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ALL RIGHT, GENTLEMEN, 20 PACES, TURN AROUND AND FIRE AT EACH OTHER.



## SHOWDOWN

THE ELECTION PRIMER

See pages 8-13

# • Agenda •

•compiled by Heather M. Brown•

## October 8

- STINGER SPORTS**, Men's Hockey, Friday UQTR at Concordia, 8:00 p.m.
- STINGER SPORTS**, Men's Soccer, Friday, UQTR at Concordia, 4:00 p.m.
- STINGER SPORTS**, Women's Soccer, Friday, Concordia at McGill, 4:30 p.m.
- IEEE/CSEE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE**, Outside ECSA Office, H-880-9, from 12:00-4:00 p.m., for electrical engineers and computer science students, 879-4032, coffee and doughnuts will be served.
- WORKSHOP: "THE PRACTICE OF BUDDHIST MEDITATION"**, 8:00 p.m., sponsored by Dharmadhatu, 5311 Park Ave., Ste. 200, 279-9115 after 19:30.
- DEBATING SOCIETY** meeting, 2:00 p.m., H-635-2, Hall Building.
- SPANISH (CHILEAN) PLAY**, October 8, 9, 10, Teatro Experimental Volcan, Cafe Esperant, at 20:30 p.m., \$3.75, call 842-8836, from 9:00 to 21:30, 3553 St. Urbain, between Milton & Prince Arthur, metro Sherbrooke, bus #24.

## October 9

- STINGER SPORTS**, Football, Bishop's at Concordia, 2:00 p.m.
- MEN'S SOCCER**, Concordia at Sherbrooke.
- MEN'S HOCKEY**, UQAC at Concordia, 4:00 p.m.
- THE CONCORDIA ORCHESTRA** conducted by Sherman Friedland will present its first concert of the new season, 8:30 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel.
- FESTIVAL LACOLLE** Car Rally.

For further information, call Jane or Noreen at 482-0320, loc. 344 or 494. Feast afterwards. Tickets for adults \$6.00, children \$3.00 (under 16 yrs. old), \$2.50 for bus. Goes from 11 a.m. until 11 p.m.

## October 10

- MEN'S HOCKEY**, McGill at Concordia, 4:00 p.m.

## October 12

- TUESDAYS FLICKS**, Campus Centre, Main Lounge, *Kramer vs. Kramer*, 7:00 p.m., *Making Love*, 9:00 p.m., call 482-9280.
- SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ENGINEERING**, 11:45-13:00, H-635/2. Case study: Transportation - Environmental & Social Impacts.
- OPEN MEETING** of the Concordia Council on Student Life (CCSL) at 4:00 p.m. in room AD-128, Loyola Campus.
- CHANGE OF SPEAKER**: Peter Jacobs, Faculté de l'aménagement, Université de Montréal. Topic: Lancaster Sound Regional Study; People, Resources and the Environment.
- INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS** whose Authorization expires this fall—Immigration officials will be at the Hall building, Room H-651 from October 12 to 15. Appointments must be made at the Deans of Students Offices, 2135 Mackay or Loyola, Ad. 129.
- CANADIAN CULTURAL** programmes L.A.E. Inc. presents **IRVING LAYTON**, celebrated Canadian poet, Tuesday, at 1:30 p.m. in The Royal Bank Auditorium, 1 Place Ville Marie, Mezzanine 2, free admission, lecture in English.

## October 13

- CONCORDIA DEPT. OF MUSIC PRESENTS**: Loyola Campus Centre, Shannon Thompson & Pierre Gamache Jazz Combos, admission free.
- MEN'S HOCKEY**, Concordia at Trois Rivières, 7:30 p.m.
- ARMENIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION**, General Assembly, 2:00 p.m., at 2100 Mackay St., Room 100. Important Agenda.
- ELIE WIESEL** will be the guest lecturer at 8:00 p.m., the Beth Zion Congregation, 5740 Hudson Ave., Cote St. Luc. For more info, contact the Synagogue Office at 489-8411.
- PUBLIC LECTURE**: The Coming of Robots, by Dr. John Kemeny, at 8:30 p.m., Room H-110, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W. Call 879-4160.

## October 14

- LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE**: Guest speaker Elisabeth Young-Buehl on Hannah Arendt's *Education: Reflections on the Life of the Mind*, 8:30 p.m., H-110 Hall Bldg, SGW campus, 879-8051, Judy MacGregor Smith.
- RECREATION AND LEISURE** presents a Kamikazee Bash, 8:00 p.m. at the Campus Centre, \$1.00 Concordia students, \$1.50 non-Concordia students.
- CONCORDIA MUSIC PRESENTS**, Loyola Chapel at 8:30 p.m. a recital of works by Schubert, Brahms, Messiaen, and Debussy, the artists will be Denise Lupien, violin and Janet Creaser, piano.
- SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ENGINEERING**, Jean Etienne Kempt, Hydro-Quebec, Case study: Environmental & Social Impact of Electric Transmission Lines, 11:45-13:00, H-635/2.
- GASTON RÉBUFFAT**, Film "Les Horizons Gagnés-Alpinisme à U. de M.", 3200 Jean Brillant, A2285, 8:00 p.m., \$5.00. Rébuffat, internationally renowned alpinist, author, poet, filmmaker, in person.

## October 15

- PANEL** on the life and work of Albert Soboul, at 2:00 p.m. will be held at the Interuniversity Centre for European Studies, 1193 Phillips Square, Room 3400, Tel. 282-6193.
- S.A.P.A. ELECTIONS**, 7:00 p.m., Room 420, Hall bldg., Elections for 1982-83 Executive.

## General Information

- PLEASE RETURN IF FOUND**: Small diamond engagement ring. Great sentimental value. Reward offered, call Sylvia, 687-4528 or 687-0503.
- WOULD THE PERSON** with dirty blond hair and gray sweater who took my TI-50 calculator please return it. I saw you on the 6th floor at 1:40 October 6th.

# • Classified •

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**CUSA** is in need of a part-time printer to work at the Loyola Campus office. Hours are flexible as work accumulates. Should have some knowledge of offset printing. Interested, call Jean at CUSA office. 482-9280.

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**Gaston Rebuffat**, alpinist, author, filmmaker, presents his film "Les Horizons Gagnés", Oct. 14, 8 p.m. U. de M. 3200 Jean-Brillant, A2285 \$5. Tickets: Black's, Peel Cycle, Globe-trotter.

**Guitar and bass** lessons. Beginner or intermediate. Phone 843-8413. Jon Rehder.

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Mary Brian, Prof., Math Dept.  
(Fellows, Centre for Mature Students)

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Discover your math strengths  
Learn strategies for coping with math

A series of five 2-hour workshops, Thursdays, 6-8 p.m., starting Oct. 21, SGW, Rm. H-440. Registration is from Oct. 12 till Oct. 20 at the Centre for Mature Students, SGW Campus H-462-11 (879-7271), Loyola Campus CC-308 (482-0320 ext 263). Class is limited to 20 students. For students who have never taken Math, or are taking their first introductory course at Concordia. First come—first served.

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# HYPNOSIS

A number of studies involving, or related to, hypnosis are being conducted at the hypnosis lab of Concordia's Psychology Department. Anyone who is interested and would like more information, please call: Jean-Roch Laurence, Bob Nadon, or Heather Nogradý at 879-5804 between 11 and 2 o'clock, Monday to Friday, September through October.

# General assembly to discuss security called for by petition

• by Jennifer Feinberg •

A petition condemning I.D. checks signed by 85 students will force CUSA to hold a general assembly on the security problem.

The pros and cons of I.D. checks were debated at a Legislative Council meeting on Wednesday night, but a lack of quorum prevented the passing of any legal motions.

Several councillors stated that the I.D. checks conducted by security were preferable to the harassment of drug dealers.

"People would gladly show their I.D. if it meant they wouldn't be hassled by dealers," said James Maxwell.

Others felt that the checks were an

infringement on students' rights and that other solutions were required.

Cynthia Davis, one of the initiators of the petition said, "An alternative solution has to be found. It's unnecessary for the general student population to be harassed in this way."

It was suggested that a task force be set up to look into security at Concordia so that a CUSA policy dealing specifically with security could be formulated.

"Either we sit with the situation or we simply form a permanent body that could deal with these situations on an ongoing basis," said Mona Rainville, external V.P.

The major complaint was the rude

manner in which guards have been asking students for identification.

"The problem is that security guards are not polite. There's no excuse for that, after all they are employees of the university," said Simone Richard.

"Students may feel that they (security) have gone overboard but the concept behind I.D. checking is legally and even morally right," said Hillel Seltzer.

Another suggestion was that a permanent standing committee be formed to handle any security crises that may arise in the future.

"The drug situation is only the tip of the iceberg in the security problem," said Rainville.

# Prof fired because of textbook

ST. JOHN'S (CUP)—A math professor who refused to make students buy a \$40 textbook has been dismissed from teaching the course.

A.E. Fekete, who has been with Memorial University's Mathematics and Statistics department for 25 years, was informed of his dismissal half an hour before he was to teach

the course.

Fekete refused to force students to buy the textbook, *Group Theory* by C.L. Liu, for his Math 2052 class because he felt it was inadequate. Only 22 pages of the book's 282 pages deal with the group theory mathematics Fekete was to teach. "I am not an agent of the bookstore,"

he said.

Instead Fekete offered to photocopy and circulate his notes at a much lower cost. Fekete claims department head J. Burry suggested he make students buy the book but not use it in the course. Fekete said he found this suggestion to be "unconscionable."

Fekete said he has circulated a letter among his colleagues stating that he thought Burry had taken "an unprecedented step" in firing him.

Four professors have asked Fekete for more information, but no one has voiced support for him. He said he feels that most of the department is intimidated by Burry's actions.

Fekete said he has responded to a letter from Burry which asked him to explain his refusal to teach the math course. In his response, Fekete said he explained why he rejected the textbook. He added that he had not refused to teach the course, but rather was dismissed for refusing to use a certain textbook.

The head of the Academic Freedom Council of the Faculty of Arts Council, M. Graesser, said, "on the face of it there seems to be a serious breach of academic freedom," but he added "there may be other circumstances that would have to be taken under consideration."

There are no written rules at the university stating who is responsible for choosing course textbooks.

# The many faces of fees strike London University

LONDON (CUP)—What happens when you cannot raise tuition fees beyond a set percentage allowed by government? At the University of Western Ontario they created a new fee.

The "capital fee" will be tacked on to tuition fees next year to cover building maintenance and construction costs. Unlike tuition fees, incidental fees will not be restricted by provincial public sector price ceiling increases of five per cent next year.

This year UWO increased tuition fees the maximum allowable 14.3 per cent.

"A capital fee levy means students have to contribute to a building fund that has no direct impact on education," said Janet Belch, student council president.

The board of governors approved the fee "in principle" in June of this year.

Student governor Susan Prentice said the fees were "outrageous and totally unacceptable." She said in absolutely no sense could students be considered the targets to remedy underfunding.

"University administrations must stop their de facto policy of passing on cutbacks to the university community," said Prentice. "We're certainly astute enough to see through the thinly disguised 'user fee' and recognize that to pay more money is painful and difficult however you label the cost."

Sudha Rajagopal, president of the Arts and Science Students' Union, said "students should not be made the scapegoats. If students are forced to shell out money for irresponsible fiscal policies of the university and the government, the pressure will give birth to a new era of student militancy."

# Shut up or flunk at Windsor

WINDSOR (CUP)—A University of Windsor professor has discovered an easy way to discipline disruptive students—fail them.

Professor Stephen Bertman, a classics instructor, gave his students a behaviour contract to sign at the start of classes intended to maintain quiet during lectures and slide presentations.

According to the contract, a student's mark will be lowered by one whole letter grade if Bertman asks her or him to leave the class. A student who is asked to leave the class twice in a semester will automatically fail, as will all students who refuse to sign the contract.

Bertman said he wants to make students more attentive and the contract was a fair method of ensuring this.

"Last year I had unusually large classes and students in the fringes could be disruptive," he said.

Although no students have complained to Bertman, a couple of his students described the contract as a personal infringement of rights.

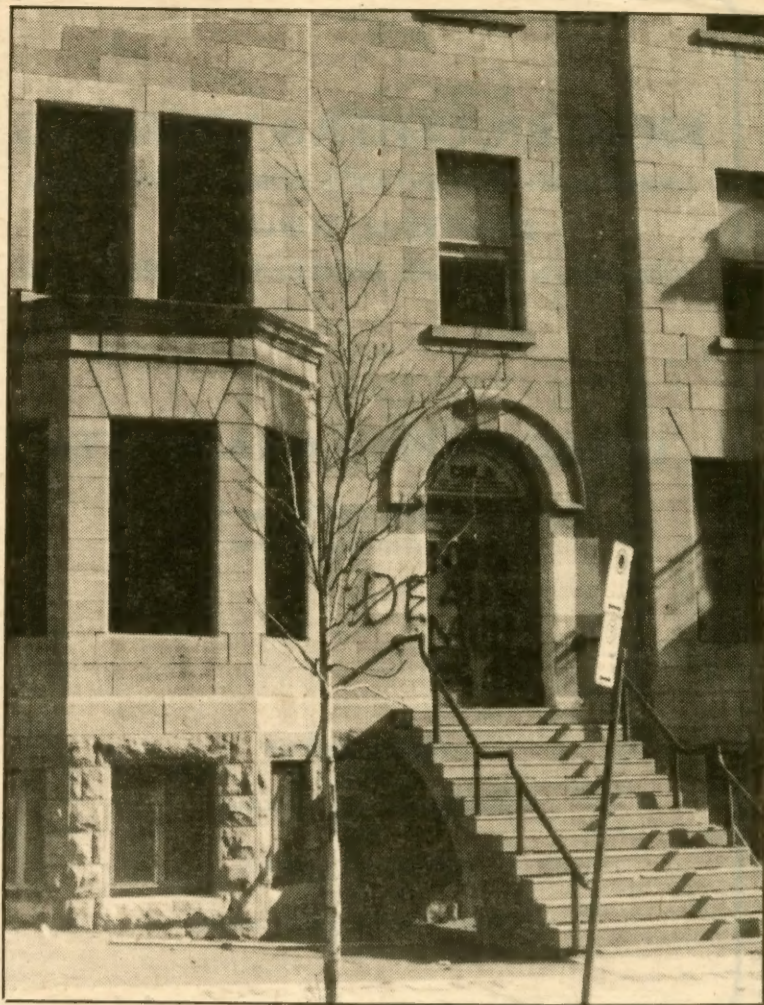
According to student legal aid, the contract is not legal and Bertman has acted beyond his authority by unilaterally altering the terms of registration. All students sign an agreement at registration binding them to university regulations con-

tained in the student handbook. There are no legal relations between professors and individual students because professors are employees of the university, said a legal aid official.

Bertman's contract may also conflict with student discipline guidelines, according to Carol Saso, dean of students.

"The dean of students is the only body who can issue failing grades due to disciplinary actions," said Saso.

According to legal aid, the only way to test the contract is to defy it, but in the meantime signing it means nothing because it is illegal.



This building at 3749 Jeanne-Mance St. is at the center of a story of controversy between the Catholic School Commission which wants to tear it down to make a parking lot and local citizens who are interested in saving the century-old structure.

# Court battle waged over old building: up or down?

• by Steve Raulerson •

Concerned Milton-Parc area residents quickly organized themselves last weekend to prevent the demolition of a century-old building, located at 3749 Jeanne Mance. A small bit of the interior had already been gutted before area residents discovered what was happening.

The demolition permit was not posted, as required by law, thereby taking the neighborhood's residents by surprise. The Catholic School Commission owns the building has decided to replace it with a parking lot.

A news conference was held by representatives of the community on Sunday and an angry crowd of residents attended. Early Monday a group confronted those in charge of demolition and informed them that a temporary injunction had been issued against the demolition. The police were soon called because of the uncooperative attitude of the contractor.

Residents of the area are particularly upset because the Catholic School Commission (C.S.C.) has refused to rent the building to Nazareth House, a social service group. Other community groups, including a child care center, have also expressed an interest in using the building.

At a regularly scheduled meeting of the C.S.C. on Wednesday night Luc Larivée, chairperson of the C.S.C., refused to answer questions about the future of the building. Larivée said he did not want to enter into discussions as the matter was before the courts. He did agree, however, to meet with representatives of the community this morning.

The issue went to court yesterday and by press-time a decision still had not been reached. Currently, spokespeople for the community say there are plans under way to occupy the building if the decision of the court is against the community's interests.

## Attention Staff

The Link will be holding elections for the position of CUP editor October 15. Nominations are open until the meeting, which will be held in H-649 at 2:00 p.m. At the same time a constitutional meeting is scheduled to make possible changes in the status of voting staff. Two-thirds majority of staff must be present for constitutional amendments so everyone is strongly urged to attend.

## No composition placement test after registration

•by Avi Goldstein•

English composition students won't have to face the chaos of placement tests during the first week of classes, the chairman of English composition courses said.

Starting with the January semester, students will be pre-tested before they are registered for a composition

course, Professor Harry Hill said.

This will avoid the complaints that arose in September when students faced placement tests on the first day of classes. This was to ensure that they were in the right course for their composition skills.

Students who will be registering for composition courses next semes-

ter will be tested in December, Hill said.

Students who choose not to pre-register next year will probably do the tests in one large group during the September registration period, he said.

The placement test consists of a short essay written on a subject chosen by the English department.

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### TO SIT ON COMMITTEES

1. Computer Science Sub-Committee of the University Curriculum Coordinating Committee. 1 seat. Engineering student.
2. Board of Graduate Studies Appraisals Committee for Biology. (Must not be a Biology student). 1 seat.
3. Board of Graduate Studies Appraisals Committee for Sociology. (Must not be a Sociology student). 1 seat.
4. Senate Library Committee. 1 seat.
5. Civil Engineering Departmental Council. 1 seat.
6. Engineering & Computer Science Graduate Studies Committee. (1 Engineering student and 1 Computer Science student).
7. Building Engineering Council. 1 seat.

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## MAG

continued from page 9

getting the riding platform agreement, MAG decided that they were wasting their time working with the MCM and, consequently, they decided to abandon all of the agreements they had made thus far.

Instead of the coalition talks working for the unification of Montreal's opposition parties, the bad feelings left on both sides after the dissolution of these talks has resulted in a campaign of accusations and counter-accusations which could keep the entire McGill Law Faculty in business for the next twenty years.

And as Jean Drapeau is probably saying to himself: with enemies like these, who needs friends?

## Dore

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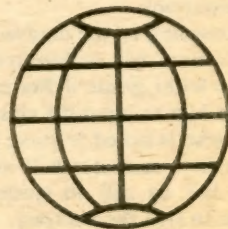
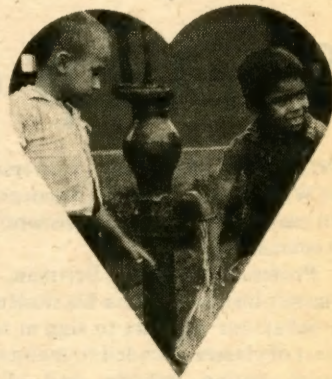
"What we demand is that a fair share of the investments that the city is making everywhere else be brought into this neighborhood," said Dore.

He felt that he would not have any problem dividing his time between the two campaigns since they are closely linked. He claimed he is the only mayoral choice since the Municipal Action Group is just a private club, with 80 members, compared to the MCM's 3,000.

"The majority of Montrealers are open to change and we are the only other solution. We are the only democratic alternative," said Dore.

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## S.A.P.A.

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## ELECTIONS

### Positions Open

President	Treasurer
Vice-President	V.P. External
Secretary	V.P. Publicity

Deadline for nominations: Oct 14, 1982, 5 p.m.

Send nominations

c/o Dean of Students, Annex M.

ELECTIONS WILL BE HELD ON

FRI OCT 15, 1982

7 p.m. in room 420

Hall Bldg.

# Jewish voice silenced at U of O

OTTAWA (CUP) — The executive of the Students' Federation of the University of Ottawa (SFUO) has been accused of trying to suppress the voice of Jewish students on campus.

The five-person executive, the Central Coordinating Committee (CCC), passed a motion in July condemning Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The motion equated Zionism with racism and said that it is the SFUO's duty to oppose groups promoting racism.

"In July, we weren't certain what this would mean to the Jewish Students' Union-Hillel," said Nissen Chackowicz, coordinator of JSU-Hillel.

By September, a U of O political pressure group, the Student Action Committee, began distributing a leaflet, "Oppose all Racist Propaganda on Campus." It called for the SFUO to stop its support for groups pro-

moting Zionist propaganda by denying the JSU a table for publicizing its activities during Welcome Week.

Chackowicz said he was ignored twice when he made written requests to book facilities in the Unicentre to Jim Bardach, social activities commissioner and CCC member.

He said the SFUO is giving the JSU the run-around. "They don't have the guts to come out and tell us what they're trying to do. I think they're playing sleazy politics."

Chackowicz said JSU members are upset, "but we are not crying anti-semitism. This is a human rights issue. They're trying to interfere with our civil liberties. . . . They're trying to control the political environment at the university, allowing certain people to express their opinions and others not to."

All clubs at the U of O must be recertified each year before they are recognized by the SFUO as legiti-

mate. The CCC is split over the issue and is delaying a decision on recertifying the JSU.

Meanwhile, the CCC has come under sharp criticism in editorials in Ottawa's English-language daily, the Citizen, and in the U of O's English-language student paper, the Fulcrum.

Across town at Carleton University, student council passed a motion September 21 expressing concern over allegations that the JSU was being denied use of university facilities.

However, Jasper Kujavsky, president of the Carleton University Students' Association, said he did not want to interfere in U of O politics.

But he said he phoned SFUO president Chantal Payant and said, "If I can offer you some friendly advice, I think you're getting in way over your head on this one."

# Law and order in space only works if nations are willing to enforce it

•by Heather Yampolsky•

"Space law is a compilation of international agreements and statutes and in some cases only understandings, between countries as to what one can and cannot do in using outer space resources," said Frank Stark.

A lawyer, Stark teaches Astronomy, Cosmology and the Space Age at Concordia. He wrote his masters thesis at Harvard on space law because of his interest in astronomy. He also lectured at the Dow Planetarium from its opening in 1966 until 1977. During his studies at Harvard, Stark was with a law firm in Cambridge that was working on a summary paper for the General World Radio-Administrative Conference. This paper was done for most of major American communications

companies such as R.C.A. as well as several American government agencies, including a White House Committee on Science and Technology.

The United Nations Outer Space Treaty is an example of space law. This 1963 treaty is the earliest space legislation, Stark said.

"Many states in the world have not signed these agreements. They don't want to be bound because they are too restrictive.

Enforcing space law is another problem, Stark said. It is as difficult as enforcing any other international law, since nations are not always willing to comply with the treaty and there is no international police force to ensure compliance.

Although there are problems with enforcement, there is no problem with detection of space activities of

countries. Land resources satellites can be used to find out what a nation is doing.

Another concern about space is its possible use by the military. Military activities are forbidden by the UN Outer Space Treaty.

There is a possibility that the USSR is developing weapons for use in space, Stark says. He pointed to the recent furor over the USSR's possible use of "hunter-killer satellites". Capable of manoeuvring in orbit, they destroy other satellites by use of lasers or conventional explosives.

Stark said this is all conjecture. "The Soviet Union probably has suspicions that the United States is or will have satellites up there that will be offensive."

Despite the military experiments astronauts may be performing, their role is seen as peaceful. "The spy satellites are so advanced, putting a human being up there to look down is utterly redundant.

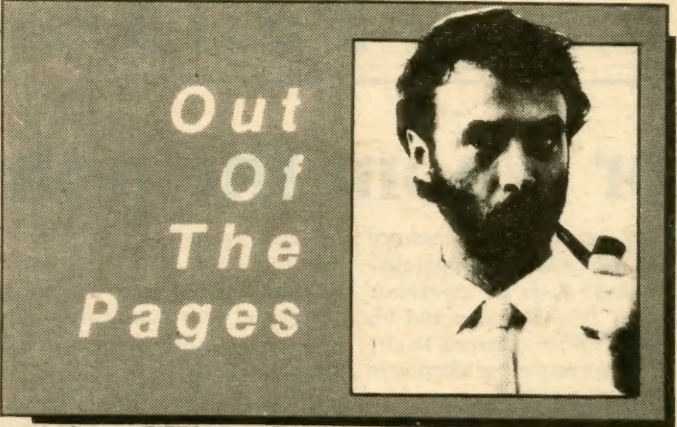
If a nation is concerned or curious about another country's secrets, it can simply use such a satellite which is capable of detecting the position of the hands on an ordinary wrist watch on Earth.

Spy and other types of satellites eventually fall back to Earth, sometimes causing damage and clean up expenses when they crash.

When the Soviet Cosmos 954 satellite crashed in northern Canada in January 1979, the USSR was supposed to pay Canada \$5 million to clean up the satellites radioactive debris. The Soviet Union has not yet paid Canada, Stark said. This part of the treaty, like the rest is enforced by sanctions. "Canada is not going to cut off wheat sales to the USSR because they haven't paid the \$5 million that it had cost Canada to clean up the debris," he said.

"If the countries will not voluntarily adhere to these various laws governing outer space, there isn't really very much anybody can do.

The belief that public opinion can help enforce space law is a bit idealistic. "If the United States, for example, were to publicly announce and publish pictures of nuclear missile-equipped satellites it wouldn't change anything either. The status quo would remain."



•by Don Pittis•

I think I've become a public person. I can't pinpoint exactly when it happened: sometime around the beginning of August, I guess. It happened gradually. I hardly even noticed until it was far too late to object.

It is a very sneaky thing, becoming a public person, creeping up on an individual and cleverly blotting out one's awareness of its stealthy grip. I'm sure it has happened to many unfortunate people throughout history who have been totally ignorant of its dominant influence on their lives. I consider it a personal blessing that at least I am one of the aware.

"But how can you tell when you are becoming a public person?" I can hear you asking.

Here is how it happens. You get involved in some public organization that demands a considerable amount of your time. Gradually, if you are one of the aware ones, you realize that your private time is gradually drying up. At the same time your public functions begin to grow and grow.

At first it seems as though your life is becoming more efficient. As you notice your schedule getting more and more packed, the superfluous things in your life begin to disappear. No more moeing around the house of a morning, drinking coffee and chain smoking cigarettes. Television is out, even the *Journal* and the midnight movies.

Gradually, gradually, other bits of your private life begin to be pushed aside, things that you had always considered a little more important. No more letters to your friends across the country and soon even your most avid correspondents give you up for gone. No more literature or science fiction novels. No more movies, no time for 'unofficial' parties. No time for prowling the streets around your neighborhood. No more listening to *Sunday Morning* on CBC. No more home cooked meals where you putter about and make things perfect for invited guests.

Then the final transition occurs, when your values begin to twist and distort. Your public life becomes your only life. The *raison d'être* of your entire life has taken one backward step too many and plummeted into a dark chasm of forgotten history. Academics is no longer secondary but millesimal. Non-public friends forget your existence. Family no longer bothers to telephone. The dog no longer gets up when you rush into the house to fall asleep.

Most of all, you no longer have time to think things out. That's why becoming a public person overpowers so easily and subtly. Public people's lives are a series of crises demanding immediate attention. No time to reason why, no time to sleep on it. Hell! No time to sleep!

Social events are no longer for recreation, they're for shaking hands and listening for crucial gossip. Shop talk no longer exists. It has become life talk. Meeting someone in the hall becomes a political event. Talking to your friends is an exercise in public relations. Eating, drinking, sleeping and smoking have become degraded from pleasures to mere necessities for survival.

And God, what fun it all is. No time for anything but life.

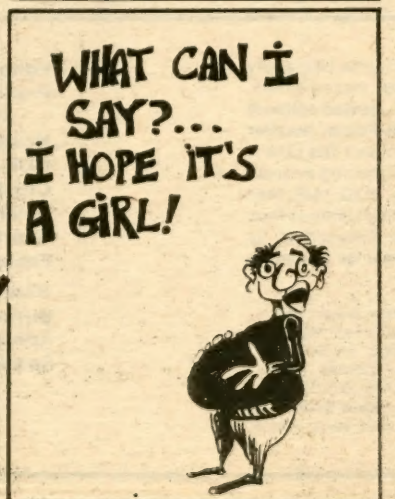
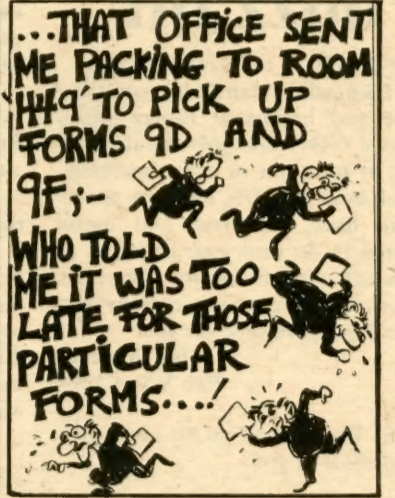
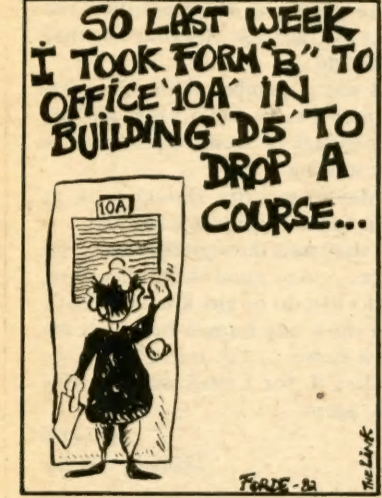
But then horror strikes! As you may have heard, *The Link* is not publishing on the 12th. That means for an entire long weekend there will be nothing going on in *The Link* offices or around the university. What does a public person do on long weekends? I fear my life will be empty. Suddenly my public life, my whole life, has disappeared and I have nothing left on which to fall back. Remember that pompous reference to chucking my *raison d'être* into the black abyss? Well, dammit, one long weekend is not long enough to drag the freaking thing back up again.

Sure it'll feel good for a while. Finally nothing to do, I'll say. Shall I do my laundry? Should I read one of the 25 books that have been recommended to me over the last little while? Shall I see one of the 'new' release movies that have been pouring out for two months? Shall I use up that Cinema V ticket someone gave me in August?

No. This is what I am going to do: worry. Until now I haven't had time. I mean, remember all those terrible gaffs we've made so far this year? Surely every one of you have spotted at least a handful. The louder of you or the most closely affected have even come and complained. Well, I know about them all. Even ones I haven't told the rest of the staff about yet.

The sole reason I am still able to hold my head up at all is that I haven't had time to think about them. Lots to do this weekend. . . is the budget going to last the year? . . . is my car going to break down? . . . will I pass my courses? . . .

## Figuro



# For whom the polls toll?

Nobody seems very concerned about the November municipal elections do they? After all, everybody knows that Jean Drapeau and his Civic Party will be returned to city hall just as in every other election in the past quarter century.

Besides, who lives in Montreal anyway?

The reason people aren't concerned is that they are not faced with any obvious alternatives to doing what they have been doing. Most or all of their lives this is especially true for many students.

Besides, everybody knows that municipal politics aren't important. It only affects the place where we all go to school and where all of us live, the Montreal Urban Community.

If you are one of the too few people who are concerned about the upcoming election, you may have looked at the issues and the deadlock against democracy in city hall. You may have even gone as far as going to City Council to hear the Civic Party sheep bleat *adopté, adopté*, etc. ad nauseum.

It may have become clear to you that perhaps Montreal is long overdue for a change in the way things are run in city government.

There is no questioning of the way

things are run right now. There is no one to push and prod Drapeau and his hand-picked party of solid burghers and petit bourgeois into running this city for the people rather than for themselves.

What choice do voters have? They have the choice to break the monopoly on city government; they have the choice to change a seat in municipal government from a cushy job to one that gets things done for the city; they have the chance to get a city government that is responsive to the idea of asking questions and telling the public information about which we have a right to know.

Voters must realize that municipal politics is not trivial. How you use your vote decides what sort of neighborhood you will live in, what sort of taxes you will pay, whether you will have public transport, garbage pickup, clean air and water, parks and street lighting.

These sort of things may not be glamorous like provincial and federal elections, but they do directly affect the quality of your life. That is why it is important to look at issues. What do you see when you look at the current issues and compare them to the people running for those nice cushy jobs in City Council?

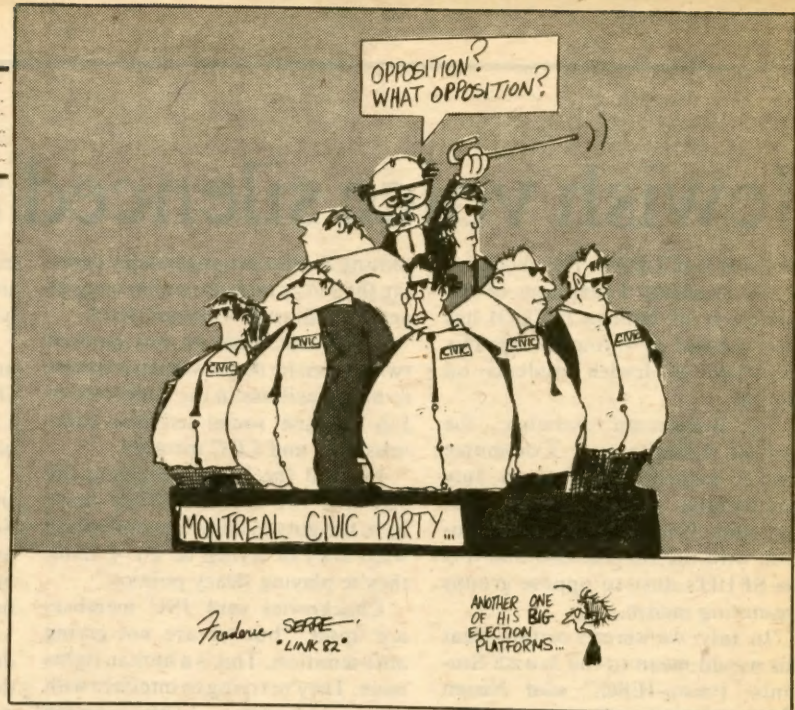
Look at the issues in the area that you live in. What has your city councillor done for your district to make him/her worth the \$20,000 plus shelled out each year?

For most of you the \$20,000 plus bought you a solid burgher who says whatever Jean Drapeau tells them which is usually *adopté, adopté* when they are called to decide what will happen to the neighborhood in which you live.

What about the alternatives? Well, there is the Municipal Action Group. This group is lead by a mayoralty candidate who has worked hand-in-hand with Jean Drapeau as head of the MUC police. This group has presented big names, nice clothes, no principles and no issues. Fine solid citizens to vote for.

The other alternative is the Montreal Citizens' Movement. These people are headed by Jean Doré who is not a big flashy name and who is running a double campaign for mayor and a seat in City Council. He has said that his chances for mayor are not the best, but he wants a chance to push, prod and heckle Drapeau in City Council.

Now everybody knows the MCM are radicals. They must be. They want democracy in City Council and



the MUC. They care about things in your neighborhood like recycling, tenants rights, bike paths, and housing development. Really wild-eyed stuff. Not something solid that benefits everybody, like the Olympic Stadium.

The MCM are so radical in fact that they think that they can change the way things are run in city hall, not by winning the mayor's seat, but by getting enough seats so that not everybody is sitting bleating *adopté, adopté* to that bylaw which raised your taxes without considering if you can pay them.

You have a month before the election comes and you have to make the decision on how things are going to

be in city hall for the next four years. Even if you don't live in Montreal, you should get informed.

Decisions taken in Montreal affect the whole Island and often the whole province (does anybody remember the Olympic tax—beer and cigarettes used to be affordable). The city of Montreal controls the MUC council, so they often can impose grandiose ideas on the suburbs.

Don't forget your municipality. There are always issues worth looking at. Remember, you're paying taxes whether you like it or not. How are they spending your money? Are they serving you? Are they bleating in your municipality?

## • Letters •

### Lebanese responsible

Dear Editor:

The Lebanese existence was threatened not only in the home country, last week after the tragic assassination of president-elect Bashir Gemayel and the bloody massacre of Palestinian civilians, but also locally in Concordia University.

The Lebanese students were refused the right to operate and to exist as an independent entity outside the Arab students' association.

Last year, the Lebanese students' association existed and operated under the approval of the Dean of students office and despite the fact that the association was not allocated any budget, its activities ranked high.

It bears emphasizing that the existence of the Lebanese association did not overshadow the existence and operation of any other association. Also, despite high student participation (around 70) the Lebanese

association was never involved directly or indirectly through its members in political riots or problems in the University. Rather, they have brought recognition to the University by winning prizes and awards in the Department of engineering, computer science and economics.

It is difficult to forget that Lebanon is still struggling for its survival.

Therefore, by not ignoring our national problem and the pressure and threat put upon our existence, by not forgetting that back home, Lebanese are fighting and being killed by the hundreds for a free and better future. We, the Lebanese students in Concordia are not spreading political propaganda but only consciously assuming our national responsibilities.

Michele Anbar

Lebanese student at Concordia.

### I never met Barnabe: White

Dear Editor:

Hello, this is 8974039.

I appreciate your efforts in the publication of my last letter. I am writing concerning today's edition of The Link. The article entitled, "Only written complaints, please". I would like to meet the writer of this article, Robin Smith.

I am intrigued by the comments of Mr. Barnabe, I quote, "White came down to his office and they discussed

the problem. The student felt uneasy and he admitted he had jumped the gun when the guard spoke to him. White also said that when he did not co-operate, the guard asked for his student I.D. and told him he would report his behaviour to the Dean of Students. In fact, no such connection with the Dean exists."

The fact of this matter is that I have never spoken to or even seen this Mr. Barnabe in my life. My

immediate question is why would he state things that never took place? Upon reflection, I would say that Mr. Barnabe is trying to cover his buttocks.

How can an individual co-operate or not co-operate with a security guard when there is no verbal communication between them? The only communication I had with Mr. Parent was of the physical nature, until I told him I was a student here.

Had Mr. Parent done his duty and asked for identification, I would have produced it voluntarily. I respect the fact that everyone has their job to do.

I was a member of the Canadian Armed Forces for 5 years and my knowledge of security procedure is not lacking.

Maybe security should look at their function with this in mind:

I shall pass through this world but once... Any good thing, therefore, that I can do or any kindness that I can show any human being, let me do it now... Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.

8974039

Daniel P. White

### Shake ass or buzz off

Dear Editor:

I am an executive of CUSA and a hard working one at that. For two years I have been with CUSA and have continuously heard of the importance of our Legislative Council. Well, after much complaining to my fellow execs, I have decided to write a little letter concerning my views.

First, if this governing body of our student association is so high in the echelons of decision making, then why is it that so few councillors make it a point to show up to meetings? Of those who do show up, half

are usually 10 to 30 minutes late.

Then, rather than discuss constructive and important things, many would rather squabble about smoking at meetings or argue uselessly. Well boys and girls, there are people who have important and useful things to do so if your priorities as student councillors are elsewhere, then also move your asses elsewhere. We don't have time for you.

Alex Moncada  
Pub V.P. CUSA

P.S. This doesn't go for all of you, just some of you.

## Unique French Drawings at Saidye

•by Kathleen Dick•

A showing of French contemporary drawings which is being held at the Saidye Bronfman Centre is one art exhibition which should definitely not be missed. The show, which is organized by the Seita Museum in Paris and is presented under the auspices of The French Association of Artistic Action, features an exciting array of drawings by contemporary French artists.

The works are executed in a variety of mediums, such as watercolour, chinese ink, graphite, and charcoal. It is amazing what artistic effects can be achieved on paper with these mediums.

The drawings feature a vast range of subject matter, abstract or figurative, and it is this very diversity which gives the observer a sense of anticipation as he or she moves from drawing to drawing. Subjects range from something as simple as the portrayal of a wooden crate to more abstract works.

The variety of artistic styles is fascinating also, for some artists use big bold lines to express themselves while others use a more delicate meticulous style of drawing in their works. All of the drawings have their own message to convey, all possess their own uniqueness.

The exhibit of Dessins Français Contemporain is a refreshing change in the art scene in Montreal because it features an area of art which is frequently overlooked by art galleries. The show runs from October 5 to November 7. Don't miss it.



"Self Portrait" by Gérald Beringer is a lead pencil and paper sketch within a sketch. In the last thirty years drawing in France has become an art form in its own right as this show demonstrates.

## Let's Bail Out Harmonica Jim

•by Alison Ramsey•

Montreal's renowned harmonica player, Jim Zeller, may spend the next years of his life in jail.

For the last 10 years, Jim has entertained Montrealers at local clubs. Now he's at Rycker's Island maximum security prison in New

York, awaiting his trial.

The nightmare for Jim began when a couple from the States offered to pay for the backing necessary for his first LP. He accepted the offer, and moved down to New York with them a few months ago. Recently, the two were arrested for drug trafficking, and are being held on \$2 million bail.

The bail for Jim was posted at \$50,000 American. A week of benefit shows in Montreal has been planned to help his father, Emile Zeller, raise the money.

Emile likes to think that Jim's involvement was minimal. "It's his first time in jail", he said. "He writes me, telling me that he doesn't belong there. He's been sexually assaulted and beaten, and only weighs 130 pounds, soaking wet."

Jim's lawyer calls the New York prison "the Midnight Express of the Western World", and stresses the need to "get him out of there" and deported back to Canada for the trial.

"Jim punched a guy in the head", said his father. "He had to show people." Now Jim doesn't get hurt as much.

The Canadian Consulate is planning a visit to Rycker's to look into how Jim is being treated.

The benefit begins this Sunday (Oct. 10) at 9:30 p.m. at the Zoo-Bar, 97 St. Catherine St. East. There will be a show every night for a week, at a cost of seven dollars per night.

## No More Headaches!

•by Stanley Whyte•

Montreal's own insomnia cures April Wine are going to go down in history as the band that installed the phrase "rock'n'roll is a vicious game" in the teenage lexicon of the early eighties. Anyone who believes for a second that rock and roll is still a viable agent of social change, that each "outrageous" trashing of a hotel room is something more than a calculated shock easily equated into record sales, or that every drug overdose perpetuates the myth and isn't a waste should also be interested in a rather good deal on the Mercier bridge I can arrange.

Rock and roll is about as vicious as collecting butterflies. As a reflection of life it's apocryphal; rock stars live the life they write about rather than write about the life they live. Which is why *The Message*, the latest 12" 45 by **Grandmaster Flash and The Furious Five** is so startling.

*The Message* is a rap tune that is a choleric, veracious assault on the senses. It cuts a swath through the piles of rubbish that have been released under the auspices of the term alternative music in the past

few months. *The Message* delivers a punch you can't roll with; it simply floors you. As an expression of street sensibilities, rap has always been the most successful form of music in the past year or two, but the well seemed to have run dry at Sugarhill lately; the tunes just weren't connecting.

*The Message* has made up for all that. Anomalous to most other rap in the fact there's no cheery exterior, *The Message* is an all too realistic portrait of the plight of growing up young and black in a country where all whites are equal. *The Message* is the quintessential rap song, it is the epochal achievement the form has been threatening to make since its inception. And it is finally here, so wait no longer. *The Message* is as close as the nearest record store and as immediate as tomorrow's headlines.

•Junkyard by **The Birthday Party**•

If you're a William S. Burroughs fan with nothing to say, how do you keep yourself amused on long, cold winter nights? If perchance you live in good old "alternative" Britain, you release an independant record,

continued on page 14

Out  
Of  
My  
Mind



•by Jim Carruthers•

One of the perennial debates that we have in the Entertainment department of The Link (I talk to myself compulsively) is what will be The Next Big Thing.

I have become obsessed with cracking the secret of The Next Big Thing because we have reached one of those dreadful doldrum periods where nobody gets excited over anything except being depressed.

I am really curious as to what will be the nature of the next facist groove thang so that I can either get in on the ground floor (get rich, Yay) or avoid it like the plague (get poor, uh, huh).

With this in mind I did some heavy duty musing on the state of past Next Big Things. Hopefully these musings will apply to the shape of The Next Big Thing based on what conforms to what I distorted as reality and the History of Our Current Pop Culture.

Anyone attempting serious research in this area (and why not? material may be getting hard to find if enrollment figures continue the way they have been going) should keep the following principle in mind. Newspapers are not just a communication medium, but also a record of what the people who put it together thought was important. History all dressed to go as it were.

The only thing that I can accurately say about The Next Big Thing is whatever I write about, it will be invariably wrong out of sheer spite on the part of the world.

The Next Big Thing will be tied hand and foot to style. What is The Next Big Thing but style anyways. Look at past Big Things. What was punk but style taken to a kitschy extreme.

The Next Big Thing will probably be student oriented, for the reason that since the Second World War, (The Third will change that qualifier irrevocably) students have been stereotyped as models of the ultimate hipster. We are the testing ground for the next trendy A-bomb. It's true. What they wear today on Crescent, arty, art school stypes were pioneering four or five years ago.

Students are one of the biggest consumer groups of entertainments that they have going. What you get into today will be foisted on the unsuspecting public within a short time. This in turn will be prepackaged and given back to you as The Next Big Thing. All that power and we never even realized that we had it: scarey isn't it?

Not that we have to use this power in a hostile manner, mind you. There have been squirmishes, only they didn't get very proper press. We gave them the Mackenzies, they retaliated with the Mackenzies. Just like germ warfare, the battle of the Next Thing often means that you get infected worse than the enemy.

It seems that lately we have entered a cease fire period in the style wars.

There hasn't been much really exciting since punk made its first spasm. It's even made it into the Oxford English Dictionary, so you know that it is an ex-Big Thing. **punk**: of punk rock or its devotees **punk rock**: a type of pop music involving outrage and shock effect in music, behaviour and dress.

The outrage and shock has been prepackaged and cash out of chaos rules so that people buy soft leather dog collars at Le Chateau whatever shoppe and hang out at bars that are 'punk' before going home to mum and dad in the suburbs. Enough to make you puke and not on stage for outrage and shock value, but out of the pointlessness of it.

The only constant that we can expect out of The Next Big Thing is that when we get to enjoy it most, it will be taken away from us by the people who will clean it up, wrap it in plastic and sell it back to us so that we can enjoy it as a Big Thing.

In itself that is not evil or bad, it just smacks of no fun. Surely if we have made the decision to become an educated elite we can control our own styles without it being force fed to us.

You see the plan is this; we find out what the Next Big Thing is going to be and we get together, prepackage it, wrap it in plastic and sell it to the trendies before they can do the same to us. We all get rich, live happily ever after, and don't have to worry about failing exams, holding down parttime jobs, eating cafeteria food or what the next big thing will be because, hey, we've got it.

My main interest in finding out what the Next Big Thing is like any other type of speculation, if you get in on the ground floor, you can get rich. The only thing that bothers me is, am I ready to make myself rich by making everybody wear Groucho glasses and strum ukeleles?

Ask yourself that question the next time you ponder the Next Big Thing. Which side you will wind up on, the sheep or the exploiters. (No, you don't hold a ukelele that way!)

# VOTE early and VOTE often!

•by Robin Smith•

Stop griping about Montreal municipal government, and do something about it... vote! Of course, you can't just show up at your local polling station on November 14 and say "Hi, I'd like to vote." You have to have your name on the electoral list.

There's no big deal to getting on the list. Just say you have been a resident of Montreal for the last year and that you are a Canadian citizen or a landed immigrant, and that's enough.

For those many of you who were in class or

tossing one back in Reggie's or the Campus Centre and didn't get your name on the voters list, here's what to do.

Go to the vice-president's office of your district during the electoral list revision period. The offices will be open shortly after sunrise and close a couple of hours after downtown happy hour ends the second week after Thanksgiving weekend. For those who insist on relying on exact times, here they are: Oct. 18 - 22, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The other newspapers in town, the commercial ones, will be publishing the phone num-

bers and addresses of the district offices. The student ghetto districts downtown are probably 40, 41, 32, 33, 34, 35, or 39 and near Loyola, 47, 48 and 46.

The president responsible for the election, Marc Boyer, is at 2075 rue Plessis, 872-4322. Call there and yell for info.

Both the district and the main offices have lists of eligible voters. Just because you were enumerated doesn't mean you should trust the bureaucratic machine. Make sure you are on that list.

## Of strikes and bikes and buses

•by Pete Wheeland•

Mention Montreal's transit system to an out-of-towner and the likely response will be "I love your Metro". Mention the same thing to a Montrealer and the response will undoubtedly centre around "damn strikes, damn buses, damn traffic and damn fares."

Most of these complaints, says Arnold Bennett of the Montreal Citizens Movement, are a result of the lack of public accountability of the Montreal Urban Community Transit Commission (MUCTC). As well, Bennett claims that the Civic Government has done little or nothing to ensure that the MUCTC is responsive to public opinions or needs.

According to Bennett, the philosophy of the Jean Drapeau government is "traffic-flow at all costs". He points to this as the reason for the City's opposition to bike paths, reserved express lanes for buses, etc. It also explains the City's preoccupation with extending "Jean's Metro".

"When the Québec Government offered to subsidize the establishment of bike paths on a number of north-south and east-west axes," said Bennett, "they were turned down by the city." He added that the proposal was turned down due to the Drapeau government's preoccupation with automobile traffic.

"The city has tended to view the bicycle as a recreational vehicle," says Bennett, "rather than as an important means of alternative transportation." He claims that all the bicycle paths being established by the city are designed for recreational purposes only.

"People would like to be able to take their bicycles into the downtown area without having to take their life in their hands every time they do it," he said.

Rush hour reserved express lanes for buses are also a victim of this "traffic-flow" philosophy, according to Bennett. Though express lanes would improve the efficiency of the bus system, it would slow down private transportation. In fact, Bennett argues the city has no interest in improving above-ground transportation because Quebec subsidies to the MUCTC are based on revenues rather than "ridership". As well, last year the City collected over nine million dollars from its parking operations.

Bennett said the subsidy formula was a "major gaff" on the part of the Quebec Government.

"It's an incentive to the Transit Commission to increase fares" in order to boost revenues, Bennett said. He said a system of subsidies based on "ridership" would change the orientation of the MUCTC.

Bennett also claimed that the "ridership" formula would encourage the MUCTC to lower fares and provide reasonable discounts for students and senior-citizens. It would also lead to a more responsive MUCTC because user satisfaction would directly affect revenues.

The present system of student passes is a "bureaucratic absurdity" said Bennett. "It demonstrates again," he added, "that the Transit Commission and the politicians...really have no great interest in social and economic problems. Somebody doesn't stop being a student because they've turned 18."

Bennett suggested that the age should be at least 21, but he hesitated to commit himself to extending the limit to include all full-time students, regardless of age.

"It would have to be costed. At the very least, I can see raising the age limit to something that makes more sense."

Bennett also advocated the reduction of general fares "as much as possible by finding alternative sources of financing." Among his suggestions for these alternative sources, he called for a one per cent tax on the masse salaire (gross payroll) of all major companies and he suggested that the MUCTC should branch into profit-making transportation services such as airport and tour buses.

He defended the payroll tax as justified because "they (the companies) of course benefit from having their workers and their customers come by public transit." He added that companies could afford this by shifting some of their resources which now go into maintaining employee and customer parking lots, etc.

Labour relations is another area in which the MUCTC could be improved, said Bennett. He blamed the current problems on the MUCTC's attitude toward its employees.

"We have a lot of wildcat strikes in Montreal because of the Neanderthal type of management, particularly at the level of the

transit commission garages," Bennett said.

He claimed that the tension arising from this management approach has "created a situation of complete rigidity on both sides" and is one of the major causes of the MUCTC's constant service disruptions.

Bennett does, however, see some hope for the MUCTC in the future. Because of a new Quebec law, the MUC will now be forced to set up Commissions of Council, which would be open to the public for submissions and could be scrutinized by members of the Montreal opposition parties. Bennett believes that this may make the MUCTC a more democratic organisation.

"It will be more viable in the sense that instead banging your head against the wall with a petition, at the MUCTC level at least, procedures will be more open and more democratic."

This new openness, Bennett claimed, would at least allow for public input before fare increases and route changes are implemented.

"But as long as the Drapeau administration is there," he added "Council will be nothing more than a debating society."

## Democracy is the theory Autocracy is the practice

•by Janet Creery•

In twenty-two years of power, Mayor Drapeau and his Civic Party have transformed Montreal's administration. Governors have become indistinguishable from governmental structure.

Electoral "reform" has been extensive under the Drapeau administration. In 1960, banks and other "public bodies" lost their right to appoint a third of council. Division of voters by district (riding) replaced that of division by class (tenant and landowner). Today, the civic council consists of 57 councillors elected to represent the same number of Montreal ridings.

This council is "the sovereign authority of the municipal administration," according to the city's Annual Report. Yet council's agenda is dictated from above: its initiative severely restricted. Councillors "must practically get down on their knees" to have an issue considered at council, according to Arnold Bennett, housing critic for the Montreal Citizen's Movement.

On their knees, councillors would seek the executive committee. It sets council's agenda, prepares and submits to council the annual budgets and all new by-laws and supervises the city departments. It gathered for over 100 meetings last year, compared to the council's 16.

Six councillors are elected to the executive committee, but council does not nominate them. Instead it votes on a slate drawn up by the Mayor, who is the seventh member of the executive committee.

The Mayor draws power from the lack of checks on his autonomy and the control he exerts over members of the executive committee.

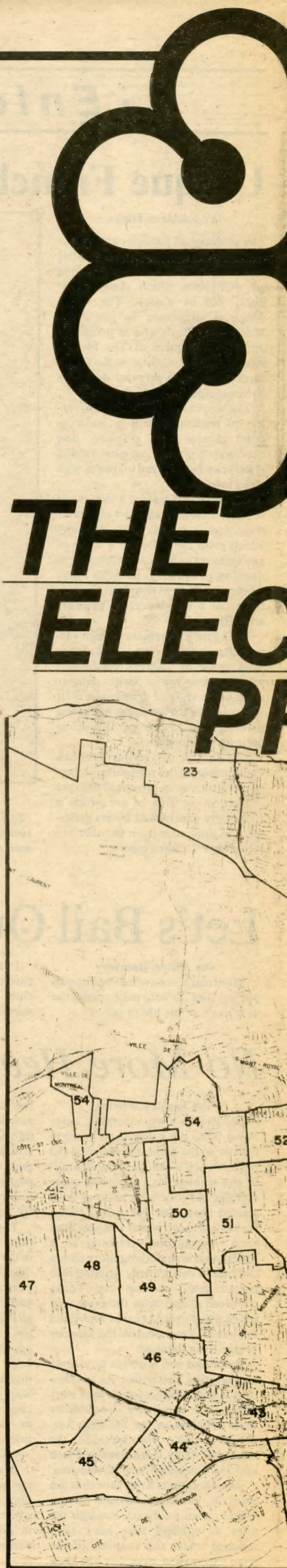
Elected directly by Montreal's voters, the Mayor is not responsible to councillors of his party but rather he is responsible to council. Unlike prime minister Trudeau, Drapeau cannot be displaced by a non-confidence vote. Neither can shifts on council erode his power. There is no mechanism to prevent a councillor, however incompetent, from serving a full term. Municipal elections occur like clockwork every four years.

If the Mayor's party holds a majority, no matter how slight, all executive committee members will be of this party - and of the mayor's choice. No amount of clamouring from a minority opposition can alter this single party control. Until the civic party's majority is broken, the opposition "will only be able to extract crumbs in the way of concessions" grumbles Bennett.

According to opposition parties, the municipal system has made the powerful so few that they no longer respond to the city's people.

High on the list of reforms championed by the opposition parties is the restoration of public debate. It is presently impossible for citizens to contribute to or even read about council or executive committee meetings. No record of debates is kept. Drapeau refuses to have meetings televised. And, according to Bennett, Drapeau pleaded a few years ago that a question period was too unwieldy in a city as large as Montreal. Now only written questions are even considered for discussion.

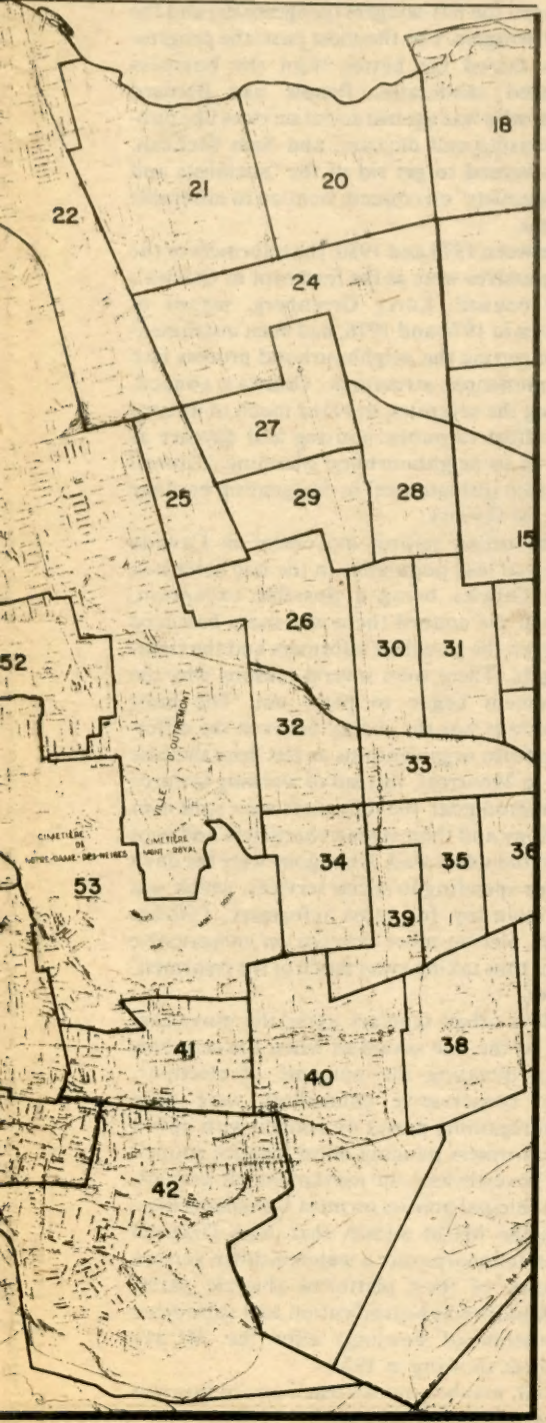
Chairman of the executive committee Yvon Lamarre brushes aside criticism of ivory tower tactics. In a recent article by Benoit Aubin in *l'Actualité*, Lamarre said concentration of power in the executive committee is necessary for efficient government. He also said reactions by citizens to the implementation of law is sufficient feedback from the electorate.







# CTION RIMER



# Drapeau's enemies help him win

•by Pete Wheeland•

One of the most common complaints about Montreal's two opposition groups, the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM) and the Municipal Action Group (MAG), is that they are so busy attacking each other that all Mayor Drapeau has to do to win an election is shut-up and smile.

Both of which he does well.

## Running Battles

Why are the MCM and MAG so critical of each other's parties, platforms and politicians? Basically, it seems to be a clear-cut case of sibling rivalry.

MAG is the direct result of a split in the MCM. In 1974, after having captured 18 of Montreal's 55 Council seats, some of the MCM's more politically precocious members started looking for other outlets for their talents.

By 1976, MCM Councillors Nick Auf der Maur and Robert Keaton had helped form the Democratic Alliance, a Quebec Provincial party designed to provide an alternative to the Parti Québécois and which hoped to cash in on the anti-Bourassa backlash.

Following their subsequent defeat in the November 1976 election which swept the P.Q. into power, the two Councillors, who had resigned from the MCM while retaining their Council seats, attempted to rejoin the party.

After first having gathered the overwhelming support of their riding associations, Auf der Maur and Keaton presented themselves to the MCM's January 15, 1977 convention for re-acceptance. When the dust had cleared, 88 delegates had voted to support the re-admission of both Councillors while 45 delegates had voted against; this was just one vote short of the necessary two-thirds majority.

While anxious supporters were calling for a recount, Auf der Maur was already heading out the door, trailed by a handful of supporters. Despite the absence of this group, a recount left both Councillors, again, one vote short of re-acceptance. Had Auf der Maur and friends stayed for the second vote, the history of Montreal municipal politics might have been vastly different from what we see today.

## Dore running for Council should mayoralty bid fall

•by Claire Marson•

Jean Dore, mayoral candidate for the Montreal Citizens Movement (MCM) will also run as councillor for Villeray in an attempt to ensure his presence at City Hall should he fail to become mayor.

The 37 years old lawyer told 125 sympathizers at a north end rally Sunday he wanted "to have the chance to sit on the municipal council with the opposition and to represent the citizens so that during the four years we can systematically criticize the ruling administration and so that we can represent an alternative."

He is running on a double slate with Claude Grégoire, longtime resident of district 27. If the MCM wins both the mayoral race and the council seat, he becomes mayor and Grégoire becomes councillor. If Dore loses the mayoral race he still may become councillor for Villeray.

District 27 had a close race in the 1978 elections when the MCM candidate Henri Bertelet was defeated by only 186 votes.

Dore, a former labor lawyer, feels he understands the problems of Villeray better than Nicole Gagnon-Laroque, the Civic Party Councillor for the district, who has not helped Villeray get "its share of the booty," in the past four years.

Dore said that though \$19 million had been spent on renovations in Montreal, nothing had been spent in Villeray.

"The housing policy of Montreal is totally

At the time of the Auf der Maur/Keaton conflict, the MCM was attempting to deal with internal political struggles resulting from a rift between elected MCM members and the party delegates. Since many of the elected Councilors had chosen to obey their own consciences on civic issues, rather than obeying "official" dictums from the MCM Executive, many of the MCM's more militant left-wingers felt that they had been betrayed by their elected officials. It is clear that it was this latter group who led the opposition to the re-acceptance of the individualistic Auf der Maur and Keaton.

## Caucus and Compromise

Most of the elected MCM Councillors, however, reacted to this expulsion in a way which clearly showed the ideological gap between the party and the politicians: nine of the remaining Councillors, labelled the "moderate caucus", agreed to continue to accept both expelled Councillors as full Caucus members. From the leftists' perspective, the "grass roots" had sired weeds—and the weeds were quickly spreading.

Following a series of internal debates, the MCM was willing to offer Auf der Maur and Keaton a compromise: they would be accepted back into the party providing they, when making public statements, made it clear that they were not talking on behalf of the MCM. This option was quickly rejected by the rejected Councillors.

## A new party

By April 24, 1978, Auf der Maur and Keaton had found themselves a new municipal party, though they did not call it an official "party" until a month later. Thus, the Municipal Action Group was born.

At first, the MAG seemed to be nothing more than a loose coalition of ex-MCMers and anti-Drapeau liberals. Most of their initial platform was strikingly similar to that of the MCM, but with two important differences: they made no attempt to claim "grass roots" support, but instead portrayed themselves as concerned "professionals" interested in responsible civic government; and they quickly rejected any proposals which they thought might be interpreted as "socialistic" in order to

clearly project the image of a liberal alternative to Drapeau's ultra-conservatism' and the MCM's 'ultra-communism'.

Regardless of the truth underlying the projected image, MAG's "middle-of-the-road" approach served them very well in their first election: they had won 26 per cent of the popular vote for both the mayoralty and the Council—compared to 12 and 18 per cent for the 8 year-old MCM. The only problem was that the divided opposition vote left both MAG and the MCM with only one Council seat apiece.

Ironically, the two elected opposition Councillors were Nick Auf der Maur and Michael Fainstat—old allies in the MCM's "moderate caucus" era.

The surface relations between Auf der Maur and Fainstat seemed quite cordial between the 1978 election and the start of the 1982 election campaign. After all, where else could they find an ally on the Civic Council? Many of the campaigns launched against the actions of the Drapeau administration came from both opposition "benches" and both Councillors seemed to concur on the source of, if not the solution to, many of the City's problems.

And then one of those sneaky journalists had to go and ruin a beautiful relationship.

A reporter from *Maclean's* magazine, who had been listening to Auf der Maur's diatribes against the MCM at a party, decided that the allegation that Michael Fainstat was a communist would be of interest to *Maclean's* readers. Fainstat found it extremely interesting; so much so in fact that he has launched a legal action against both Auf der Maur and *Maclean's*. In reply, Auf der Maur has launched a suit against *Maclean's* for publishing the remarks without his consent.

And for a while, the MCM and MAG appeared to have put aside their ideological differences in order to work for the 'common good' of Montrealers. Late last spring they had come to an agreement on the division of ridings and on a common election platform, but they bogged down on the question of a common mayoralty candidate.

After having worked for seven months on

*continued on page 4*

## Rundown on MUC elections next month

•by Daniel Maceluch•

More than one third of all Quebecers will be electing new civic councillors in municipal elections this November. The following is a list of municipalities on the island of Montreal and South Shore which will elect a new mayor and councillors on November 7. The names of the mayors of each city are in brackets.

municipality	# of seats	population
Baie d'Urfe (David Kennedy)	6	3,900
Beaconsfield (Edwin Briggs)	6	19,790
Brossard (Alphonse Lepage)	8	52,000
Côte-St.-Luc (Bernard Lang)	8	28,000
Dollard-des-Ormeaux (Jean Cournoyer)	8	39,000
Dorval (Sarto Desnoyer)	6	17,500
Greenfield Park (Steve Olynyk)	6	18,500
Hampstead (Irving Adessky)	6	7,700
Longueuil (Marcel Robidas)	19	135,000
Montreal North (Yves Ryan)	12	94,000
Pointe Claire (David Beck)	8	24,000
Roxboro (William Boll)	4	6,100
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue (Marcel Marleau)	8	4,500
St.-Lambert (Michel Gratton)	8	20,600
St.-Laurent (Marcel Laurin)	13	65,000
St.-Leonard (Antonio di Ciocco)	12	82,500
Ville St.-Pierre (Roger Jolicoeur)	6	5,300

*continued on page 4*

# Montreal civic politics short on action

*In Toronto, for example, mayors David Crombie, John Sewell and Art Eggleton, the city's last three mayors, were certainly not elected for their personal popularity or charisma.*

•by Daniel Maceluch•

You have heard it all before, how one man has ruled this city for nearly a quarter of a century and has virtually run Montreal as his personal fiefdom.

Opposition parties as well as the media have tried to point out to the electors of this once great city that Jean Drapeau is no messiah and his "divine" plans of making a metropolis not to be reckoned with, have cost Montrealers dearly.

We do not want to be reminded of the billion-dollar Olympic debt, but the fact remains we are paying back over \$40 million of that debt this year.

All this is to say that Montreal, somewhere in its development as a major Canadian city, missed out on what municipal politics are all about. Montrealers, for reasons yet to be explained, have always had a soft spot for charismatic political leaders. Camillien Houde and Jean Drapeau have between them run Montreal for the better part of this century.

Much to the surprise of most Montrealers municipal elections in other cities are won or lost over such mundane, but nevertheless

important issues as garbage disposal, bicycle paths, adequate day-care facilities, cheap public housing and transit, proper land use and zoning, not mega-projects like the Metro, Expo '67, Place des Arts or the Olympic stadium.

The history and evolution of municipal politics in this city is interesting in that it is centered around individuals and their personalities instead of issues. Houde's and Drapeau's platforms have always been overshadowed by their personalities.

In Toronto, for example, mayors David Crombie, John Sewell and Art Eggleton, the city's last three mayors, were certainly not elected for their personal popularity or charisma. Instead, they were elected for what they stood for.

Marion Dewar, the mayor of Ottawa since 1978, slowly worked her way up through various community groups and grass-roots organization to become mayor of the nation's capital.

The most striking difference in comparing municipal politics in Canada is the level of citizen participation in the decision making process. While most city councillors, in the mid-sixties to the late seventies, were promising greater citizen involvement in city government, Montreal was literally closing its doors on its citizens. Mayor Drapeau rarely holds press conferences (usually only once every four years to announce his candidacy) and any questions directed to him must be typed and submitted 10 days in advance of the monthly council meetings.

The mayor also has the right to reject any questions he deems inappropriate, something that would not be tolerated in most cities.

It is a well-known fact that all members of the Civic Party are hand picked by Drapeau, transforming it into a private club rather than a political party.

But reform politicians, who characterized Canadian municipal politics through the sixties and seventies, prided themselves on being elected by the people, for the people. This period in urban history saw the emergence of the community groups asking for, and often receiving, more public housing and day-care facilities and a more open and decentralized civic government. From these groups came a new breed of municipal politicians, the progressives or reformers.

Montreal was not impervious to the growing urban reform movement when in 1974, 18 candidates were elected from the Montreal Citizens Movement. But unfortunately, the opposition split into two parties before the next election and Montreal has yet to elect a truly reformist or progressive city government.

But while the movement left little or no impression on civic government in Montreal, other Canadian cities were electing progressive politicians as a rule rather than as an exception.

Also, for the first time in most Canadian cities, voters were able to choose from a number of municipal election slates. Instead of voting for individual members, citizens could vote for slates assuring uniformity in the policies coming out of city hall. These came under a variety of names: **The Electors Action Movement** and the **Committee of Progressive Electors** in Vancouver, the **Urban Reform Group of Edmonton** and the **Edmonton Voters Association**, the **Reform Action Group** and the **Civic Reform Coalition** in Winnipeg, and in Toronto, the **Reform Caucus** that pro-

duces, John Sewell as mayor of Toronto in 1978.

Of all the cities that characterized what was happening in the hey-day of reform politics at the municipal level, the best example was the city of Ottawa. Best known as the nation's capital and for the "silly" service, Ottawa has had a rich history of electing progressive politicians.

This trend began in 1974 with a number of community leaders and activists being elected to civic council. Nine new faces were elected to council that year including three women. Most of these councillors were community minded and their motto was "Preserving the neighbourhood." They were anti-growth and pro-community.

Slowly, the make-up of Ottawa's civic council changed from one of lawyers, real-estate and small business interests to community minded candidates. Between 1974 and 1978 three councillors were community leaders and two others were chairpersons of various citizens committees.

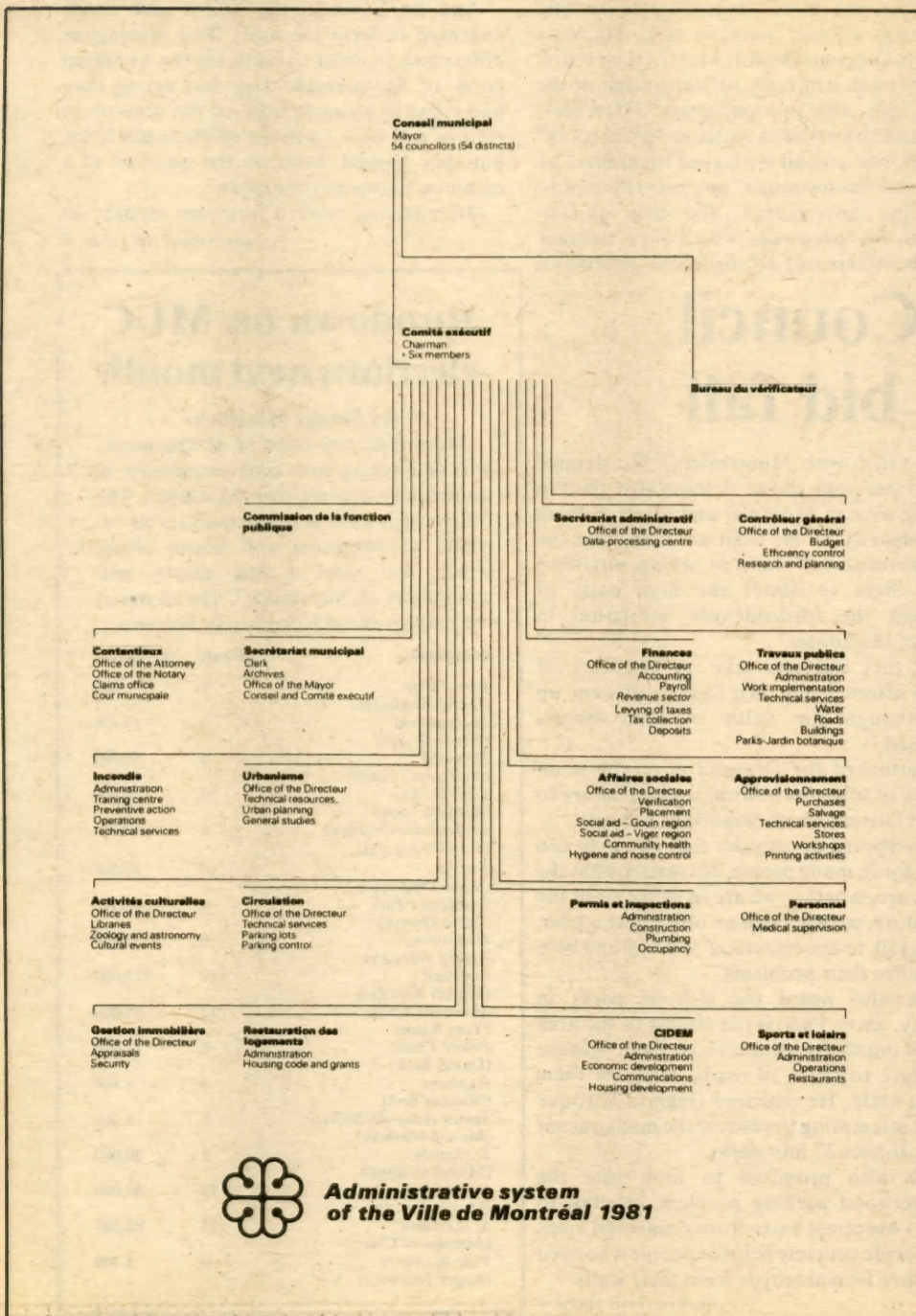
In 1978, the election was billed as a clash between the left-wingers (progressives) and the right-wingers. For the most part, the progressives fared far better than the business oriented candidates. People like Bernard Pelot, who was against social services like public housing and daycare, and Sam McLean, who wanted to get rid of the "socialists and communists" on council, went on to miserable defeats.

Between 1974 and 1980, the reformers or the progressives were at the forefront of Ottawa's civic council. Lorry Greenberg, mayor of Ottawa in 1974 and 1976, had been instrumental in getting the neighbourhood process into the municipal structures. Ottawa's council, during the seventies, devoted much of its time and effort to public housing and daycare as well as to neighbourhood planning. Council was also instrumental in designating heritage sites for the city.

The urban reform movement in Canada began to lose popularity in the late seventies, with Ottawa being a possible exception, though the council there was more balanced between the so-called reformers and the right-wingers. There were several reasons why the movement began to peter out. The most important was the rivalry between the different reform organizations as has been the case here in Montreal. Instead of working towards a common goal, the reformers were split over ideology and their strong characters and egos led to their downfall. Also, gone were the day's of free spending in social services, which was the mainstay for most reformers. Citizens began placing more concern on conservative issues thus taking away much of the reformers' power.

Most urban scholars agree the movement died in the late seventies when the economy began dictating the outcome of elections. More conservative councillors were once again regaining power on council with only a few reformers hanging on to balance council out. Nevertheless, the movement left its mark on municipal politics on most Canadian cities. Even the MCM admits that Jean Drapeau began to incorporate a watered-down version of some of their platforms (bicycle paths, neighbourhood beautification and subsidized renovation of housing) after the MCM's excellent showing in 1974.

Well, maybe you can teach an old dog new tricks.



Administrative system of the Ville de Montréal 1981

# Jean Drapeau: a mayor for all seasons

•by Charles Justice•

*Single minded purpose is one thing but in the game of politics it is also important to win friends and influence people. Whether it is public debates, friendly chats or just plain propaganda and smear tactics, Drapeau is said to be a master.*

Can Drapeau be beaten? Judging from his record of seven consecutive terms as Montreal's mayor, the answer to this question seems a foregone conclusion. No.

"Watch for a Rerun of Mayor's Winning Formula", said the headline in a recent Gazette election article.

"...Most of Montreal's one million inhabitants expect that he will stay in office until he is carried out in a coffin...", wrote Brian McKenna and Susan Purcell in their 1980 biography, *Drapeau*.

However, there are signs that Drapeau will be fighting one of the toughest election campaigns of his career. In a recent phone interview, McKenna said he believed Drapeau is extremely vulnerable. "In-depth polling has found that Drapeau's traditional supporters have begun to desert him." The most frequent reason cited was the Olympic deficit. Recent polling has also shown that Henri-Paul Vignola, the mayor's leading opponent, is Drapeau's most serious challenger since the 1960 municipal election. "The Drapeau people are extremely worried," said McKenna.

Drapeau is a hard act to follow. He has brought Montreal the 1976 Olympics, Expo 67, the Expo baseball franchise, the Metro and Les Floralies.

In his first two terms as mayor he was largely responsible for stamping out corruption at city hall and in the police force. He has been seriously considered for the leadership of the federal Conservatives and of the Quebec Liberals. He has been featured in Time, Newsweek, Life, Look, and the National Geographic.

Drapeau is an astute leader and a brilliant diplomat and public relations strategist.

Three basic qualities have made him one of the most successful politicians in the country: his missionary zeal, his persuasiveness and his instinct for survival.

Drapeau's conviction that he has a mission to fulfill for the future of Quebecers runs like a continuous thread throughout his political career. Speaking of Drapeau's successful stint selling genealogical trees to Quebec farmers when he was a law student, McKenna and Purcell remark: "for centuries the church had imprinted in the minds of French Canadians that as a people they had been chosen. Dra-

peau had divined those depths and turned it to his own profit. What always made his pitch so convincing of course was that he believed it passionately himself."

As they point out, Drapeau's Olympic stadium was simply a variation on a much vaster scale of the same "chosen people" theme. He wanted something as monumental as the pyramids, a successor to the great cathedrals which would be celebrated as a singular achievement of the French Canadian race, a people, says Drapeau, "who will disappear from the face of the earth unless they constantly reach for greatness."

Of course, the trouble with following such a path is that everything else pales into insignificance. To a mind like Drapeau's, "cost was never an overriding factor," as McKenna and Purcell so delicately put it. Or as Drapeau himself said, "... they (Montreal's electorate) would rather pay for an Olympics that a housing project."

Single minded purpose is one thing but in the game of politics it is also important to win friends and influence people. Whether it is public debates, friendly chats or just plain propaganda and smear tactics, Drapeau is said to be a master.

According to McKenna and Purcell he was an accomplished orator at an early age. They recount how he used to practice making speeches in empty auditoria and how, as captain of the University of Montreal debating team, he consistently won debates against the best in the Province by always being better prepared than his opponents.

Later, after he became Mayor, he used his oratorical skills well.

"Whether sparring with a cabinet minister over public housing, defending himself against the Olympic inquiry, or fencing with a journalist, Drapeau was always a debater, resorting to outrageous, even comical, logic to win his point at any cost. Opponents would come away shaking their heads," report McKenna and Purcell.

Drapeau's powers of persuasion are legendary. In 1975, with new evidence of his mismanagement of the Olympics coming to light every day and despite repeated attempts by the provincial government to dislodge him, he was able to keep control of the Olympic installations.

McKenna and Purcell related how Marcel Baril, then chief of staff of the Olympic watch-body committee, described Drapeau's tactics. "In a way he is brilliant. You have to be amazed at what he could do. We knew the cold facts about what was happening on the site, we saw the costs rising, and time and time again, he would go before the public and turn it around... He's a master manipulator, he has the ability to deliver a message through to you when you don't even realize it's being done. You walk in to his office to press him on some issue and before you know it he's got you doing the reverse."

Drapeau has never shrunk from smearing his opponents in the mayoralty race either. Over the years he has branded his opponents as being in league with the Mafia, the F.L.Q. and the Communists. In 1970 he capitalized on the sympathy of some of the members of the opposition party of the F.L.Q. to brand the entire opposition as terrorists.

In the last two elections he has claimed that everyone in the Montreal Citizen's Movement party (M.C.M.) is a Communist.

Apart from his single-minded devotion and his genius for persuasion, there is still one important ingredient in Drapeau success that hasn't been properly considered. It is his

uncanny ability to survive. As Gazette columnist Brian Stewart said, "Events have a way of rescuing Drapeau, and Drapeau has a way of capitalizing on events."

Part of Drapeau's ability to survive lies in his accurate knowledge of Montrealers and of what they want from city hall. McKenna and Purcell point out that Drapeau used polling in the 1948 Quebec provincial election, and he has used it ever since. "He had come to trust the science of polling long before most politicians had even heard of it," they said.

Drapeau's traditional supporters have been the poor and the ethnic minorities, and he knows how to please both groups. According to McKenna and Purcell, Drapeau gets the poor vote by appealing to pride. He knows that even if the poor are "downtrodden, wretched in their jobs, unhappy in their family life, they have never lost their dreams." And he has pandered to those dreams by giving Montreal his celebrated mega-projects and the public lotteries that help finance them.

"Through the years most of the city's minorities have stuck with Drapeau through thick and thin," observe McKenna and Purcell. They describe Drapeau's election technique as one of extensive campaign coverage of small scale ethnic Sunday luncheons and parish meetings. In these meetings Drapeau gives free rein to smearing his opponents, without fear of press coverage.

Probably the key to Drapeau's survival lies in the public image that he has carefully fostered for years. Early on in his career as a mayor he had learned to avoid the newspapers and concentrate on selective radio and television coverage.

The rareness of coverage in all media, especially newspapers, helps to lend him an air of being forever occupied with matters of vital importance to the city.

Without enough exposure to the mayor, Montreal's major newspapers have not been effective in pointing out his faults. Any attempts by radio or television reporters to pinpoint Drapeau on his alleged administrative bungling have always backfired in favour of the Mayor. It's simply that Drapeau has the knack for making a reporter's persistence in asking him tough questions look like nothing more than arbitrary persecution.

Sometimes the effectiveness of a person's image lies in its reflection of the truth. Perhaps the reason why Drapeau's image as a sincere, incorruptible, hard working Mayor is so effective is that he is all these things. This image of Drapeau's strengths has served to direct the public's attention away from his weaknesses as an administrator, and in particular from the reckless and irresponsible manner in which he handled the construction of the Olympic installations.

If Drapeau indeed has a major weakness, it is his love for power. McKenna and Purcell: "He admires ("Rocket") Richard for getting out at the peak of his career, and has often said he has every intention of doing the same thing. But there is always a good reason for seeking one more term."

McKenna: "He has spent more time in his office than in his home. It's a place of comfort, serenity and power that he will not willingly leave. For a man like Drapeau it's very tough to give up his power."

McKenna predicts that Drapeau's decision to campaign for an eighth term will not sit well with the electorate. "There is a fin de siècle atmosphere. He's been mayor forever. The good that he's done Montreal is no longer sufficient to keep him in office. It's time for a change."



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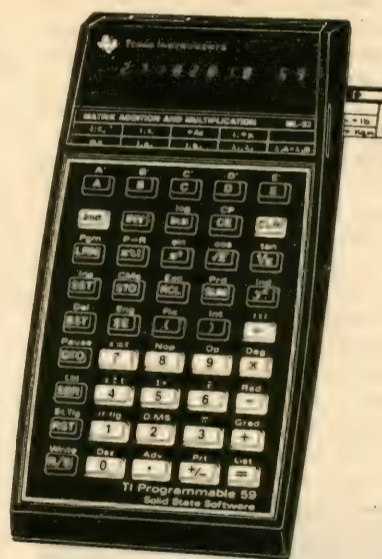
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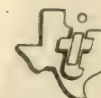
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# Civic Party and Drapeau: No distinction

*"In the early '60s, Drapeau once declared the three viruses of municipal finance were welfare, education and housing," Keaton says.*

•by Dale Maisonneuve•

For the past 22 years, Montreal city council has been virtually monopolized by the Civic party and by a man who, more than any other, is responsible for the party's continued popularity; a man whom many think of as the Civic party personified - Jean Drapeau.

Like any enduring public figure, Drapeau wears many faces. He is a powerful administrator who sometimes enraptures, often infuriates those who come under his influence. He is a master politician who weathered the Quiet Revolution in the sixties and the sky-rocketing inflation of the seventies. Above all, he is an adroit and clever strategist who has fended off scandals that would have disgraced other men.

#### The beginning of an era

Drapeau first assumed prominence in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The city of Montreal was then a haven for organized crime; prostitution and illegal gambling flourished openly. Many in the city administration were paid off to ignore criminal operations going on under their noses. Montreal mayor Camilien Houde was then in the pocket of Premier Duplessis and seemed destined to hold the office forever.

In 1950, concerned religious leaders, lawyers and other citizens formed *Le Comité de Moralité Publique*, a lobbying group that intended to combat the growing corruption. Drapeau, a lawyer who had advised *Le Devoir* on articles exposing the criminal elements in Montreal and represented asbestos workers in the Asbestos Strike of 1949, was approached to assist in the group's legal activities.

The result of the Comité's efforts was the Caron Investigations. Presiding investigator Judge Caron eventually called for the resignation of the chief of Police and the firing or penalizing of 17 other senior police officers. Although no charges were laid against Mayor Houde, he did not run for office again.

Drapeau was on his way up. On October 28, 1954, he and 28 members of *Le Comité de Moralité Publique* (which was renamed the Civic Action Party and later shortened to the Civic party) were swept into power at City Hall.

The next three years were probably among the most frustrating for Drapeau. Without a majority on council (which then had 99 seats), and with a powerful enemy in Duplessis because of his role in the asbestos strike, Drapeau ran into opposition at every turn. He lost the 1957 election and went back to practising law.

In 1960, fortune again smiled on Drapeau. In a dramatic election, highlighted by Drapeau's exposure of an attempt by members of *Le Rassemblement du Grand Montréal* to rig the election by casting illegal votes, Drapeau returned to power with a full majority on council which he has maintained ever since.

#### Jean's Metro

One of the first projects that Drapeau began was the Metro system. Improving the public transit system had been promised by politicians for decades, but it wasn't until 1962 that building began to take place.

By 1966, the first stage had been completed, a 21 mile underground system that cost \$213 million. Some thought the system was too complicated and costly. For Drapeau, however, cost was never the overriding factor. Appearance was everything.

So it was with Expo '67. As Brian McKenna and Susan Purcell wrote in their book *Drapeau*, the city spared no pains in making Expo

a monument to the world. A peninsula was added on to Ile Ste. Hélène and a giant amusement park, *La Ronde*, was built on top. There were plans to dredge up the bottom of the Saint Lawrence River and create a new island until it was discovered that bare rock formed the foundation of the river.

Truckloads of soil were carted in at enormous cost before Ile Notre Dame was finally created. Despite the fact that the lion's share of the project was borne by the federal and provincial governments, Expo '67 still cost Montrealer's \$430 million, almost double the original estimate two years earlier.

Nevertheless, Expo '67 was considered a triumph for Montreal and Drapeau. Belgium's attendance record for a six-month world fair was broken in Montreal in 1976, with an attendance of over 43 million. Montreal's international reputation had risen considerably.

Montreal in 1968 was a city that still tingled in the aftermath of the World Fair. But the fair had also cost a great deal of money. In an attempt to reduce the debt Drapeau staged a lottery, then illegal under the Criminal Code, under the guise of a "voluntary tax". It was not as successful as he had hoped. To compound the problem, Man and His World, which Drapeau hoped would eventually pay for itself, was about to be closed down. As well, the Ottawa and the Quebec governments were pulling out of their subsidization of the venture. Political pressure was mounting against Drapeau once again, and he still owed \$25 million on the Expo debt.

The mayor's response was simple: He threatened to resign.

Floods of phone calls and letters supporting Drapeau came in. With elections coming up for both governments, Ottawa and Quebec city capitulated and agreed to subsidize Man and His World once again. The crisis, for now, was over.

Throughout the 1970s, however, pockets of dissatisfaction with the Drapeau administration began to appear. One reason was the inadequate supply of low-cost public housing in Montreal.

It is a well-known fact, says Bob Keaton of the Municipal Action Group, that Drapeau has a fundamental antipathy to low-cost public housing.

"In the early '60s, Drapeau once declared the three viruses on municipal finance were welfare, education and housing," Keaton says. "He's very much a Conservative. From the time of the Dozois Project in 1957 to the project in Little Burgundy in 1966-67, there were no low-cost housing projects in Montreal at all."

Keaton pointed out that initiating low-cost housing costs very little from the city's point of view. Under a plan by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, a federal government organization, such projects are funded by as much as 95 per cent.

Drapeau's poor record in housing continued in later years. According to Arnold Bennett, an MCM councillor from 1974-1978 and a writer on tenant issues, Montreal's 321 low-cost housing units had a waiting list of 60,000 people last year.

Yet it was the Olympic project that proved to be the worst catastrophe. Estimates for the total cost of the Olympic games rose from \$310 million in 1972 to \$730 million in 1975. By 1976, with the games over, the total cost

was 1.416 billion. Total revenues came to only \$420 million. It was a financial disaster for the Drapeau administration.

The Federal and Provincial government's again came to the rescue of what conceivably could have become financial bankruptcy for the city. Revenues from Loto Canada were to pay for roughly half the deficit, with increased provincial taxes on tobacco paying for more. Montreal, however, was still expected to pay \$200 million.

Inflation could not have accounted for all of the huge jump in Olympic costs. On August 5, 1976 charges were laid against Les Terrasses Zarolega Inc. for falsifying costs for the work done on the Olympic Village. Seven men were charged, one of whom (the president of the company, Joseph Zappia) fled the country for Saudi Arabia.

A year later, the Malouf Commission began its investigations into the affair. By 1980, the Commission had revealed that a key man in the Drapeau administration, Executive Committee Chairman, Gerard Niding, was involved in a scandal. On September 18, 1980 Niding was charged with breach of trust and of accepting a bribe from the firm of Regis Trudeau and Associates, a contracting firm. Drapeau himself was condemned by the Commission for incompetence and for trying to run the games by himself.

There can be little doubt that a main factor in the Olympic debacle was the closed and secret nature of Drapeau's administration. Although there are provisions in the city's charter for a question period, Drapeau has limited it to questions submitted in writing and can declare a question out of order. Without an effective system of checks and balances, abuses were almost inevitable. Until Drapeau finally makes his response to the Commission's report, however, much of the mystery surrounding the Olympics will continue.

In this election, opposition parties have concentrated on Montreal's economy, branding Drapeau a weak leader who has failed to make a stand on Bill 101 and the exodus of the city's large head offices and corporations.

Gerry Snyder, a Civic party councillor since 1957 and a member of City Hall's powerful executive committee, contends that the moves were inevitable and even natural.

"We have to be very realistic in understanding that it is not a municipality that can do anything about it," says Snyder. "It's the provincial government that can offer these head offices and corporations incentives to stay."

Snyder says that it was natural for the head offices to move to Toronto. Ontario has a larger manufacturing sector and is more central than Quebec. Nevertheless, according to Snyder, the city is doing what it can to encourage business.

"We are investing more into the industrial re-development of Montreal," says Snyder. "We've formed six or seven industrial parks, we are inviting people to expand their operations here or to locate here."

"One thing about Drapeau," says Snyder, "when he makes up his mind that something is good for the city and the community, he goes after it. Like the Metro."

Jean Drapeau and the Civic party rose in power together. It is probable that they will fall from power together as well. One thing is certain. When Jean Drapeau finally does decide to leave city politics, the face of Montreal will have changed forever.



# Review

continued from page 7

adopt a nihilistic pose, get lots of press (especially the N.M.E.) and then watch your platter rise to the

top of the independent charts. I suppose that's a jejune generalization; it's just that watching transplanted Aussies like **The Birthday Party** rise to the top of the Indies sort of makes me question the aesthetic validity of such charts.

Case in point: *Junkyard* the second Lp by **The Birthday Party** rose to the top of those independent charts and remained there for quite awhile at the end of summer. That's somewhat perplexing considering it's a fairly boring record. In fact, it's a down-

right bad one. The music is as limp as humanly possible. Even Rowland S. Howard's occasionally piercing Dracula-has-risen-from-the-grave guitar solos can't save these dirges from living up to the album's title. I played this album four times

before I realized I couldn't tell any of the songs apart. I mean, lethargy can be a virtue sometimes, but when it overpowers the music to such an extent that the songs are interchangeable, well, *SO?*

There has to be a limit to what people will put up with. Why should anybody actually waste time listening to aural sludge like this when there's so much good music around. **The Birthday Party's** combination of acid rock meets the Cramps music and William S. Burroughs meets Fred Rogers lyrics is enough to give even Flipper fans cause for avoidance. Forget "Junkyard", it's about as much fun as a bottle of Tylenol.

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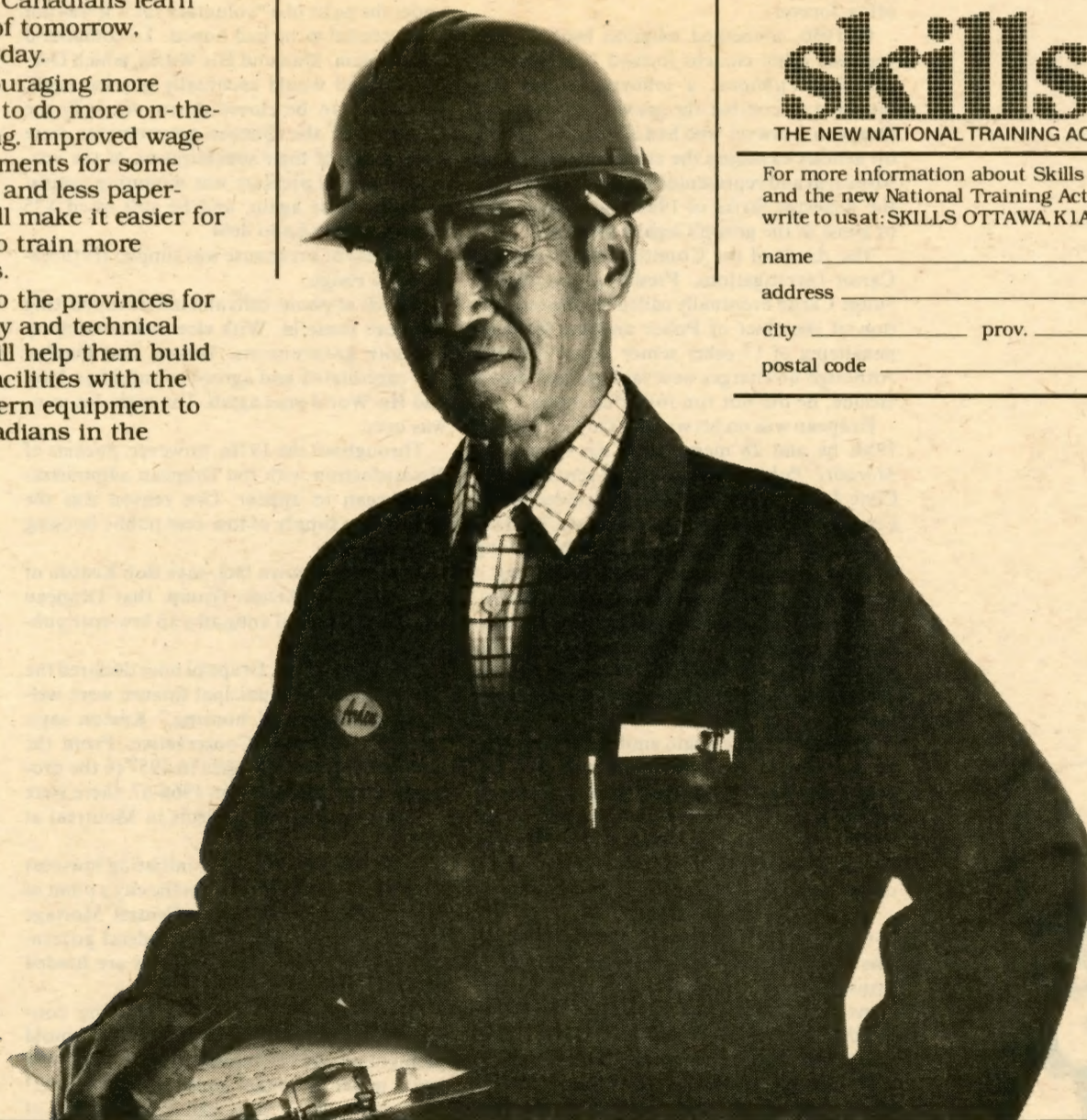
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Canada

# Football: it's a state of mind

•by Brian Devost•

One of Concordia's most accomplished football players is quarterback Colin Anderson, but football isn't all he lives for.

Now playing in his third year, Anderson has been acclaimed as one of the top passers in the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU).

Anderson, native of Montreal, practically grew up with football. He played throughout high school in Lachine and later four years with the Verdun Maple Leafs. He also played one year with the University of Prince Edward Island.

When asked whether he wanted to play in the Canadian football league Anderson said: "I really don't have any desire to play for the pro's. Actually, I've already had a go of it with the Alouettes, a while back and felt I didn't have it."

Most people who know Anderson for his athletic ability will dispute this statement.

"I really feel it isn't worth it, when you hear what happens to prime

Canadian quarterbacks in the CFL like Gerry Datilio. Besides, who can compete against American imports who have been training practically 24 hours a day all year round. Under the present conditions here in Canada, the chances of making the CFL are very slim, especially if you're a QB."

Things really started to make sense as I sat there listening to him. I realized that Canadian Universities, as compared to American Universities, don't offer athletes an equal chance to make it in their own league. Furthermore, if they did, would it, or could it, compare to the natural training conditions in the U.S., such as year round sunshine?

Digging deeper into Anderson's reluctance to play professionally, I think I hit on something closer to home. Many athletes who have gone through the school of hard-knocks feel that sports is overblown. Many players are under the impression that making the pros is the be all and end all. What they don't realize and probably what Anderson can envi-

sion, is that you can't go on playing little boys' games for the rest of your life.

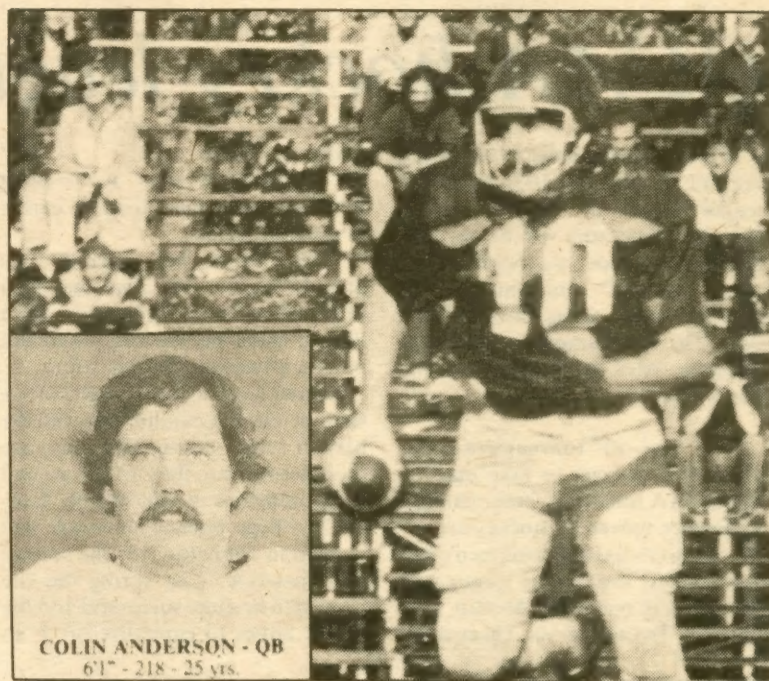
At this point many people see him playing with the three C's - calm, cool, and collected—but he has other priorities in life.

Anderson is not saying he wouldn't want to play pro ball, but that other things, such as an education, are a higher priority.

"At this point in my life I just want to get the most out of it and if it happens that football is part of it then great, I can have my cake and eat it too."

Much of Anderson's success as a person has been attributed to sports in general. "Skill and discipline are very important and I feel I've learned a lot from coach Rochette which will benefit me in the future. Another area is time management which I found invaluable as an athlete trying to cope with a full course load. This skill was relayed to me by another coach Bob Hurtubise, who drilled it into me."

When you consider it, playing a



COLIN ANDERSON - QB  
6'1" - 218 - 25 yrs.

Link photo by Tim Irwin

sport is an education in itself and in Anderson's context you might say that he regards football as a means rather than an end in itself.

"I guess it's just a matter of putting things into perspective just like we're going to do when we meet Bishop's this Saturday. My feelings are that everyone on the team is at the point

where they can be regarded as good ball players. All that's left to do is co-ordinate these skills together, week after week."

Overall, the team is getting better every game and this Saturday's game should be another chapter to follow the 57-12 victory of last week.

## Harry Hus happy

# Kickers coasting 'til playoffs

•by Tony Dobrowolski•

The Concordia men's soccer team is almost at the halfway point of their regular season, sporting an undefeated 4-0-1 record, and the lead in the Quebec University Athletic Association (QUAA) soccer standings.

This pleases Stinger's coach Harry Hus who has used the first five games to develop a set line-up, and find the players that can do the job. "We've been molding a new unit and finding new players. Glen Palmer came out of nowhere and we found Matti Saario and Sammy Bunbury."

Palmer, Saario and Bunbury are three of the new players that have made important contributions to Concordia's efforts so far. Hus has been looking for players who won't be intimidated by opposing teams. He feels McGill tried this in the Stinger's 3-3 tie with the Redmen on September 29, but that it did not work.

More important is finding players who can play with skill, which Hus also feels he has found. "We know who our bread and butter players are now," he said.

These include veterans as well as rookies. Last Sunday against Sherbrooke Hus replaced ailing veterans Steve Dunlop and Carl Bayard with vets Kingsley Lewis and Rouzbeh Yazdani-Zenouz. These to along with rookie Terry Candfield played well at midfield. Lewis, who was goalie last year, scored a goal, which made him an instant Concordia trivia question. He is the only man to score a soccer goal and save one in his Concordia soccer career.

The backs are also starting to come along. Hus has tried different combinations of players in those positions. The backs have had com-

munication problems and defensive mix-ups which have resulted in opposition goals. Hus said that he has found three backs and is looking for a fourth, possibly rookie Tim Hine.

The Stingers pounded Sherbrooke on Sunday 6-0 as six different players put the ball in the net.

Hus feels the Stingers attack has improved.

"It (the attack) is there," Hus said. "Look, give us credit. We score when we have to. We want to score three goals a game and we do."

The Stingers are averaging a little better than four, goals per game but the opposition, with the exception of McGill, will never be mistaken for Manchester United.

"It could be a more consistent finish but you're never perfect", Hus said.

The Stinger scoring has been spread around. So far, ten players have scored goals. "We're not relying on one guy and that's the key thing," Hus noted.

Another player could join the Stinger scoring parade, "vicious" (as Hus calls him) Leo Verde, who has just been made eligible for QUAA play. Verde scored a goal against Lachine in an exhibition game and performed well in training camp. "Leo will be up front," Hus said. "He's hungry. We have to get the lion roaring."

Although Hus now has a lion on the field, the Stingers miss the "Tiger" (another Hus expression) Ron Ruffner. Ruffner is still in the hospital after being injured against Dorval United. The Stingers have played well without him but Hus feels his charges miss Ruffner's leadership. They also miss his hustle and

knack of creating scoring opportunities.

Ruffner's absence is one reason the Stingers scraped their 4-4-2 alignment (four backs, four midfielders and two forwards), which was so effective in wins over Bishop's and Sherbrooke two weeks ago. With the 4-4-2, the midfielders can come up to help the forwards out on offense. But Hus feels it takes the right personnel to be able to employ it, one of them being the injured Ruffner.

Hus was happy with the 4-4-2 but now says that systems mean nothing, and that "we can adapt. We should be able to use a 4-3-3 (which they used last weekend). Or maybe we'll use a 4-2-4 and go with two strikers."

The Stingers reach the halfway point of the season this Friday when they host UQTR at 4 p.m. On Saturday, Concordia travels to Sherbrooke for the final regular season match with the Sherbrooke Vert et Or. Hus will give the BUS squad some action in Friday's game because UQTR is not eligible for the QUAA title, and play the regulars on Saturday.

However, neither of these games will cause Hus to lose any more hair from his balding pate. In fact, there is only one more game this season that Hus is even concerned about.

"That's the final QUAA playoff game (probably with McGill)," Hus said. "We're in there because we earned it (by virtue of the Stinger-Redmen tie). The rest of the season I don't care about because we'll do well. That big game is final. It's for all the marbles."

Hopefully, the Stingers will continue their winning ways into the second half of the season.

# Pucksters have skates to fill as season nears

Concordia's women's hockey coach Bill Doherty is faced with a tough job as he prepares the Stingers for the upcoming Quebec Womens Hockey League (QWIHL) season.

Doherty will have to replace Corinne Corcoran, the team's scorer the past two years, who tore up the QWIHL the last two seasons. Corcoran's skates are big ones to fill.

"I want to concentrate on school," Corcoran said when asked why she decided not to play this year. "I'm really going to miss hockey. It was a hard decision to make."

Although they will miss Corcoran's scoring and playmaking, the team will adjust. The Stingers, currently will be smaller in number than last year and more balanced skill-wise, Doherty said. They open the regular season the first week in November.

The team's strengths and weaknesses are the opposite of last year's team. The Stingers will be weaker on offense with the loss of four forwards to graduation, including high scoring Kathleen Casey. Also, three others besides Corcoran will not be playing this year. However, defense, which was shaky at times last season, will be the teams strong point Doherty said.

The Stingers will use Paddy Maloney, Patty Hanlon, Julie Healy and Laurie McKeown at the blue line.

Maloney and McKeown played two years ago, while Healy is a five year veteran. Hanlon is the newcomer. Only one defenseman will not return from last year, Beth Egan. The problem the Stingers had on defense last year was that they did not have two steady defensive pairs. The return of Paddy Maloney and McKeown, added to Healy, and

newcomer Hanlon, should alleviate that problem.

Defenseman Maureen Maloney will return to forward and join veteran Edith Langlois and newcomer Sue Flynn on a revamped first line. Langlois is the only returnee from last year's first line which also included Casey and Corcoran and racked up statistics too numerous to mention.

It should be noted that Langlois did not really sparkle until Doherty paired her with Corcoran and Casey after Christmas, but Maureen Maloney has forward experience and Flynn was one of John Abbott's top players last year. With a little practice this line should click.

In goal, Denise Bienvu comes back for her fifth year between the pipes. Doherty will miss back-up Kerry Laughlin, who graduated. She would have started for almost any other team in the QWIHL last year. Reserve forward Sandra Blackie will be this year's back-up but she has little if any goaltending experience.

"If Denise gets hurt we're screwed," Doherty said.

Despite the losses in depth and experience, Doherty figures the Stingers will be contenders to defend the QWIHL crown they've won the last two years.

"I'd say we're going to be strong contenders for first place," Doherty said. "A lot of teams are going to be gunning for us. It's going to be different. A lot different. But it'll be good for the girls, it'll be a character builder."

**SLAP SHOTS:** Stingers defeated the Riverside Hockey Association team from LaSalle 3-2, Wednesday night at Loyola Rink in their first exhibition game. T. Dobrowolski

# QUAA hockey league sports new look for this year

A remodelled Quebec Universities Athletic Association (QUAA) hockey league begins the 1982-83 season tonight. Concordia will be the host as play gets under way with a four-team "face-off" tournament to be held at Loyola arena through Sunday. The tournament includes the Stingers, McGill, Chicoutimi and Trois-Rivieres.

The "face-off" tournament is one of several changes to take place in the QUAA this year. Other changes in Quebec university hockey are:

- Bishop's has dropped men's varsity hockey, leaving the league with six teams (Concordia, McGill, Chicoutimi, Trois-Rivieres, Ottawa and

Université Laval);

- Teams will play a 30-game schedule—expanded from 24 games in previous years;

- The league has expanded its playoffs as well. The finals will be a best-of-five series (increased from best-of-three) but the semi-finals will remain a two-out-of-three affair.

Daniel Lavoie of the league office said the QUAA couldn't have all the playoff series' best-of-five's because the dates run into the CIAU National championships in mid-March. Canada's college hockey showcase will be held in Moncton, for the second year in-a-row. Last spring the site proved to be quite successful and the CIAU hopes to capitalize on it, so

Moncton got the nod as the National's host again.

The "face-off" tournament which begins tonight is one of two planned by the league. The other is set for Quebec City, at Université Laval in January. Though it is called a tournament, it is one style only, as no winner will be crowned and the games played at the Athletic Complex over the weekend will count in the regular season standings.

The idea behind playing the tournaments was to save the team's money on travel expenses, Lavoie said. It appears to make sense. Four teams meet in one spot and they play six games in three days.

Originally, the QUAA had hoped

for some sort of corporate sponsorship for the two tournaments, which in turn would have meant subsidized travel for the teams making the trip. But Lavoie said "everything with the sponsor is on hold right now, the teams in the (face-off) tournament will not be getting any extra funds."

Since Concordia is hosting this first tournament they will be receiving money to stage the event—to pay for all the extras like goal judges, timekeepers and official scorers. The money that Concordia gets comes from a special fund that the league has to cover such events.

Lavoie said the sponsor (as of yet an unnamed brewery) issue is holding back the league somewhat. The

QUAA hopes the sponsor—who will be named in two weeks time will boost the image of the league and add some credibility to university hockey in the province.

Last year the QUAA earned respect for itself like never before, as Quebec teams won 60 per cent of the games with Ontario and Maritime schools.

The QUAA has always been considered "the weak sister" league in Canada, last year the league showed that it isn't as weak as it once was. If the sponsorship comes through as the league executives hope, then the QUAA could develop the community roots it needs.

## Stingers defense poses questions as the team begins a new campaign

•by Barry Silverman•

The calendar says it's only Thanksgiving weekend but whoa, just wait a minute. Tonight at the Athletic Complex the Stingers men's hockey team begins its trek toward an eighth league championship in eight years.

The Stingers will be taking on the Université de Québec à Trois-Rivieres Patriotes in the first of three games in as many days in the "face-off" tournament. The game will be a rematch of last season's league final. Last spring, the Stingers dropped the first game to the Pats, but then roared back to win in a row to capture the QUAA crown (again).

Stingers coach Paul Arsenault, who begins his nineteenth year of coaching in the Canadian college ranks, has two new assistants with him this year. They are Eric Dixon, former coach of the West Island Royals and Rich Burcusson, who will be handling the junior varsity team.

Once again the Stingers will ice a strong team, but as is usually the case this time of year, questions abound. For instance, are the Stingers ready for three games in three days? And what about the defense? The Stingers lost two key players from last year's outstanding blue line corps, Mike Elwood and John Giftopoulos. Players with their experience and skill are not easily replaced—or winning a national championship wouldn't be such an achievement. And what about the new forwards the team has acquired, can they fit in with Concordia's style quickly, or will it be New Year's day before they start to gel?

To answer these and other questions let's take a look at the 82-83 edition of the Stingers. In the nets, the Stingers have the two best goalies in the league, if not in the country. Stephane Héon and Dan Burrows are the short and tall of it, Burrows being six foot four, and Héon five foot nine.

Last season Burrows and Héon were alternated by Arsenault and the system worked well. Both netminders were named to the QUAA allstar team and both were named Concordia's freshmen athletes of the year.

Héon and Burrows were instrumental in the Stingers success last season. With that experience under their collective belts the two will be able to stabilize a fairly inexperienced defense.

The part of the team which raises the most eyebrows is the defense. Last year the Stingers defense was responsible for a good part of the team's success. In some games they simply dominated the opposition. Captain Mike Walker, the Stingers most valuable player, will lead the defense.

Walker was the second highest scorer on the team last season, getting 49 points in 44 games. Walker will see plenty of ice time, especially in the early part of the season. After Walker, Arsenault will have about six players to choose from who will make up the defense. Derek Watt and Ron Stoneburgh, both three-year veterans will provide steadiness.

The other candidates for defense are John Hogarth and Mark Odrowski, both of whom saw limited action with the Stingers last season while playing most of the year for the JV's. Hogarth won't lead any flashy rushes down the ice, but he can clear the area in front of the net. Odrowski has lots of potential says Arsenault, but only time will tell.

Rounding out the defense are two newcomers, Marc Lalonde and Steve Letwin. Lalonde is big (6'3) and he's only 19. He comes to the Stingers after playing with the Cornwall Royals. Letwin, also 19, played with Thunder Bay last year, in tier II junior.

With the absence of Elwood (who graduated) and Giftopoulos on the blue line the Stingers can expect to give up a lot more goals than last year. While the defense may take some time learning the ropes, the team's offensive unit may surprise some with their firepower.

On paper, it seems as though the Stingers have found a cure for the weakest part of last year's team—the ability to put the puck in the net at key moments. The offense has more depth this year, especially at centre. John Sliskovic and Gilles Hebert are the veterans, Sliskovic notched 47

points last year and excelled at the nationals in Moncton.

If Sliskovic stays healthy then the Stingers can count on a strong year from him. Hebert was used sparingly towards the end of last season, but he managed to score 20 goals.

Returning for his second year at Concordia is Brad Hood. Hood is a rangy centremen who doesn't back away from much. Hood should improve on his 13 goals of a year ago.

The remaining two centres have great credentials. Mark Kosturik, a little fellow at 5'7 led the North Bay Trappers in scoring last season, while the other is Paul Bedard who played at Bishop's last year. Bedard was only named the team's MVP and the school's athlete of the year.

If he fits in, Bedard could be the type of player who dominates the ice when he's on it.

On the wings, the Stingers have the size that is needed to control the play in the opposition's end. Kevin Murphy is a digger with three years experience.

Brian Taylor another veteran, is on a line with Bedard and Bob Vigliotti, and all three could end up in the top 10 in scoring. Taylor is a hard working player who scored 41 points in 42 games in 81-82.

Also on right wing are two newcomers, Claude L'Abbe and Kevin McGovern. L'Abbe is a strapping forward who played with the Granby Bisons last season. McGovern, like Vigliotti and Bedard comes from Bishop's. He's a veteran at 22.

On left wing the returning players are Roman Dziatkowicz, who led the Stingers in scoring in 81-82 and Kelly Kavic. Joining them are two more newcomers, Vigliotti and Frank Morris.

So there you have it, a brief rundown of this year's Stinger squad. Arsenault says he'll be using as many players as possible in the three games over the weekend against UQTR, Chicoutimi and McGill. While the opening games of the schedule may not mean a great deal, the three games in 72 hours will be a good test for the Stingers as they have not played any exhibition games.



Link photo by Mitchell Baum

Paul Arsenault, the Stingers' youthful-looking coach oversees his troops at a recent practice. Paul looks so young because his team always wins. The coach hopes his team is ready to begin the season tonight when they play UQTR Patriotes at 8 p.m.

### Face-off tournament schedule

(all games at Athletic Complex arena, Loyola)

Oct. 8	Chicoutimi	vs	McGill	5 p.m.
	Trois-Rivieres	vs	Concordia	8 p.m.
Oct. 9	Trois-Rivieres	vs	McGill	1 p.m.
	Chicoutimi	vs	Concordia	4 p.m.
Oct. 10	Trois-Rivieres	vs	Chicoutimi	1 p.m.
	McGill	vs	Concordia	4 p.m.