two criteria used for the dispersment of the *Fond* which is referred to as the Emergency Fund within the university.

The *Fond* exists as a *Catch 22*, according to a black English Major, as students applying for it run the risk of not getting their visa renewed the next time they apply because they have already illustrated they do not have sufficient funds to complete their course of study. The only exceptions are those who can prove that they have not been able to get the necessary money sent from their country or origin, or for those in their final year who do not need to worry about visa renewals.

The black consciousness of over a decade ago seems to have disappeared under the weight of higher fees.

INSTITUTIONALIZED RACISM

Society has developed in such a way according to Beitel that, "part of our protective devices is to make generalizations about people." When those generalizations about people become institutionalized they reinforce the dominance of the people in power," he said.

Concordia University, as an institution, has responsibilities to the community. How it discharges those responsibilities is a good indicator of how responsive it is to the needs of the community. Discussing the importance of education in the maintenance of institutionalized racism Beitel says, "certainly faculties of education are not taking the lead in dealing with these views."

The education department at this university is a case in point. Assistant Professor Joyce Barakett says that there is a very conscious effort made at the graduate level to heighten the awareness of the students in the program to a host of social issues including racism.

While this is actively occurring at the masters level, it is not happening at the undergraduate level. According to education professor Joti Bhatnagar, "There is no course at the undergraduate level that deals with racism". "We don't make an attempt to teach potential teachers about this matter," he said.

He emphasized, however, that there is a course which deals with the education of disadvantaged peoples. It is not a required course. Bhatnagar feels that a course on racism should be taught, but does not know when or if it will come about.

One course, Education In Quebec, is a required course for all students obtaining a Bachelor of Educa-

tion degree or a B.A. Specialization in Early Childhood Education. The course, established by the province of Quebec, deals with the history of Quebec education and pertinent legislation.

A year ago, the Ministry of Education released *Grille d'Analyse des Stereotypes Discriminatoires dans le Material Didactique*, written by Pierre Binette. The *Grille* is an objective set of guidelines, established to evaluate educational materials for sexism, racism and classism.

The three volume code has yet to be officially published and is therefore not in the library. Put into effect last September it is not retroactive and may only be used to analyse new texts coming into the classroom.

Although the material has yet to be translated into English, according to Claude Morin of the *Direction de Materiaux Didactique*, the *Grille* will be published in English when the new budget is allocated in April.

John Fiset, Co-ordinator of Teacher Training and Certification and an instructor of the Education in Quebec course, was not aware of the *Grille* when contacted. Other education professors are also not familiar with the *Grille*. "It surprises me very much," Morin said when informed of this.

Surprised or not, the fact remains that students graduating from these two Education programs will not have knowledge of the *Grille*.

Lance Evoy, of the Education Resource Co-operative, feels that the *Grille* has yet to be effectively utilized. "Unless there is a major campaign to publicize it and ensure that it is easy to apply," he feels that it will all be for naught.

Morin, on the other hand, states that the *Grille* has been publicized. He mentioned an article in *La Vie Pedagogique*, the official organ of the Ministry, which reviewed the *Grille* last year. The *Grille* will be released next fall in an abbreviated form for the general use of teachers.

RACIST BY OMISSION

Educators are beginning to realize the way in which history is taught has greatly aided the maintenance of institutionalized racism.

History, according to Beitel, "is taught as a series of

events about important white males. There is no popular history about the people."

While this is true, at the elementary and secondary levels, such is not the case at the university level, according to assistant professor of history Ronald Rudin.

"I think we all try to talk about the whole gamut of people in Canadian history. I don't think we do as good a job as we might. We are all formed by our education," he said.

In teaching his courses on Canadian History, Rudin said "Occasionally there is a perception on the part of the students that something is missing. More often it is I who have to tell the students that something is missing."

Formerly, one could easily argue that the teaching of history was racist by omission. Whole ethnic groups simply did not exist, or were portrayed in a very negative light. While this is not happening at Concordia, it still continues in the public school system.

"The books used in the elementary and secondary systems predate historical research," Rudin said.

Pointing to a Ph.D thesis in his office entitled *The Universal Negro Improvement Association of Montreal 1917-1979* written by Leo Bertley, Rudin said "Twenty years ago Bertley would have been chased away with that thesis topic."

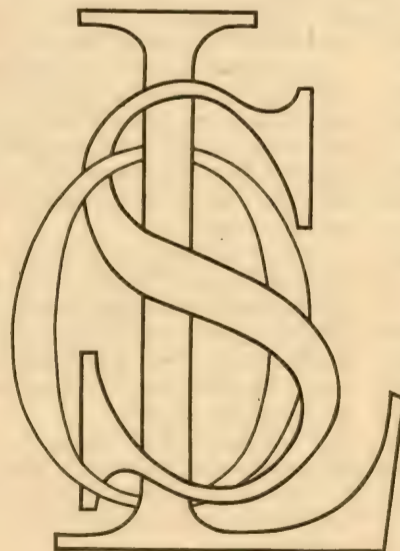
It becomes apparent that while the history department is going to great lengths to eradicate institutionalized racism, the Education Department is a long way from instituting the changes necessary to produce teachers who are sensitive to the issues that occur on a daily basis in our educational system.

In 1969 the University changed several structures and created a few new ones. One of these was the office of the Ombudsperson. Suzanne Belson has held the office for four years. During that time she says she has never seen a case of racism that has been substantiated.

"It has been enough, in the few cases I had, to talk to the complainant," she said.

Belson says that that is as close as the office has come to racism during her term of office, "Which is not to say that it doesn't exist."

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ROYAL GEORGE

Tenants speak their mind

By DANIEL MACELUCH

There was a time when new tenants had to pay "key money" just to get into the Royal George Apartments. Key money, popular in the '30s and '40s, gave landlords the right to charge prospective tenants up to \$100 for their apartment.

It was the fashion of the day, a way of screening new tenants to see if they were able to afford the rent. It was also used as a form of bribe, a way of getting the best available apartment.

While the practice is now illegal, there are still some tenants of the building who remember the days when the Royal George, on Bishop Street, was in its 'heyday'. The building had class, character and elegance. You were simply lucky to get on the apartment's one year waiting list.

"I've lived on Bishop street since 1937. I always envied the people who lived here," says Doreen Bailey (not her real name), 83, who has lived at the Royal George for over 25 years. "It was an act of great success that I was able to come to this building."

Bailey's memories of the building are fresh in her mind. The Royal George was all class, she says. It had its own elevator attendant, "which was a very great help because he knew all the people coming in and out." She also remembers the solid oak doors carved to match the façade of the building and the gold lettering spelling out 'ROYAL GEORGE-1452 BISHOP'.

"When I walked in from off the street," she continues, "the first thing that greeted me were those magnificent crystal chandeliers. They made the ones at Ogilvy's look like a poorhouse."

The oak doors, the key money, the elevator attendant and the crystal chandeliers have disappeared over the years. Soon, the great building itself, a monument to Victorian architecture and one of only three remaining examples of the glazed terracotta façade in Montreal, may also disappear.

LIBRARY PLAN

Concordia University bought the building three years ago, and in January unveiled plans for its new \$30-million library complex. It includes, along with the library, a gymnasium, a 300-car underground parking lot, an underground link to the Hall building, registrar and admission offices, a bookstore, classroom space and possibly, a mall through Bishop Street.

The Royal George wasn't as lucky though, not figuring in the university's plan. Concordia, following a Ministry of Cultural Affairs decision to only spare the building's façade will integrate it into its plans.

While the university is trying to secure funds for its new project from Quebec, the tenants of the building have themselves put forth plans that would save the Royal George as well as leave enough room for the new library. Bailey is one of about 10 remaining tenants who believes the past is worth preserving. University officials quietly admit the tenants are a thorn in Concordia's backside.

"WE'RE NOT AGAINST A LIBRARY"

Since Concordia unveiled its library plans, the tenants of the Royal George have received some bad press, says David Schulman, 41, tenant representative. In an interview with *The Link*, Schulman says the tenants have always supported a new library for Concordia.

"The university has, from time to time, attempted to suggest we're against the library," Schulman says. "We believe in education and we believe Concordia needs a new library."

While Schulman may be supportive of Concordia's basic need for a library, he has been unremitting in his attacks against the complex. He has called it a glamor project, accused the university of empire building and of "robbing the students of other facilities that could be of much better use."

"It's a glamor project, and to go even further," Schulman continues, "it's in line with the megalomania character we have at City Hall. And you could be sure it will cost more than \$30 million because inflation will take care of that."

Schulman opposes the university's "grandiose project" for several reasons.

cooperative housing unit." It would cost the tenants over a half-million dollars.

What displeases Schulman is the university's attitude towards the Royal George. "I would have expected them to take a more enlightened attitude," Schulman says. "I don't think they have fully explored all the options."

"The paradox of the situation is that this is the same university that showed imagination by recycling the old Champlain Motors Garage into the Fine Arts building but wants to destroy the Royal George."

ONE-SIDED STORY

What most tenants feel is that their side of the Royal George debate hasn't been told. Schulman, for instance, has been feeling the heat because of his opposition to the library complex. "Peo-



A group of tenants who believe the Royal George is worth preserving. Says one tenant of the building: "The university has no feeling for old things and old people. It cannot understand what it means leaving a place where you've lived for 31 years."

For one, Schulman says, the student population is slowly decreasing. Secondly, more than half of Concordia's enrolment consists of part-time students. He also believes Loyola's sports facilities are adequate for both campuses.

"Our objection to the project is not the library project itself," Schulman says, "because you could build yourself a four-storey library and nobody would object if that's all it was." He points out that only half of the complex will serve for library use.

"The library plans are not too grandiose," says Jean-Pierre Petolas, vice-rector Physical Resources, "because they're based on the very stringent space norms approved by the provincial government." And why won't the university save the Royal George?

"It's a question of getting an appropriate piece of land whereby we can build the library and supporting facilities around the library to the size we need," Petolas says.

But Schulman says the university could build a suitable library using only the site of the empty parking lot adjacent to the Royal George. The tenants' plan calls for them to purchase at least seven of the building's nine floors with the help of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). They would renovate the apartment building and transform it into a "middle-income, non-profit

ple have told me that I'm selling out the anglophones by fighting Concordia University," he says.

"I don't think anyone has a beef against the library itself," says Sean Murphy, co-owner of Frocks Trot, a clothing store on the first floor of the Royal George. "Everyone feels very much the consumer with a complaint who is being ignored by the bureaucracy."

Murphy has joined the tenants in their fight against Concordia. In the three years he's been in the building, he has become sympathetic to the tenants' cause.

"When you're dealing with a private developer, what can you do? Your hands are tied," Murphy says. "The point in this case is that we're not dealing with a private developer. Concordia, as a university, should be more responsive than private interests who are out to solely make money. It has some responsibility to the community."

Tenants say Concordia has been "too selfish" in its plans for the library. Says one tenant: "They have no feeling for old things and old people. They cannot understand what it means leaving a place where you've lived for 31 years."

Schulman also adds Concordia has helped in "the evacuation of the core of the city," by eliminating more than 300 housing units. He says the university has

done this by transforming housing units on Mackay and Bishop streets into university annexes.

NO COMMUNICATION

Adding to the tenants' frustration is the seeming indifference on the part of the university. Both Murphy and Schulman agree they have been kept in the dark about the university's plans for their building, often receiving information only through the media.

"What adds to people's insecurity in this whole situation," Murphy argues, "is the indifference and lack of information by the university and their leasing agents (A.E. Lepage). There has been no channel of communication available to any of the tenants in this building."

Schulman echoes Murphy's statements. "The university knows we're here, but they channel everything through A.E. Lepage. At no time have they (Concordia) ever sat down to talk to us or told us what they're planning to do."

Schulman admits most of the frustration is due to "bad relations" with the realtors. "We're dealing with some rather difficult people," he says.

He refers to the situation as a war of nerves. By raising rents, sometimes by as much as 25 per cent, Schulman says, the university is using subtle pressure tactics to get the remaining tenants out. "It's a way of encouraging people to leave. It's a war of nerves, of wear and tear on the older tenants," he adds. "The university has made no overtures to us other than to treat us rather shabbily through their rental agents."

But Schulman says that this is nothing new to the tenants. "We've had problems with the building since 1972," he says. "The building has been the subject of speculation and other demolition attempts before."

SUBTLE DETERIORATION

Bailey and the other tenants lament the state of their building. The university uses five vacant apartments for storage and it's not uncommon to see university service people coming in and out of the Royal George moving furniture and office equipment. This, the tenants say, has helped in the building's physical deterioration.

"It was an elegant building kept in perfect condition. You felt you were living in a palace," Bailey remembers. "It was a place of refuge, as well as a place where you could think and work. I don't think any of us will forget those days. This is rather recent that this deterioration has set in. It hurts to see a work of art being destroyed."

Schulman admits that most of the damage done to the building has been recent. Since Concordia purchased the building three years ago, he says the university has "only contributed to the deterioration."

"It's very slow and subtle," Schulman continues. "You don't see it from day to day, but you look back and say to yourself, 'This stairwell was never damaged' or 'The paint is chipping'."

Heat, or lack of it, is another problem tenants face.

"All of the tenants in this building have maintained that there were never any problems with the heating whatsoever before the university took over the building," Murphy says. "There's an indifference to the condition and the maintenance of the building."

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CONCORDIA'S IMAGE

A sign of the times

Concordia noun- A young anglo-
phone university with two cam-
puses located in the city of Mont-
real. Thought to have low academic and
admission standards. Enrolment con-
sists primarily of jocks, commerce,
engineering and other job-oriented stu-
dents, a schizophrenic personality and
an inferiority complex about the other
anglophone university in town - McGill.

Needless to say this is a stereotypic
image.

Images. Representations in the mind
of something not perceived at the
moment through the senses - sort of like
the ideas you come up with for term
papers. You know it's expected, you
have an idea, but when it comes time for
explanation, it's just not there. Ditto for
Concordia's image.

Founded in 1975 by provincial govern-
ment decree the shotgun marriage saw
Sir George Williams University and
Loyola College merge to become the
largest anglophone institution in the
province and the least funded of any
Quebec university.

Concordia was to amalgamate the
services of the two institutions and
provide a unified approach to students
and the outside community alike.

It's been seven years since Concordia
was created. It's been seven years in
which Concordia has had the chance to
develop its own identity. Has seven years
been enough? Does Concordia have an
image to call its very own? More impor-
tant can people recognize it?

"There isn't a sharp image of Concor-
dia that has replaced the images of
Loyola and Sir George," according to
Rector John O'Brien.

"I'm not sure the image is built, I can't
say I can describe it," said Mair Verthuy,
principal of the Simone de Beauvoir
Institute.

"It takes a very, very long time to build
an image. When I meet people outside
and I say I'm from Concordia, they say
'Oh, you're at Sir George,' or 'you're at
Loyola'. I think as far as the general
population is concerned, they still think
in terms of the past. It takes time for
things to change."

There is a certain amount of veracity to
these comments as Jean Luc Major, a
psychology student points out. "It's
going to take a lot of time (to develop an
image) because universities don't
change overnight."

Universities evolve slowly, their im-
ages even slower. At the time of the
merger Loyola College had all but lost its
Catholic tradition that existed at the
college, unaware most of the Catholi-
cism had disappeared with the seculari-
zation of Quebec in the 1960s.

"In the university world the image that
institutions project tends to be 10 to 20
years out of date," said O'Brien.

Graeme Decarie, co-ordinator of Can-

By JANET PORTER and GORDON RITCHIE

adian Studies at Concordia agrees that
university images are years out of date.
"I'd agree with it more if you said 50
years behind," he said and "I would
agree even more if you said that the
reputation is usually based on some-
thing so *frivolous* that it's just so silly to
judge on that basis."

Judging a university's image is always
subject to misconceptions and bias and
thus of dubious value.

"The overall image of an institution
doesn't matter much. Students don't see
the overall institution," said Dave Mac-
Callum, a Vanier library worker.

The strengths of a university really lie
in the individual departments, as Decarie
explains, the reputation of a good school
can be solely based upon one depart-
ment, and the other departments,
regardless of their adequacy, benefit or
suffer from that department's image.

UNIVERSITY DOWN THE ROAD

Furthermore, the community's per-
ception of a university's image also plays
a large influence in the determination of
that image. Concordia, and before it, Sir
George, suffered an unjust comparison
with McGill.

Keith Randall, a Montreal broadcaster,
who attended Sir George, described his
impression of the university.

"If you had the money or your parents
did, you went to McGill, if you didn't, you
got a job or went to Concordia," he said.

"When I was a student at Sir George,
Sir George was the place you went to
because McGill wouldn't let you in," said
Decarie. "One finds people who are a
little bit embarrassed to have gone to Sir
George rather than McGill," he con-
tinued.

The image of Concordia being a
second class school is one which it faces
every day, but how valid is this opinion?

Concordia and McGill are two distinc-
tive universities, so distinctive that it may
be meaningless to compare the two.

The largest difference between the
two universities is their attitudes towards
students. Verthuy said Concordia was
perceived "to be the workingman's (and I
use the word advisingly) university, that
we were for the mature students who
didn't have the formal schooling or
people coming back to school after an
absence. This is true to an extent. Con-
cordia (or Sir George) has been a pio-
neer in the field of adult education. As
well Concordia has been very receptive
to part-time and international students.
In short, it's a teaching institution.

McGill on the other hand is research
oriented. Its strength lies in the areas of
research and graduate studies and may
well be internationally well known. How-
ever, its students are extremely different

from Concordia's. Whereas Concordia
has around 12,000 part-time students,
McGill has a little over a third of that
number, or 4,000 students. Almost 50 per
cent of Concordia's students have other
occupations besides educational pur-
suits.

"That's really always been our voca-
tion to help people come back in and
what those students lack in academic
knowledge they make up for in life
experience," said Verthuy.

In addition, McGill has firmly estab-
lished professional faculties, such as
dentistry, medicine, and law—profes-
sions which are prestigious in them-
selves and often the plum of the up and
coming middle and upper class student.

According to Robert McConnell, pub-
lisher of *The Gazette*, "there is nothing
wrong with a teaching institution.

"It's an honourable role, you don't
have to be a research institution to
provide people with a good effective
education. McGill had an international
reputation for research which began
forty years ago," he said.

Kerry Hanrahan, a third year student
in biological sciences, feels there's a
need for a post-secondary school like
Concordia. "You can't have all Ivy
League type schools, not everyone
would be able to go to university. It's not
such a shameful place."

Roy Darcus, a part-time lecturer in
theology finds the university to be
market oriented rather than learning
oriented, as does Jean Luc Major.

"People here are more job-oriented,"
Major said. However, he feels there is
nothing left to McGill's image. "It's not
real, it used to be, it doesn't stand for
anything (anymore)," he said.

Verthuy adds "McGill and Université
de Montréal have more prestige than
other Université du Québec à Montréal or
Concordia, whether that's justified or
not is something else. "I think our stu-
dents are just as good as McGill stu-
dents," she said.

In fact, several people interviewed
thought Concordia had very good pro-
grams in engineering, computer science
and commerce. Some said they were
among the best in Canada.

In spite of Concordia's distinctive
education orientation, some people
interpret this to mean low academic and
admissions standards. "There's still the
impression that Concordia is easier to
get into," said Brenda Morrison, aca-
demic advisor at John Abbott College.
There is also another impression of
Concordia that is rarely spoken about,
according to Decarie.

"It arises from the fact that we do not
enforce entrance standards very rigidly

on people who come here to play on
teams. Among some people at least,
Concordia has the reputation of being a
jock school."

Today, Concordia is more stringent
with its admissions policies. CEGEP
students must complete their Diplôme
des Etudes Collegial before they are
allowed to register in the university.
Mature students must be 21 years and
must also satisfy some educational
qualifications.

As far as academic standards, today's
tight economic situation demands highly
qualified graduates regardless of any
university's minimum standards.

"Academic credentials (of universi-
ties) don't cut much ice," says another
Montreal broadcaster, Gordon Redding.
He feels that graduates today cannot
rely as heavily on the reputation of the
university.

But how do students and the univer-
sity measure up in the eyes of people
familiar with Concordia? "I know of no
negatives of Concordia," said McCon-
nell. "It hasn't been suggested to me that
Concordia is inadequate or unable to
meet its objectives.

"I have found Concordia students to
be as bright, as inquiring and as
informed as other students, he added.
Redding said the Concordia graduates
he has worked with have been "reasona-
bly sharp".

In spite of difficulties facing Concor-
dia: insufficient funding, inadequate
library and study facilities, the lowest
paid and most overworked faculty, there
are still many positive attributes which
allow Concordia to hold its own when it
comes to educating students.

"I like to think Concordia struggles a
bit harder and is a little bit more lively
than McGill," said Roy Darcus.

ON THE HORIZON

As for the future, Verthuy thinks Con-
cordia will have to graduate more stu-
dents before the image is felt in the
general population.

"The university will have to work more
consciously at establishing an image.
This is something we are only beginning
to deal with," said O'Brien.

Concordia has already taken steps in
this direction with the establishment of
seven small colleges within the univer-
sity to provide specialized instruction.
As well Concordia is looking at develop-
ing a core curriculum for Arts and
Science Students. These are both steps
towards a distinctively Concordia edu-
cation.

But before an image can be created,
the university community has to develop
a definite idea of Concordia's role in
Montréal and the Canadian university
system.

And what's that going to be? Come
around next decade and find out.



By ROBIN SMITH

Mayor Jean Drapeau hams it up for the media. The MCM dreams of increasing its seats on City Council.

Talk abounds over a rumored MCM-MAG coalition.

Montrealers want a municipal government more concerned with the day-to-day operations of the city, not big projects.

Sounds familiar? It should. It describes events in the 1978 Montreal municipal election. It also describes how things are shaping up for the election this November.

Few will be surprised if the results are the same in both cases: Drapeau and his Civic Party re-elected.

But this isn't November. The election campaign is barely underway and there are some important differences, this time around.

Montrealers are now actively involved in protest movements against city hall, be it a homeowners tax revolt or a developing lobby in favor of garbage recycling. In 1978, voters told pollsters they wanted change, but then voted for the status quo.

The Montreal Action Group (MAG) and (MCM) have spent four months negotiating a campaign coalition in hopes of defeating Drapeau at the polls, even before their candidates have been nominated.

Montreal municipal politics: Some things never change

Four years ago, MAG mayoral candidate Serge Joyal and Guy Duquette for the MCM informally discussed a coalition towards the end of the campaign, but nothing came of it.

MCM no longer dreams of winning a majority on the 54 seat city council. Some members hope to regain the 17 seats they lost in 1978; others are too pessimistic to even hazard a guess.

When the votes were tallied, only Michael Fainstat kept his seat. Former MCM-independent councillor/turned MAG candidate Nick Auf der Maur, took the other opposition post, leaving the Civic Party a whopping 52 seats.

THE DRAPEAU MYSTIQUE

The one thing in the scenario that hasn't changed is the Dra-

peau mystique. A few facts explain it far better than mere words. Drapeau has been in power, except for three years, since 1954. He has survived scandals like the Malouf report on the Olympic deficit and the Niding affair. He commands fearful respect from the PQ government, as revealed in their recent aborted attempt to shake Montreal's control over the Montreal Urban Community. His is the mystique of a Trudeau or a Levesque, backed by the tradition of Montreal's municipal government.

"Tradition in Montreal is to go for the big name," according to Andy Melamed, a MCM campaign-organizer and Urban Studies co-ordinator at Concordia.

Gazette political analyst L. Ian

MacDonald said in 1978 that Montrealers have historically chosen a mayor who has his grand visions for the city, and Drapeau is no exception.

This is interesting when you consider that Concordia Political Science professor Arthur Kroker calls Montreal the most politicized, most politically diverse city in Canada.

"The attention in Montreal turns to provincial and federal politics," said Kroker. When it comes to municipal politics people have few expectations, he added.

PROVINCIAL INTEREST

This is the result of Quebec's overwhelming focus on provincial issues. Bill Freeman, MCM member and Vanier College professor, said: "In Toronto people are interested in all three levels of government. In Montreal the nationalist movement has focused all interest on Quebec City."

Montrealers are a paradox. A Radio-Canada poll taken before the 1978 elections indicated they wanted City Hall to look at daily issues and local democracy, and would elect a team of councillors rather than a great mayor. Yet a 2-1 majority said it would vote for Drapeau, and did.

People's few expectations of city government are partially a result of the poor media coverage of city news, Kroker said.

A good example of the press/reader disinterest in municipal politics was revealed in an informal poll taken by the *NDG Monitor* in 1978, where many voters were not even aware that they could vote for a district and a mayoral candidate.

Even though Montrealers have never been greatly immersed in municipal politics, Kroker sees a long term move to a democratic reform of Montreal. As the elitist upper class support for the Civic Party erodes in the current financial recession, the mobile middle class will begin to insist that City Hall improve the urban climate and living space.

Tenants represent a percentage of Montreal residents. They are powerful, and they are now just beginning to realize that. And according to Kroker, these powerful people will be clamor-

ing for some of the reforms the opposition parties can offer.

FEELING OF CHANGES

Short term predictions are another story. Kroker could not say what will happen this November, except that there is a tremendous feeling for change in the air.

"Quebec is in the midst of a classical fiscal crisis and it will have an effect on municipal politics," he said.

A negotiated MCM-MAG coalition or alliance may be able to take advantage of this crisis, with the conservative tax revolt falling to MAG's advantage and the tenants rights fight as points for MCM.

Freeman said if an alliance worked "it would be the greatest thing since chocolate milk." But he doubts the two parties could agree on a common mayoral candidate, even if their major ideological differences were reconciled.

"The candidate would have to be as good as Jesus Christ. But then, miracles can happen," Freeman said.

"Anyway, I am one of the ones who believes that the differences are too great to be papered over."

Freeman said too many people were burned out in the last election, and some of them blame MAG for their overwhelming losses. In particular, the kind of high profile campaign MAG's mayoral candidate Serge Joyal ran is alien to MCM's social democratic principles. Militants say it was partly responsible for the split opposition vote that gave the Civic party the MCM's seats.

ALIEN CAMPAIGN

Joyal's immediate return to his post of Liberal MP in the House of Commons after the Election was resented by some MCM members. This, even more than the business-oriented, centralized nature of MAG, may prevent an effective coalition. For Kroker, there is no doubt that Joyal's defection hurt MAG, and the tarnish could rub off on MCM.

Any coalition must be built with the knowledge that, while MAG and MCM share an interest in urban reform in the general sense, their ideological differences go much deeper.

MAG is still modelled on the current municipal system. Although its mandate calls for democratizing City Hall, that is where the control of municipal policy would remain. This is far removed from the social democratic MCM, which would set up neighborhood councils to facilitate citizen involvement in decisions.

Because a tradition of city-wide citizens' involvement is so limited, except in NDG and some east-end communities where the MCM is strong, Freeman suspects that "people would be very

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CONCORDIA
UNIVERSITY



Call for Part-time Ombudsmen

The University Ombudsman Office is composed of one full-time and two part-time ombudsmen. Both the part-time ombudsmen must be currently employed at the University, and one must be a tenured member of faculty.

The advisory search committee seeks applications or nominations for the two part-time positions. The normal term is two years, beginning June 1, but one of the positions will be staggered to allow for continuity. The present holders are eligible for reappointment.

Part-time ombudsmen receive either a stipend or a course remission.

The members of the Advisory Search Committee are: Susan Drysdale; Dawn Johnson; Myrna Lashley; François Longpré; Ray Martin; Mary Vipond.

Deadline for applications or nominations is Tuesday, April 13.

They should be sent to: Michael Sheldon, secretary of the committee, BC-210, Sir George Williams Campus. For further information please contact a member of the committee or the secretary.

CAUTION STUDENTS



By **CLAIRE MARSON**

Remember that door that was shut in your face last fall when you were looking for an apartment? It wasn't because you hadn't washed that day. It was probably because the landlord was afraid you would skip off without paying your rent after the first month. It is a problem faced by more and more students today, especially in areas where landlords have had problems before.

If you have a part time job, you can write that off your list of prospective problems. Next you have to find an affordable place, without having to share the rent with eight people. Even all this will not guarantee you success in your endeavours.

Denmar Inc., a company that owns many apartment buildings around Montreal, isn't very encouraging to students even though it professes to accept them.

"They (students) just take off without paying their rent in the middle of the night. When they are falling behind in their payments and we try to force them, they just disappear," said a representative of Denmar who refused to be named. "They never consider that we can go bankrupt. We will have to close one of our buildings soon because of those bloody students."

The representative said the problem is a fairly recent one, which has only cropped up within the last five years. However, she said it's getting worse and worse.

"We are starting to discourage students from applying since 80 per cent of them don't honor the last month of their lease and 50 per cent pay for the first month only," she said.

Landlords feel the reasoning behind this policy is justifiable. However, they rarely take into consideration the fact that the majority of students are in fact, reliable.

Sometimes the only solution for students is to use deceptive tactics.

DECEPTIVE TACTICS

"The only way around it is to bullshit," said Patrice Crysler, a journalism student at Concordia. "They (landlords) kept telling us everywhere that they had had so

many problems with students, they were no longer willing to risk it in the end.

"When we got this place on Decarie, the janitor told us that the owners were 'getting sick' of students. So, we told the landlord we worked full-time. The janitor knows but it has worked out okay," said Crysler.

Students also encounter many convoluted demands for guarantees and assurances from landlords. Anne-Marie Boucher is still living at home because after four months of trying to find an apartment she got fed up with the conditions landlords imposed on her.

"It was almost like living at home. When I tried to get an apartment downtown, I was asked to provide my bank's name, my account number, my bank balance, my parents' address and they also stipulated that one of my parents had to counter-sign the lease for added insurance. They did not take into account that I am 23 and I work 25 hours a week."

Some landlords will go to any length to discourage students. From quoting exorbitant rent figures and strict occupancy rules to forbidding parties, setting curfews and limiting the number of people who can share an apartment, all means are 'legal' for them. One of the principle problems in these cases is that students are not aware of their rights. They do not know where to go if they feel they are being discriminated against.

"The few students we deal with are referred to us, otherwise they would not know they can come here," said André Loiselle of the Human Rights Commission. "Also, most people do not realize that our services are free."

If students feel they are being discriminated against, they have the legal right to prosecute under articles 10 and 13 of Quebec's Charter of Human Rights. The articles state that no persons may be discriminated against when looking for lodgings based on their social condition. The Human Rights Commission considers being a student a social condition.

Students who go to the commission to file a complaint, explain their situation to an agent. The agent then hands over

Increasing landlord prejudice leaves students short changed

the case to an investigator who will send someone to the apartment. If that person is rented the apartment, a case can be made against the owners.

However, the legal process is a lengthy one so the commission tries to avoid it whenever possible.

"If we can settle the case out of court it is better for everyone involved," said Loiselle. "We try to act as arbitrators. There is also the added problem that in court, some judges do not feel that being a student qualifies as a social condition."

Few cases, if any, ever make it all the way to court. Last year, of the 1,500 cases dealt with by the commission, only five involved students and even then those cases dealt with problems they were having in their working place.

COMMISSION TOOTHLESS

Arnold Bennett, of the NDG Tenants Association, does not feel that the commission is helpful.

"They are toothless. What student can wait around for months to cut through all the red tape involved? All they want is to find a decent place to live in."

Bennett advises students to go to the Rent Control Board if a lease with exorbitant clauses

has been signed. Unfortunately this also takes time. He feels that student associations should get actively involved in educating students about their rights and what they can do to fight for them.

Paul Unterberg, a Concordia legal aid lawyer, is very skeptical about the chances students have of proving a discrimination case.

"At the best of times it is hard to prove a discrimination case but with students even more, it boils down to their word against that of the landlord. Students do have the same rights of course but they are difficult to exercise. In theory they have legal recourses but in practice it is another question," said Unterberg.

FEW SOLUTIONS

Only one out of every five regular discrimination cases are won and the statistics are even worse for students. Also, there do not seem to be any more viable solutions for the future, where the situation is supposed to get worse.

The downtown area caters to more than 35,000 students, roughly 40 per cent of Montreal's student population, but few can find affordable lodgings near either the Sir George Williams or McGill campuses.

"There is a housing shortage

that is increasing so the landlords will always try to choose tenants who will not give them problems," said Unterberg. "All he (the landlord) has to say is that he was not aware of the fact that his secretary had rented the place that morning or that he had just realized that the living room had to be repainted."

Another problem facing students in the future is the rising cost of renting apartments in the city. Since many buildings are being renovated or torn down to make room for condominiums, rents will go up to cover the cost of the building. Financially, these lodgings will be totally out of the reach of students.

The penalty for discrimination is the equivalent of the damages suffered by the person. In other words, if students are forced to rent an apartment for \$250 as opposed to \$225, when they go to Small Claims Court they can sue the landlord who rejected them for 12 times the difference, i.e. 12 times \$25, or \$300.

STUDENTS HAVE RIGHTS

If students want to take a landlord to court, Unterberg suggests they play out a little game.

"Go to the apartment with a friend and if they tell you to go to hell because you are a student leave politely. Then, send back your 'solvent' older brother with a witness and if he can get the apartment, you have sufficient proof for a case."

Unterberg's main complaint is that students do not realize that there is a legal aid department at Concordia that is available to them, free of charge.

"We deal with many rent related problems but most of the people who come here are often those who do not really need the help. Those with the real problems don't know we exist," he said.

Though students feel the problem is ever-present, David Chanter, off-campus housing director at Loyola has never encountered it.

"Landlords who come to us with vacant apartments know that we offer our services to students. Sometimes they will specify they want only quiet students. Then we tell them blithely; all students are quiet."

Bennett feels that students have so many problems because they do not know when, where or how to stand up for their rights.

"Because students are in a low income bracket, they are easier to intimidate. Also, they do not want the problems fighting with a landlord entitles."

Students back up this claim. "Who needs the hassle?" said Crysler.

Crysler also does not understand why some landlords say students disturb other tenants.

"No one I know has ever complained, even when we have parties."



FORDE '82
THE LINK

FORWARD HOUSE

Unique essential service to die

By SHARI COOPER

Dennis Ryan is angry at the indifference of a society that will allow one of Montreal's few remaining half-way houses to close this April.

When Wilson House closes, two people will be out of a job and nine others will lose the support system that was preparing them to cope in society. Unless it can raise \$40,000, the NDG area home for ex-psychiatric patients will become yet another victim of government cutbacks.

Ryan, 28, is a Concordia student who 10 years ago suffered a mental breakdown, and spent nine weeks in hospital. Although he never stayed at a half-way house, he participated for a few months in the out-patient programs offered by Forward House Inc. the community rehabilitation centre that operates Wilson House.

Recently, Ryan and some friends formed a group called Right to Rehabilitation which plans to petition the Quebec government to ensure that others will be able to get the same quality care and help they were able to have. So far, they have received over 1000 signatures and are about to organize a petition at Loyola's Belmore House.

"All we're asking for is that the system be at least maintained at its present funding," he said. But, Chris MacFadden, the director of Forward House is skeptical about getting any promises from the government. People in more powerful positions who are unionized and have collective agreements already tried, he said, "and nobody's listening to their screams."

CUTBACKS GAME

Small, community-based services don't expect much in the way of funding these days, especially after the January announcement that a \$4.5 million budget cut will force the Montreal General Hospital to close its maternity ward at the end of May. Or when another large institution, the Notre Dame Hospital closed 168 of its 984 beds from February 1 to March 15 in order to meet part of a \$5 million cutback imposed on it by the Social Affairs Ministry.

"We're fairly old at the game of cutbacks," said MacFadden, who laments the upcoming closure of Wilson House as though it is a friend who has just been given a month to live.

MacFadden has tried everything he can think of to save Wilson. He's asked for donations from hospitals, but they have their own budget problems. He applied with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to refinance the house, and approached two foundations

for help, but was refused. The Ville Marie Social Service Centre also rejected his bid to operate the house on a service contract at a daily rate.

So Wilson House is likely to go the way of Mayfair House, which was another nine-bed residential program run by Forward House, and fell victim to a 1976 cutback. In 1975, the centre received \$82,500 from the Quebec Ministry of Social Affairs, but a year later its funds were cut by one-third. Three people lost their jobs with Mayfair closing.

The irony of the situation, according to MacFadden, is that Mayfair House cost the government only \$30 a day per patient, while it costs the government \$200 a day to keep the same patient at the hospital.

TRANSITION STAGE

Like Mayfair House, people were able to spend three or four months at Wilson House, while working towards their discharge from hospital. It was an important transition stage where they were taught to cope in society and to function independently of hospital-based treatment and services.

Forward House is a rehabilitation centre, although MacFadden dislikes the saying it "implies that they are broken people who need to be fixed." Most of the 400 or so adults taking part in its programs each year have been referred to the centre by hospitals.

Approximately 75 per cent of the members in a given year are chronically disabled, unmarried schizophrenics between the ages of 25 and 45 with an average of three to four previous hospitalizations. They are usually unilingual, French or English, with disastrous work histories.

The large old house on Girouard Avenue lends conspicuously few outward indications that it is Forward House. MacFadden explained that it's better to keep a low profile because of the stigma society attaches to mental patients.

Six staff members work at the house on Girouard—three run evening social programs, two do day work and MacFadden is in charge of follow-up and administrative work. Two additional staffers provide a support service by visiting, telephoning and arranging outings for over 70 people in the community.

"Our category through the Ministry of Social Affairs is that of a volunteer organization, which is ridiculous," said MacFadden, since all staff are paid salaries.

Starting salary is \$12,400 for a 40-hour work week, "and that often extends to 50 hours given the nature of the work," he said. At most government-funded youth centres, starting salary is \$17,500.

Placing Forward House in the volunteer category is the government's "neat way of keeping organizations such as this one under a very low budget." It also explains why the centre, the largest in the city of its kind, is only able to stay open three days a week instead of five.

Only three other non-profit organizations in the Montreal area: Foyer de Transition Inc., Maison St. Jacques and Hôpital Albert-Prevost, are available to those in need of psychiatric help.

MacFadden, whose academic background is in history, began his work in the community after he couldn't find a job as a teacher. Part of Forward House's philosophy is to demystify "mental illness" and one of the ways this is accomplished is through MacFadden's informal hiring practices.

GOOD PATIENT RAPPORT

Staff are bilingual paraprofessionals who train members to plan budgets, hunt for apartments, keep themselves clean and prepare for job interviews. MacFadden prefers to work with paraprofessionals because they are often unfamiliar with the traditional theories and practice of psychiatry, and can establish a better rapport with patients by relying on their own instincts, resources and intuitions.

But Forward House programs do not guarantee the prevention of further hospitalizations. What they do ensure is that "they won't go back as frequently and won't stay for as long."

Hospitals have become isolated ivory towers in MacFadden's eyes. He said they used to have program development funds to help community centres, but "those went by the boards four years ago," and now hospital budgets are tied up in equipment, capital overhead and salaries. Hospitals are not interested in maintaining an out-patient service like Wilson House because they've become used to seeing people in periods of acute distress, he said.

Hospitals have been treating the symptoms rather than the causes, allowing for what's known as the "revolving-door syndrome" in which chronically disabled psychiatric patients are repeatedly readmitted to hospitals.

STIGMA ATTACHED

The stigma attached to mental patients is partly to blame for this situation, MacFadden said.

"When a deaf, blind, heart or cancer patient leaves the hospital, it is automatic that they will receive post-hospital care, whereas for psychiatric patients it is totally disavowed, it's ignored, it's never been accepted."

Society has bunched together ex-psychiatric patients along with ex-prisoners, alcoholics and drug addicts.

"Those are the forgotten groups," he said.

Montreal's 15 general hospitals and two psychiatric hospitals release over 1,000 patients from psychiatric wards every four to six weeks. Patients in general hospitals in need of long-term care are usually transferred to either the Douglas or Louis Hippolyte-Lafontaine Hospitals.

But budget restrictions at the two psychiatric hospitals have forced them into a policy of accepting very few such transfers. As a result, "the patient in need of long-term care often falls between two chairs, is discharged to the community, and is given minimal treatment on an out-patient basis," according to a report on mental health services in Montreal, written by MacFadden.

During the 1960s, advances in the mental health field, including the development of effective new drugs, led to a virtual flood of patients from North American hospital psychiatric wards. A trend known as "community psychiatry" developed to meet the needs of this overflow of out-patients. Forward House, Inc., which incorporated in 1962, was a local example of that phenomenon which MacFadden said was almost non-existent in Quebec. In Quebec, he said, "money consistently went to the big institutions." Community psychiatry emphasized the continued treatment and follow-up of psychiatric patients within the community rather than in institutions.

Instead of that approach to mental health, MacFadden said, Quebec has a system in which hospitals behave "like a fire department" with respect to psychiatric patients. "They hop from one fire to the next without realizing that they've put out the same fire two or three times. They don't understand that if you had a community resource out there you wouldn't have to be putting out so many of those fires."

By SHARI COOPER

There are still some places in the city where the clock and punch-card are non-existent, but people still tick.

The N.D.G. Community Council is one of those places, run almost exclusively by volunteers.

"Volunteer work is just as valid as paid work as far as I'm concerned," says Michelle Coutu, who helps out three days a week at the N.D.G. Resource Centre.

Coutu, 21, is doing placement work at the Council, while completing her degree in social services at Dawson College. She's an old hand at volunteer work, having spent one year with the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, two years as a volunteer nurse, and most recently giving her free time to the West Island Woman's shelter.

She is not alone.

Canadians devote some 374-million hours a year to volunteer work. According to a Statistics Canada survey released last April. This largely invisible work force accounts for about 3.3 per cent of the country's gross national product, according to a University of Windsor study.

Nearly 100,000 Montrealers are involved in volunteer work which would earn them more than \$47 million annually even at minimum wage, according to Montreal Volunteer Bureau figures.

The bureau is increasingly depended on by hospitals and social service agencies who have had to cancel their own volunteer services.

"We don't provide any (volunteer services) at the moment," said Patricia Morrison, program co-ordinator at Ville Marie Social Service Centre's centre-city

VOLUNTEERS

Society's invisible work force

branch.

"We loved our volunteers," she said, adding that individual social workers now have to call the volunteer bureau for extra help. Ville Marie had to fire most of its volunteer co-ordinators in order to meet provincial budget cuts, she said.

But "employees" at the N.D.G. Community Council are guaranteed that they won't lose their jobs, and their work hours are flexible.

The Council, based at the N.D.G. YMCA on Hampton Avenue, is the nucleus for dozens of volunteer organizations and services. These are self-help groups of all types, aimed at improving the quality of life in the district.

Whether it's developing adult recreation programs, cleaning up the environment or tackling health problems, people in the community are getting together and forming action committees "because they believe in it, because it's important to them," said Sharon Leslie.

Leslie is a community organizer, one of two permanent paid staff who work part-time for the Council.

GETTING BETTER

During the year-and-a-half that she has been with the Council, the volunteer situation has been steadily improving, she said. Part of the reason for this is that the number of people without a paying job has increased.

Volunteers at the Community

Council comprise a fairly representative cross-section of N.D.G. citizens, including students, homemakers, and seniors who want to contribute to the community, Leslie said.

Voluntary acts are motivated by altruism and self-interest, reported the National Advisory Council on Voluntary Action in 1978.

"(Volunteers) are not just doing joe-jobs," said Leslie. "It's a really good way to get some practical skills and some experience," she said.

Coutu, a volunteer at the Council, said that after having done some volunteer work at the West Island Women's Shelter, she was offered a part-time job there.

"When they see that you're a good, dedicated volunteer worker, they generally offer you a job," said Coutu.

Finding a job is a major concern for N.D.G. women, proven after a Conference on Employment held by the Community Council last year. A new group called Work Opportunities for Women (WOW) was formed out of a need that was expressed at the conference.

Council's Women's Action Committee focussed on this problem, and organized WOW in order to help solve it. Through a federal Community Development Grant, they were able to hire three full-time staff for the project, including one of the Women's Action volunteers as project manager.

WOW retrains women for

work, teaching them to upgrade their language skills and providing them with field experience in a francophone milieu. The Women's Action Committee is a good example of an effective arm of Council.

"They are local women who plan activities that affect their lives," she said.

OPEN MEETINGS

Another way the N.D.G. Community Council encourages citizens to get involved is through open public meetings it holds the first Monday night of every month. This gives residents an opportunity to meet local politicians and discuss matters of concern such as zoning, snow removal, or police services. Michael Fainstat (Montreal Citizens' Movement), Reed Scowen (provincial Liberal) and Warren Allmand (federal Liberal) often attend and participate.

For the past five or so years, the Council has been funded by Centraide, but it has operated since 1942 through citizens' funding.

Devotion to the community rings through when you call the N.D.G. Resource Centre any time between nine to five on a weekday, and a cheery volunteer answers. The Resource Centre is the nerve centre for the Council, an information and referral service.

"It's the link for all the work the Council is doing," Leslie said.

Volunteers at the Resource Centre are recruited and trained

on the job by working in pairs, she explained, so that a new person is always "linked up with someone else for support and training."

Edward Cho, 24, is doing placement work at the Resource Centre, which is required for his degree in Applied Social Science at Concordia. The course ends in April, but Cho said he will probably stay on a little longer.

Although he lives in Outremont, he chose to do his field work in N.D.G. because "the people here were very positive." So far, his work at the centre has been to design flyers, answer the telephone and give people information. If Cho was really unsure about something, he could always ask Michelle Coutu, his "trainer" at the centre, for help.

And who taught Coutu everything she ever wanted to know about N.D.G. but was afraid to ask?

"Sharon Leslie trained me," she said.

INCREASING NEED

Leslie, who is also an educator and a consultant for the University of Sherbrooke, as well as an active member of the Montreal Women's Network, still finds time and energy to work for the Community Council beyond her paid half-time hours.

"I work a lot more than 20 hours," she said.

Between bites of her salad lunch from the "Y" cafeteria she philosophized, "I think there will become a need to depend on volunteers more and more as social services get cut back because some of those social services that we've been depending on just won't exist anymore. I think that's going to be one of the changing realities."

Volunteer workers can never replace social spending

By SHARI COOPER

We're climbing right into the hands of government if we believe that volunteer groups are marching in and replacing front line social services, according to Chris MacFadden.

"It's an outmoded concept," says MacFadden, director of Forward House, Inc., an N.D.G.-area rehabilitation centre for ex-psychiatric patients.

Certain kinds of organizations can rely on volunteers, but at a rehabilitation centre, "it's a very different concept—it's a service-related function," he said.

MacFadden added that there are volunteer groups who play an important role in society, although they are not necessarily replacing a social service or filling a gap. Groups that visit the elderly, for example, are providing care where none was provided before, he said.

But, he warned, assuming that volunteer groups are capable of substituting for community services "is exactly what the government is trying to make happen."

"They cut back on community organizers and expect the community to put up the slack—that ain't going to happen."

Larger institutions such as the Ville Marie Social Service Centre have also been forced to cut back on services that are not always able to be filled by laypeople.

Jobs that require professional help cannot usually

depend on volunteers, said Sonia Ghazal, head of Communication Services at Ville Marie.

For example, "when you're investigating a case of child abuse, you can't use volunteers," Ghazal said.

The average citizen is not always emotionally equipped to deal with the mentally ill, either, in MacFadden's view.

He is also skeptical about the reliability and availability of volunteers. After World War II, he said, in the 1950s and 1960s there were many women who were not working and had plenty of time on their hands who did much of the community's work. But that's no longer the situation, he said.

Women volunteers are still carrying most of the load at Auberge Transition, and for very good reason. Many of the women and children who stay there are terrified of men, explained Ann Fraser, manager of services.

Auberge Transition is an N.D.G.-area shelter for battered women and their children. When it first opened in 1975, it was run solely by volunteers and operated out of the Drummond Street YMCA. Now its staff includes a director, two front-line workers, two child-care workers, one weekend worker, a book-keeper and 25 volunteers.

Fraser said a shelter for battered women is more conducive to volunteer work than is a centre for ex-psychiatric patients because people readily identify with women and their children.

"Half the population is a woman, and the whole population was a child at one time or another," she said.

Two male volunteers were accepted last October for

the first time, on a trial basis, and only to work with children. It's important for children to have some male role models, Fraser said.

She said there is a concern among feminists that women have been exploited for years for their roles as volunteers, since it has been accepted that they will give up their free time to do the kind of jobs they should be paid for. But volunteers at the Auberge Transition are not being exploited, because they are being given a valuable experience, she added.

"We're helping them decide what they want to do with their lives."

Fraser's own work at the shelter began as a volunteer, and the experience she gained also led her to her previous paid job, working with intellectually handicapped adults on a West Island program called Training in Independent Living.

The role of Auberge Transition volunteers is very open. They can either sit in the office and answer the telephone, or get directly involved with the women at the shelter.

Volunteers range in age from 21 to 50 but, Fraser said, "you hear some pretty rough stories here and I tend to shy away from the younger ones."

Students, homemakers and business people have volunteered at the shelter, providing the women with an important contact with the community, since "the only thing they have in common with each other is that they've been battered."

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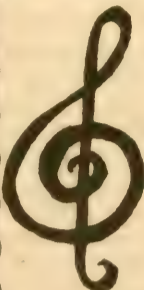
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Royal George cont'd from p. 16

One tenant says, "In the past everything was under control. Every summer, they would check the radiators and the boiler. Now it's different. They don't care what happens to our building."

Murphy is particularly annoyed at the university's indifference to the Royal George. He is currently involved in a legal battle with the university over damages done to his clothing store in January. A broken water pipe broke in his store and caused more than \$2,000 in damages. But the university has refused to recognize responsibility for the damages, Murphy says.

He has also seen a notable general lack of care for the building. "What disturbs me is that there is absolutely no service whatsoever. And we're not talking about indoor swimming pools and saunas," Murphy says. "We're talking about keeping doors locked at night, we're talking about having a janitor on the premises and regular heat."

Schulman adds the university is only doing the basic necessities, providing adequate heat and water for the building. "But they're doing absolutely nothing else to spruce up the building. I can justify rental increases as long as if they are in line with the quality of the service and maintenance of the building. But they're not," Schulman says.

Not so says Petolas. "The university, since it acquired the building, has spent an unusual amount of money trying to rectify these things." He refused to specify the amount of money spent but says the university has repaired most pipes in the building and has also provided special fire escapes on each floor.

WHY ARE THEY STAYING

"With all the problems, why are the tenants of the Royal George sticking it out?"

"It's rather obvious," says Schulman. "We have a home. We believe we have a right to stay here. We enjoy the concept of downtown living."

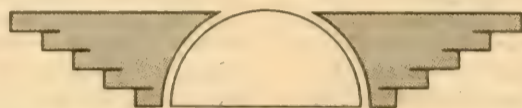
One tenant puts it another way. "I simply couldn't accept any other place. I would feel miserable living elsewhere," she says.

For all its worth, for all the psychological warfare going on between the university, its realtors and the tenants, even living with the thought that they may be evicted in a year or so, the tenants of the Royal George are staying.

"They are far more daring than one could possibly imagine for people of that age," Schulman says of his fellow tenants. "They're a lot tougher than the previous generation."

A group of tenants meets almost weekly to discuss their fate. They talk of past and of future. At no time are they pessimistic. They believe Concordia will one day come to its senses and realize that building its library would mean displacing them, forcing them out of a building they've learned to love.

As one woman in her mid-seventies puts it: "I've lost my mother, sister and husband in this building. I don't want to leave. When the time comes, this is where I want to die." Maybe, just maybe, she will get her wish.



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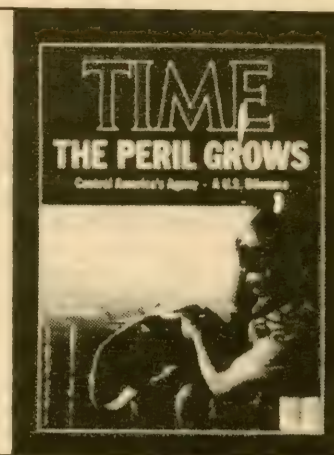
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MONTREAL'S WAR

How Vietnam came home to Canada



By **STEVEN WALKER**

Ngo Van Tan is not likely to forget the final days of April 1975. It was then, in a leaking, overloaded freighter with 4,000 others, that he fled Saigon just hours before it fell to North Vietnam.

Bob Wallace remembers reporting to be drafted into the U.S. Army in such an angry mood that he punched the wall of the induction center.

Reverend Roger Balk recalls the day the phone rang in his office and a colleague suggested that they do something to aid the increasing number of Americans fleeing the draft.

All of these people are Montrealers now. They live and work separate lives and some of them do not know one another. But they were all affected by the long, confused conflict in a small Southeast Asian country 9,000 miles from here, as were thousands of others.

Canada's role in the Vietnam war was limited to a small amount of negotiating and peacekeeping and the manufacture, literally, of green berets.

But that does not mean that Canadians were unaffected. Some of them see the war as a focal point in their lives.

Concordia Urban Studies professor Andy Melamed was an urban planner in the city of Philadelphia.

"I was a gung-ho American. I had served in the Army Air Corps during World War II," said Melamed.

As events in Vietnam started to unfold, he began to remember the experience he had during the war of talking to German soldiers.

"How could you justify your actions?, I would ask them, and they would reply, 'I just did not know what was going on,' or worse, they would ask in return, 'What could I have done about it?'. Well, after seeing what the United States was doing in Vietnam I began to feel like one of those German soldiers. I began to feel like a fascist."

Melamed could not accept that, so he became politically involved. "I marched in every demonstration I could find," he said.

PACKED IT IN

Finally, the crush of conscience heavy in his heart and the threat of the draft hanging over the heads of his sons, he packed up the car and headed for Canada.

Melamed, fluent in French and valued for his professional knowledge, had no trouble immigrating. And finding a job with Montreal's Urban Planning department. He did not leave his political commitment behind, however. He continued to actively oppose the war when he arrived in Canada and harbored draft registers in his home.

His views, which include opposition to all forms of dictatorship, including Mayor Jean Drapeau, are still razor edged.

"El Salvador could very easily develop into another Vietnam. The United States has learned nothing from its experience in Southeast Asia. The lesson of modern history is that wars caused by the intervention of fascist powers in local revolutions are unwinnable," Melamed said.

Bob Wallace sees a similarity to El Salvador too, but thinks that the United States will never commit troops there, as it did in Southeast Asia.

"There is simply too much opposition from Congress and the American people. The Vietnam experience is still very much in memory."

The other essential difference, according to Wallace, is that nothing like the Ho Chi Minh trail, providing the crucial supply link to insurgents in South Vietnam, could be duplicated effectively in isolated El Salvador, where the only access is over water or through countries which are officially hostile to the rebel cause.

Wallace was a draftee, but is hardly average. In the late sixties he was compelled by a strong social conscience to use his skills as a conservationist in the U.S. Peace Corps.

"I was assigned the exciting prospect of being given charge of wildlife regulation in central Nigeria.

"Upon my arrival, I found that there was no wildlife. The food situation was so bad, people had eaten everything."

After almost two years of very rough living and helping villagers establish some agricultural self-sufficiency, Wallace left the area just before the incredible savagery of the Biafran civil war.

COULD VIETNAM BE WORSE

"I was given a year to be reclassified by the draft board. The year was gone before I knew it, and so was I."

Wallace said that he thought of running to Canada, barely 30 miles from his home in New York State, but resisted the urge. After Biafra, could Vietnam be worse?

Wallace found out the answer all too well. He had perhaps, one of the most dangerous jobs in the U.S. Army. An officer, he became an Infantry Platoon Leader assigned to a base near Quan Trai and the North-South border. From there, he and his men were airlifted into North Vietnam and dropped.

"One of the biggest problems the U.S. Army had was finding people to fight with. Consequently, they would take us into enemy territory and let us walk back in the hope that we would 'make contact'."

Wallace and his men often made contact. On one occasion they were trapped in a heavy firefight throughout an entire night with little hope of rescue after being shot out of the sky in a helicopter. Wallace, however, is not bitter about the experience. "I survived," he says stoically.

He does not wish to see it happen again.

Barbara is down on her luck right now. A student at a Montreal university, she has been thwarted from a promising dance career by an injury and is in the middle of a custody battle for her children.



Photo: Steven Walker

The Yellow Door coffee house, still in existence, is Montreal's most famous landmark from the Vietnam war. The coffee house served as a popular gathering place for American draft-resisters who came to Canada.

Nevertheless, she is hopeful and is trying valiantly to attain a degree in the midst of the disruption in her life.

A University of Chicago student at the time of the "days of rage" in that city in 1968, she says she has an uncanny knack for being in the wrong place at the right time.

A native of the northeast, she met and married a southerner from a family with a strong tradition of social commitment. Like many other people who became active in the anti-war movement, he had been previously involved in the civil rights movement in his native south.

"John was given a conscientious objector status, but because his alternative service was with the American Friend's Service Committee, which sent medical aid to both Saigon and Hanoi, his status was in danger of being revoked," said Barbara.

So, like Melamed and many others, John packed up the car and headed north, only to be turned back at the border.

"Unbelievably, Canada had absolutely no official policy regarding draft resisters or deserters. Whether one was permitted entry into Canada depended on the conscience of the Immigration Officer."

On the second try, John got in and Barbara followed soon after. They set up house in the Quebec countryside near the Ontario border just in time for the October 1970 crisis. They also began harboring resisters.

"Immediately, the RCMP suspected connections between the FLQ and U.S. protest groups in Canada, so our place was thoroughly searched for printing presses.

"Since John was from the South, the Committee to Aid War Resisters seemed to send us the sorriest cases, poor kids who had never been out of the southern states where they were raised; broke, friendless and scared. At least one had left a U.S. base still in his fatigues and had driven straight to Canada."

CANADA'S SUPERIOR SYSTEM

Of the eight people they harbored, one married a Canadian and settled in Quebec City. The rest returned eventually, to the U.S.

Regardless of her troubles, Barbara feels very positive about Canada and thinks events since World War II have proven that Canada's political system is more democratic and superior to that of the United States.

She said that her experiences have left her apolitical and, like many others, still wary of the long tentacles of the U.S. government. In fact, Barbara is so distrustful of her expatriate country that she refused to allow her real name to be used here, fearing that grants which her university program receives could be affected by her presence.

Barbara unknowingly echoed the words of Senator Eugene McCarthy when she pensively stated, "Today, when I look back, I begin to see that all of our protest, all of our resistance, did not mean a thing. The war would have ended the exact day that it eventually did regardless of the protest, because of nothing more than expedience."

In 1967, five Canadians and five Americans got together, formed the Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters and set up shop in Ed Miller's living room on Fort Street. Miller was an American who had earlier been active in the anti-war movement in his native New York City.

He was involved in the precedent setting trial of David Mitchell, by which the United States Supreme Court eventually set down the conditions for conscientious objector status that were used throughout the war.

"We had the help of over 500 families in the Montreal area who put up Americans when we referred them. But after 1967 the numbers became so overwhelming that we set up a hostel on St. Antoine Street which was

continued on page 24

Tenure cont'd from p. 13

Other alternatives to layoffs include redundancy, where professors are laid off on the condition that they are hired back if positions become open, sharing professors between departments, moving into more administrative posts, and attrition. This latter one is unpopular because it is simply too haphazard.

Verthuy would also like to see the reinstatement of fractional professors—professors who take on half-time loads and are eligible for tenure.

"This would help women early on in their careers," said Verthuy, because it would allow them to pursue academic careers while raising families.

This has traditionally been detrimental to women because "they haven't gone straight through." When a professor is up for tenure, tenure committees tend to look at productivity in terms of quantity as well as quality. In the former sense, a woman's record "doesn't look as good," she said.

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

The problem with fractionals and mid-career options in economic times such as these is that, according to Murray, "there aren't many fields professors can move into. The economic crisis is in *all* areas," not just education.

But Daniel is more optimistic. "People who have graduate degrees are some of the smartest people in society," he said. They are adaptable to various situations and have many marketable skills.

Although he recognizes that universities will be hiring at a reduced level (at best) in the coming years, he doesn't expect

a decrease in the number of Ph.D. students.

"The more economic difficulty, the more education people want, though I hope the orientation will change a bit," he explained.

Murray's predictions are not pleasant. He sees one of two scenarios occurring: one, the university will return to being a small, elitist institution serving those who can afford to pay the price in a worsening economy.

The poorer students among us will go to vocational or technical schools to improve our chances of finding employment after graduation.

The second scenario is an extension of the above; the economy will be so bad universities won't even be a concern. Of course, predictions and outlooks such as these have a tendency to break morale—an already existing problem Daniel does not want to see worsen.

"One shouldn't create a sinking ship feeling," he said. Besides, "situations have a way of righting themselves much more quickly than we expect. In three or four years time, we may be back on the track," he added.

Maybe so. But then, one supposes it isn't in the administration's best interest to be pessimistic.

Whatever the outlook, one thing must not be forgotten: professors, tenured or non-tenured, are some of the best minds in society. The university's role is to form and foster these minds so that the process can be repeated.

If Concordia professors, already the most overworked and underpaid in the province, are faced with a depressing and insecure work atmosphere, students stand to lose just as much as professors. We must do all we can to show the administration and the government that we sup-

port our professors.

As ex-student politician Alain Lajoie once remarked: "I'd rather be on the side of those who teach me than on the side of those who bill me."

Vietnam cont'd from p. 23

known as Gandhi House."

Miller, the executive secretary of the Committee, remembers the tremendous support given by the Montreal community.

"There were always donations, fund raisings, help of all sorts."

QUEBEC ARTISTS CONTRIBUTE

A group formed by three women from the University of Montreal called Le comité pour l'intégration des Résistants Américains, threw dances on Saturdays and gave French classes. Quebec artists contributed works to auction. Benefit concerts were donated by Quebec singers Robert Charlebois, Pauline Julien and others.

"Companies in Montreal donated supplies and gave our referrals jobs. Priests and religious organizations lent support and influence."

Miller said that the Committee made a policy of not keeping the Americans together.

"The intention was, once they applied for landed immigrant status, that they should try to adapt and integrate into the community. At the height of the thing in 1967 - 1968, perhaps 100 people per day were being counseled at the center."

The committee helped thousands settle here, as did sister organizations in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Canadian immigration records show that 30,000 legally settled across the country, but Amex—an exile organization—estimates that another 50,000 lived on the run.

The four main branches of Committee to Aid War Resisters eventually published the "Manual for Draft Age Immigrants to Canada." In the emotion charged society that the U.S. had become by 1970, it became an instant hit.

"Some of those who settled here have done very well for themselves," Miller said, refer-

ring to such people as folk singer Jesse Winchester, British Columbia Crown Prosecutor Vance Gardner, psychiatrists, journalists, writers, teachers, doctors, designers and engineers.

Both Ed Miller and Bill Mullen, who succeeded him as executive secretary of the Committee, now work in the psychiatric departments of major downtown hospitals.

"Canada has been very good to me. When I landed on the streets of Montreal I was 18 years old, penniless and unskilled. This country did not need me, but it took me, nevertheless, as it did many others. For that I think Canada is wonderful," Miller said.

Miller has remained active here. He is now involved with the Montreal Citizens Movement and the El Salvador Committee.

Of El Salvador, Miller says that the similarity between the conflict there and the early American involvement in Vietnam is uncanny.

"There is one difference. The American people are much harder to fool. U.S. Congressmen have already taken strong stands. U.S. military involvement in Central America is not going down as quickly or easily as it did in Vietnam" he said.

Miller also thinks that the protest did make a difference in ending the war.

"Some time in the seventies I had some Gold Star Mothers, women who had lost sons in the war, come to Montreal and visit us. They told us that activities such as we were involved in were the only thing they felt might have saved their kids from the fate that they suffered. I was just floored by that!"

JUSTIFIED CAUSES

Miller said that the people involved in the Committee during the 1960s and 1970s whom he has seen lately, have all reaffirmed their conviction in the necessity and righteousness of the activity.

The one place in Montreal best remembered in connection with that time still exists. It is a place that many students, past and current, still frequent for strong coffee and mellow music. It is the oldest coffee house in Canada, the Yellow Door Café.

It was there, behind the infamous door, that thousands of war resisters, evaders and deserters found aid and refuge. This made the greystone at 3625 Alymer Street a very busy place, according to Reverend Roger Balk, long-time director of the parent Student Christian Movement of McGill. Balk said that Bruce Garside, who was in the Philosophy Department of McGill at the time, first suggested the facility be used to help the increasing number of Americans who were avoiding the draft.

The Committee moved there to

give Ed Miller some space in his own living room and stayed until it was eventually disbanded in 1973.

"The organization eventually just faded out," said Balk. But it was officially terminated by its directors, including Garside, Miller and Mullen.

No one in this country has been more affected by the Vietnam war, of course, than the Vietnamese themselves. Seventy thousand immigrated to Canada because of the war. Of these, about 40 per cent are living in Quebec.

Ngo Van Tan is soft spoken, polite and hard-working. He became a technical consultant to an American firm in Saigon after graduating from university there.

In 1975 he left the city hours before the North Vietnamese army marched into it. With 4,000 other people, some of whom committed suicide before the trip was over, he made his way to Hong Kong on a decrepit freighter. Eventually, he was chosen by Canadian Immigration to come to Canada.

Today he is a financial consultant for Sun Life Insurance of Canada with awards to his credit—quite an accomplishment for someone whose first job in this country, barely six years ago, was as a carpenter's helper.

In his busy schedule he finds time to work with the Vietnam-Canada Foundation, a nonprofit organization. Among other things, the Foundation publishes a directory of Vietnamese in Montreal, aids Vietnamese students, and hopes to organize some cooperative housing.

Tan also is working on establishing a Vietnamese/French/English newspaper and opening a Vietnamese language school.

"Some of the younger people are beginning to lose their culture and their language now," said Tan.

The Vietnamese in Canada are more than anything else, concerned and occupied with working hard to rebuild their own life and in building the society of their new country.

"There were Vietnamese here long before the war, mostly students. Because that original link existed there has always been a certain sentimentality, I think, between the Quebecers and the Vietnamese. I have been to Vietnamese communities all over North America and I believe that the Vietnamese here are the most stable and well adjusted of all, with fewer problems," said Tan.

Tan has seen what emotional political opinions can do to a country and stresses that he is personally apolitical. He simply sees Vietnam as a victim.

Many Vietnamese in Canada continue to correspond with relatives and friends in their native country but communication is very slow and sometimes unreliable, Tan said.

When Tan talks of friends and people he knew there, his eyes grow sad, but he exhibits the extraordinary adaptability that other Vietnamese in Canada seem to possess.

He has done well for himself, and so have many of the others: merchants and restaurateurs, the students all over Montreal who are working to acquire new skills with which to build new lives.

In a pensive moment, Tan says, "I hope it never happens again."

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ALLIED JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES

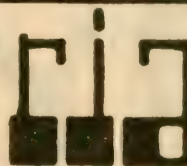
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Comment on coming catastrophe

By rob clément

A dialogue between diplomats later this spring will decide whether or not you get to die of natural causes. From June 7 to July 9 the Second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD II) will take place in New York.

Realists in the international community recognize that this will be the last time the United Nations convenes to discuss this topic. In other words, this is the last chance the world has to have fruitful discussions to end the arms race.

There has been a great deal said recently about survival of a nuclear holocaust. People are talking about survival rates and fall-out. American officials claim that it is feasible to wage a "limited" nuclear war and survive. This battle of course, would be fought in Europe, the traditional battleground for world wars, which is why the Americans can talk of survival.

With this knowledge fresh in their minds, hundreds of thousands of Europeans took to the streets last year to protest the American government's desire to deploy "theatre" nuclear weapons throughout Europe. Fully aware of the implications of the Reagan administration's desires, Europeans from all walks of life have banded together to form what has become a viable political concern. Dubbed the Greens, they now possess the grassroots support to topple governments.

The Greens, however, do not have any counterpart organization on this continent. So far we have managed to remain fairly aloof. With luck this posture of indifference will end before the beginning of UNSSOD II. If it does not, we may soon be in the position to follow the advice given on a poster which suggests what to do in the event of a nuclear attack: bend over, stick your head between your legs and kiss your ass goodbye.

NUCLEAR AFTERMATH

The office of the U.S. president received a fair amount of bad press last year when it was announced that Rea-

gan had allocated funds to make a civil defence film about what to do to avoid death in the coming holocaust. Canada has had such a film for nine years. "Eleven Steps to Survival" produced by the National Film Board of Canada teaches us that, "with proper protection, it is possible to survive."

The film does not discuss the psychological aftermath of nuclear war and the fact that you would probably not wish to remain alive.

A straw poll conducted by **The Link** discovered that 100 per cent of all respondents felt they would prefer to die in an initial nuclear blast rather than suffer through the slow death that would result from fluid loss and burns. Nor would they like to remain physically

try to present the arms race in an ideological perspective. "They try to justify it under the pretext of national security," he said. One side is battling international communism, while the other is fighting international capitalism, Leboeuf added.

Furthering his thesis that arms production equals underdevelopment, Leboeuf said that armies in the Third World do not exist to act as deterrents to outside aggression. Invariably they act as agents of repression against citizens who are trying to better their situation. He gave numerous examples including Guatemala, El Salvador and the Philippines.

\$500 BILLION A YEAR

On Wednesday, Concordia also hosted



unharmed in a wasteland.

In this regard, students studying at the Sir George Williams campus have a 100 per cent chance of dying assuming a 100 megaton ground burst hit the downtown core. Students at Loyola would have an 80 per cent chance of dying immediately, while the remaining 20 per cent would die of asphyxiation or burns within a half hour.

GET ACTIVE

On the other hand, rather than sit around awaiting your doom, you can try to do something to ensure there is enough future around for you and your (unborn) family to fulfill your destinies.

Probably the best way to take action, at least initially, is to inform yourself on the issues. Then, discuss them with everyone; raising people's awareness to the problem.

Every year 500 billion dollars is spent on arms throughout the world according to Fabien Leboeuf, spokesperson for Development and Peace, a non-governmental organization. Speaking at Concordia Wednesday night, he said that just ten per cent of that figure would be sufficient to launch Third World nations on the road to development.

"The arms race is a cause of underdevelopment," Leboeuf said. He went on to discuss how militarization causes wholesale shifts in the world's resources.

Leboeuf stated that the superpowers

a visit by Soviet Vice-Consul Teimouraz Alassania. Speaking at the School of Community and Public Affairs, he also quoted the \$500 billion a year figure for annual arms expenditures.

The remainder of his presentation was filled with the same type of rhetoric which Leboeuf mentioned in his speech. Alassania finished with a thinly veiled threat aimed at the United States.

"If they go ahead with the new systems in Europe we will take it as a threat and see to it that Europe and the U.S. are threatened to the same extent that we are," he said.

In a phone interview with a representative of the American Government Wednesday, **The Link** attempted to get a reaction to the Soviet Vice-Consul's remarks. In fact, the United States representative said virtually the same things that the Soviet said. It was as if they were reading from the same script.

Both said they want a balanced arms race. It is also quite apparent that neither country is willing to move unilaterally toward arms limitations.

What we are left with is, essentially, two spoiled brats. Both of them are engaged in a totally futile attempt to outstrip the other's power. Meanwhile time, money and resources get spent on developing weapons whose utilization will spell the end of the world as we know it.

Forgetting for a moment that it would cost only a fraction of the annual sum

spent on arms to ensure a safe water supply for all, and being purely egocentric, just think what Concordia could do with some extra cash.

For the price of one \$40 million F-18 (the Canadian government is purchasing 125 of them) we could obtain the new library we have needed for years and still have ten million left over to buy new books. For the cost of two Leopard tank (\$4.5 million) we could erase Concordia's current deficit and start out with a clean slate.

OTHER PRIORITIES

It is quite obvious that while social services are being slashed and students are being faced with a genuine decline in the quality of their education, the Canadian government's priorities lie elsewhere.

Something must be wrong with a value system which allows for the continued deterioration of an education system upon which the future well being of our society rests, at the expense of maintaining outmoded military alliances with a so called ally. Canada makes a natural ally for the United States because we provide an excellent buffer for incoming and outgoing Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs).

If it is possible to believe what one reads in *The Gazette*, Canada may be testing U.S. Cruise missiles despite Prime Minister Trudeau's pledge at the U.N. in 1978 to stop all such test flights in Canadian territory. It would seem that our government can neither remember its promises nor the welfare of its population.

In the next few months there will be a series of activities and information sessions designed to get you informed. Events will culminate on June 12 with a mass rally for disarmament in New York.

Organizers are hoping that our European neighbours can be shown that we too can become strong and vocal enough to force our government to realize we have better things to do with our taxes, rather than spend them on nothing more than extremely expensive toys with lethal capabilities.

Coming Disarmament Events:

Saturday, April 3, 9 a.m. Peace March to accompany Buddhist monks on their journey to the U.N. Corner of Dorchester & Mansfield.

Thursday, April 8, 8 p.m. Film *Eight Minutes to Midnight*, Concordia University, H-110.

Wednesday, April 21, 5:30 p.m. Dr. Kenneth Galbraith will speak on the Economics of the Arms Race, McGill University, Leacock Building.

Sunday, June 12. Mass Rally in New York, return transportation, \$35.00. Accommodation is to be organized in scholastic so sleeping bags are needed. Organizers are expecting 100,000 people. Phone 842-1471 for more info.



"Strange, isn't it? The U.S.A. wants peace, Russia wants peace, France wants peace, Britain wants peace, China wants peace, India wants peace..."

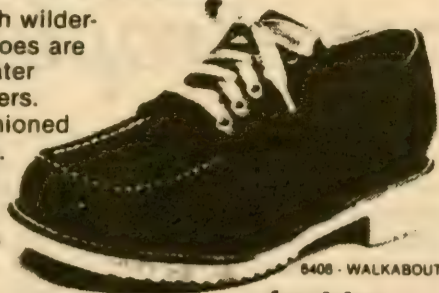
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MCM-MAG
cont'd from p. 18

confused if MCM won an election majority soon.

"The media does not know how to deal with the odd egg, a party that is truly run by the people. They need leaders to rush off and interview," Freeman said.

Melamed said Montrealers expect little of both the Civic Party and MAG, but don't know what to expect from the MCM. "People are more willing to accept an evil that they know than take chances. And Drapeau, he knows his clientele."

If Drapeau is to be ousted, then Freeman expects Montrealers to replace the elitist Civic Party with MAG, which would represent a new and different type of elite: the conservative middle class

home-owners.

All this, of course, given the nature of Montreal municipal politics, is theoretical as long as Drapeau is running high on popularity. No one is willing to wager if, when and how he will be beaten.

Agenda
cont'd from p. 2

GENERAL INFORMATION

□ **Attention all gamers.** Finally an association of gamers and gamers clubs that you can join individually or as a group. For information call 937-6650 or 465-7653.

□ **Information session on drug rehabilitation,** March 30, 2085 Bishop. 272-4798.

□ **Prof. Lionel Pearson** will talk on "Family Quarrel and Litigation in Ancient Athens" on March 30, H-420.

□ **"Commitment and Continuity/- Jewish Youth in Quebec"** on March 30 at 8 p.m. at 6519 Bailey Rd.

□ **Bialik High School** will present *A Broom for the Bride*, a comedy by George Batson, from March 30 to April 1 at 7:30. 7950 Wavell Rd. \$3.50 students, \$4 adults.

□ *Excalibur*, March 30 at 3 p.m., free with I.D. H-110.

□ **Club de Traduction**, comité des relations avec les universités de la STQ à 16h, H-520, le 31 mars.

□ *Scream from Silence*, a film about rape March 31 at 8:30 p.m. in H-937. 879-8521. All welcome.

□ **Wednesday's Folk/Rock Afternoons** at the Loyola Campus Centre March 31 at noon. Free with I.D. 879-4500.

□ **Roy Bonisteel**, host of Man Alive, will talk on "Stay Tuned for Fresh Disasters" on April 1 at 8 p.m. in H-110. Free. 879-7219.

□ **Holocaust Month** will open on April 1 at 8 p.m. with a public lecture by Yuri Suhl on "The Jewish Partisans and Heroines of the Resistance" at the Jewish Public Library.

□ **Campus Centre Special Party** on April 1 at 8 p.m. Stingers' Appreciation Night. Free with I.D. 879-4500.

□ **First Annual Concordia Ski Meet** on April 2 at Gray Rocks, St. Jovite. For more information 481-7970 or 879-8490.

□ **Recreation and Leisure Students Graduation Dance**, April 2 and 3 at the Chateau L'Aéroport at Mirabel. \$40 per person, 744-1816.

□ **Réunion des Membres du Club de Traduction**, le 5 avril à 10h30, H-515. Tous sont invités.

□ **Leadership and the Women Manager** at the YMCA, April 5 and 6 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. 1355 Dorchester West. 866-9941, ext. 35.

□ **Graduate Diploma in Community and Law Day** on April 5, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the Hall bldg., main floor. Your future may lie in law or politics, 489-7939.

□ **The Association of Relatives and Friends of the Mentally Ill** presents "Coping With Problems of Mental Illness in the Family" on April 5 at 8 p.m., 4333 Cote St. Catherine rd. Admission free.

□ **Wednesday Folk/Rock Afternoons** presents John T. Lutz at the Loyola Campus Centre at noon, April 7. Free with I.D. 879-4500.

□ **Concordia Christian Fellowship Year End Banquet** in the Loyola Faculty Dining Room, April 8 from 6-9 p.m. Deadline March 29. \$4.50 students, \$5.50 non-students. For more information 735-0518.

□ **Study Weekend**, April 9-11. Need to get away somewhere quiet to study for finals? Lacolle is holding a Study Weekend for \$30. For more information call 482-0320, local 344. Limit 10 students.

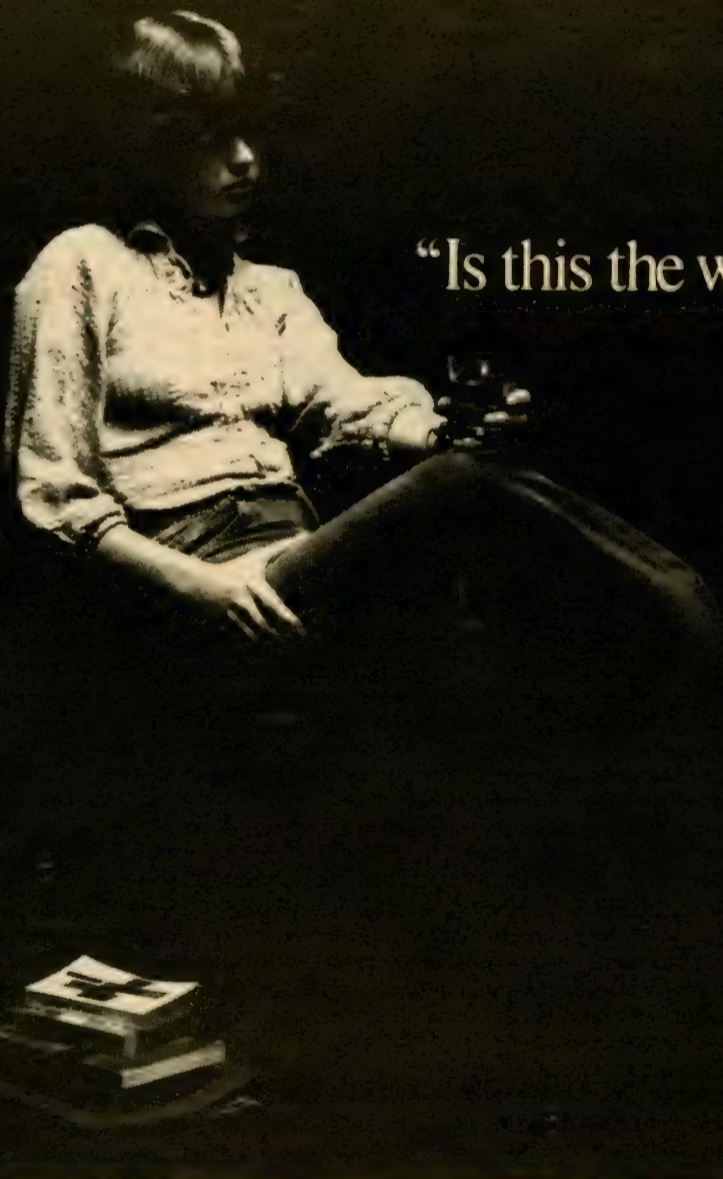
□ **Self-Defense Course** for women offered by Mouvement Contre le Viol. Eight week course for \$40, group rates available. For more information call 526-2460. Next course begins April 10.

□ **Education Department of Concordia** presents "Children and Television: Practical Uses of Media in the Classroom" on April 15 and 16. Free, for more information call 879-4535.

□ **Hellenic Students Association** will have its general elections in rm. 608-1 from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on April 30. 879-4556 for more information.

"I want to be one of the crowd!"

"Is this the way?"



Think about it...talk about it.

It's easy to feel that to be one of the crowd means drinking; even drinking to excess. It's almost as if to be somebody you have to get smashed, blitzed or whatever. You can feel embarrassed or ashamed afterwards.

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Dialogue on drinking

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ENTERTAINMENT



London's Portabello market seems to be a colorful cockney hangout, but it's a fake. London bobbies don't pack heat.

Carried away by the heady romance of these soft spring days? You may find yourself becoming the arm-chair traveller, slipping out of the academic grind now and then to sit back and dream of endless roaming in mysterious, magical lands peopled by fantastic folk leading lovely, languid lives. Then again, you might just watch some T.V. or go for a walk.

The following is intended for those contemplating a little trans-Atlantic gallivanting this summer. **The Link** isn't set on replacing *Let's Go Europe* or *Le Guide de Routard*, both of which are essentials for any budget traveller, but we do have a modest dose of relevant information and advice to pass on.

Uniformed types tend to insist on a passport from all those who show up at

any one of the various foreign countries they have in Europe, so arrange one now, before the heavy lineups and delays pick up as usual in May. The Youth Hostel and International Students' I.D. cards available at Ajisme (on Sherbrooke Street between Bishop and Crescent) are indispensable, and will quickly pay for themselves. Other pertinent preparations include sit-ups and collecting lots and lots and lots of money.

An ideal time to decide what to bring to Europe is before you leave. Clothing is a must, and could include such dependable items as shirts, socks, shoes and pants. They best be wrinkleproof and quite dark, so that the vagabond can try to look less filthy than he or she will very

DOING

Jaunters should sk

By PHILIP C

often smell. Those spending the summer in Great Britain, especially Scotland, should pay attention to zany quips about the weather in England and pack clothes suitable for October in Montreal.

You'll be needing more than clothes. Camping in Britain, Ireland or the Bretagne region of France is a soggy chore without a wee gas stove. Those who will be attempting to find themselves in Europe (a vital topic which will be examined later) will want a fat blank notebook, sharp pencils and an imbalanced cognitive state. If you bring along your sweet little Walkman, be prepared to have it ripped from your person, especially in the Mediterranean countries and possibly right in the middle of a good tune.

WHAT TO LEAVE BEHIND

Another important question deals with those things that the traveller should leave behind when jetting to Europe. One such item is food, since they've already got plenty of that stuff over there, while another has to do with overblown expectations.

The extent to which you're able to fully enjoy your stint over-ocean will depend on how your trip shapes up to expectations, and your style will have a lot to do with that. Despite the huffy outcries of all those who don't care to classify people, European travellers can generally be sorted into several types.

The most common species, and unfortunately the ugliest, is the tour busser. Moving about in great mobs, tour bussers are herded happily from site to site, babbling with loud friendly voices, snapping away merrily at anything they can wedge into their viewfinders. They have no malicious intentions, but are

viewed with bitter distaste by a second important breed, the dreamy backpacker.

Backpackers tend to romanticize their expectations of Europe, and are repulsed by the silly, harmless antics of the omnipresent sightseers. The backpacker is in fact an anti-tourist, who wants to appreciate a country's way of life from the inside, while maintaining a reasonable interest in gazing at and filming its "outward manifestations." This seems a sensible approach, but unless backpackers are able to compromise their sentimental anticipation to some degree, they're inevitably disappointed by what they find in the Old Country.

European cultures, as dreamy North Americans like to imagine them, are fading away. Real tradition has decayed or tarnished by decades of touristic onslaughts and by the self-conscious adoption of American ways by new generations of Europeans. This means that there are hungry packs of travelling romantics seeking a tiny patch of the past, and it's getting smaller every day.

Even when you get away from the touristic rat race to pass time in a café in some secluded French village, odds are that the locals will be detonating Space Invaders, puffing Marlboros and tapping their toes to Olivia's latest lousy song.

LEARNING LINGO HELPS

Devoted anti-tourists can still occasionally reap the poignant rewards they are looking for, but will need luck, increasing the odds by adhering to a sensible strategy or two:

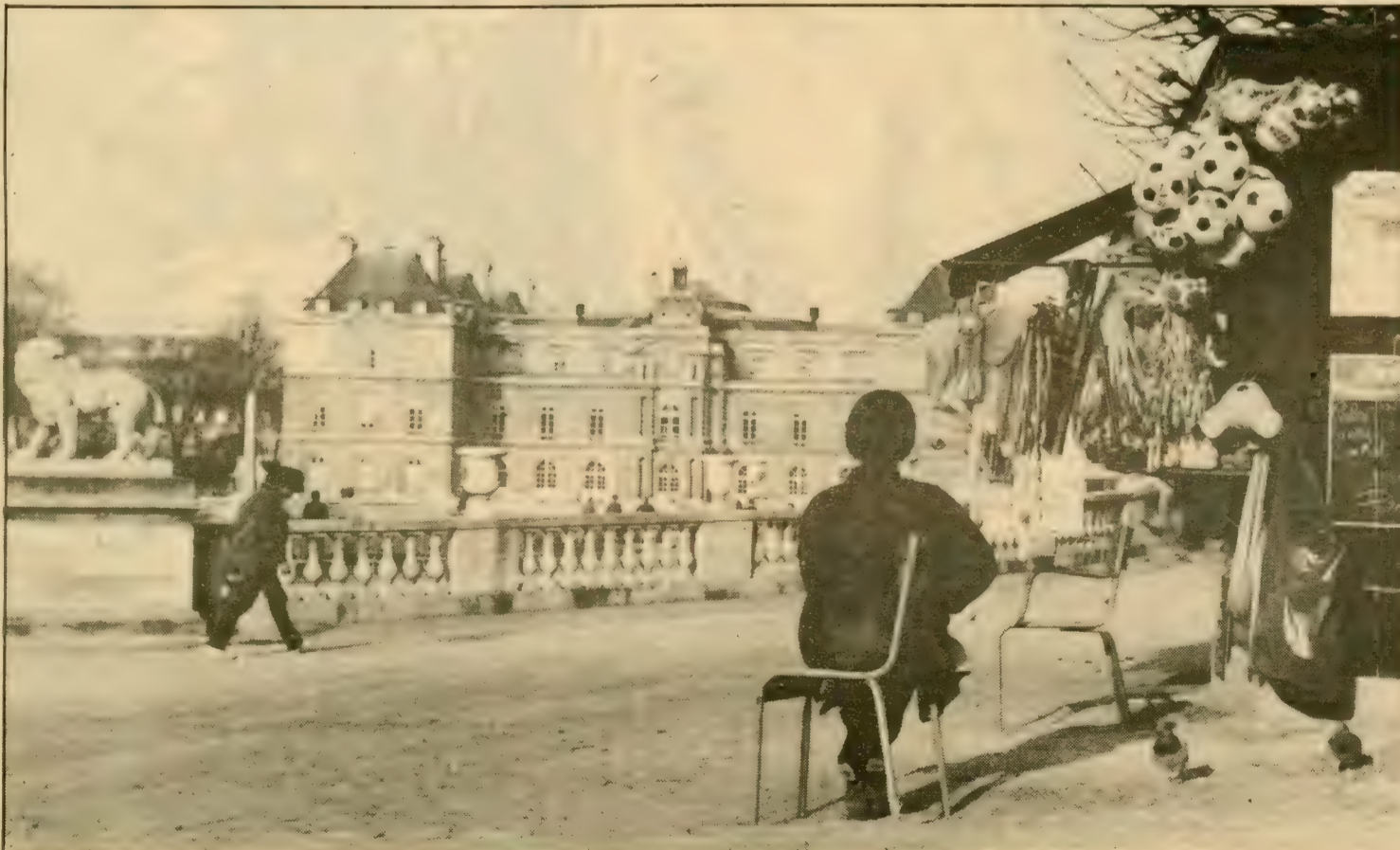
The first has to do with language. It's guaranteed that when able to produce and comprehend some of the native noise, the backpacker will get more satisfaction from his or her travels.

We can state from our bittersweet experience that choice muggers often leave you a few possessions as a show of respect when you're able to beg for pity in words that they are familiar with.

A sense of language also makes hitchhiking a far more pleasant and profitable experience. One of the tenets of travelling in Europe is that you change location occasionally, and hitchhiking is the best way to do so if you're at all committed to the anti-tourist scene.

It makes sense that the most considerate and fascinating people you'll run into during a gallivant will be those who pull over to help you out. The weary hitchhiker will often be fed, accommodated and maybe even robbed, which might not seem very considerate, but is quite a fascinating event for those raised in a sterile environment.

Thumbing it is almost as efficient as any other means of getting around, especially in Great Britain, where it's normal to be able to make the London-Edinburgh run in a long afternoon. The process slows down a bit on the conti-



Jardins de Luxembourg in Paris, a city where there's always someone on hand to look after the tourist's every franc.

EUROPE

ed misconceptions

CRISTINE

ment. But once out of the flow of other tourists pouring off the channel ferries, the hitchhiker is still able to scoot about nicely. The further south you get, the more risk is involved, especially for women.

CULTURAL BACKPACKING

Once you've managed to shift yourself to a new international scene, it's time to think of culture. The most exciting dimension of the assorted European cultures is that they've been around for quite a while. People over there have been hanging around in societies for thousands of years now, which leads to all sorts of museums and dusty old buildings.

Falling into your role as a culturally sensitive backpacker, a first day in any city will usually be spent scrounging about in as many museums as your scruffy Kodiaks can carry you to.

Much like the less celebrated Canadian versions, museums in Europe are on the whole mildly diverting haunts that tend to become numbingly boring after 15 minutes or so, unless you're some sort of twisted fanatic. They do, however, usually have air conditioning, sparkling clean washrooms and cozy sofas.

The Prado Museum in Madrid is highlighted by a decent bar, where you can take a shot at inspiring yourself into enjoying musty old Jesus pics. Soft core culture hounds will appreciate the French Impressionist works that abound at Jeu de Paume in Paris and the National Gallery in London. Many of these paintings by Degas, Monet, Renoir and the rest of their zany school are so good that when you set up your contemplative pose in front of one, you may actually enjoy it.

While much time can be devoted to the cultural dimensions of the countries you're visiting, enough should be set aside for some introspective personal considerations.

Many vagabonds are intent on finding themselves at some point along the road in Europe. This is good, but finding yourself is all to often thought of as an utterly informal procedure, a mellow, friendly sort of exercise that can be carried out anywhere in Europe at any old time. Nonsense, we say. To find yourself in Europe you'll need to apply yourself thoroughly, following cunning tactics and stringent rules all along the path to that stunning moment of lucid self-discovery.

Experts on finding yourself, many of whom have found themselves dozens of times, all agree that finding yourself in Europe is contingent on both internal factors, such as one's mood and cognitive condition, and on uncontrollable environmental forces, such as the weather and the current exchange rates.

When you're not too busy trying to find

yourself, decisions can be made about where you should go. *Let's Go Europe* offers a wide range of information on countries, and is much better qualified to send you on your way. Nevertheless, we'd like to recommend several worthwhile stopovers.

If possible, make room for a tour of Scotland. Edinburgh is one of the few cities that will live up to the most demanding expectations. With its magnificent gloomy castle looming over spreading rings of soothing Georgian architecture, murky cemeteries and well preserved medieval quarters, this splendid city is a fine site for drinking.

Its people are an exceptionally friendly lot, and the theatre and music festival in August deservedly attract visitors from around the world. The many excellent pubs, like most in Britain have maintained a warm traditional feel without faking it for the tourists.

Strasbourg, seat of the European parliament, features some of the same elegant grandeur as Edinburgh, and is located in France, home of many of the world's principal French people.

Located in the germanic Alsace-Lorraine region, it mixes the two national characters to offer a relaxed blend of the tight-assed sophistication found in both Paris and some German cities. Don't count on finding a bed in the youth hostel if you don't reserve ahead or arrive in the morning, and that rule applies to the hostels in just about any major city during the summer.

Madrid is often overlooked by visitors to Spain who usually plunge *de pronto* to overrated, wildly touristic and fairly dangerous Andalusian towns. (There's a column in a Seville newspaper listing the



Madrid. Fifty metres to the left is a big old statue and to the right a Wendy's.

day's de-financed tourists by the dozen.)

Madrid ignores the refined splendour of Edinburgh and Strasbourg, but it is a sensational city, thanks to its exuberant nightlife, outgoing citizens and magnificent avenues and parks.

The backpacker burdened by any sort of conscience will be distracted by the beggars and the shaky political situation (there's a coup lurking around the corner), but warm evenings in Plaza Dos de Mayo are unforgettable and the Casa de Campo youth hostel is a fun, chaotic sort of place to spend a few nights.

Madrid has not been swamped by the tourist trade like other European capitals, though last year's homecoming of

Picasso's ugly *Guernica* may have changed that. There is such a demand to learn English in Madrid that vagabonds looking for work can always find some at "language institutions", even if they only speak a few words of Spanish.

Bordeaux, in the south west of France, is gifted with much of the same splendid style of architecture and haute-couture found in Paris, only on a more comfortable scale. If your European perspective extends past Labour Day, you'll be able to dig up some grape-picking work in the surrounding *departments*, but don't expect to get rich. Then again, you're probably not jetting off to get rich, are you?



Plaza Mayor in Madrid. Moments later this rustic gentleman was hammered by a runaway bull, but we were out of film.

Photos: Philip Coristine



The Link: Caroline Parent

Diane Beaudry, formerly of NFB's women's studio.

By CAROLINE PARENT

Around the time women got the vote in Canada, they virtually controlled the American silent film industry.

As stars, film directors, screen writers and those involved in film cutting and hand-painting frames, women of the Twenties contributed highly to the art of cinema. It was the era of film directors Alice Guy Blaché, Lois Weber, Mrs. Wallace Reid and feminist Dorothy Arzner.

The Twenties may well be 60-years past but today Montreal embraces three organizations which, following in Arzner's footsteps, strive to defend women's rights through cinema or video. They are The National Film Board, Histoires de Femmes and Groupe d'Intervention Vidéo. Their credo is to change social attitudes. Their message is a feminist one.

Feminism is to look at Prime Minister Trudeau discussing armament with 20 men and to wonder why there are no women taking part in the debate, says Diane Beaudry, film producer at the National Film Board.

"It is not to fight against men nor to surrender to their concepts but to assert ourselves."

Although Beaudry is, since last November, Studio C's producer she has been involved in the NFB's Studio D since its creation in 1974, International Women's Year.

Also called The Women's Studio, Studio D is a filmmaking unit providing a forum for women filmmakers.

"It grew out of the nation-wide impact the *Working Mothers* film series (directed by Kathleen Shannon) had on audiences," says Beaudry.

EXPRESS FEMINIST VIEWPOINTS

Its main objective was to bestow more decision-making power on the NFB's female film-workers, a minority group. It was also meant to give women an opportunity to express through cinema—a medium that has been traditionally dominated by men—their feminist viewpoints on diverse social issues in a collective atmosphere of mutual support.

"We no longer wanted men to decide for us, from their standards, which topic was interesting or not. We no longer wanted them to tamper with our projects," says Beaudry.

Beaudry says Studio D does not set itself target themes but rather topics come "from within". Selecting them is "a matter of intuition."

Not A Love Story: A film about pornography for instance, grew from a collective desire to produce erotic films from a female standpoint, says Beaudry. The initial project aborted but Bonnie Klein, the film's director, having done extensive research concluded "that it was becoming more and more difficult to have positive erotic images in mind with pornography assaulting all of us on a regular basis."

Beaudry says their range of themes is

FEMINISM IN CINEMA

Three Montreal organizations defending women's interests

unlimited.

"There are many issues men have not explored: battered women, high technology threatening secretaries' jobs, women pursuing nontraditional careers, stereotypes and many more."

She adds no matter what the theme is, all their films basically say the same thing: women are men's equals.

Studio D, remaining to this day the only permanent women's filmmaker unit supported by government funds in the world, is accessible to all women's projects.

The approval of a film project, however, largely depends on the studio's annual budget, which is three per cent of the NFB's.

Beaudry adds that contrary to l'Institut Québécois du Cinéma and The National Arts Council, NFB's filmmakers are requested not to invest their own money into their projects.

StudioDis composed of 13 film-workers, including nine women. Seven films were produced last fiscal year (April '80-April '81) on a total budget of \$986,000.

Not A Love Story cost about \$350,000. The studio released 35 clips (one-minute long or so vignettes) and 43 films since 1974. Beverly Shaffer's children's film *I'll Find A way* won an Academy Award in 1978.

While feminist literature flourishes in Quebec, lack of funds limits the studio's scope to 10, 20, and 30-minute long documentaries.

"Lack of money is the major problem Studio D has to face," says Beaudry "With *Not A Love Story* it just so happened that we had the sufficient amount at the right moment."

Beaudry says that the studio's raison d'être is to defend women's interests and restore women's image.

"We want to stifle the notion that a woman necessarily owes her success to a man backing her or that whatever women do, they must do twice as well as

men. I praise films like Anne-Claire Poirier's *Mourir à Tue-Tete*, Gillian Armstrong's *My Brilliant Career* or Jane Fonda's *Nine to Five* which bring a woman's vision to the world."

UNE HISTOIRE DE FEMMES

Une Histoire de Femmes is the name Joyce Rock and Sophie Bissonnette coined for their feminist organization. It is also the title of their's and Martin Duckworth's 1981 film *A Wives' Tale*, winner of the prix de la Critique Québécoise. Now circulating in Europe, it is Rock and Bissonnette's first feature length film.

The scene is Sudbury, a mining town in northern Ontario. The conflict is an eight and a half month long strike involving Inco's (International Nickel Company Ltd) 11,730 workers in 1978. The focus is on the strikers' wives who traded their spouse-mother-lover-nurse-cook-maid roles for the picket lines. These women who, perhaps for the first time in their lives, became aware of their strength and possibilities, are the film's "main characters."

"We heard about these women forming an independent wives' committee in one of their soirées benéfiques in Montreal and we decided to make a film about them," says Rock.

When the three filmmakers arrived in Sudbury with empty pockets and Duckworth's camera as their sole piece of equipment, the strike was in its fourth month. The strikers accommodated them for the next four and a half months.

A CRITICAL SITUATION

"Living among them gave us an in-depth understanding of the critical situation they were trapped in. It also helped us to confer intimacy to the film," explains Rock.

Before the filmmakers had received any grants or investments to finance their project from The Canada Council, The Development Education Centre and



The Link: Caroline Parent

Diane Poitras, a Jill-of-all-trades from GIV.

The National Film Board's The Women's Studio, they succeeded in raising \$12,500 from individuals and groups across Canada.

"We did not want to ask Sudbury's women for funds because they already had their strike to subsidize. However, not knowing how much money would come in was limiting our scope because it meant working with the minimum of film at our disposal," says Rock.

After the film's release, in October, 1980, Rock and Bissonnette decided to form a team, called Histoires de Femmes.

Rock says that feminism is "healthy analysis to understand who obtains power, how and why." She cites the nonunionized bank tellers' situation (a film project she and Bissonnette are currently working on) as an example of an imbalance of power.

"They can't wear the same dress twice a week, they have to smile whether they feel like it or not, they are manipulated by their boss but they don't speak up for fear of losing their jobs. The power men hold as men and employers is indivisible or else there would be as many male bank tellers as female."

According to Rock, feminism is political. She says that women's oppression results from a patriarchal system—"to be found in government as well as in a man-woman relationship"—that has to be abolished.

"We also have to rid ourselves of the stereotypes the media imposed on society and of the pejorative meaning men ascribed to feminism."

In a press release promoting *A Wives' Tale*, the crew wrote: "As filmmakers, feminists, the film is also our response to avenge ourselves of David Hamilton (*Blitis*, *Laura*, *Tendres Cousines*) and Tampax ads."

TALK ABOUT CONCRETE THINGS

Diane Poitras, Nicole Hubert and Albani Morin of Groupe d'Intervention Vidéo (GIV) are accomplished "Jill"-of-all-trades. Filming is no secret to them. Nor is managing business and distribution for productions of their own and others.

It all started seven years ago when a group of male and female independent filmmakers decided to create and distribute a different product than the one then shown in the media.

The men eventually left and the women carried on. Examining, understanding and analyzing the mainspring of women's social oppression was and still is GIV's foremost objective.

"Our priority is to talk about concrete things that are happening to women now," says Poitras.

"Men-women relationships need to be changed but complaining about it is obviously no solution; self-questioning is a better approach. Our videos aim at providing women with reflection matters such as: what is our role, how do we relate with society in general etc.?"

continued on page 44



Thomas Ince's 1921 production of *Hail the Woman*, one of the first women's liberation films.

Vermont ETV

Quality shows at a low low price



Ann Curran, public information director for Vermont ETV.

Photo: René van der Aa

By ELENA GRIMAUD

Switch your television dial to Vermont ETV and you know what to expect: quality programming without commercial interruption.

Masterpiece Theatre, Life On Earth, and The MacNeil/Lehrer Report are a few favourites with Montrealers, some of whom reflect their appreciation in dollar figures.

Vermont ETV's channels, 33, 28, 20 and 41 are four of 296 independent television stations across the United States which, in 1969, formed the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS).

The goal of PBS was to utilize collective decision-making and buying power in acquiring top-quality international programming while meeting community needs through local productions.

"We (ETV) were set up to serve the state of Vermont and we have that as our primary goal," said Ann Curran, public information director of Vermont ETV.

Of Vermont ETV's 500,000 viewers, however, well over 300,000 reside in the more densely populated areas of Quebec.

Only 17,000 viewers, half of whom are Quebec cable subscribers, pay ETV's annual membership fee of \$20. Donations, though, average from \$60 to \$70.

Shows produced at ETV studios, located on the Fort Ethan Allen campus of the University of Vermont in Winooski, often address issues of concern to both American and Canadian audiences. In November 1981, for example, Canadian specialists joined a panel discussion on acid rain.

Feature material of independent Montreal broadcasters and the artistic know-how of Canadian artisans are shared in magazine and handicrafts programs respectively.

MAJOR REAGAN CUTS

Vermont ETV is wise to consider Canadian interests when buying and producing programs. Major cutbacks to nationwide public television by the Reagan Administration place their survival in the hands, or pocketbooks, of individual

supporters.

Of Vermont ETV's \$2.2 million total revenue for 1981-82, 39 per cent is drawn from viewer contributions and two per cent from underwriting by Mobile Corporation, Le Chateau Champlain/CP Hotels, Ford Foundation and others.

Thirty-nine per cent comes from the State of Vermont while federal government appropriations cover the remaining 20 per cent.

"Congress appropriates funds three years at a time to insulate (public broadcasting) from sudden crackdowns by a particular administration. However, each year's funding must be voted on in an act

Curran.

This may necessitate a shift away from "slightly esoteric and cultural programming" currently viewed entirely free of commercial breaks, but Curran reiterated that "we have a bottom line where public and local needs must be satisfied."

An alternate cure may rest in small

Viewers are invited to phone-in bids on over 3,000 donated items that this year include a side-hill plow, a fanning mill, a "Millionaire Weekend for Two", a Mad River canoe, ballet tickets and a Vermont Castings stove.

INTERESTING AND INNOVATIVE SHOWS

To best serve the varied and local needs of its independent broadcasters, PBS utilizes America's first domestic satellite system which carries four channels (UHF and VHF for example), two of which can be picked up simultaneously.

Three national program services provide the "interesting, innovative and sometimes experimental" shows Curran says Vermont ETV programmers prefer.

PTV-1 presents prime time, general audience viewing in public affairs: *The MacNeil/Lehrer Report, Wall Street Week, drama: Masterpiece Theatre, music and dance: Live from the Met, Dance in America, Soundstage, and science: Nova, Life on Earth.*

PTV-2 offers programs of special interest: *The Victory Garden, Soccer Made in Germany, The Photo Show, Contemporary Health Issues, U.S. Chronicle* and profiles on influential personalities like Lillian Hellman and Martin Luther King, Jr.

Offering educational programming, PTV-3 nurturs children's interests with the likes of *Sesame Street* and *Once Upon a Classic.*

A joint effort between PBS and three Vermont colleges resulted in college-level telecourses for in-home adult viewing. Five programs airing in 30 half-hour installments are available for credit to registered students.

PBS also developed Digital Audio for Television (DATE) where programs are distributed with multi-channel sound, and also offers up to 15 hours of close-captioned viewing for those with impaired hearing whose decoder-equipped TV sets display subtitles.

American production costs of \$300,000 per hour as compared to average foreign costs of \$8,500 per hour necessitate shopping overseas for top-quality shows.

Foreign purchases, particularly from Great Britain, comprise 7.8 per cent of PBS viewing while 72.8 per cent hail from independent stations and 17.1 per cent from independent producers like *The Children's Television Workshop.*

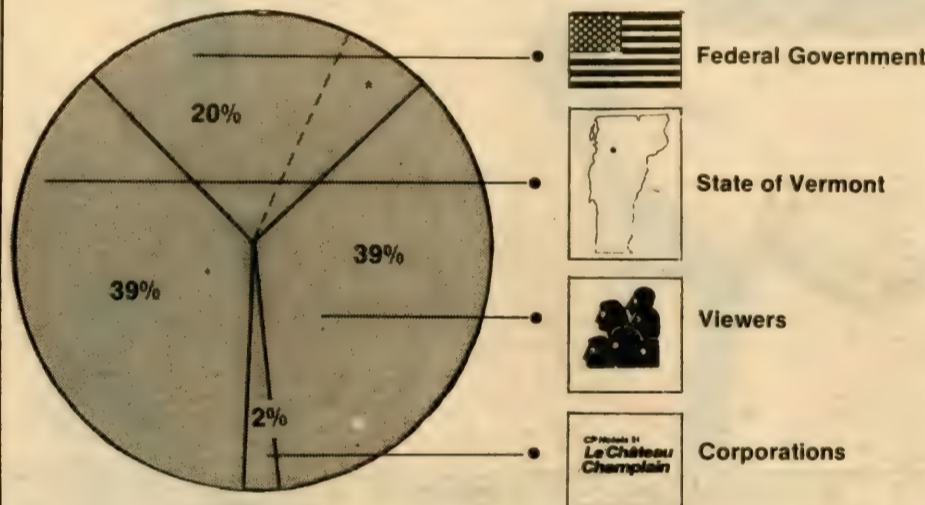
PAY-TV MAY HELP

A threat posed by the onslaught of pay-TV may actually turn into a financial blessing, according to Curran.

"There are two ways of looking at it. While pay-TV may siphon off some first-run programming, we may be able to buy it cheaper for second-run viewing," said Curran.

Curran does not expect that cable

BREAKDOWN OF VERMONT ETV's 1981-82 \$2.2 MILLION REVENUE



* 1983 Federal budget cuts will put pressure on the other sources for income.

of Congress so nothing is sure until a budget is actually adopted," said Curran.

Federal budget allocations for 1983 to public broadcasting, the Arts and some social programs were reduced from \$174 million to \$137 million. A second cut to \$116,500,000 is under consideration.

"The government is cutting and cutting with the goal of phasing federal support out of public TV and radio," said

doses of advertising, heretofore considered an anathema by PBS's 159 independent licensees. Although Congress approved an 18 month test on commercials for ten public radio and television stations starting January 1982, Vermont ETV plans only to expand its underwriting credits. Along with announcing the company's name while displaying it on a card, before and after a program airs, a description of the firm's nature of business will be included.

This idea is foreseen as producing only positive results, "depending on how carried away they (ETV) get," said Jody Goodman, Manager of public relations for Le Chateau Champlain.

"Vermont ETV presents a quality image we like to associate with."

Although it's difficult to judge the return on their underwriting dollar, Goodman says business has been generated by making the hotel's name known to their Vermont target market.

FUNDRAISING DRIVES

The cornerstone of ETV's three annual fundraising drives is Festival Nights aired March 6 to 21.

During breaks in shows like *Broadway Plays Washington, The Marx Brothers in a Nutshell, Down Home Country Music* and movies *Becket* and *Auntie Mame*, ETV talks straight about its needs and community services.

By far the most innovative soliciting is done from April 1-10 during Vermont ETV's Great TV Auction.

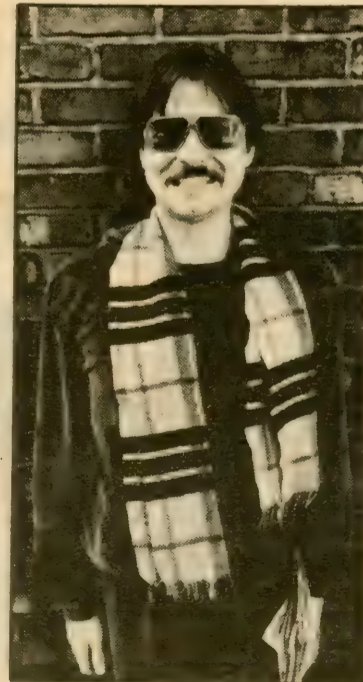
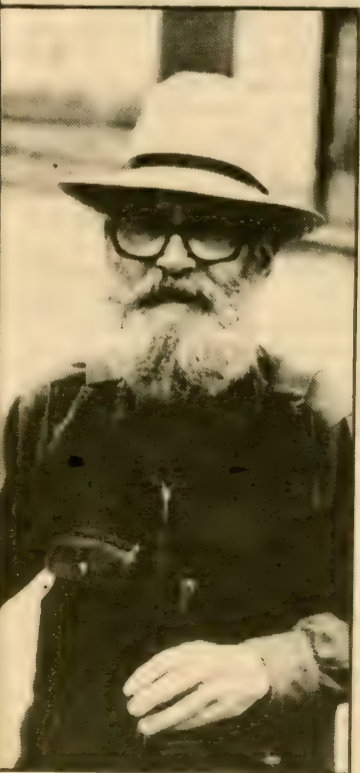


Photo: René van der Aa

The master control room where "interesting, innovative and sometimes experimental" shows are co-ordinated.

continued on page 44

PORTFOLIO: ALAIN WOLFF



By JIM CARRUTHERS

Ten years ago the electronic calculator was either a novelty item or restricted to electronics labs. So was the synthesizer.

Just as electronic calculators have changed the way we think about arithmetic, synthesizers have changed the way that we think about popular music.

Although by definition all recorded and broadcast music is electronic, it is only recently that electronic instruments such as synthesizers have made a large impact on popular music as it is recorded and performed live.

It used to be the case that a pop combo consisted of several people with guitars and drums practising a la *Joe's Garage*. Now it is just as likely that the aspiring musicians are using synthesizers and other electronic devices in the garage.

Though some bands would like to use synthesizer they are deterred by the still relatively high cost. Synths have come a long way since 1951 when the RCA Mark II cost \$250,000 and was used on a loan basis only.

Today synthesizer chips find their way into telephones, wrist watch alarms, pocket calculators, talking clocks and video games.

As musical instruments, synthesizers range from simple handheld keyboards for \$75 with a limited range of sounds to digital computer controlled systems costing tens of thousands of dollars that can recreate any sound that can be heard.

In the last few years, synthesizers have gone from an elite uncommon form of music to something that can be picked up in the streets.

"The music industry has been the most affected by new electronic technology," said Paul Frederick of The Sound Box music shop, "everything is getting cheaper."

"We now have two keyboards that do things a year ago would have required \$30,000 worth of equipment and we are selling them both for \$3,000."

MONTREAL BANDS

Not afraid of electronic sounds



The Link: Jim Carruthers

"People used to be afraid of electronic music, but now they are getting used to it," said Frederick, "it is more accessible. One of our electronic instruments sells for \$75."

Musicians are not only buying more electronic instruments, people are listening to them more.

Bob Beauchamps, programming manager at CKOI, Montreal's largest FM radio station, said they play more electronic music than any other station in North America.

"It's more like electronic dance music though," he said.

Electronic dance music from such European groups like Human League, Heaven 17, Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark and Kraftwerk has made electronic music more familiar to North American audiences.

This means that several Montreal bands have found audiences for their electronic sounds.

The band Rational Youth consider themselves the most electronic band in Montreal.

Rational Youth, in existence for almost a year is made up of Tracy Howe, Bill Vorn and an assortment of electronic devices.

"We're certainly not on an electronic music crusade, but at the same time, we were just talking about the fact that we're more electronic than just about any electronic group except for a few like Kraftwerk," said Howe, a five year veteran of Montreal bands.

Since forming Rational Youth, Howe and Vorn have been busy recording and releasing records. The 12" single, *I want to See the Light*, has been selling well in Montreal and has been distributed as far away as Vancouver and Washington, D.C.

Rational Youth will be vinylized on a single to be released in the near future and an album is due in May on YUL records.

In addition to recording as a group, both musicians are working on individual projects.

Both Howe and Vorn appear on the recently released magassette, *Affection*, a compilation of Montreal pop musicians.

Tracy Howe plays synth on the tune, *Green Trenchcoat*, with Kevin Komoda, keyboard player with several Montreal bands and student journalists.

Bill Vorn plays a piece called *L'Arcade* on the flip side of the cassette.

Both musicians feel that there are definite advantages to playing electronic instruments rather than more conventional ones.

"This kind of technology is getting smaller and cheaper all of the time," said Howe.

"It does two things, takes away sort of the elitist musician

thing that exists with conventional instruments where it's really a tactile thing where you have to go through all kinds of physical training to do it.

"What happens with this kind of stuff is that if you have decent ideas you're going to get them out a lot faster than you would normally."

Another Montreal band, also on YUL records, is Cham'Pang, who have been enjoying great success with their electronic single, *Tantum Ergo*, especially at dance clubs.

Other bands in Montreal have not gone totally electronic, but have incorporated synthesizer as a part of their sound.

Action Men on Assignment are a group of musicians who work with other bands but got together because "it was fun to do."

Alex McDonald, guitarist for the group said that Action Men is not an electronic group.

"At the stage we are at now, we've got guitar, bass drums, keyboards, saxophone trombone and trumpet. The music may come out electronic but some of it is coming out very jazzy because of the horns.

I think people are exploring drum machines and synthesizers more," said McDonald. "This way you can work all day and night all through headphones."

Some Montreal bands such as The Blanks, American Devices, The Blueprints and The Paradots make use of synthesizer but not to a great extent.

"Synths are still expensive," said Eric Sandmark of The Paradots. "They are big expensive toys, the money factor is still there."

Sandmark said that the Paradots want keyboards "for that cheesy 60's organ sound." He said that they are mainly a guitar band and at present do not plan to use synthesizers more than they do now.

The Blanks have recently dropped one guitar from their lineup in favour of a synthesizer.

Johnny Graham, singer and guitarist with The Blanks said that the synthesizer was used for "organ type sound."

"We're not at the level of Rational Youth or Men Without Hats, we just wanted to change our sound a bit."

Graham said that the band is just borrowing the keyboard for their current shows, but they may add it to their line-up in the future.

"We might add an extra musician, depending on what the entire band wants to do in terms of how we sound."

While the folk music of the 80's may not be electronic, the pop music of Montreal certainly is getting there.

Tracy Howe sees the future this way: "It would be really fun if the city was totally electronic, I wouldn't want to see it totally electronic, but it would be nice if the place got an image as a sort of electronic music city in the same way that Tokyo or Dusseldorf have."

Electronic musicians are no longer sequestered in electronic research labs or universities. Who knows. Maybe your next door neighbor is one.

EROTIC FANTASY RESEARCH

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The Link: Robert L. Grimaudo



JIM DUBOIS:

M.S. has not halted his persistence for success

By **ROBERT L. GRIMAUDO**

When Jim Dubois was born, doctors realized that he had Muscular Dystrophy. At the age of two, it was more specifically diagnosed as Werdnig Hoffmans Syndrome. He was to be wheel-chair stricken for the rest of his life.

He has come a long way since then. Today, at the age of 24, Dubois is coordinator of the Handicapped Information Centre at the Sir George Williams Campus. But not for long.

Dubois who has been running the information center on the fifth floor of the Hall building for the past two-and-a-half years, is continuing his education in a Masters program of Counselling at McGill University.

Dubois entered Concordia three years ago as a Psychology student.

In 1979 Dubois recommended to the Sir George Dean of Stu-

dents Office that an Information Centre should be in operation in the university, and in October of that year, the Handicapped Information Centre on the 5th floor was operational.

BROADER VIEW

According to Dubois, his work in the university was just a starting point. "Courses related to counselling here are limited," says Dubois. "They were just a stepping stone to a graduate program.

"Handicapped services was a good learning experience for me," says Dubois. He says his work with faculty, staff and students has given him a broader view of university life.

Many hours of hard work from him and Anne Kerby, coordinator of Handicapped Services have made the centre what it is today.

He hopes that his replacement will maintain the same standards that he has set in the centre, but

"with Ann Kerby at the helm, when I'm gone the centre should be in good hands."

According to Dubois, the social aspect of the centre has helped intergrate handicapped students into the mainstream of student life at the University.

Handicapped students face problems that non-handicapped students take for granted. Going to the library, or cafeteria or even washroom can be a major chore.

One of the major achievements of Concordia handicapped services was last year's purchase of a shuttle bus for handicapped students. Raffle tickets were sold, and first prize was a trip to Prague (Czechoslovakia). The raffle raised \$8,400, and the rest was subsidized by CUSA.

Dubois does not take all the credit for the Centre's popularity and achievements. He firmly admits that "without the volunteers, the centre could never work as well as it has in the past."

CHANGES COMING

Meanwhile, Kerby, is hard at work organizing the changes for next fall.

"This year, the centre is operating with volunteers and Jim Dubois coordinating the matter, but as for next year, we're open to suggestions," said Kerby.

One idea that has come up is splitting the work load in two. One handicapped student and one non-handicapped student coordinating the centre with the

help of volunteers.

A new staff and new volunteers are not the only changes planned for next fall.

Plans for the distribution of a newsletter are in the making. It would contain information such as upcoming events organized by or for the handicapped, and information of new technology and equipment available.

PHONE SYSTEM

Another difference in the centre next fall will be the purchasing of combination answering machine-broadcasting system. The system will be used to answer the phone when no one is in the centre, and also to distribute information when no one is available.

A portion of the money for the purchase of this machine has been donated by Ben Queenan, Director of Audio Visual at Concordia University.

It's impossible to tell how many handicapped students will attend the university next fall, but it is hopeful that the centre will have enough output to maintain its history of good work.

Dubois would like to help McGill organize a Handicapped Information Center. "I hope to get involved if they want me, but I'm not ready to volunteer my time," said Dubois.

"We would like to have Jimmy working for us," says Mabbie Ainkens, a contact person for the handicapped at McGill, "but at this moment no concrete decision can be made."

This is because organizations under the Dean of Students Office at McGill are on hold as they hire a new dean in July.

There would probably be a lot of work ahead of Dubois if he did try to organize a center at McGill. The handicapped services at McGill do not compare to those at Concordia.

"We are not as well organized as Concordia but we are sympathetic to the issue and we are trying," says Ainkens. "McGill is an old university, and old buildings are difficult to render accessible.

"The university (McGill) can go as far as to relocate classes to an accessible building to satisfy the needs of a handicapped student," says Ainkens.

McGill does have some accommodations for handicapped students. Some of their buildings are accessible, and they do have parking permits for the Handicapped.

Dubois's long term plans are to do counselling work in educational institutions. Champlain Regional College in St. Lambert has already expressed some interest in having him do counselling work at their student services.

Dubois did his elementary and high school studies at the Mackay Centre for the Handicapped at the corner of Decarie and Sherbrooke, in NDG.

In his last four years at Mackay Centre (1971 to 75), he started working with handicapped services. Dubois was involved in handicapped recreational activities.

From there Dubois went to Vanier College where he worked on an awareness committee with five non-handicapped students.

Dubois was the only wheel-chair student at Vanier in his first year.

They were involved in making recommendations for accessibility, and organized a wheel-chair demonstration where non-handicapped students were given the opportunity to try one.

At Vanier, he learned how to deal with administration. Dubois has his own reservations about bureaucracy. "I learned that going through channels accomplishes very little," says Dubois.



CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

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PROSE & POETRY

A New Life

"Here comes the story... You have to pull it cautiously out of the paper... like a sunburn-skin. No wonder you couldn't see it before, it was inside out, and as everybody knows, the outside of any story is blank... Clamp! Hurry up nurse, it looks like a hemorrhage..."

Silence

"...there we go, s'nothing at all. Now, that's a baby, isn't it?"

"Beautiful"

Tapps on me

"Resistant too...and soft!"

"Doctor, that's my hand!"

"Sorry!"

The delicate hands are pulling at me steadily. The clamp is pinching my third geocentric nerve.

What is this? I don't want to be bothered, let me go back to sleep. Sleep, sweet nothingness. I want to rest in the infinite space, deep blue.

There is a slight shuffling, clittering, I hear:

"Turn up the light a little, will you?"

What is light?

Where am I?

Who is that voice? What is "voice"? What is "what"? Suddenly I hear from inside myself:

"Don't worry now, just relax and listen. This is a recording, WX5 standard. You are a story, model S.54, fully equipped with a 100,000 words capacity; 50/50 reasoning ability, brainscanner, story inductor. You possess a built-in knowledge of yourself and ability to work both your brainscanner and story inductor. You are above machine status, you have a body, a brain, and feelings. You are probably being born at this moment. End of recording."

I would rather have stayed where I was, wherever that was.

Oh-oh! Most nauseating feeling. It feels cold and wet, I think I've been pulled half out.

"Look at this Doctor! A grey ball of fur...and, and tentacles all tangled up. Ugh!"

"Now come on: beauty..."

"Is in the eye of the beholder, I know."

"I know what: let's give him some honeydew mash, you know the stuff we prepared especially for him before the operation. Make him feel at home."

"I can't find his mouth"

"He doesn't have one, you see: he eats with his entire body, the food just seeps in through his pores."

I understand everything they are saying now that I had a look at my taped-in dictionary. Even though many words, I know the definition, but I don't understand, not yet.

Something cold and goeey smooths itself on my head and trickles down until it covers the upper half of my body. I wince. I can feel it penetrating my pores.

"Hum! He doesn't seem to like it too much!"

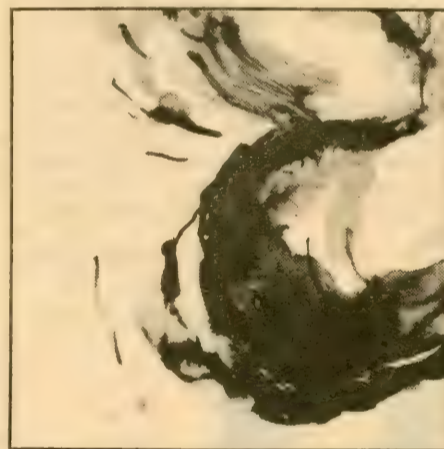
"How can you tell?"

"Well he's frowning, his face is wrinkling around his tiny pink nose."

"He looks like a fat round cat!"

"Hey, Look, his expression is changing."

?? My tastebuds are tingling. Tastebuds? I didn't know I had those. I inspire the



ILLUSTRATIONS: PAUL FORDE

honeydew, soak it in, savouring every drop.

"Look, blue tastebuds are peeking through his pores!"

It's thinning down, not much left now but a soft after taste.

I'm curious about this brainscanner contraction. Let's switch it on...Hehem! I sense a little desperation round shaped and foggy eyed, probably the nurse, it has a very definite feminine consistency. The man is a little arrogant, but kind. This could turn out to be a very nice experience after all...

When suddenly: VVACCUM...! There is a release in the tension that surrounded me. Actually I never knew it was there until now: wall-less. They've slipped from under me around me. I am floating in the cold, directionless. Intense pounding, everything becomes a blur...I'm dying...!

...Until, someone strikes me in the back and cold air breaks into my lungs. The world crumbles into little pieces which roll up and gellify.

"He's...Is he sobbing?!"

"Yes. It's alright, it's gonna be alright wittle baby, boo-be-ba, gonna sleep nice now..."

Something warm wraps itself around me. The air flows easy now, it feels better. I would just like to retire for a while for a lo-ong while.

"Your visual ability is exactly the same as that of humans..." Visual ability. I still have to find out what that is all about. I've looked up "visual" in my dictionary, it said: "see under eyes". I think I have some now; I know their structure and I can feel them, but I haven't found out which muscles open my eyelids yet.

I know how to recall that tape that started to roll in my head when everything, when I happened.

I have other tapes too: one is my dictionary, the other a complete manual on how to work myself.

Oh! I forgot to tell you, my name is Ben, apparently. You see Margaret, the nurse was coo-ing over me a few whiles ago when she suddenly exclaimed:

"I know what, let's call him Ben!"

What do you think Dennis.....Doctor?"

"Ben?...Oh, you can call me Dennis..... Margaret."

"he looks like a 'Ben' round and candid"

"Yes you know you could be right... Let's christen him!"

And they sprinkled cold water on my forehead. Now, I know my name is not Ben, but I can't say it in words, so I'll keep Ben for now.

But I'm talking and talking and taping and taping. You see there is a third tape, it's blank. I have to tape something into it, I don't know what, a story, myself. Apparently, every thought I have had has been recorded. That's what the manual says. Not only every thought but every feeling, sensation.

So I assume that I am talking to someone right now: Hello reader! How do you do? Boy, do I feel ridiculous. Is anybody listening?

To you reader, I am now LIVING!

I am living but I can't work half of my muscles, I guess I need experience. Last night...I say last night because that's when I think it must have happened. Even though, time I don't understand either. I understand "Time flows", I like that expression, I heard Dennis say it. I know that time exists, because there is a while between the time when I eat, and the time when I feel hungry again.

So, anyway, two or three whiles ago, I woke up. I was lying on something soft and warm. It felt good. I realised why, when Margaret and Dennis started talking: there had been no sound before.

"He looks quizzical, lying on the pillow, sphinx-like, his fur is smooth and shiny now."

"Yes he seems to know much more than we do..."

"Well, congratulations Dennis! Frankly, I never really believed you'd make it!"

Dennis cackled.

"I know, everybody thought I was crazy, wanting to pull a story out of a book. They'll have to give the patent now. Here he is, Welcome to life little Benny!"

A patent? What is that? Maybe I am a patent.

I heard some more.

From the distance that separated their voices, I guess they must have been on both sides of me. Then the "pillow" I was lying on swayed, and I felt a pat on my forehead:

"What are we going to do with him now, Dennis?"

"Oh! Well, there is so much that we have to find out about him yet. Research. He'll have to learn too. Who knows, there might be an entire system of stories, a network locked up in books. We'll have to grow, learn together..."

"??"

"I mean, Ben and I..."

I mean you can join us of course, if, if you wish. You don't have to, but...I'd like you to."

"Well that's very nice of you, I certainly wouldn't like to leave Benny, now, that he needs love care...I could have him live over at my place, he could have his meals in the tub, no problem, just fill it up with jars of "Heinz" baby-food.

It'll be funny taking him to McDonald's though..."

Carmen Ciuti-Prieto

Ode To A Stranger

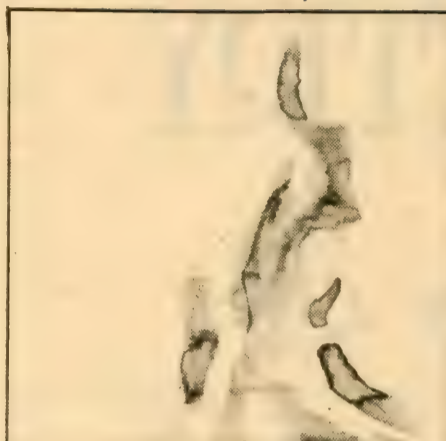
THE BUS RATTLES, RUMBLES
I STEAL GLANCES AT YOU
SO YOU WON'T NOTICE

Your hair falls in your eyes
and I want to brush it away
to let my hand linger on your cheek
feeling the warmth
of your skin under my caress
It would tingle in my fingertips like
electricity

I want to drink from your eyes
and reach out to explore the texture
of your hair, of your lips
Would you pull away? . . .

THE BUS LURCHES, STOPS
YOU GET OFF AND I FEEL THE CHILL
OF THE PLASTIC SEAT
AND THE LONELINESS INSIDE

Sandra Ladouceur



Her Name Was Marliese

i didn't know her.
she didn't know me.
i cradled her in my arms.
We rocked.

She was too hot,
we removed the blankets.
Her nakedness embarrassed me.
she asked me not to look.
i told her i was mad too.

Like other women, she called out
in vain for her husband.
They gave her pills instead.

Now she's quiet
the same as before.
She bothers nobody.

It was a good fight Marliese,
a good fight.
You lost.

Kelly Houlihan

Golden Speech

We had an eighth grade art class together.
I never really cared for Wendy very much.
She seemed to me one of those superficial
people who have an insatiable need to talk.
From time to time she'd even pleaded, "Talk
to me." in a pathetic, little girl's voice that got
on my nerves.

None of the other students in the course
seemed to get on well with her either. We all
shunned her. As soon as the bell rang, we
made a bee-line for the exit so we wouldn't
have to be alone with her, subjected to her
whinny voice. Imitating it we often made fun
of her. Discretely. Behind her back.

Towards the end of the year there was a
student exhibition. Although when I saw her
I tried to escape, Wendy pounced on me and,
babbling enthusiastically, introduced me to
her mother. I respected grown-ups, despite
their dubious affiliations. I made small-talk.

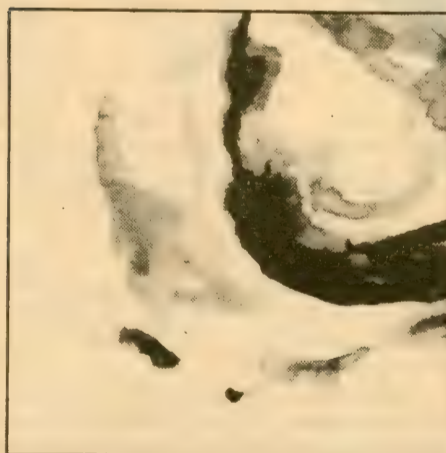
I'd only met her mother that once. So it
was with some surprise that I received a

telephone call from her a few months later.
She began falteringly, saying that Wendy
had always spoken so highly of me. And
since we'd been good friends, would I please
visit Wendy in the hospital? She couldn't
understand how it happened, but Wendy
had had a nervous breakdown.

I promised her mother that I would visit
Wendy the next afternoon, which I did.

When I entered the patients' lounge and
saw her, my heart momentarily stopped. She
was sitting in a flowered robe, ribbons in her
hair, embracing an object I couldn't see at
first. As I went closer I saw that she was
holding a teddy bear in her arms, trying to
make contact with something warm and
cuddly. When I started to speak to her, she
refused to acknowledge me. Walking away,
she made comments reserved for herself
alone or for anyone else who would listen.

Andrea Hazelwood



Interlude

Sitting,
watching the dust
settle on my desk

Wondering,
about all things
big and small

Thinking,
of past victories and defeats,
and of the future

Suddenly, awakened
from these thoughts
by the touch from a friendly hand.

G J A D

Belize sinks into the ocean.
Sikkim vanishes unnoticed.
A Cambodian madman
regains his throne.
And you sit,
a Harlequin Romance
in your hand,
talking of I Love Lucy
and miniskirts,
smiling at Boss Hogg's
cartoon antics.
And I sleep
with the lights on
and can't help wondering
if one of us
has missed the boat.

Terry Berlad

Soudain
le ciel a plongé dans le mer . . .

Le remous fut si grand
et la vague si haute
que bientôt la mer était au firmament
et le ciel près de nous.

Tu étais avec moi
et nous sommes vite allés
nous enroulés d'étoiles

Renée Colonnier-Jipa

Leduc.
 La batarde, la batarde
 you end so abruptly.
 you leave me alone in
 the middle of the night
 the early of the morning
 even from you i wanted more.

Kelly Houlihan



CLAIRE

From beginning to beginning

Claire loves all holidays. They mean extra time to herself. But her favorite day of all is Hallowe'en. On Hallowe'en night she sits in the dark, by her bedroom window, and watches the children swarming the houses across the street. She doesn't give out candy, but she likes to see the children's radiant faces and quaint costumes. Sometimes, though not very often, she sees a little girl dressed as a ballerina. It is at such times that she is glad that she does not own a mirror, for she does not want to see the tears that cloud her eyes or the memories she thought she had forgotten.

When Claire was little and tucked into bed, she could hear her parents arguing in the kitchen, directly below her bedroom. They would turn up the radio to drown out the noise but Claire could still hear their discordant voices. Sometimes her name was mentioned as a weapon or an excuse.

Then once, when she was seven and trying on a bodysuit for her beginners' ballet lessons, she failed to hear them above the radio. She was admiring herself in a full-length mirror. She wanted to show her parents how pretty she was so she sneaked into the kitchen amidst their angry words and stood behind her father, waiting to be noticed. Her mother swept a frying pan off the steaming burner and vengefully hurled it at her father. He stepped aside.

Sometimes, in her dreams, Claire can still feel the fire in her chest and along her neck. Together her parents drove her to the hospital where the doctors said she would not suffer from any external scars. Claire no longer thought of learning ballet.

Later, in high school, when girls were

wearing tight jeans and 34B bras, she never even tried on a training bra. There was nothing for her to train. She did not menstruate before the age of sixteen. Her friends playfully called her "Eunuch".

Now she is a top photographer for a high-fashion magazine and her favorite part of the job is retouching prints.

Occasionally she and a friend go to the opera or the dramatization of a Greek tragedy as performed in the early days of the Greek theatre. Such performances are rare, but Claire is fascinated by the power of the masque.

Sometimes, her father who's been widowed for a year calls her up from his recent home in L.A.. He says he loves the sun; she knows he loves the showgirls. She does not blame him entirely. Lights and costumes intrigue her too - as long as no one tries to shed any light on her. A popular woman's magazine called her for an interview and asked her to work on a photographic self-portrait. She declined with a polite but brisk, "No, thank you. The camera's my friend not my foe." No one bothered to quote her. She was relieved, relieved and disappointed. Relieved because she loathed the center-stage which she had never known, disappointed because they had never even tried to understand her. No one, it seemed to her, had ever succeeded in deciphering the complexities of her own mind - not even herself. In truth, to this day she cannot explain why it is that in a white box somewhere in her closet, she continues to store a pair of unused, never to be used, ballet slippers.

Irene Aguzzi



G. George

To Elliott

Like he's the post
 canadian hippy scene
 in an unsynced groove machine
 whence the Californians slipped away
 to Atlantis buried alive
 in a bowl of fruitism

His blue running shoes
 and unmatching strings
 that go along
 together unrelated
 to the American smear of a dream

We will all sing a song
 about cultivated smut
 four people and a dog
 that hand around here

In a compartment so small
 not so new
 but all the same home brew
 and the dog danced and howled
 with us in our den

Walls and stairs
 still made of wood against
 uprightedness of the halls
 attached
 to the century gone past
 the wood holds
 secrets of shoe strings
 and running emotions
 in the stairwells
 where our feet tread
 in dimensions
 of ungrooved
 grooviness

Tara Workman

Souvent sans qu'il le sache
 j'allais le regarder

Souvent sans qu'il le sache
 je l'écoutais parler

Toujours sans qu'il le sache
 j'avais le coeur broyé.

Renée Colonnier-Jipa

IN SANE CITY

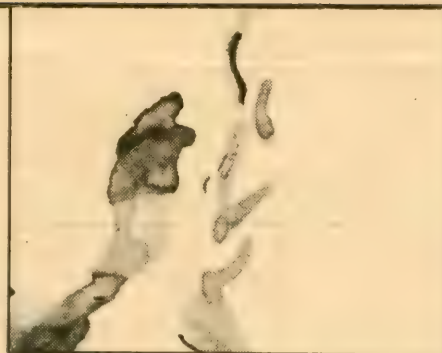
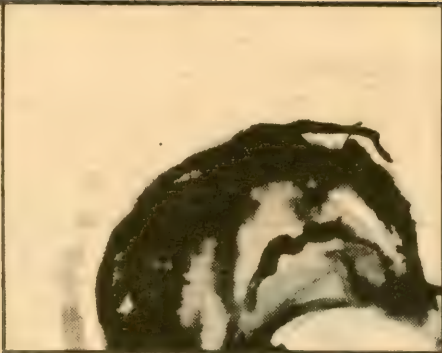
You are now
 In Sane City.
 climate: terrifying
 population: dangerous

We are a peaceful, kind people
 so make sure your gun is loaded.
 We like to welcome visitors
 so watch your step.

Now, for a brief tour.
 To your right, you see the rich
 who suck blood from the poor.
 With our advanced system of blood-sucking
 there is never a hitch.
 This allows for a stable economy.
 Ahh, to your left you see the poor,
 dead in the ditch.

To keep our stable economy stable
 we have our politicians,
 all willing and able
 to help you in your time of strife,
 all you have to do
 is sign them over your life.
 To keep our politicians honest and straight
 we have committees, councils,
 and other great things.
 These are bought at a slightly higher rate.

To make sure all of our future generations
 can enjoy our splendid accomplishments
 we have our great Institution of Learning
 In Sane College.
 it is here where we do our brain-burning.
 This is for their own good you know,
 we must make sure that our youth of today
 will not turn out crazy tomorrow.
 Could you imagine all the pain
 and sorrow
 we'd go through
 if our youth
 went berserk
 In Sane City.



Queen's University 1974

If I could scrub the film away
 the moist grey cloth
 that covers my life
 my pores suffocating
 my vision blurred
 everything in a mist
 as though enveloped in a fog
 a member of some sea-faring village
 the mildew hovers over me like cobwebs
 as I watch the other members
 with mop and pail,
 scrub the decks.
 all brimming with fortitude, and
 nonetheless, are they for their industry
 — but filled with goodwill.
 yet I find it so pointless,
 so hopelessly needless -
 that I guard my little cabin,
 my haven, my roost -
 and in dust and dampness dwell-
 "it" has become one to me ...
 this fungus-like existence
 of intellectual mire

Kelly Houlihan

HEALERS OF THE LOST

"In homeopathy there is a
 remedy called pulsatile
 for those who weep
 at music."
 — Anais Nin

I

I am not a worshipper of the sun,
 But I need at least neon
 To illuminate the hidden structures
 of my night city.
 Blinded by the raining lights
 music pulses its direction through me.
 Amorphously I absorb
 blurred colours
 fused.
 I dance through these opaque/cold illumi-
 nations.
 I become transparent.

II

Music is my remedy from me—
 dance palliative of
 a dying self.
 In my aborted leaps,
 I collect the broken data:
 tangled roots
 reaching always towards
 severance.
 Dust structures are all I have.

III

Again the sun melts into neon.
 Neither opiates this subterranean
 descent:
 I need to know
 why I falter;
 how to build substance
 from swirling smithereens
 without dreams woven through them.
 Or courage to merge the maze to void.
 One more dance invocation
 before neon freezes into sun.
 Where—in this labyrinthine
 night of ice and fire—
 are the healers of the lost?

IV

Sleep return to the cindered centre.
 Remorse sanctuaried.
 Enmeshed in bad waking dreams:
 tenuous repetition premonitions
 must be stopped. Put to sleep.
 Night warms me awake.
 I am here.
 I begin again.

Andrea Hazelwood

Lobsters in a tank
 curled tightly
 in a corner
 their claws
 are bound shut
 Broken antennae
 Broken legs.

Once two lobsters
 broke their claws free
 they circled one another
 the others huddled
 helplessly watching
 While the two
 Who were free
 fought.

On a cold day in the city
 the civilized
 the asphalt
 the buildings
 And two lobsters
 fighting for supremacy
 in a tank
 full of saltwater
 broken limbs
 and dirt.

E. Lenihan

Tous les jours
 je prends le bonheur dans ma main
 je le presse et l'écrase
 et des jets de bonheur
 s'élancent d'entre mes doigts
 vers vous à qui je pense.

Puis ma main ré-ouverte
 est remplie de silence.

Renée Colonnier-Jipa

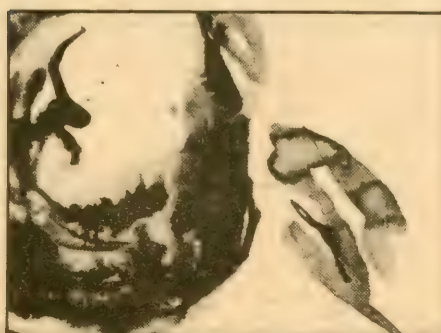
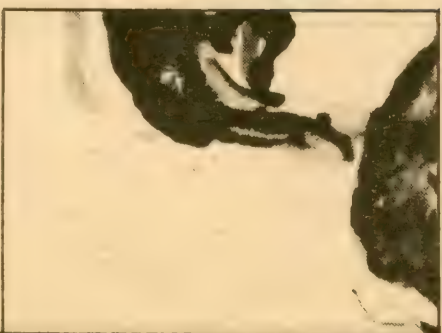
Tu traverserais mon coeur
 de ton épée tremblante,
 elle en ressortirait salie de cendres.
 Car mon corps à jamais
 n'est plus qu'une charpente,
 tout l'intérieur de moi
 n'est qu'un brasier qui meurt.

Renée Colonnier-Jipa

THE METALLIC RAIN

As I sit on the ground,
 the cool earth firm below me,
 I gaze high in sky
 and see scars, straight and white.
 True to a path hand's touch had told
 They cut the sky like demons.
 their sound pierces my ear
 their shrill screams burn my brain.
 I see them soar,
 cursed by what they carry,
 men whose hands obey a distant brain.
 Today, tomorrow,
 a finger gently flexed
 a touch.
 A moment later there is dawn
 but it is false,
 it sears eyes
 so no one sees
 my ashes sown on the earth.
 No one will know that my remains are
 watered
 by metallic rain.

—Heather Yampolsky



Dinner in a Chinese Restaurant
 why over in Viet Nam they got three year
 olds running in the fields
 why, that's no way to run a war
 everytime you drop a bomb, there's a damn
 three year old
 and in Ireland the priests are delivering
 bottles that tick
 the damn orangemen
 and if it isn't the orangemen,
 its the damn green men
 ha, ha, ha, ha, ha.
 ha, ha, ha, ha, ha ...

Kelly Houlihan

By DANNY KUCHARSKY

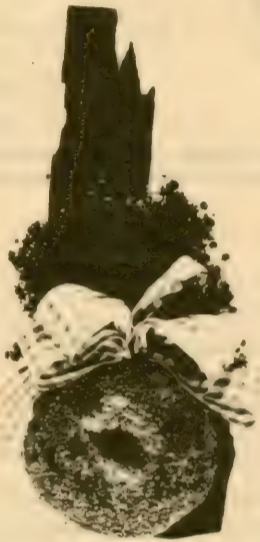
If President Reagan would stop eating those damn jelly beans and dig into some Montreal bagels, the world wouldn't be on the brink of nuclear devastation.

—Horace Zontal, American human rights activist and noted bagel maven.

Bagels and Montreal. Montreal and bagels. The two go together and form a symbiotic relationship which to this day still astounds sociologists.

Montreal is widely known as a city with *joie de vivre*. Yet *joie de vivre* is such an abstract notion. After all, is it possible to eat *joie de vivre*? And if so, does it taste better with salt?

However, bagels aren't abstract. Bagels are for real and real, quality bagels exist only in Montreal.



Los Angeles bagel art, formally known as Art Bleccho.

To a certain extent, Montrealers are aware of the bagel's great influence on their lives. After all, isn't architect Roger Taillibert's billion dollar Olympic Stadium design merely a tribute to the bagel? Also, the many donut chains sprouting throughout the city are, if nothing else, imitations of the bagel, and as the saying goes, imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

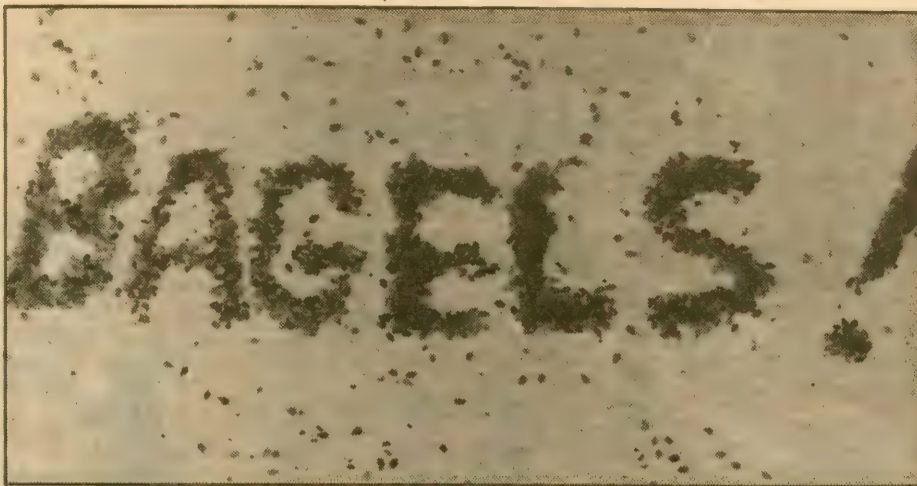
But comparing donuts to bagels is like comparing Manischewitz wine to Bordeaux—it's just not done. Furthermore, bagels make for excellent ring-tosses or horseshoes. Used in such sports, the donut tends to crumble into disarray, while the sturdy bagel just loses its seeds.

As hotel managers are possibly only now discovering, bagels form an excellent deterrent against hotel room vandalism committed by visiting rock groups. Rockers who throw bagels at walls or ceilings quickly come to the realization that they simply bounce back. Donuts, however, disintegrate into messy little bits, which serves to encourage cockroach infestations.

Bagels also go excellently with Nova Scotia lox (a type of fish) and cream cheese. So excellently, in fact, that it is said that when Israel's El Al planes fly over Nova Scotia waters, they dip their wings in respect. But these days, just about the only people who can afford the fish, are those who have the key to Fort Lox.

MONTREAL BAGELS

Yes, Montrealers are well served by the under-rated bagel. But when it comes to looking for the masterpiece bagel, there are really only two places that stand out—Fairmount Bagel Bakery (74 Fairmount W.) and the Bagel Bakery (263 St. Viateur W.).



The Link: Danny Kucharsky

FANTASTIC FOOD

Oh sure, there are other places to go to on a quest for bagels, like Cantor's Bakeries, (who in their advertising have a poster of an Eskimo woman chomping happily on a bagel, with the motto "You don't have to be Jewish to love Cantor's bagels") Montreal Kosher Bakeries and Van Horne Bagel. Some grocery stores even sell frozen pseudo-bagels. But why settle for second best?

Both the St. Viateur and Fairmount stores make their bagels the old-fashioned way—with special care and dedication, and at Fairmount, a wood-fired oven. Other bagel bakeries use gas, which reduces the flavour.

Jack Shlafman, owner of the Fairmount Bagel Bakery says, "If I don't put in 80 or 90 hours a week of work, I don't put in any."

Shlafman's father began a bagel business back in 1929, in a St. Lawrence St. alleyway. The business eventually moved to its present Fairmount St. location



where it closed in 1959. However, "due to the whining of my children and wife", Shlafman, who had become a cab-driver, decided to re-open the business in 1979.

During the store's 20-year closure, it was occupied by Jesuits who kept "a big Bible in the window", a baby-sitting service and a steam-iron rebuilding business. But luckily, during that time, the store's original oven had been kept intact behind a false wall. "We even found a 22 year-old bagel there," Shlafman said. The bagel now hangs prominently in his home.

This is all fine and good, but how do you make a bagel?

HOW DO YOU MAKE A BAGEL?

As an old folklore tale goes, the logical reply went, "You take a hole, and put some dough around it." But this explanation didn't satisfy one baker who relied on bagels to make a living and was moaning and groaning about the ever-increasing price of dough. "So," someone suggested, "then why not make the hole bigger?" "Oy!" the bagel-baker

countered, "If you make the hole bigger, it takes even more dough to go around it!"

Bagels at Fairmount, which are salt-free, are cooked in honeywater, then baked for 15 to 20 minutes in the oven's often uncontrollable fire. They come in a variety that no one else can match. There are garlic, pumpernickel, rye, bran and now whole-wheat bagels. But the two most popular brands are the sesame and poppy-seed bagels (or as Montrealers call them, white and black.) Of these two brands the sesame are by far the favorite, selling 85 per cent.

Although a *Gazette* survey chose the Fairmount bagel as "best in Montreal", *The Link* in a recent bagel challenge chose St. Viateur over Fairmount. However, the results of this unscientific taste test were later invalidated, when in a second test, supposedly inquisitive journalists were given two slices from a St. Viateur bagel and yet NEVER REALIZED that they were eating from the same bagel.

Montrealers may be in bagel heaven, but for the rest of the world, the situation borders on the tragi-comic—sad yet at the same time, laughable. However, cold, hard facts may be needed to prove just how fortunate Montrealers really are, so here's the rundown on a sickening global predicament:

BAGELS IN OTHER LANDS

Toronto—If Torontonians like their bagels, they probably also like their world's tallest phallic symbol (the CN Tower), the Blue Jays, Maple Leafs, Argonauts and subway stations which look like lavatories. Eating a Toronto bagel is like being adrift on a matzohball in a sea of mediocrity. "Even the donuts here taste more like bagels than the bagels do," muttered stock-broker Colin Debinne, a former Montrealer who insists he would've been a broke stock-broker had he remained in Montreal.

New York—a city that has the nerve to call itself the "Big Apple" and still have lousy apples can't be expected to have decent bagels. Furthermore, in a city which claims to have everything, this reporter made the shocking discovery that bagels are unavailable in mid-town Manhattan on a Saturday afternoon. This is sacrilegious.

Israel—in Biblical lore, this is the "Land of Milk and Honey"—maybe so, but it shore ain't the land of bagels. Better they should stick with unleavened bread, for pita's sake.

San Francisco—this city is famous for its excellent sourdough bread. They should've stopped while they were ahead. Bagels here are salty, stringy and obese. However, this city does have some claim to bagel fame in the form of the Co-Existence Bagel shop, which used to be a favorite café of creative

bohemian and zany Zen lunatic types. Furthermore, there was The Place, a bar where people could get together to discuss such subjects as "the superiority of the bagel as a contraceptive."

Miami—don't ask. Eating one of these bagels is like eating a rock, although rocks have more calories. Stick with the oranges and watch out for no-goodnik dope smugglers.

Los Angeles—this sad excuse for a city usually doesn't eat its bagels, instead it varnishes them. Then it glues them on wooden plaques, adorns them with fake flowers and ribbons, then sells the whole shebang as "Bagel Art." Bagel art is formally known as Art Bleccho, a derivative of Art Deco. "It's a form of edible art, just as long as you don't mind a varnish aftertaste," said artisan Del Tremens, 26.

Jack Shlafman probably says it best about this insipid universal plight: "Everybody else has heavy bagels. They're like cement. They don't put nothing in them. The American style bagel is lousy."



MISTER McDUFF

In the glorious world of the bagel, there is perhaps no greater bagel cognoscenti than Shlomo McDuff, self-proclaimed Boogie Woogie Bagel Boy of Company B. McDuff, author of last year's critically acclaimed, yet extremely hard to find novel *A Suitcase Full of Bagels*, was reached by telephone at his Ottawa home, where he is currently working part-time as Joe Clark's personal barber.

McDuff claims to have grown up on bagels, "which is an extremely difficult thing to do. I mean, you try to walk around on bagels all day." This early bagel influence, combined with the fact that McDuff once looked through a Montreal telephone directory and found three persons with the last name Bagel, spurred him on to ever increasing bagel heights.

This phenomenon climaxed with the publication of *A Suitcase Full of Bagels*, named after a young Edmontonian, who on a visit to Montreal brought along an empty suitcase to fill up with dozens of Fairmount bagels, before making the precarious trip home.

McDuff was taken aback by the success of his first novel. "Actually, if it had happened the day before, I would've

continued on page 40



Exciting bagel action at the St. Viateur Bagel Bakery.

The Link: Danny Kucharsky

Bagels
cont'd from page 39

been taken anose," McDuff snickered. "Life's like that."

Buoyed by the novel's triumph, McDuff is hard at work penning his latest book, *My Kingdom For a Matzohball*, a political exposé which is based on the theme "in a politician's washroom, only the bathtub rings are clean." Like his previous *chef d'oeuvre*, bagels play a part in this novel. "The shadiest bureaucrat, with a bagel in hand, almost becomes human. Also, a politician eating a bagel will look uproariously funny lying with sesame seeds stuck in his or her teeth."

On slow days when Joe Clark doesn't require a coiffure, McDuff zooms down to Montreal to pick up some bagels. The busy McDuff is also writing the play *From Fruit of the Gloom, to Fruit of the Loom*, tentatively scheduled as a 1984 National Arts Centre production. It's about a manic depressive who finds fame and fortune in the underwear industry.

"I hope it has at least a brief run," mumbled McDuff while munching contentedly on a Montreal bagel.



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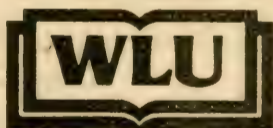
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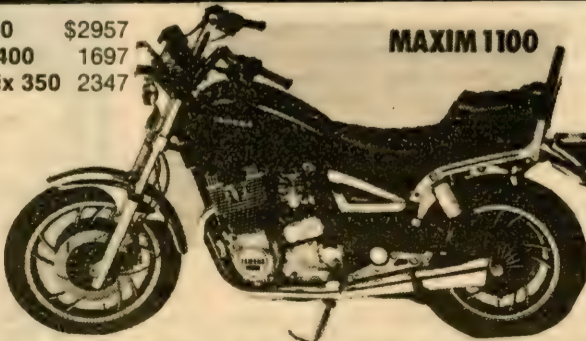
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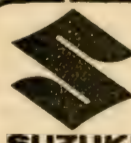
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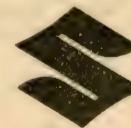
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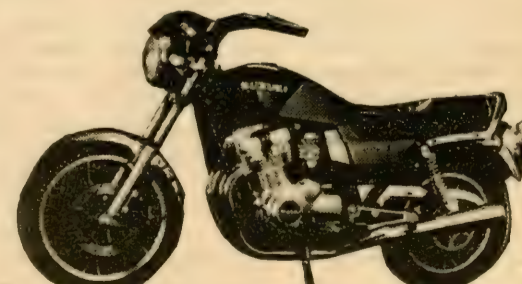
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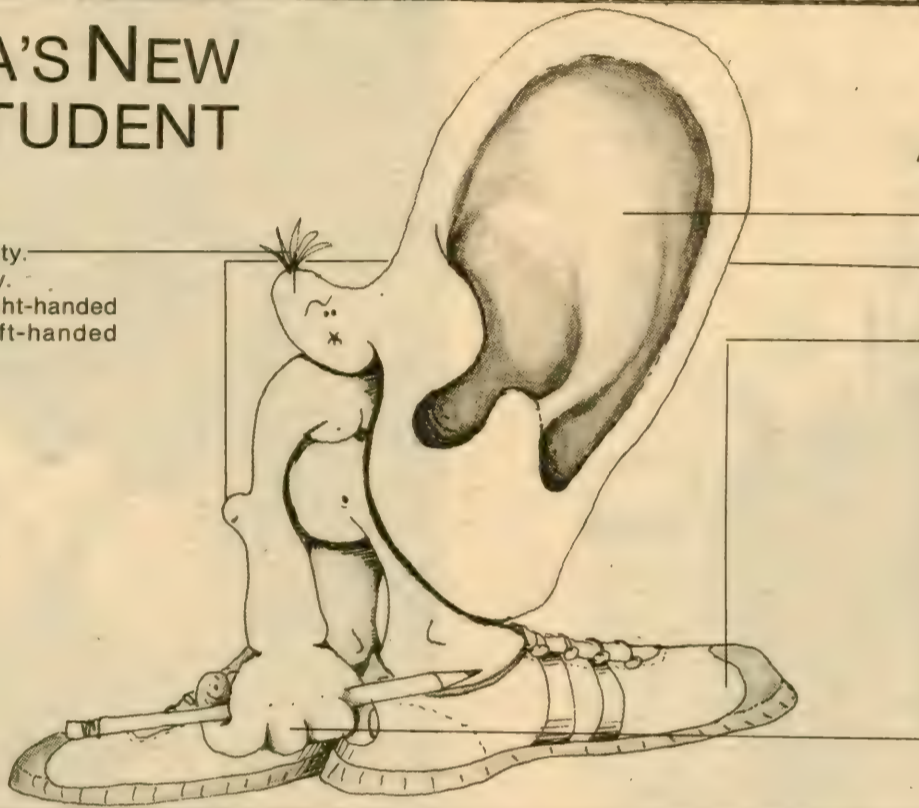


CONCORDIA'S NEW DEFICIT STUDENT

By JULIA P.

CUTBACKS:

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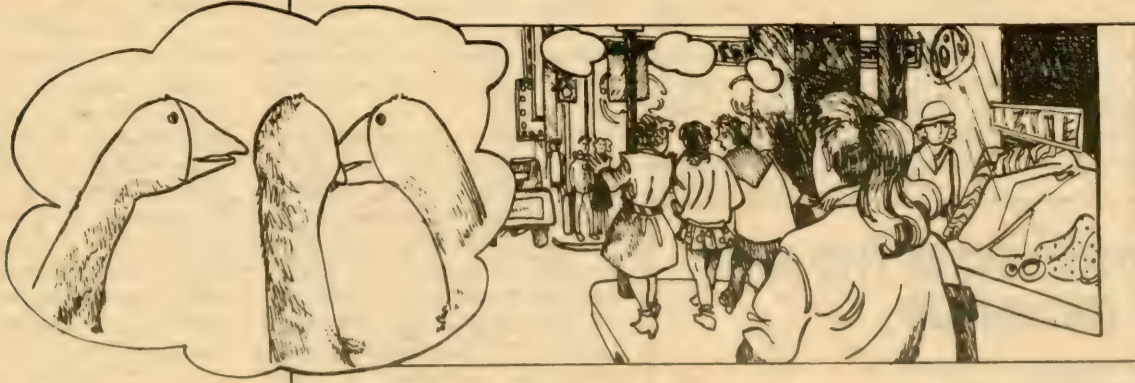
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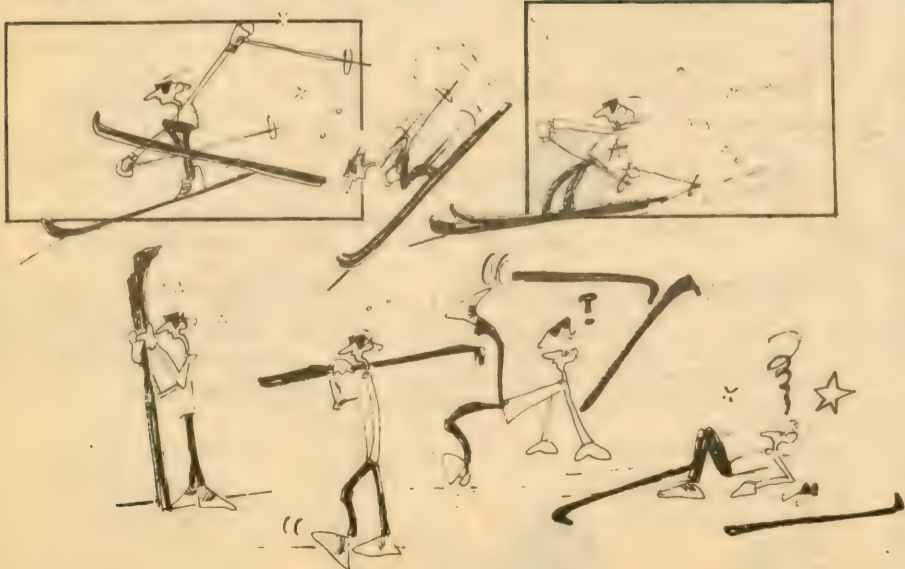


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Feminism cont'd from p. 30

Poitras says, however, that being feminists does not imply that women are not interested in ecology, pollution or politics.

"Men often try to consign us to

women's problems. The danger lurking behind such an attitude is that it might lead them to even consider rape *une histoire de cuisine*."

In order to stir after-screening debates, 30-minute long videos are favored, although longer ones are produced as well.

"It is a good format enabling us

to reach almost as many people as would a feature-length film shown in a large cinema," says Poitras. "For one thing, more screenings per evening can be planned. Also, a short video lends itself well to a lunch-hour showing.

GIV's distribution network primarily consists of women's organizations, high-schools, CEGEP's and universities. It is via Diane Poitras' *La Perle Rare* (a video on secretaries' working conditions) that GIV made itself known.

GIV's main source of revenue, "aside from occasional crumbs from the Secretary of State" comes from the rental and the sale of videotapes. Among other things, this income serves to pay the \$300 a day fee GIV spends on renting film equipment.

Poitras says the lack of subsi-

dies comes with an economic crisis, where art ranks after many other things in the government's budget.

GIV produced 20 videotapes since 1975. Last year, the Poitras-Hubert-Morin trio released two. Also last year was *Chaperons Rouges* (a video on rape), awarded second prize at France's Festival de Sceaux.

"There are only the three of us to assume all the tasks and furthermore, we all have to work elsewhere to support ourselves. This accounts for snail-paced production," says Poitras.

Yet, if GIV lacks the funds to expand, it doesn't lack ideas. A video on women growing old will be shot in the spring.

Cinema and video, far from being solely recreational and informational media, are an effective part of that long process of changing attitudes. The three organizations hope that their attempt to alter society's behaviour and opinions won't take too long.

REFLEXIONS FROM THE EYES OF VENUS

An open art show for Concordia Women Submissions Apr. 6 and 7, 2-6 p.m. Participant Jury Apr. 7 at 7 p.m.

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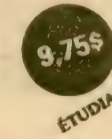
Organe de réflexion sur la littérature en elle-même et dans ses rapports avec les arts et les sciences humaines, cette revue s'intéresse particulièrement aux problèmes culturels contemporains tels qu'ils sont vécus au Québec ou ailleurs.

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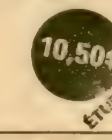
Fait état de la recherche sociologique au Québec et hors du Québec. Depuis sa création en 1969, plusieurs thèmes pertinents ont été traités, qui décrivent et analysent les sociétés québécoise et contemporaine.

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PBS from p. 31

services concentrating solely on the Arts would be very popular although a similar format is highly approved by Vermont ETV viewers.

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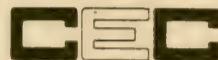
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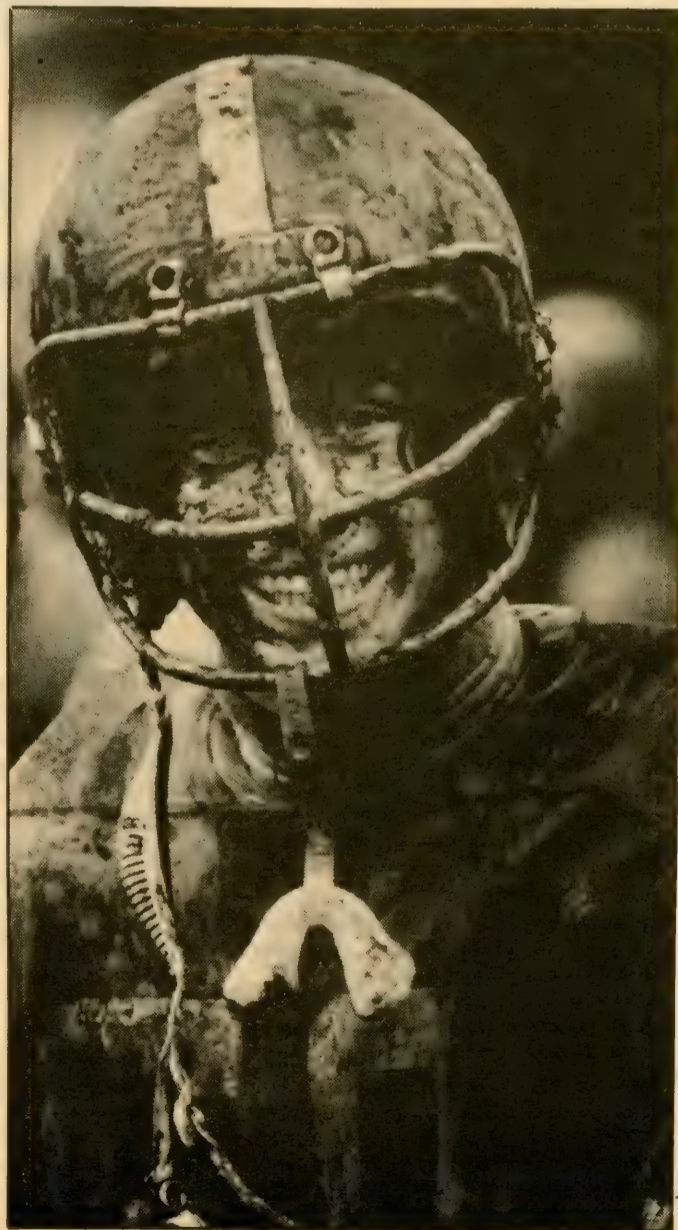
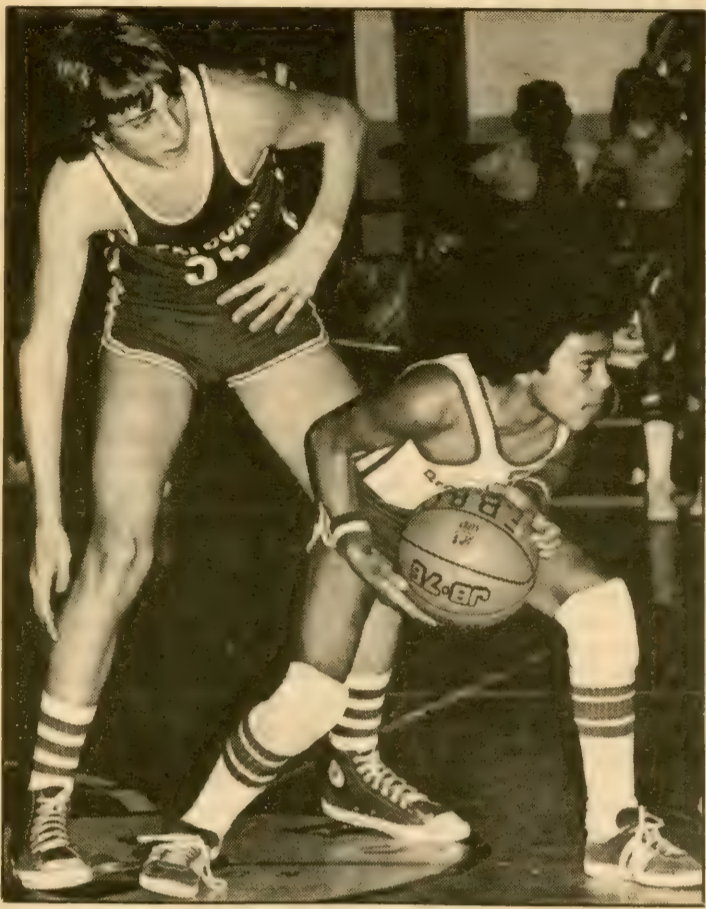
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MAKE IT A CARLSBERG.

PORTFOLIO: STEVE SIMON



By BARRY SILVERMAN

Way back in October, Stingers' head coach Paul Arsenault, who's been at that helm since the Stingers' birth in 1975, was saying all the optimistic things a coach should say before the season begins. But Arsenault also sounded like a man who was tired of playing second fiddle.

Winning six straight Quebec titles was fine (if not redundant), but the Stingers had always come away empty-handed from the national championships, a dubious record that both Concordia and the Quebec University Athletic Association (QUAA) were not proud of.

"This is the best talent we've ever had here," said Arsenault on the eve of the season-opener. Quite a statement since the Stingers had never experienced a losing season, and last year (1980-81) they waltzed through the Quebec league, winning 21 straight games, finishing with a 22-1-1 (won-loss-tie) record.

It was evident that by the time 55 would-be Stingers hit the ice in mid-September, after three weeks of dry-land training, their sights were set on a larger prize than the Quebec crown.

"We have the kind of talent that could win a national championship," said the coach, and others agreed.

PICKED TO WIN

In their much celebrated college hockey preview, *The Hockey News* asked the question "What possibly can the Concordia Stingers do for an encore?" and thereby picked the maroon and gold squad to win the Quebec conference (again). The article added if the Stingers "played up to their potential" a national championship was within their grasp. It would have been illogical to argue with that prediction.

Concordia's men's hockey team was not naive to the rigors of university sports. There were 14 veterans with 22 years of varsity hockey experience behind them starting the season with the Stingers.

Mike Walker, who last year was named the Stingers most valuable player and best defensive player, was named captain of the 1981-82 edition of the Stingers. Walker, 23, responded by being selected to the QUAA all-star team and by leading the Stingers both on and off the ice.

Walker took over as captain of the Stingers from All-Canadian Doug Feasby, who graduated along with four other members of the '81 Stingers. Arsenault felt the loss of Feasby (who attended the Detroit Red Wings training camp) would be Concordia's biggest problem. Feasby holds the Concordia record for most points in one season (114) in 1980.

ROOKIE NETMINDERS

The newcomers who were supposed to take up some of the scoring slack left vacant by Feasby were Brad Hood, a four-year veteran of The Toronto Marlboros and Dave Clement, a 6'3" forward who previously played Junior for Kingston and Kitchener in Ontario.

The Stingers also had a pair of rookie netminders—their worth at the time, unknown. One goalie candidate was Danny Burrows, a lanky 18 year-old from Toronto who was drafted by the Montreal Canadiens from the Junior B ranks in Belleville, where Burrows led his team to the Centennial Cup finals last spring. Burrows also attended the Habs training camp before starting service with the

Stingers still pursue elusive national title

Stingers. The season had yet to begin, but Burrows had the inside track on getting the Stingers starting goalie role over a diminutive back-stop named Stéphane Héon. Héon did not have as impressive credentials as Burrows did coming into camp. Héon however was named his team's MVP last year, playing Junior B for Delson, on the South Shore.

When Arsenault was asked about his team's goaltending situation early in the year he was hesitant, "We haven't had much success with Junior B players in the past," he said. But Burrows and Héon, both former Junior B players would prove that record wrong in 1982.

Playing in 24 games, Héon posted a 2.66 goals against average and earned one shutout along the way. Burrows played in 21 games for the Stingers including the deciding game in the QUAA final. Big Burrows (6'4) had a 2.72 average and recorded three shutouts.

But the Stingers' strength this year

first national championship on Thanksgiving Day weekend. Arsenault was apprehensive heading into play, as the Stingers had only one exhibition game under their belts (an 8-1 walloping of the Valleyfield senior club). "I know we've got the talent, but we need that game experience," he said.

There was no reason for the Stingers coach to be apprehensive as the team won those opening games, and some others as well. The Stingers did not lose their first game until Halloween, six games later, including a victory over U of T right in Toronto, a 1-1 tie at Guelph and a 5-3 win over Vermont in Burlington.

That first loss by the Stingers, a 10-3 shellacking at the hands of Clarkson, was merely an omen of things to come for Concordia. Injuries to key players John Sliskovic, Brad Hood and Dave Clement began to take their toll and the Stingers were headed for their first (and only) slump of the year.

for one tie) and although it was not easy to come by, the scoring was being spread out among a lot of players. Burrows and Héon were consistent in the nets, and the defense was starting to control more of the play as each game passed.

Winger Roman Dziatkowicz was leading the Stinger offense, (Dziatkowicz averaged 1.65 points per game this year). Also contributing to the scoring attack were Mike Walker, Gilles Hébert and Brian Taylor, all averaging a point a game.

TEAM TIRED

As the Stingers neared the much-needed break in the schedule the team was tiring. Concordia had played 21 games in two months and as a result lost two league games in a row. One of the losses—a 4-3 decision to Trois-Rivières was right in the friendly confines of the Athletic Complex, where the Stingers had not lost in two years. But the loss to UQTR would be the last Stinger defeat in almost three months.

The Stingers came off the blocks for the second half of the season in a hurry. The first test they'd have to pass would be in the Micron tournament, hosted by Concordia. The Micron can be considered the number two tourney in Canada behind the nationals. The other teams at the '82 Micron were defending national champs Moncton, Ontario champs Queen's and the rugged University of Guelph. The Stingers easily took Queen's in the opening game 6-2, while Guelph surprised Moncton Eagles Bléus, 6-3.

Concordia was more than ready for Guelph in the final. Dziatkowicz led the way with a hat-trick and was named the tourney's MVP, while Burrows earned the shutout as the Stingers rolled past the Gryphons 4-0. That win probably did more for the Stingers renewed confidence in the second half than any other all season.

Through the second half of the season Arsenault alternated Héon and Burrows for each game, and it paid off, as Concordia racked up a perfect 12-0-0 record.

While this season was in many ways like others in the QUAA, with Concordia riding high atop the standings, there was more competition in the league. Ottawa, Laval and UQTR all fielded strong teams. For a while, UQTR was ranked in the top 10 and Ottawa lost only two games in the second half.

UNBEATEN RECORD

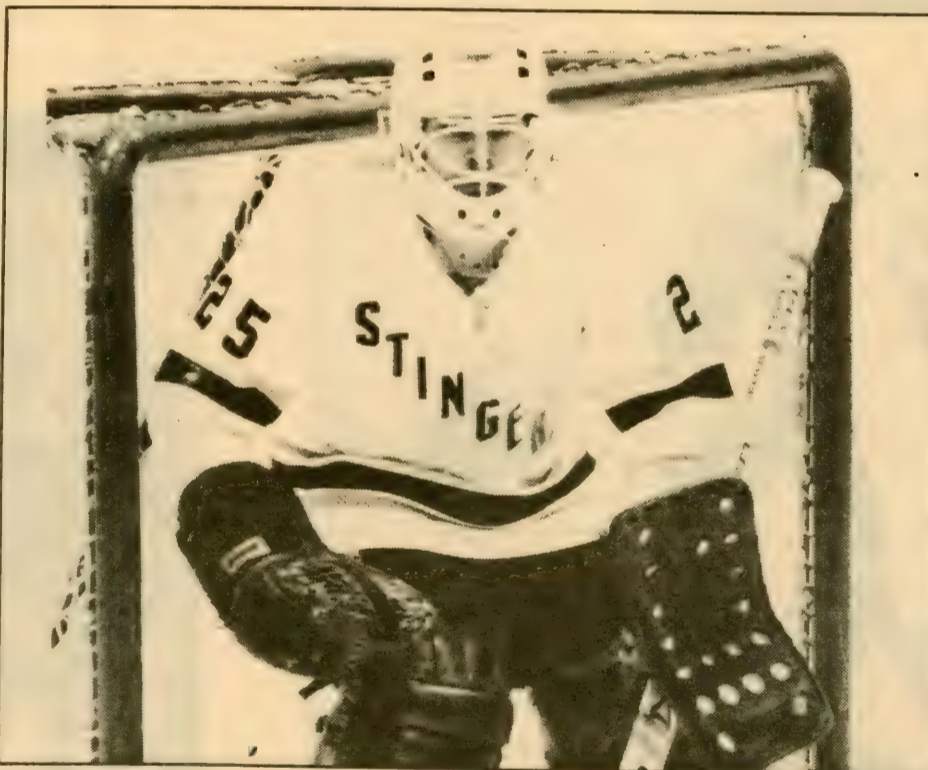
But the wins continued for Concordia, who entered the playoffs on a 17 game unbeaten streak. The Stingers, who finished first, met fourth place Laval in the opening series.

The Stingers beat Laval in two straight to go into the Quebec finals against UQTR—the last team to defeat the Stingers. In the opening game of the series at Trois-Rivières, the Patriotes handed Concordia its first loss since December and took control of the series.

Héon said the team "needed that loss to wake us up, it was getting too easy". The Stingers came back to tie the series and then before the second packed house in a row at the Complex, Concordia walked away with a 7-2 victory and a trip to the nationals.

Besides earning a trip to the nationals, the Stingers were rewarded in another way. The QUAA selected Arsenault as coach-of-the-year, and Walker, Héon and Burrows were named to the all-star

continued on page 54



The Link: Mitchell Baum

Goalie Stéphane Héon's credentials no way matched Dan Burrows at the beginning of the season, the latter who has been eyed by the Montreal Canadiens. But he proved his worth and the pair shared QUAA all-star goalie honors.

was their defense. It was laden with both experience and talent. Between Mike Elwood, Walker, Derek Watt and John Giftopoulos (the only rookie on defense), the blueliners were the rudder on the good ship Stinger. For most of the season the rudder was in fine shape, but when it broke down, so did the ship.

Joining Arsenault was a former Sir George captain, Ron Lapointe. Lapointe had coached Sorel Junior A's the previous two years prior to latching on with the Stingers as an assistant. A gregarious fellow, Lapointe was with the Stingers for only the first half of the season. He then left Concordia to take the head coaching job with the woefully weak Quebec Ramparts of the Quebec Junior Major League.

NEEDED EXPERIENCE

The Stingers began their quest for a seventh consecutive Quebec title and

By TONY DOBROWOLSKI

The Concordia women's hockey team came this close to realizing a dream in 1981-82.

The Stingers' dream was to go to the first Canadian Amateur Hockey Association's national championship for women in Brantford, Ontario. Concordia's bubble burst last Monday night when they were defeated 4-2 by the older, more experienced Montreal Titans. It took the Titans three games to shake the stubborn Stingers for the Quebec championship.

Although Concordia will not go to the nationals, their unsurpassed achievement was the culmination of hard work by both players and coaches. Stinger head coach Bill Doherty has aided in keeping the team a cohesive unit and a winning one at that.

"You can't help but like Billy," said Concordia's four-year veteran Julie Healy. "The first thing he says to the veterans at the beginning of the year is 'put yourself in the rookies' positions as outsiders seeing people with friends'. People go out of their way here to make you feel wanted... Having an attitude like that over the years says a lot about your team."

"I've found the girls' attitude makes it easier," Doherty said. "It's a long season and they still come out with the same enthusiasm."

McGILL HAMMERED

The Stingers floundered in December, when among other things, Doherty took two weeks off to get married. When he came back in January the team lost only four games the rest of the way.

The Stingers lost five players from a 1980-81 squad that went 32-5-1. Although leading scorer Corinne Corcoran and many forwards returned, only Beth Egan returned to the defensive corps. Most of the rookies could barely skate in October. Yet the Stingers finished 25-8.

Concordia piled up numerous early season points, hammering the McGill Martlets 12-0 twice. Bishop's too felt the Stinger fury by being blasted 14-1. Concordia scored 70 goals in their first 13 games.

On December 4 the Stingers blew a 2-1 decision to their league rivals the John Abbott Islanders, by relaxing late in the third period with a one goal lead. A week later the Stingers were pasted 6-1 by Potsdam College on the road. With Doherty away, mid-terms and final exams underway, and the players tired, the team had reached a low point. The jaunty early-season swagger was gone.

"Losing to Abbott took the wind out of our sails," Corcoran said. "The Potsdam game hurt

Next year's tangible dream to compete with the best



It's not that the Stingers didn't try against the Titans or couldn't keep up, fate just didn't swing the Stinger way... at least not this year... Stinger goalie Denise Bienvenu made some fine saves during the three games against the Titans but they made more.

our egos because we lost by so much... I can't remember a game here when we were dominated so much. Hurting our egos was good. It made us bounce back."

But the Stingers did not bounce back right away. After Christmas they played sluggishly while beating Pierrefonds Comprehensive High School 4-1.

"The Pierrefonds game was good," Doherty said. "It helped us realize something. The girls were a little big-headed. I told them it was not important what the score was but to just go out and give 100 per cent. After I made this clear things changed. I told them that there were 18 of us rowing in a boat. If one of us slips, the boat tips. All in all the 18 have done a good job."

LINE CHANGES

Doherty switched the oar car-

riers around after Christmas. Rookies Donna Cockburn and Judy Forbes went from defense to the forward line while veteran forwards Maureen Maloney and Healy moved to defense. Maloney's vacant position was filled by winger Edith Langlois. Langlois joined Corcoran and Kathleen Casey on the Stingers' first line.

"I think Maureen, Casey and I clicked but in a different way," Corcoran said. "Edith is excellent and so is Maureen... Before Christmas my assists were not nearly as high as my goals. That means I was doing a lot more playmaking."

"It might not show but I had to work harder to keep up with them (Casey and Corcoran)," Langlois said. "I had to make better passes, skate harder and play harder... I think it was better for the team. Play was more constant and the other lines

were better too."

The team finally began to click again after the Pierrefonds game. The new revised first line racked up some phenomenal statistics. They scored 23 points in one game against Boston College. Corcoran, Casey and Langlois, in that order, led the team in scoring.

FIRST LINE TEAM

Corcoran this year scored an amazing 51 goals and 42 assists. In the Quebec Women's Intercollegiate Hockey League she had 27 goals and 20 assists in 12 games to lead the league in scoring for the second straight year.

The Stingers were not just a first-line team. The second and third lines contributed their fair share of achievement although their statistics did not match those of the first line.

The defense had a few rough

moments but Maloney, shifted to defense, quickly aided the cause. She was named to the all-star team at Concordia's 14th Annual Invitational Hockey Tournament in February.

Goalies Denise Bienvenu and Kerry Laughlin racked up a combined goals against average of 3.01 and boasted 12 shutouts.

TO THE WIRE

One thing the Stingers did lack was competition from inside the QWIHL. With the exception of John Abbott there was none. The Stingers and Abbott battled all year for league supremacy. Three of the four Concordia-Abbott regular season matches were decided by one goal; the other by two. Both Stinger-Islander QWIHL championship playoff games went down to the wire. Concordia won the final game 1-0 on a goal by Healy with five, count them five seconds left in the game.

Apart from their December win the Islanders managed to upend Concordia 4-2 in a shootout to capture third place in the 14th Annual Concordia Invitational.

Against the tougher outside competition Concordia did not disgrace themselves. The Stingers made it to the finals of the 4th Annual Granite State Tournament in New Hampshire against the much talked about powerhouse University of New Hampshire Wildcats. The Stingers lost 4-2 but not because of mediocre play. The Wildcats were just too good.

In their own tournament in February the Stingers came in fourth after losing to University of Toronto 3-1 in the second round. Concordia also lost to the same Lady Blues 2-0 in the York Tournament in November. The Stingers finished third at York.

On the plus side the Stingers

continued on page 55

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Squad hopeful with or without McKeigan

By MICHAEL BOUCHER

Recently returning from a fourth place finish in the national championships, Stinger head coach Doug Daigneault realizes he has his work cut out for him in order to ensure a repeat performance next season.

Coming off a slow start in non-conference games before Christmas, the club poured it on in the homestretch to record their third straight QUAA title and the ensuing trip to the Nationals.

The playing careers of some players who have been instrumental in making championship seasons are in doubt.

All-Canadian Gary McKeigan has refused to give a solid commitment for next season although he does have one remaining year of eligibility. Concordia's finest and most

consistent performer carried the Stingers almost single handedly at times, with his offensive prowess. McKeigan shot 50 per cent from the floor while averaging 24 points per game. Ripping up the lanes he was a pillar of strength, constantly surprising people with his awkward-looking but effective shot. Nor did he flinch under the boards, grabbing an average of eight rebounds per contest.

The Ontario native was co-captain during the last season along with Steve MacNeill. His all out effort was punctuated with forays into the scorer's table, team benches and fans as he chased down errant balls. One of the most popular members of the team, McKeigan is also the only married player on the squad, having tied the knot last summer. For this reason McKeigan is uncertain of his plans next year. Basketball at Concordia demands a serious commitment of time and McKeigan has always been pre-

pared to meet the request. Whether or not he chooses to resume the undertaking again next year is a decision he will deal with during the brief summer recess. Should McKeigan decide to hang up his high-tops in order to pursue a more relaxed pace, he will do so knowing full well that his contribution to Concordia can be matched by few.

NUCLEUS CHANGING

Steve MacNeill is another third-year veteran who formed the strong team nucleus this year. Although his accomplishments were not as pronounced as those of his fellow co-captain, his presence was nevertheless felt. MacNeill has said he fully intends to close out the last two years of his eligibility at Concordia, should he be accepted into the MBA program. With MacNeill's rare ability to combine varsity athletics and high academic achievement, we can surely count on his presence again in a Stinger uniform.

Rick Brown began his university career with McKeigan and MacNeill. Having had somewhat of an off year, his future remains in doubt. Brown lost his starting role early in the season and couldn't seem to catch fire in his role as reservist. Although Daigneault admitted openly his disappointment with his forward's play, he noted that Brown would be welcome back to play if he decided to pursue post-graduate studies.

John Gissendanner has played out his eligibility in varsity university athletics. Touted by some opposing coaches as the best centre in the country, the Giss did not always live up to his title. Without a doubt, however, this year's national berth for the Stingers would have been in jeopardy without his post Christmas play. Unfortunately there is no chance he will be wearing the maroon and gold next season. Gissendanner hopes to continue his playing career in Europe next year.



The Link: Mitchell Baum

Yup. We took a lot of photos of these two in the Maroon and Gold. Next year, though, is a different story. John Gissendanner (50), Concordia's star centre, has played out his eligibility and may be headed to Europe. All-Canadian Gary McKeigan (42), though still eligible, has given no firm commitment for next year.

OTHER PROGRESS

On a brighter note a couple of players showed great progress this season, leading us to expect the best for next year.

Noel Nedrick was catapulted into the starting point guard position after the annual departure of John Kordich and the team was as strong if not stronger. Nedrick's progress was highlighted in Victoria where his talents, especially on defense, had the crowds buzzing.

Backup centre Lloyd Bentley

took several giant steps towards the front of the class. Under the tutelage of McKeigan, the 6'7" hoopster indicated he is ready to play with earnest. His return to the Stingers would contribute some invaluable experience.

Height will be needed on the front line to replace the departing talent. Daigneault has admitted he is talking to two 6'10" players but will not divulge their names.

Daigneault has conceded he has been talking with Dawson guards Biago Carisse, 6'4", and Craig Normand, 6'4". From Vanier, Jim Maniatia, 6'5" has been approached.

NOTHING CERTAIN

These players could play anywhere in the country, explained Daigneault and have been offered U.S. scholarships. The competition is fierce and nothing is assured as yet.

On the signed, sealed, and delivered list in point guard Alwyn Blackett. Blackett took a year's sabbatical to shore up his cash flow and can be counted on to bid for a starting role today.

The addition of assistant coach John Dore helped Daigneault with the heavy workload this season. Dore teaches at a private school in the city.

One of the main obstacles Daigneault will face next year will be the proposed budget cuts. Although known as a poor man's sport when played in your neighborhood playground, take it on the road and the expenses pile up quickly.



The Link: Mitchell Baum

Stinger Rick Brown (44) did not show fans the best he had to offer. Coach Doug Daigneault expected more from Brown this year but was disappointed. Brown played mediocre ball in the first half but during the Centennial Tournament early in the New Year shifted into high gear pleasantly surprising all. But it was short-lived.

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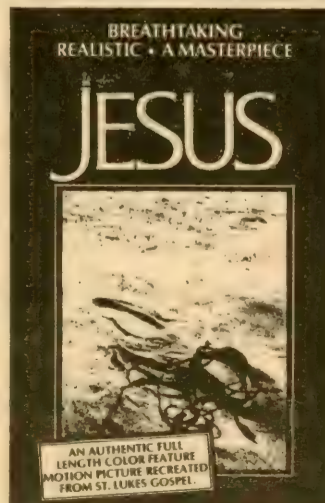
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Coaches eye recruits for coming season's victories

By MICHAEL BOUCHER

Although the women didn't make it to the nationals this season in Saskatoon, the Stingers still managed to surprise a number of observers.

After finishing fifth in the country during the 1980-81 season, the club slipped to ninth overall this year.

A weak summer recruiting session had the experts dispatching the team to the cellar before it even took to the floor. While other conference hopefuls had embellished or strengthened their lineups with name players, the Stingers were losing the same.

The odd mixture of hopefuls emerging from the gym during the first few weeks of training did little for the teams' credibility except to confirm the earlier doubtful assessments. The Stingers' 7-5 league record and 16-14 overall standings created a run on facial egg remover in local stores.

BACKYARD COMPETITION

Concordia encountered some of their stiffest competition in their own backyard. The McGill Martlets held a 2-1 record over them in league play and became a major stumbling block between the Stingers and that illustrious week in March when the best in Canada got together in Saskatoon. The Martlets erased any hope the women had of making the trek when they dispensed with Concordia in the semi-finals. McGill also effaced any hope they had themselves with an inane showing against the Bishop Lady Gaiters in the final.

The rivalry between Concordia and McGill has always

existed but it took on a greater intensity this season. It was common knowledge that on paper, player for player, the Martlet domination over the Stingers bordered on the ridiculous. On the floor this disparity between the teams diminished. The Stingers' victory as well as the closeness of the game scores attest to this.

Many factors can be considered while searching for an explanation, but the overriding component was the discipline shown by the players once the action took to the floor.

Coach Mike Hickey realized that his charges had to control the tempo of the game to be successful, as the Stingers are not tall or fast enough to run with the majority of teams. Patience on the floor and thorough schooling in basic fundamentals scored for the team.

COACHING ADJUSTMENTS

The toughest spot to fill this past year was the one vacated by guard Gay Owens. Owens' eligibility ran out and with it went the leadership and pride the five-year veteran carried with her. She became an assistant coach to her old teammates and with the transition, faced new difficulties she never had on the floor. The new assistant ran into some trouble in the early going gaining credibility as a coach from some of the team's veterans. The new role was a tough one for all parties concerned to accept. Slowly the acclimatization process ran its course. Owens' demure presentation courtside was soon regarded as a welcome addition.

Vaulted into the vacancy left by Owens, Janet Hylland at first found herself doing a lot of things she was not keen on

doing. She was not overly excited in the beginning with the task of quarterbacking the team. She had trouble making herself heard as she called out the plays. An astute student of the game, she soon picked up the little tricks that make the job easier.

Rookie Patricia Fox was the years biggest surprise. The spunky Massachusetts native showed ample promise and displayed the attitude needed to improve. No one expected her to do it all in one season. As everyone's rookie of the year by season end, Fox earned a starter's role.

NEW HELP NEEDED

Along with the year's successes there were shortcomings. Players' attitudes hurt the overall team's effort at times and seriously curtailed the team's play. Height was another weakness. With only reserve centre Mary Hughes close to the six foot range, and her presence not guaranteed for next year, the Stingers are in dire need of help inside and under the boards.

Sylvia Sweeny could be the answer. Rumors abound that the nine year national team veteran is interested in pursuing her education and finds the MBA program at Concordia enticing. Should she decide to expend her two remaining years of eligibility by playing with the Stingers, the calibre of ball currently being played at Concordia would rise a notch or two.

Also high on the list of much sought after recruits, are three CEGEP players. Currently playing at St. Foy, guard Monique Francoeur comes highly recommended. This backcourt player is being touted as a potential national team member with the



The Link: Mitchell Baum

Although the Stingers finished their season long ago without a trip to the prestigious CIAU nationals, Joann Bourque (12) often led the team with her sharp shooting and veteran experience.

ability to turn a team around.

On the West Island at John Abbott College both Beth Jordan and Lisen Moore are meeting their share of university coaches. Jordan plays the swing position while Moore is a guard. Although the Stingers have no guarantee that any of these players will be Stingers next year (with recruiting a tricky business) any one of them would be a welcome addition.

In a new twist next season the women will play one quarter of their season before the Christmas break. This eliminates play-

ing a glut of games in a short stretch after Christmas and reduces the chance of untimely injuries playing havoc with the team's record.

In non-conference play the Stingers have already affirmed their participation in the Rhode Island tournament during the Christmas holidays and will continue with the past successes of their own eight-team tournament format. In response to CRTC complaints, increased Canadian content is being promised at this one.



The Link: Mitchell Baum

When Janet Hylland (4) took over the helm for Gay Owens, who is now the assistant coach, she was not excited at the prospect of quarterbacking the team. She even had trouble making herself heard when she called out the plays. She soon learned the tricks of the trade and next year promises to be better.

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Men's hockey
cont'd from p. 50

The Stingers came as close as they could - without winning the nationals in Moncton. But on the books it will simply show that Saskatchewan defeated Concordia 4-3 in overtime. The Stingers did prove something by coming back the next day after that tough loss to knock off Regina. Unfortunately for Concordia,

once again the Stingers have been reduced to bridesmaids at the national championships.

Next year the Stingers will be without Mike Elwood, Ron Smith and Brian Taylor, who are all graduating. Other questions remain about whether some veterans will return but one thing is almost certain; Arsenault will be back as Stingers coach stressing his paradigm of self-discipline. But for now another banner will be hoisted in the arena and Concordia can show off its hockey program as a model to others.

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Spare-time pucksters...

By **SCOTT HOWARTH**

The National Hockey League may have the Maple Leafs, Canadiens, Canucks, Oilers and Jets, but the Concordia intramural hockey league can boast the Whoremans, Orbs, Mutations, Bozos and Tokers.

Some people may take intramural hockey lightly, but for over 400 SGW and Loyola students who have been battling for top honors since mid-October, the league is far from a 12-game lark.

What is it that attracts them to Loyola's icebox of an arena on a weekday afternoon or weekend evening? For exercise devotees, it's another opportunity to tone up their bodies, while hockey fanatics get a chance to tune up their game. Some just enjoy an evening at the rink with friends and a few beers after the game.

The necessary ingredients for starting a team at the Sir George Williams campus are simple enough: Get at least six players together, including a goaltender, and submit their names to the intramural coordinator. Presto, you have a team.

Player eligibility requirements are straightforward as well. Each participant has to be a registered full-time or part-time Concordia student, or an alumni member. Sir George Williams 25 teams spread over two divisions involving nearly 300 students.

MORE COMPETITION

Loyola's system of team selection is a little more complicated. Interested people (over 200 originally this year) submit their names to the intramural coordinators and provide a rating (on a scale of 1 to 5, good to bad) of their hockey ability. Captains are then selected by the coordinators who give them the list of available players to be "drafted." This ensures an equal distribution of experienced veterans and greenhorns.

Loyola's draft sent 22 players to each of the 10 teams but the number soon dwindled as the season got underway, leaving some teams threadbare. The first place Rinky Dinks of the Slime Division (that's right folks) and the Mutations (first place also) from the Swine Div-

ision, managed to stay intact. It came as no surprise that these two teams met in the final Loyola playoff game (Mutations won the best of five series, 3-0).

ACCOMMODATING SCHEDULE

Each team plays a minimum of one game per week at Loyola. Sir George plays their games on Saturdays and Sundays between 4 p.m. and 10 p.m. while Loyola battles it out during the week. The league has proven itself to be flexible in accommodating schedule changes if a team is bogged down in mid-terms or has other "pressing engagements."

Intramural games are refereed by varsity and junior varsity hockey players. Each team is asked to evaluate the refs on a scale of one to 10 after the game to allow player input and help determine consistency in officiating.

"There were a few times where they would be rated low," Pavlicik said, "but when you look at the scoresheet, you see the game is 10-0."

The league is usually free of major scraps or penalties, but suspensions can be doled out for serious infractions if necessary. Body contact is very much a part of intramural hockey and can't really be avoided.

"It's difficult to skate hard all game and come into the corner and then back off," Pavlicik said.

Helmets are mandatory for everyone, but not facemasks. "We were concerned about safety quite a bit, but we didn't have any major injuries," he said of the past season.

For the upcoming year, Pavlicik said he is looking forward to encouraging more class and departmental teams such as Hillel, Chemists and Biology. He noted that the pick-up teams lacked cohesiveness because they were unfamiliar with their teammates. This year's Sir George Williams champions, the MBA Bucks, tend to support his "comradery" theory.

Intramural hockey has come a long way in the last 10 years. In 1972, there were only eight teams in the Sir George league with four hours a week of ice time

Bucks master Zambonies

By **SCOTT HOWARTH**

What's green and yellow, plays hockey and is pursuing a Masters in Business Administration? A member of the MBA Bucks (\$) of course, this year's intramural champions at the Sir George Williams campus.

In true come-from-behind fashion the Bucks squeaked by the Zambonies 4-3 to take the title and end another year of intramural hockey.

The eastern division Bucks were obvious favorites going into Saturday's championship game against the western division Zambonies. They were undefeated (11 wins, one tie) throughout their regular season play and have swept their three previous playoff games, en route to the finals.

The high-flying Zambonies (the hockey team, not the acrobats) earned their championship berth by upsetting the first place Mothers 10-7 and the second place Whoremans 4-2.

The stage seemed set for the giant-killers to repeat their act at the Loyola arena as they easily contained the MBA Bucks for nearly two-thirds of the game. Steve Walker gave the Zambonies an early 1-0 lead after picking up an errant pass in front of the net.

The Zambonie defense kept the Bucks at bay on each rush and the few times they broke through, Walter Winkiewicz robbed them by coming up with clutch saves.

In between periods, one percep-

tive fan offered a keen observation by shouting at the Bucks' bench, "There's no tomorrow boys, there's no tomorrow." Melodrama aside, it was a gross understatement. The Bucks simply couldn't mount an organized attack.

The second and final frame (intramural teams only play two periods) brought the Zambonies one step closer to victory. Their scoring ace, Steve Walker (11 goals in three playoff games) added his second goal of the afternoon by unleashing a powerful slapshot that just eluded the outstretched glove of Kevin Bangs.

By the eight minute mark, the Bucks were beginning to dominate play. A defensive lapse allowed Walker to complete his hat-trick however and the Zambonies took a commanding 3-0 lead. The game appeared all but clinched when the teams headed into the last ten minutes of stop-time (the first 30 minutes are running time).

The Bucks' momentum finally paid off when Bob Shimotakahara and Mike Gosselin each scored in a two-minute span to narrow the gap to 3-2. Stan Thorseth broke the Zambonies' spirit by sailing an easy shot past Winkiewicz to tie the game with only four minutes left.

Dave Eliasoph capped off the Bucks' rally by slamming home the winning goal high into the Zambonie net to secure the intramural title by a score of 4-3.

available at the McGill arena. The Loyola merger assured everyone greater opportunity to play hockey even if they weren't up to varsity calibre.

Pavlicik is a firm believer in opening up as many sports to the student population as possible.

"Just because a student decides not to play varsity, that doesn't mean he's a nobody."

Women's cont'd from p. 51

dumped Queen's, squeaked by Guelph, shut out Cornell, battered Boston College and nipped both Potsdam and Ottawa.

Against amateur teams, the Stingers made an almost clean sweep.

They defeated Huntington, St. Laurent, Repentigny, NDG-Longueuil and the Montreal Titans. The Stingers only losses were the two to the Titans in the Quebec championship round.

BUDGET CUTS

Due to possible cuts in the athletic department budget, there may not be a women's hockey team next year at Concordia. Doherty hopes the team will survive them.

"I'm naive to what's going on (in the athletics budget)," Doherty said. "I hope it doesn't happen. We have one of the best tournaments for women's hockey in North America. I hope that if they have the cutbacks they let the girls play the 12 league games and host the tournament."

If the Stingers play next year the nationals could become a reality instead of a dream.

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