

# the Link

Friday October 22, 1982  
Volume 3, Number 14  
Concordia University  
Montreal, Quebec

## NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT



See Pages 5 - 12

• Agenda •

October 22

- **KRISHNAMURT** Video-tapes of a series of talks presented by Grad. Students Assoc. Hall building H-420 starting 8 p.m. Admission free. For further info call Dr. P. Bura after 5 p.m. 932-6362.
- **DEBATING SOCIETY MEETING** 2 p.m. Rm. H-635-2, phone 879-8404 for further info.
- **GRAEME DECARIE, THE JOYS AND FRUSTRATIONS OF LEARNING.** First of three Loyola Evenings on Learning sponsored by the Centre for Mature Students. 8 p.m. Bryan Bldg. 206, Loyola Campus.
- **DISEASE AND NUTRITION,** with Gilles Parent, Naturopath. Conference discussion and tea. 1930 hours, Integral Yoga Institute, 5425 Parc Avenue. Info call 279-8931.
- **BERBER AND BRAZILIAN MUSIC** at the Centre Interculturel Monchanin 4917 St. Urbain at the corner of St. Joseph Blvd. 8 p.m. Free admission. For further info call 288-7229.
- **FUNNEL EXPERIMENTAL FILM THEATRE** director Anna Gronau from Toronto will be presenting a selection of films and will talk about trends in experimental filmmaking. 8 p.m. V.A.-114.
- **BBC DAVID BOWIE PROFILE** on CRSG radio from 1:15 - 2:15.

October 23

- **STINGER FOOTBALL GAME** against Queens' 2 p.m. at Loyola field.
- **DISARMAMENT DANCE: RATIONAL YOUTH AND MOEV.** 7th floor Hall building, 8 p.m. \$5.00 advance \$5.50 at the door. Further info call Q-PIRG 879-4510. See story in entertainment section of today's Link. Tickets available at the Hall building information desk.

October 24

- **CRSG** general meeting in CRSG lounge at 1 p.m. Call 879-4598.
- **CITIES FOR DISARMAMENT:** Linus Pauling, nobel prize winner, and a three party team of federal MPs will speak on the arms race. Sponsored by Operation Dismantle, Health Professionals for Nuclear Disarmament. 7 p.m. in Leacock Bldg. room 132, McGill. Free. 844-0889.
- **WHEELCHAIR WONDERS** will play Loyola High School as part of Discovery Day for mentally and physically handicapped people. From 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Loyola High School Athletic Complex. Phone Dennis Ryan at 769-0456 for info.
- **STINGER MEN'S SOCCER,** Bishop's at Concordia, 2 p.m. Loyola field.

October 25

- **CREATION AND COMPREHENSION OF A WORK OF ART** seminar by Professor Patrick Landisley, 1:30 p.m. Royal Bank Auditorium, 1 Place Ville Marie, Mezzanine 2. Admission/Free.

General Information

- **THE JEWISH LABOUR MOVEMENT** in eastern Europe and the Jewish Labour Bund, an exhibit on view at the Jewish Public Library, 5151 Côte St. Catherine Rd. Fri. & Sun. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
- **HALF-PRICE SALE,** Graduate Studies Calendar and Guides to Awards for Graduate Study, now only \$1. Grad Studies Office, 2145 Mackay or either bookstore.
- **TRANSPORTATION NEEDED** from Verdun (Rolland Avenue) to Loyola and back on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Will provide parking permit for college. Please call after six p.m. at 769-6974.
- **CREATIVE AGGRESSION** for Women workshop. Saturdays 9 til 4. For registration or further info call 481-2826.
- **UNCLE VANYA** presented by Concordia Theatre Dept. D.B. Clarke Theatre, 1455 de Maisonneuve Ouest, Oct. 22 to 30 sauf Samedi 24. Curtain 8 p.m. Further info 879-4341.
- **RUFUSE THE CRUISE.** Come join us in Ottawa Oct. 30. Bus tickets and information available from the Montreal Committee to Oppose the cruise missile. Telephone 392-3008, Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer Mon-Sat noon to 7 p.m.
- **ARAB - AMERICAN ASSOC.** University Graduates Convention, Oct. 22-24. Starting 9 a.m. Sat. at the Sheraton Centre Hotel. Reservations call Ian Shaw 527-1050.
- **SKI SMUGGLERS' NOTCH** \$179 U.S. or Sugarloaf \$195 U.S. Jan 2-7. For info call 688-2477 after 7:00 p.m. or come to the CUSA booth Weds. 12-2 p.m.
- **EL SALVADOR COMMITTEE** presents films and filmstrips on the Hall building mezzanine, Oct 25 through 28 at "different times throughout the day." Further info call David at 849-9629.
- **MCM CANDIDATE** Dominique Neuman, will be speaking and discussing in Rm H-651 from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Weds. Oct. 27.

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

• Classified •

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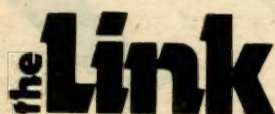
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Friday October 22, 1982  
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# Restructured universities have no room for deadwood profs

•by Robin Smith•

A solution must be found to the problem of professors who, by not keeping themselves up to date, "are becoming a load rather than an asset," according to the president of the International Association of Universities.

Faculty and student representatives walked out of the Toronto Conference of the Council of education ministers Wednesday in protest of this and other sweeping statements made by Roger Gaudry.

The former rector of the Université de Montréal said a restructuring of Canadian universities was inevitable given the rapid development of the past and the limited resources of the present.

Gaudry took a round-house swing and connected as he scolded government officials, university management and faculty over their individualistic approach to university education.

## Demands

He said governments were demanding that universities train "the widest possible number of undergraduates at the lowest possible cost."

Even if this objective is not openly stated, Gaudry said the finance policy of education ministries supports it.

"The resources (available to universities) depend directly on the increase in the number of students irrespective of the faculty concerned or the level of academic studies."

## Tight times

Gaudry said governments are not accepting the criteria that universities see as part of adapting to tight economic times: "to attempt to improve the level of teaching and the quality of research work given the available resources."

"In summary, the objectives of the government tend to be more quantitative while those of the university tend to be more of a qualitative order."

Universities, under political and corporate pressure, have democratized higher education by increasing accessibility and the kind of education offered. Gaudry described today's universities as integrated institutions, that want to be everything for everybody.

"The integrated university is an institution of superior education, of advanced research, of advanced professional training, of the regular retraining of older graduates, of continuing education, of adult education and of part-time studies.

## Do it all

"Not only did many of our universities try to do all that, but very few efforts were made to co-ordinate institutions in the province, or even, say, within the same city."

As a result, Gaudry said, programs have been unjustifiably duplicated beyond the resources available now. He indicated that universities had the freedom to multiply and diversify, and now they must pay a price.

University management has ignored inter-university commissions which recommended the abolition of "certain teaching programs, their concentration in other institutions or the entire elimination of programs which are not drawing students."

Gaudry said "universities do not always have the courage to take the necessary and unpopular decisions in the face of all the foreseeable opposition. Without (rationalization) the quality of universities will go down."

Gaudry outlined three decisions universities must reach and carry out in order to maintain that quality, decisions which raised opposition even as he outlined them.

Universities must return resources to what Gaudry called "tertiary" education (in between secondary and university level education) to those institutions created to handle it.

"These can be colleges, institutes of technology and trade schools of all types, that includes institutions whose purpose is to train all the people now needed by our modern technological society."

He said this move will eliminate the influence of professional groups (business corporations, and engineering societies for example) that restrict admissions into those programs while there are few restrictions on others (like Arts and Sciences).

## Less access

Democratization or increasing accessibility of university education has succeeded in allowing students into unrestricted programs and faculties where, because of our credit system, "the undergraduate can virtually obtain a degree based on studies which were almost entirely of his own choosing.

"As a consequence, our universities have delivered and are still delivering diplomas to students who have not had to submit themselves to a strict discipline of the mind."

Quality education in universities depends on not accepting those students who do not have the necessary prerequisites to succeed at really high level courses.

"The true democratization of

higher education does not consist of making teaching accessible to everybody, but rather to all those who possess the intellectual qualities, the preparation, the motivation to work profitably in this very demanding domain."

Restructuring of the universities will depend on collaboration with the faculty. This includes attacking the problem of faculty tenure to get back its true meaning of encouraging the greatest academic freedom to professors and researchers of a very high intellectual productivity."

Gaudry finds it imperative that universities hire a sufficient number of "young and brilliant faculty members to guarantee the quality of education."

"It will be necessary to redefine in a modern context the concept of academic freedom, which has been widely abused under the pretext of preserving a falsely-interpreted academic freedom."

Restructuring of universities in this way is according to Gaudry essential if universities are to survive. "It will be necessary to be firm and not to hesitate to close university sections, departments, institutions or research centres which no longer correspond to real needs or whose quality is mediocre.

"On the other hand it will be important to create new centres, which will have to be extended from resources taken from the weak and least productive centres."

The conference is organized to allow provincial governments to discuss and devise strategies for negotiating with the federal government on educational issues. It is intended to focus on access to university education, financing and deployment of resources, the relationships between universities and working life, and patterns in post-secondary education.

## on the \$ trail

# Hunting scholarships

•by William McClay•

Yes, Concordia, there are scholarships. It's just that you have to hunt them out. Information on scholarships and grants are scattered throughout the university, with no one comprehensive list.

Marie Breault, director of the Sir George Financial Aid Office says that the problem with scholarships is decentralization. The name of a particular scholarship may be held only in the related department.

When a new scholarship is set up within a department, it can take months before Breault is notified and can publicize it. Breault said that in some cases the scholarship is nullified by the time she hears about it.

Even if the university solves the problem of a decentralized list, Breault said there is not enough personnel to implement properly what is already handled by her office. "Centralization would only bring more chaos to what is now termed confusion."

Student Mietek Padowicz, former Departmental Council chairperson,

has looked at the scholarship situation. He complained about the lack of publicity for grants not previously available. Breault has agreed to announce the incoming scholarships in the Agenda section of the Link as soon as she knows of them.

Scholarships awards are decided by a panel of four, including Breault that approves the awarding of a scholarship. If the company allocating the scholarship decides against the panel's decision, it is up for grabs again.

The money in each scholarship is not transferable to another scholarship, whether it is awarded in a given year or not.

Hunting down a scholarship is exactly that. It requires research into which scholarships are possible.

Breault advised students to get information from individual departments and the Guidance Centre as well as the Financial Aid office.

As a student representative, Fiona Griffith will be bringing up the question of scholarships at the Oct. 22 meeting of Concordia's Senate.

# Profs fight cuts

TORONTO (CUP) — University faculty members across Ontario are up in arms over the province's clampdown on public sector wages.

Bill 179, the Inflation Restraint Act, will limit the wage increases of 500,000 public sector employees—including university faculty and staff—to five per cent next year. It also imposes a ban on public sector strikes.

"It is unconscionable to be told by a government fiat that we are going to be denied our freedom to collective bargaining," said Patrick Wesley, executive director of the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations (OCUFA).

"It is a serious threat to liberties provided in the new Charter of Rights. The government can't ride roughshod over the people's rights," he said.

The University of Toronto Faculty Association contends they have been struck by the legislation due to the serious erosion of their salaries between 1971 and 1981.

"An increase of more than 25 per cent would be necessary to restore our purchasing power to earlier levels," stated Harvey Dyck, UTFA president.

OCUFA warns that the restraint bill will hamper research and development and will undermine the ability of Ontario universities to attract and retain the very best personnel.

Denis Masicotte, press secretary for premier William Davis, said "I find it hard to sympa-

thize with the hardship of professors and their cries against the big, bad Davis government and its slashing wages to a miserable five per cent (increase)."

"The professors have security. They are not joining laid-off workers in the ranks of the unemployed. How much is this security worth in terms of dollars?" he asked.

"Everyone is playing by the same rules," said Rick Donaldson, special assistant to the colleges and universities minister. "No one has to be singled out. We are all in this together; we are all affected in the same way. We have to curb our own personal expectations."

Wesley doubts the restraint bill will affect the economy.

"We remain totally unconvinced that this attack on the public sector will have any effect on economic recovery," he said.

Thousands of non-academic and support staff will also fall under the same guidelines.

"The government wage restraint legislation comes hard on the heels of U of T's restraint program" said Michael Jackson, president of the U of T faculty association. "The university staff has received a double-barreled blow."

The OCUFA board of directors has approved a three-pronged strategy to combat the legislation.

The strategy includes discussions and forums, legal advice to faculty associations on their rights and political lobbying.

# Pinko prof. has valid reasons for socialism

•by Luis Cordeiro•

Socialism would improve the lot of Canadians and Quebecois according to George Rudé, Concordia History professor.

Rudé, politically active for most of his life, still has views to share about politics in general and Canada in particular.

"The provincial government would be better off if they looked after the working class instead of the employer class," he said recently at a colloquium held to discuss his writings.

"I am not hostile to the Parti Québécois. I only wished they were more socialist. I am a Socialist and I think socialism would do some good for Québec and Canada," he said.

The colloquium featured a slide presentation and papers from various scholars from the United States and Canada. Each paper focused on themes that are prevalent in Rudé's works.

The event was well attended by both the academic establishment and students.

Professor Bertrand commented: "the colloquium is a success. I am surprised at the number of students in attendance because they usually don't come to things like this."

Of the presentations, Rudé singled out two as his preferences. "I particularly enjoyed Professor A. Young's slide presentation, *Iconography of the crowd in the American*

*Revolution and the paper on the Dimensions of Social Psychology* by our Professor J. Laffey."

Asked if he had become more of a moderate since his days as a member of the British Communist Party Rudé replied, "the only reason is that I have no time to be involved in politics with all the work I have to do."

Rudé has dedicated his life to the ideology of political movements. His socialist background has caused him to focus on the struggles of the working class.

The French Revolution as well as other political movements and revolutions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are dominant themes in his writing.

The historian has written thirteen books and co-authored another volume. His writings explore the ideology of crowds from their influence in the French Revolution to the waves of popular protest. Rudé is also author of biographies of Robespierre and John Nilkes. Presently, he is at work on a long term work project entitled, "Punishment in England in the Nineteenth Century."

Next year, much to the sadness of the History department, Rudé will be ending his illustrious career.

Bertrand said, "I wish he would stay forever. He is a decent and humble human being. Students love him."

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# NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

**Nuclear disarmament is an immense issue with a limitless number of topics and angles. We have not attempted to cover them all. Rather we tried to pick some of the key areas of the debate and give more thorough coverage of those. We have covered a wide spectrum of issues, from the political to the personal, technical to psychological.**

**Our desire was to offer information and discussion on the issues, not to provide definitive answers. We hope that after reading you come away with the beginning of an understanding of what this mad debate going on around us is all about.**

*"...the accumulation of weapons, particularly the nuclear weapons, today constitutes much more of a threat than a protection for the future of mankind...the time has come...to seek security in disarmament."*

**Final Report of the 1978 United Nations Special Session**

# A bomb on Montreal?

•by Siobhan Farrell•

One of the gravest fallacies surrounding the question of nuclear attack is that if one is sufficiently prepared, one can survive. If we look at the medical consequences of even a fairly small nuclear bomb being dropped on Montreal (as Don Bates of Physicians for Social Responsibility did), it becomes obvious how pointless life would be even if one were to survive the initial blast.

**Here at home**

Using the example of Montreal, if one arbitrarily chooses a point in the city centre to represent ground zero, it would be approximately at the intersection of University and Notre Dame Streets. The explosion would probably be an air burst about a mile above this point. A one-megaton warhead (with the explosive power of one million tons of TNT), which is 70 to 80 times the size of the bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima, will be used for this example.

When the bomb is detonated, a fireball forms with a temperature exceeding 100 million degrees. The light from the fireball would be so brilliant that it would blind someone facing it as far as 30 miles away.

TNT has only one effect, a blast effect. But a nuclear explosion has three major immediate effects. The first is, of course, a massive blast effect but, in addition, it also releases thermal radiation and nuclear radiation.

The blast effect can best be understood by considering the damage done in a series of concentric circles radiating from point zero. The first circle stretches out for about a mile from the centre in all directions. In Montreal, that circle would stretch from the Montreal Children's Hospital to the CBC building on Dorchester East, and from the top of the mountain to the Expo islands.

**Nothing left**

The effect in this area would be total obliteration. Ninety-eight per cent of the population would be killed immediately, the other two per cent dying of wounds later. With a one-megaton bomb dropped over any major city, one million human beings would probably be killed within a very short period of time.

Up to three miles from the centre, in an area stretching from the Turcot interchange on Decarie Boulevard to Pie IX and from the far side of Outremont down to the South Shore, all homes would be destroyed. Fifty per cent of the people would be killed while forty per cent would be injured.

Up to a five-mile radius, the danger is severe. This is the area that covers Agrignon Park in the west, beyond the Olympic Village to the east, Metropolitan Boulevard in the north, and almost to St. Hubert in the south. Houses here would be destroyed and even well-constructed buildings heavily damaged.

This is an important consideration since within this five-mile radius in Montreal (as in most North American cities), are at least 80% of medical facilities. These would virtually all be destroyed in the initial explosion.

Ten miles from ground zero, a circle which covers all of greater Montreal, homes would be damaged, but useable. However, the over-pressure of the shock waves would be enough

to shatter all glass and send splinters flying off at over 100 miles an hour. This would injure 25% of the population in that area.

Thermal radiation, the second major effect of the explosion, would give off a heat wave radiating out at the speed of light. In the city centre, everything would be burned. At a 10-mile distance, the heat would at minimum cause a severe sunburn, and probably worse. Fifteen miles away, the flash would be seen and the heat felt almost simultaneously.

It is in the three to five mile radius that the most severe effects of thermal radiation are experienced. Here, it is hot enough to cook flesh, causing frequently fatal third degree burns. Furthermore, anything inflammable—trees, grass, clothing—would spontaneously ignite. These individual fires could spread into a great firestorm.

Such storms can reach temperatures of 800° C and consume all the oxygen in the area, while giving off lethal doses of carbon dioxide.

While firestorms are not inevitable, they are worth mentioning, since only very expensive shelters would be adequate against all effects of a nuclear explosion, especially possible firestorms.

If there were firestorms, even those people who made it to shelters and survived the blast would not survive. They would be either asphyxiated, as all the oxygen would be used up by the fires, or pressure-cooked.

Nuclear radiation, the third immediate effect, accounts for 15% of the energy given off by a blast and though two-thirds of this is in the form of fallout, the rest is given off immediately. In lethal doses, the individual becomes

hyperactive within a few hours of exposure, may develop convulsions, lapses into a coma and dies a short time later. Exposed to lower doses, a person develops typical signs of early radiation sickness—nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. They may die within days or recover, depending on the amount of radiation.

The immunity producing system of the body is impaired by radiation and survivors are therefore without defenses when the environment may be favourable to epidemics.

**Delayed effects**

Further harmful effects would result from fallout. In an air burst dirt is raised and carried the high. It takes a long time to fall, and is easily dispersed by prevailing winds. Therefore, when considering fallout in Montreal, we have to think about not an attack on Montreal, but what happens on the windward side. It would be an attack on Ontario that would probably contaminate the Montreal area. In particular, the more than 20 nuclear reactors in southern Ontario would be expected to be targets. Winds of up to 600 miles an hour would spread the contamination quickly.

**No facilities**

In the time period following such a nuclear explosion, problems for survivors would be immense. Transportation would be impossible with roads, communication, electric power and other utilities all destroyed. All basic necessities of life would be scarce. Available food and water would likely be contaminated with radioactive fallout.

Of course there would be an enormous

number of people needing medical care. Since 80% of medical facilities would be destroyed, any effective medical response would be impossible.

In a nuclear attack on Montreal, there would be up to 10,000 severe burn victims. Burns accounted for about 50% of casualties at Hiroshima. In Montreal there are beds and facilities for only six severe burn cases. It is estimated that in North America there are only 2000 beds for bad burn cases.

Weeks after the explosion, there would still be the problem of millions of corpses. How could one stop epidemics?

Then of course there is cancer. Within two years of Hiroshima, exposed victims began to develop cases of leukemia in more than ordinary numbers. Cancers now attributed to the atom bomb are malignant tumours, liver, breast, lung, throat and ovary cancers.

**World effects**

If the attack on Montreal were part of a larger nuclear exchange between the super-powers, there would also be worldwide effects that would worsen the situation. It is expected that a large nuclear exchange would destroy part of the Earth's protective ozone layer, which would allow the sun's ultra-violet rays to come through. If people came out of their shelters, they would be exposed to lethal radiation.

The increased brilliance of the sun would blind people who went outside, as well as scorching all the crops.

Worldwide fallout would contaminate the earth for many generations, and some scientists say there may even be climatic changes.



Link photo by Steve Simon

"... We have heard the rationale offered by the superpowers. We know who speaks for the nations. But who speaks for the human species? Who speaks for earth... If we are not committed to our survival, who will be?"

Carl Sagan.

# Dangers of civil defense

•by Steve Simon•

How do you protect yourself from the hazards of nuclear war. You can't, according to McGill medical professor Don Bates, an outspoken opponent of civil defense.

Bates, one of three Canadian delegates to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, believes that when it comes to a nuclear attack, civil defense is a waste of money and helps promote the possibility of a nuclear confrontation.

"Psychologically, it suggests to the public that there is such a thing as survival of a nuclear war, therefore, nuclear war is a viable option of their government," said Bates.

On the other side of the civil defense issue is Emergency Planning Canada's (EPC) Chief of Operating Support, David Francis who says that though more should be done to promote disarmament in Canada, civil defense should also be a high priority.

"The two are complementary," said Francis, "Sweden for example, one of the loudest voices for disarmament, has a civil defense program second to none and this is the way we should be going. In a nuclear exchange, horrid as it may be, there will be survivors."

Some estimates say that one half to two thirds of the Canadian population will be killed immediately in an all out nuclear war, with countless thousands more suffering injuries. Medical care will be virtually non-existent and the long term effects are equally horrifying. When looking at the long term effects of a nuclear war, civil defense seems insignificant. Building bomb shelters and mapping out evacuation plans may be a fruitless effort to save lives, but to civil defense advocates, a slim chance for survival is better than no chance at all. Civil defense is based on the assumption that the nuclear strike will be limited and that there will be time to put a disaster plan in action.

But a limited nuclear attack, mentioned as a

possibility by several U.S. nuclear strategists, would require weapons that could be controlled precisely. As all the "limited" nuclear war scenarios are played out, the word "limited", becomes less and less believable. A mainstay of Canada's nuclear disaster plan is "continuity of government." In other words, protecting politicians and government employees so there will be a viable government body surviving to run the country.

In the 1950s and early 60s, civil defense was taken much more seriously than it is now. "Proper" shelters were built on military bases in six provinces, and makeshift shelters installed in the basement of various government buildings across the country.

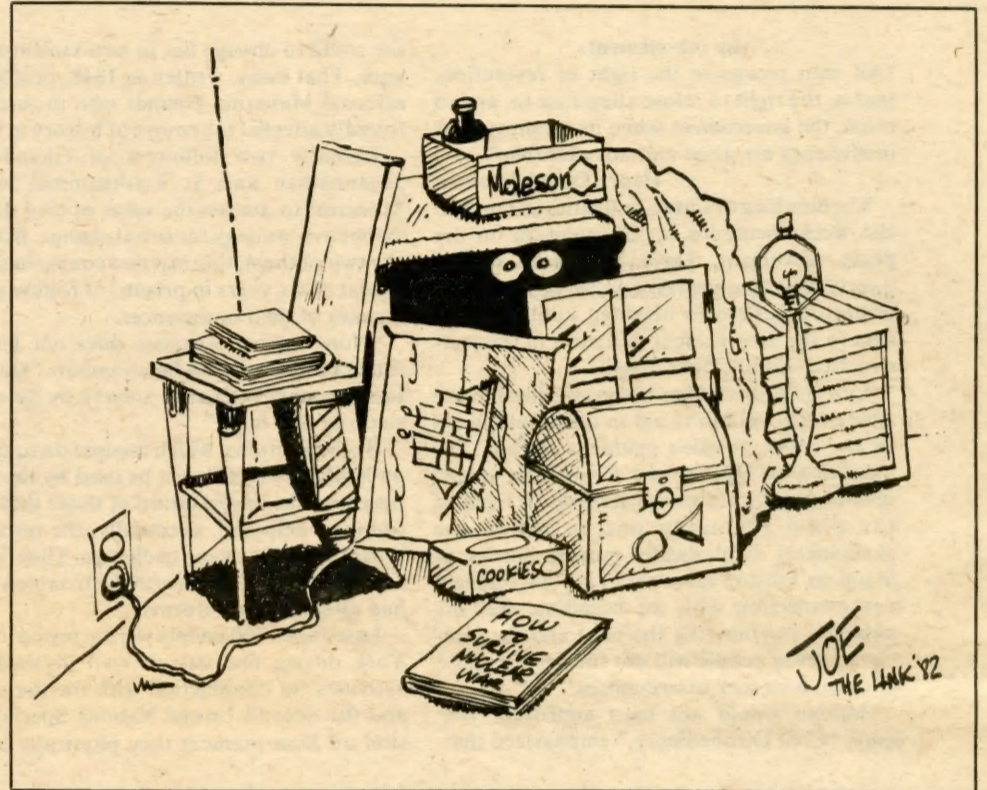
Carp, 25 miles west of Ottawa, is the site of a massive underground shelter, with living quarters for 400 people. All tolled, government shelters can accommodate about 7,000 politicians and civil servants (excluding their families) country wide.

The Department of Public Works recently completed a survey identifying some 20 million potential public fallout shelters which are not yet marked for the public, one reason being Canada's official policy states we will have a 30 day pre-attack warning, when the deteriorating world situation will give us enough time to put disaster plans (which are drawn up for most areas of Canada) into action.

"A lot of the money spent on civil defense is spent to protect the hides of those who make the decisions to go to war in the first place, therefore it encourages them to push the button, from the mythical safety of their civil defense facilities," said Don Bates.

People are scared, and as world tension escalates, the phone at EPC's Quebec regional office is ringing more often.

"During the 70s we didn't get many requests for information but since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, and worsening U.S. - Soviet



relations, we've sent thousands of pamphlets out," said Louise Rousseau, assistant regional Director for EPC's Quebec City office.

The pamphlets mailed out include "Your Basement Fallout Shelter" and "Planning Guidance in relation to a nuclear attack on North America in the 1980s," and the outdated "11 steps to survival", their most widely circulated civil defense publication.

It's not documented, but Rousseau feels that quite a few people are building shelters in their homes, judging by the number of inquiries and specific questions about building

home bomb shelters the office receives.

Though EPC's David Francis and McGill's Don Bates may be on opposite sides of the civil defense issue, both feel that disarmament is the best solution.

Says Bates, "The bottom line of this issue of civil defense, is not that it's hopeless and that we should be fatalistic and resign ourselves to destruction in a nuclear war; I think the bottom line must be that we do everything in our power to prevent a nuclear war and to get on with the business of disarmament."

# Montreal's Peace groups

•by Mac Treilhard•

No less than any other North American centre, Montreal is a target for nuclear annihilation in the event of World War III. The presence of no fewer than two dozen disarmament organizations in the city, attests to this fact.

All groups in the Peace Movement operate on shoestring budgets. They are staffed by volunteers and financed by private donations. To date, they are non-partisan politically. The Montreal groups mentioned here, are part of a popular movement devoted to ending the nuclear arms race.

The various churches play a major role in the movement. In Montreal, the Unitarian and Anglican churches are especially vocal. Apart from local work, the churches cooperate on an international level through the World Conference on Religion for Peace.

Among professionals in the city, only the physicians have moved to oppose preparations for nuclear war. Their organization in Health Professionals for Nuclear Responsibility, HPNR believes nuclear war is the "number one health threat" today. Like the majority

of the city's disarmament councils, HPNR's activities are limited to disseminating information. To this end they stage informational forums, publish information sheets and undertake research. They endeavor to raise public awareness of the issue.

This role is shared by Project Ploughshares, the information distributor 'par excellence'.

Only a handful of the disarmament organizations try to extend their role beyond that of providing information. The Voice of Women (VOW) could be included in this handful. VOW is a national organization founded in the 1960's. Its primary concern is nuclear disarmament. But it also lobbies in Ottawa for conservation, human rights, independent Canadian foreign policy and aid to underdeveloped countries. It is almost alone in emphasizing the connection between disarmament and these other questions. They see the proliferation of nuclear weapons as a disease. To effect a cure, the social and economic causes of the arms race must be dealt with. VOW attempts just that when it supports aid to underdeveloped countries. International economic well-being would result in a lessening of world ten-

sions. VOW is perhaps the most broadly progressive organization in the Montreal Peace Movement.

While VOW may have the broadest program, the groups opposing the Cruise missile are the most prone to undertaking real action. The Montreal group is called the Ad Hoc Committee to Oppose the Cruise. Presently the anti-Cruise groups across the country are organizing a (legal) march for October 30th in Ottawa. The march is intended to demonstrate popular opposition to the testing of the Cruise missile at Cold Lake Alberta. The Cruise is a new type of weapon intended for surprise attack, not defense.

Concomitantly, these groups oppose the manufacture of Cruise components in Canada. Litton Systems of Canada Ltd. produce parts of the missiles guidance system. To demonstrate disapproval, anti-Cruise groups blocked the entrances of Litton Systems Toronto plant this Spring. The action resulted in the arrest of 34 participants for trespassing. It was their third act of civil disobedience within a year.

Elsewhere this disobedience has taken another form. Some disarmament activists have

refused to pay federal taxes. Instead, the tax money is deposited in a Peace Tax Fund. They propose using the fund to educate people and to fight nuclear proliferation. Supporters of the fund believe that in paying taxes which bankroll nuclear weapons manufacturing, we have in effect been drafted into World War III. They argue that as conscientious objectors to war, they can refuse to pay that portion of their taxes that goes to promote war.

Operation Dismantle is perhaps the best known of the disarmament groups. Led by Jim Starks, it is campaigning for a Canadian and International referendum. The ballot question will read: "Do you support the goal of general disarmament...". Yes or No? The referendum proposal has found support in communities across Canada. Ultimately, Operation Dismantle wants the Canadian Government to propose a world-wide referendum on disarmament at the United Nations.

This concludes an overview of the Montreal Peace Movement. Should you want further information on Montreal disarmament groups, contact Q-PIRG at 879-4500.

*"... We are entering the most dangerous decade in human history. A time of social difficulties in advanced industrial countries, crisis, militarism and war in race... As each side tries to prove its readiness to use nuclear weapons, in war is made to sound more and more plausible. So much so that this parado*

## Civil disobedience

•by rob clément•

"All men recognize the right of revolution; that is, the right to refuse allegiance to, and to resist, the government when its tyranny or its inefficiency are great and unendurable."

Henry David Thoreau

The bombing of Litton Industries in Toronto last week focused a lot of attention on the peace movement. There have been several non-violent demonstrations at the plant as protestors sought to heighten public awareness to the involvement of Litton in the construction of the Cruise Missile.

Litton Industries has been subsidized to the tune of \$26 million to aid in the development of the cruise missile's guidance system. The Coalition to Oppose the Cruise has staged several passive resistance sessions in front of the plant including one in which the participants symbolically poured bottles of blood on Litton's driveway. They have denied any connection with the bombing. But the publicity surrounding the blast and the injuries to seven people will not further the cause of those who seek disarmament.

Thoreau would not have approved. His essay, "Civil Disobedience," emphasized that

the route to change lies in non-violent resistance. That essay, written in 1848, profoundly affected Mahatma Gandhi who in turn profoundly affected the course of history in India.

Recently two followers of Gandhi, Sri Jagannathan and S. Krishnammal, visited Montreal to discuss the value of civil disobedience as a strategy for social change. Between the two of them, this married couple has spent a total of six years in prison for following the dictates of their consciences.

"Non-violent resistance does not kill but rather converts," said Jagannathan. "One person can start to change society by devotion, sincerity and faith."

By their actions, which focused on squatting on land to ensure that it be used by the poor, they won the appreciation of those they were trying to help and, eventually, the respect of those they were trying to change. They felt the time spent in jail was worth the trouble as they had affected land reforms.

Last June 1500 people were arrested in New York during one day of civil disobedience activities. In conjunction with the mass rally and the Second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament they physically block-

aded the embassies of those countries known to maintain nuclear weapons systems. This action by such a large group shows signals of a new maturity in the Peace Movement. People are willing to follow their beliefs and non-violently resist what they feel to be incorrect government policies.

Action such as the Litton bombing is not civil disobedience because it is violent. It represents either an act of desperation and despair or an attempt to discredit the peace movement.

There have been indications that the next chapter in the civil disobedience journal of the disarmament movement may lie in a tax revolt. Some people have started to refuse to pay 10 per cent of their income taxes. This is done with the reasoning that 10 per cent of tax revenues go toward the maintenance of Canada's military. The strategy is not a new one as Thoreau was the first individual jailed for this reasoning:

"If a thousand men were not to pay their tax bills this year, that would not be a violent and bloody measure, as it would be to pay them and enable the State to commit violence and shed innocent blood."



## Hiroshima a plea for

•by Noriyuki Nakagawa•

Last month, I received a very sad letter from Japan telling me that one of my professors in Hokkaido University of Education, at Asahigawa had died of leukemia. I was really shocked at the news.

Before I left Japan in August to study here for one year, I talked with him and he encouraged me, wishing me to do my best in my studies. From the letter, I learned for the first time that he had been a Hibakusha: a person who suffers from the blast, heat and radiation effect of an atomic bomb explosion.

He was in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 and witnessed the nuclear bomb explosion. He was only 17 years old then, and lucky enough to survive that terrible day.

He would never talk about his past. We did not know he was a Hibakusha until after his death. Now I understand why he was such a lover of peace and so strongly against nuclear arms. He was an active supporter of many organizations against war and nuclear weapons.

Hospitalized last November, he told us he had not been seriously ill when he returned to our university to teach. He was a professor of the philosophy of education, and he emphasized in all his classes the necessity for peace in the field of education. To the very last moment when he died, he did not give up teaching or appealing for peace.

In the holocausts of Hiroshima and Naga-

## Psychology of bombs

•by Jocelyne Roy•

The psychological effects of living under the threat of a world holocaust, capable of occurring at any time, are potentially enormous. That threat has existed for about 30 years, but for the first 29, it was as if it didn't exist at all. In the last year, all that has changed. The "psychic numbing" that prevented people from thinking and acting about a nuclear holocaust for so long is fading.

Dr. Fred Knelman, professor of Science and Human Affairs at Concordia and a disarmament activist since 1946, says that in response to the horrific scenarios and statistics of a nuclear war "we have witnessed in the last year the most incredible global conversion of consciousness."

"I had a man come in here two weeks ago who was a devout Zionist and he said to me, 'I just finished reading Jonathan Schell's book *The Fate of the Earth* and it's changed my life.' I will never concern myself with any other issue for the rest of my life, than preventing nuclear war," says Dr. Knelman.

A good deal of disarmament literature has that "scare" quality to it. It is designed to break through the mental block of thinking about such horrible events. Once people begin to contemplate the situation, action is one of the few options possible.

Dr. Knelman recalls the time of the Cuban Missile crisis, when psychiatrists reported, especially in young people, what they call "atomic psychosis", a terrible fear of the destruction of the world.

It is ironic (or insane) that the fear of a holocaust is the "psychosis", as if it were neurotic to fear the destruction of the world.

Some researchers have said they feel that over the long term, the threat could erode the social fabric. The lack of a guarantee of a future means people will hesitate before com-

mitting themselves to long term goals and ambitions. They will seek more immediate gratification, instead of risking the possibility of wasted efforts. The self-destructiveness of modern society is sometimes blamed on this fact.

Communications student Marc Gagnier expressed a common view when he said, "I can't spend the rest of my life worrying about it. I only live once. If it's going to blow up, it's going to blow up and kill me. Meanwhile I as well have a good time." Laura Lisacek, also in communications, is angered by the rhetoric for the arms race.

"Even if we did stop making nuclear bombs, we already have enough. It's sad and a waste of money, but I don't think there will be a nuclear war. It's the accidents that no one ever hears about that scare me," says Lisacek.

Some see the new video games as a harmless form of venting aggression but others like Dr. Helen Caldicott fear that the games are psychologically preparing kids to fight a nuclear war. Total destruction becomes commonplace and acceptable. There is also the simplistic characterization of Us vs. Them, of Good vs. Evil that serves to dehumanize the enemy.

At a local arcade, where total destruction is the name of the game, players are asked if events occurring on their screen could happen in reality.

"It's pretty obvious it's coming to that. Science and technology are becoming too far advanced. I don't think about it because nobody likes to think about whether they're going to live or die," says Joe Mascia, a Concordia student.

Adam Berger, 15 of Westhill High School admits he would love to do to the Russians what his machine is doing to the "humanoids".

"I'd die too of course. If there was a nuclear war everyone would die but I don't think I'll be

alive by then," says Berger.

Marc Pepe, 22, hopes it does not happen in this lifetime.

"I'm terrified. I just wish they'd get rid of all the bombs because it's like a cancer; it's in your system and it has to break out."

A recent Time magazine article indicates how close the parallel is between the games and an actual nuclear conflict. The article describes how NATO generals were being trained on a computer that resembles a super sophisticated video game. The computer, said one officer, "is light years ahead of any Atari game."

The description is familiar. "The programmers have lavished colorful detail on their simulation: Land mines explode in flashes of white, helicopter symbols appear over enemy outposts. Artillery fire slashes across the screen like a laser sword."

Pentagon spokesmen report there was an unsettling tendency among the generals to "go nuclear indiscriminately" if they were caught out of position.

An M.I.T. sociologist who has studied the psychological impact of video games, says the training could go two ways. "It could have a numbing effect, making nuclear war more thinkable or it could heighten the revulsion. It is confronting us with something we tend to repress: the fact that we are playing with the survival of the planet."

Recently a U.S. pediatrician reported an increased number of depressed children fearing they would not live to adulthood. Canadian children interviewed at ST. Ingatius Elementary School across from Loyola did not appear to have such pronounced fears.

When asked if they would like to live through it, one girl replied: "I'd rather die because you don't have money or any home or anyone to take care of you."



*...d world war is not merely possible, but increasingly likely. Economic and ...n the third world compound the political tensions that fuel a demented arms ...order to prevent their use by the other side, new, more "usable" nuclear ...xical process can logically only lead to the actual use of nuclear weapons"*

**Appeal for European Nuclear Disarmament**



Link photo by Steve Simon

**The story of a better world**

•by Joe Germain•

It happened in the 1980's, the 'decade of man'. People everywhere understood the importance of raising their voices as one for the sake of all. They understood that they could change things. They understood that governments were just paper without them. They knew it was time for all the nonsense to end. Here, in brief, is how it happened...

Knowing that strength lay in numbers, the diverse peace and anti-nuclear organizations united. This new group, the 'Humanifest', elected a much-needed leader, a strong, just, charismatic speaker that could deal with the governments and promote the concepts of peace.

The movement encompassed much of the population in the free world. The ideal of freedom from war was popular even behind the iron curtain where it grew despite severe repression. Soon, the 'Humanifest' adopted a general policy: it was agreed that nuclear arms constituted the major barrier before peace

could exist and that western governments were not the only bad guys, that whomever held a nuclear arsenal or any kind of weaponry was to be chastised.

A charter was written up. It called upon all governments to submit to a simultaneous nuclear disarmament plan that would take place under close supervision in the near future.

It also asked them to approve an international commission that would control all future uses of radioactive materials after the plan was completed.

Of course, badgered by every sector of their populations, almost all the governments signed the charter. Oh, the 'big red one' was a little reticent because of its hypocritical leader. However, he was old and soon died. The man who replaced him was more reasonable and agreed that it was time for the folly to end. The charter was passed.

Under the eyes of contingents of govern-  
*continued on page 14*

**ima's bomb:  
or peace**

saki, almost 400,000 people, young and old, died. Thirty-six years have already passed since then but we never forget that there are still thousands of people like my professor who are suffering from atomic bomb related diseases.

The horrible thing is that some geneticists have indicated that atomic bomb diseases are hereditary. This is an unsolved question but many people who have atomic bomb diseases try to hide the fact from others so as not to be prejudged in their jobs or marriages. When I come to think of them, I realize that World War II will not end as long as the endless nuclear arms race stupidly hangs over the globe.

At the beginning of 1981 many Japanese joined together to form a large movement against nuclear arms which focused its attention on the Second United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD II).

A characteristic of this movement is that it gained its support from among the people who were born after World War II. Housewives who do not want their children to be sent to war and many university students who are seriously thinking about world peace, joined the movement in its early stages.

Voluntarily, many people began to join the signature-obtaining campaign against nuclear arms and many delegates were sent to UNSSOD II. There were more than a thousand delegates and the number of signatures

added up to about 10 million (almost 10 per cent of the population of Japan).

The result of UNSSOD II, however, absolutely did not meet our expectations. We have not gained any progress in the disarming of nuclear weapons for political reasons. That really disappointed us. Still, many Japanese have not given up and they continue to make every effort to disarm nuclear weaponry.

We heartily wish the day to come when we are free from nuclear weapons and in order to make it possible we are appealing to the whole world for peace. Our duty is to firmly wish for abundant and complete peace, but at the same time we must advance towards it with all our strength. We should not make the mistake of using nuclear arms again, otherwise we will destroy ourselves completely.

Since the death of my professor, I realize that his honored death should not be in vain. It is for us, the living, to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work of world peace and unity. Therefore, people in Concordia, I want you all to join the dignified movement seeking for real peace and independence from nuclear weaponry.

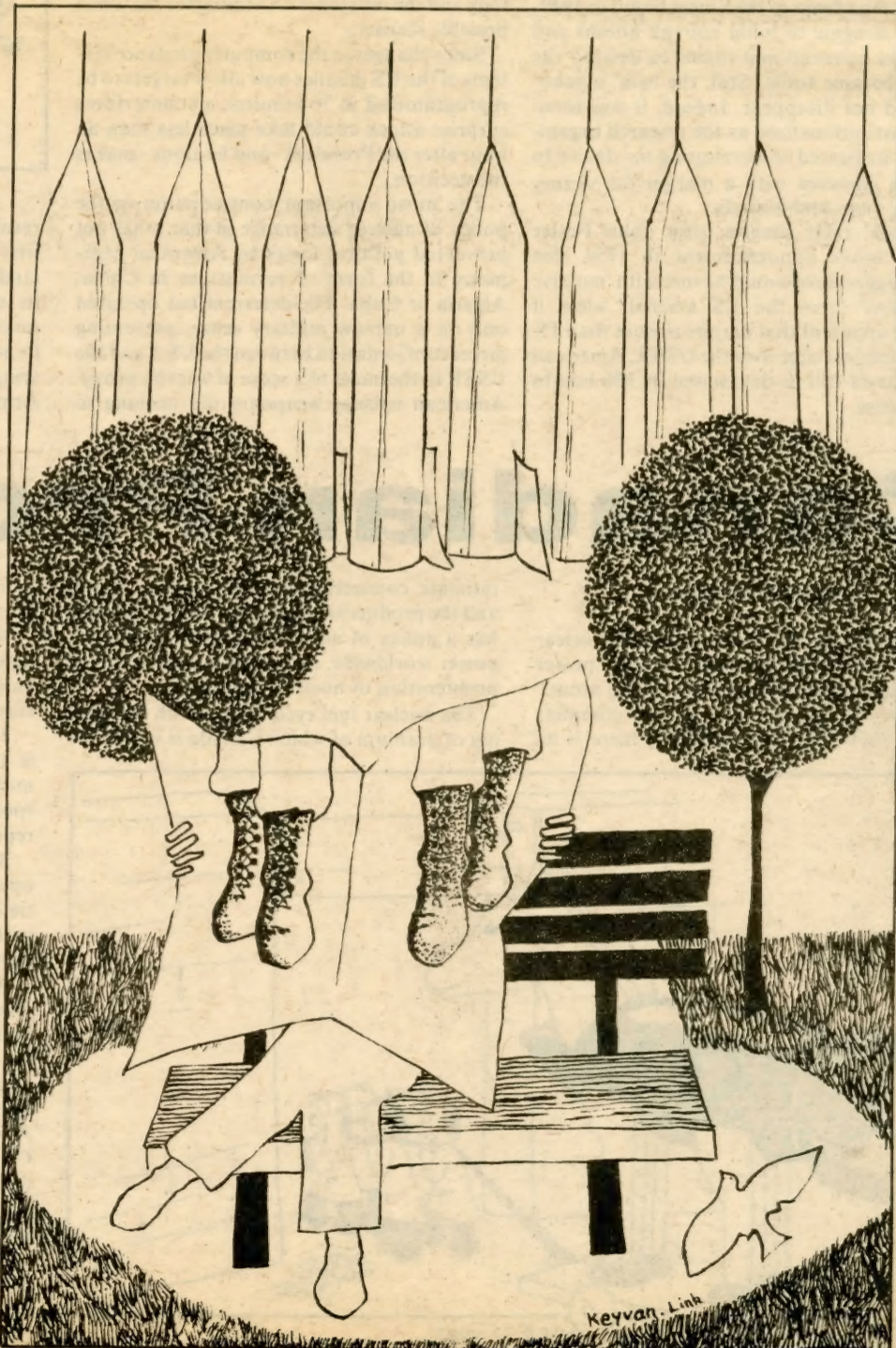
Each of us, in our own little world, must try to be a citizen of the whole wide world in peace. Please remember the holocausts in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the people still suffering pain in both their bodies and hearts. Please remember my professor's death and act now for world peace.

**ike Activities**

ble at the information desk in the Hall building lobby, and at Dutchy's, Rock en Stock, and Phantasmagoria.

As part of Operation Dismantle's referenda campaign, there will be a public meeting at the Leacock building (L-132), Sunday, October 24 at 8:30 p.m. It will be convened by three members of parliament, one from each party. Dr. Linus Pauling, 2-time Nobel laureat, will open the program with a talk at 7 p.m.

The finale of the week is a major demonstration in Ottawa on October 30th. The "Refuse the Cruise" march has been organized to demonstrate opposition to the government's intention to allow the United States to test the cruise missile in Canada. Committee to Oppose the Cruise is organizing busses to take people to and from Ottawa for the march. All busses leave Montreal at 8:00 a.m.



*"...If a Third World War is not inevitable, it has become a real possibility. The unspeakable is being discussed; the unthinkable is being contemplated."*

Peter C. Newman, *Maclean's*  
Feb. 15, 1982.

# Strategy of the arms race

•by David Garon•

Since the development of the nuclear bomb as a workable weapon, the favourite rationale for its acquisition and proliferation by the two great military blocs has been a nebulous concept termed 'deterrence'. The dictionary definition of 'deterrence' as 'the prevention of an action through the use of fear' is hardly helpful. What is 'deterrence'? It's defined more by practice than by theory...

In 1945, when Stalin's armies occupied eastern and central Europe, US President Truman and his advisors considered using the atom bomb to force the USSR out of the territory it had captured from the Germans. America did have a monopoly on the bomb. The only problem was that the USA didn't have enough bombs to do the job, nor enough willing troops to spend years in a protracted war to complete the defeat of the Soviet Union. So, the Americans engaged in dark threats against the USSR and fostered Cold War hysteria at home to gain support for massive increases in defense budgets.

With the advent of the Soviet bomb in 1949-50, the struggle to build enough bombs and sufficient conventional forces to destroy the USSR became futile. Still, the 'win' psychology did not disappear. Indeed, it was becoming institutionalized as the research organizations dedicated to developing the device to provide America with a margin for victory grew by leaps and bounds.

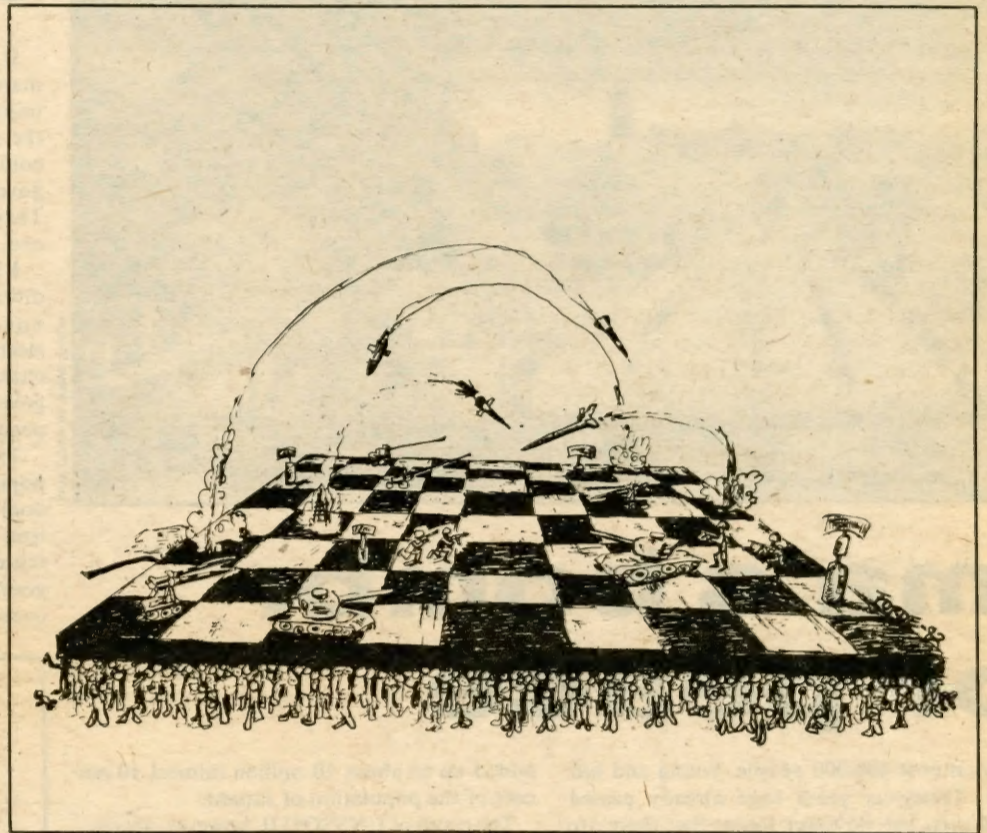
Imagine their chagrin after John Foster Dulles' brave announcement in 1954 that Soviet aggression would be met with 'massive retaliation' from the US arsenal, when it became apparent that despite a more than 15-to-1 numerical edge over the USSR, American cities would still be devastated by 300 bombs in response.

In an attempt to resolve the dilemma, Kennedy's Secretary of State Robert McNamara proposed a general buildup of all forces to permit the USA to resist Soviet aggression with a maximum of flexibility. At the same time there was a shift from aircraft-borne weapons to missiles. To this day the submarine-based nuclear warhead is the only 'invulnerable' system, since no one has yet discovered how to locate deep running nuclear-powered submarines with any accuracy.

It was in this same era - the early Sixties - that McNamara enunciated the 'first strike' or 'counterforce' scenario, in which the USA would attempt to destroy Soviet nuclear capacity in a surprise attack. (Technological developments have now made that scenario plausible.) It would later be argued that the only reason America sought counterforce capability was because the USSR had it. Yet until recently it was well known that at no time has the USSR ever come close to having the same nuclear capacity as the USA. The counterforce approach was born of the win psychology and the insistence on arming for the worst possible scenario.

Since changes in the computer guidance systems of the US missiles now allow targets to be reprogrammed in 36 minutes, a counterforce surprise attack could take place less than an hour after the President - and he alone - makes the decision.

The most important contradiction in the policy of nuclear deterrence is that it has not prevented political losses by American hegemony in the form of revolutions in China, Algeria or Cuba. The deterrent has operated only in a narrow military sense, preventing direct confrontation between the USA and the USSR in the midst of a score of wars by proxy. American nuclear weaponry did nothing to



resolve the conflict in Vietnam, even though first the French and then General Westmoreland (the US commander in Vietnam) urged its use against the North. Likewise, Soviet nukes have not prevented the US from having its way with Chile or the Afghan rebels from tying down a sizeable portion of the Red Army.

Deterrence has, in fact, only resulted in a militarization of the economies of several countries (including ours, at least in part) and in the proliferation of nuclear warheads and delivery systems. Deterrence is not a valid approach to the tensions between the West and the East, for all it has done is render those tensions deadly to life on this planet.

# Canadian Proliferation

•by Janet Mrenica•

Since the 1940's, proponents of nuclear energy have insisted that nuclear power generation is the "peaceful use of the atom." However, an examination of the complete nuclear fuel cycle illustrates that there is an

intimate connection between nuclear power and the production of nuclear bombs. Canada has a policy of active promotion of nuclear power worldwide, and plays a key role in the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The nuclear fuel cycle begins with the mining of uranium of which Canada is one of the

world's largest exporters. 90% of our uranium is exported.

Natural uranium used in the Canadian-made CANDU reactors does not have to be enriched as has to be done with light-water reactors.

The by-product of the CANDU, plutonium is the material used in the production of nuclear bombs. It can be separated from the spent fuel through a simple procedure called reprocessing.

Most types of reactors must shut down their operations while fuel rods are changed. Each time such a shut-down occurs, a report is filed with federal and international regulatory agencies.

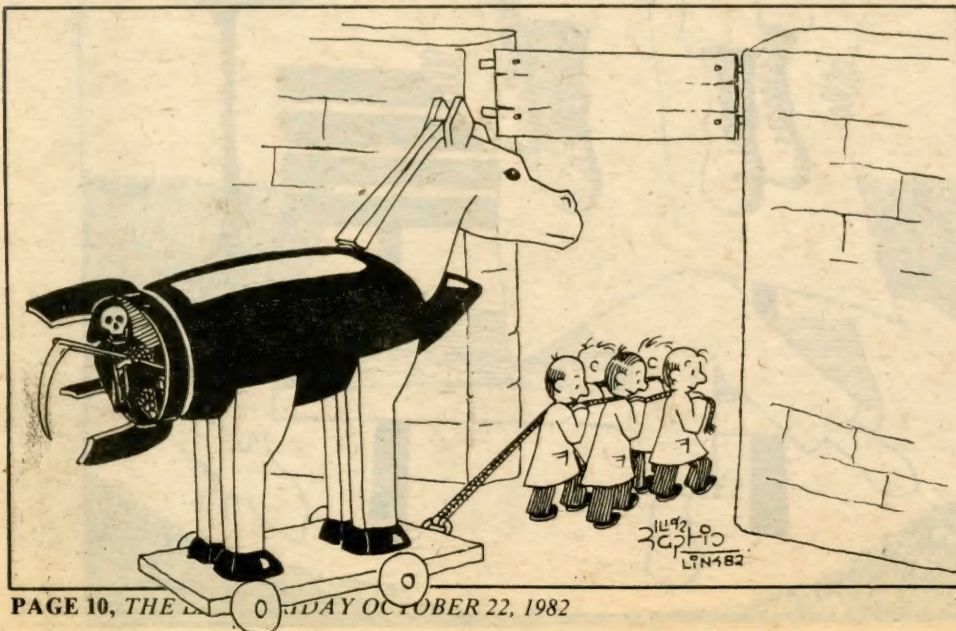
A plant shutdown is not needed when refueling a CANDU reactor. It has been designed for "on-line refuelling." This enables the operator to change the fuel rods at their discretion without informing the international agency. The International Atomic Energy Agency has implanted cameras in each CANDU reactor to verify the procedures taking place and to ensure that no plutonium is stolen. However, breakdowns are run-of-the-mill in the surveillance system.

The federal government has been actively promoting its nuclear power technology abroad. In the Spring of 1982, the government

offered incentive loans of 7½% to countries who were on their list as possible customers. Those offered the loans included Argentina, Egypt, South Korea, Romania and Mexico, most of which are unstable regimes.

The implementation of security and safeguards surrounding the construction and operation of nuclear plants has not prevented bombs from being developed and used. On May 18, 1974, India became the sixth nation to detonate an atomic bomb. The bomb was constructed with the spent fuel of a CANDU reactor. In 1980, three men were arrested in Montreal in attempting to smuggle equipment to Pakistan. The equipment was to aid in the building of a bomb. Canada had sold Pakistan a reactor several years previously.

Those countries which are developing nuclear bombs need not be industrial centres. As Commissioner Victor Gilinsky of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission has said "less advanced countries possessing nuclear power programs can make very respectable weapons." In addition to the six countries possessing nuclear weapons, 24 others have the technological expertise and nuclear fuel to do so at any time. The capability to produce the weapons has been obtained through the development of domestic nuclear power programs.



*"...Let us not confuse the question by blaming it all on our Soviet adversaries... We alone, so help us God, first used the weapon in anger against others, and against tens of thousands of helpless noncombatants at that."*

George P. Kennan

# Are the Soviets a threat?

•by Rick Hughes•

In any discussion of the arms race and disarmament, the first question is, "What about the Russians? What about the Soviet threat?" It is a central issue in the debate and one that must be answered before the other issues can be adequately dealt with. Despite the crucial importance of the West's knowing what Soviet intentions are, there appears to be very little serious analysis being conducted by the Reagan administration.

The prevalent view in the U.S. government is that the Soviet Union is an expansionist power that is bent on world domination and although they prefer to do it by bluff, they are willing to risk a nuclear confrontation to achieve it. The view is that at the first sign of Western weakness, the Soviets will either launch a nuclear attack on the West or overrun Europe.

It is a view based on ideas rather than on pragmatic political concerns. The main proponent of this view is The Committee for the Present Danger, some of whose members are in the Reagan administration.

Paul Nitze, CPD member and one of Reagan's chief arms control negotiators, said in a congressional testimony in 1977 that the Soviet Union is "intent on strategic arms arrangements calculated to afford the Soviet Union a strategic preponderance on the basis of which they can aspire to lay down the direction of world events to Soviet advantage and step by step to achieve eventual Socialist triumph."

The fear that governs their actions was defined by Richard Pipes, a member of CPD and now the ranking Sovietologist at the National Security Council. In an article in *Commentary* magazine in 1977, called "Why the Soviet Union Thinks It Can Fight and Win A Nuclear War", he maintained that the Soviet military establishment believed "thermo-nuclear war is not suicidal; it can be fought and won, and thus resorting to war must not be ruled out."

He drew his conclusions from reading Soviet military and staff journals, which coldly and casually discuss the use of nuclear

weapons just as they would any other weapon.

But this is not unique to Soviet journals; American ones do much the same thing. Andrew Cockburn says, "The reality is that the military of both sides have to pretend that nuclear devices are weapons just like ordinary old-fashioned bombs and bullets. Otherwise what would they do with them?"

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev expressly denied the possibility of a winnable nuclear war, and even Ronald Reagan has said, "It's difficult for me to think that there's a 'winnable nuclear war'."

The scenario that the CPD presents is this: The Soviets launch a limited first strike against American land-based missile silos, and then demand American surrender. The U.S. is now left with only its submarine-based and bomber-based missiles, neither of which are considered accurate enough to strike at the Soviet silos. The U.S. is then left with two options: surrender as demanded, or launch their submarine-and bomber-based missiles at Soviet cities. Pipes contends that the Soviets would be better able to withstand such an exchange because of the nature of their state. He said all the Soviet cities could be destroyed, but "provided that its essential cadres had been saved it would emerge less hurt in terms of casualties than it was in 1945".

International relations between the two superpowers are now the worst they have been in years and the Soviets, through their actions in Poland and Afghanistan, must take their part of the blame.

William J. Fullbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that if the U.S. insists on viewing the Russians as total enemies, then that is what the U.S. will get.

"The essence of our problem with the Soviet Union is not their capability to do us harm with their nuclear weapons, about which we can do little, but their intention, about which we can do a great deal. . . . We must recognize that our own policies have a direct and powerful influence upon the intentions of the Soviets, and upon the ultimate outcome of our rivalry."



## Disarmament isn't just nuclear issue

•by Zeev Ionis•

As the danger of world war has steadily grown, so has the anti-war movement.

Mass demonstrations against the growing armaments of the armies of the world have become a powerful force.

Conferences, meetings, speeches and articles have been aimed especially against the United States and the Soviet Union.

Much of this has focused on nuclear armament, because of its well known and highly dramatic potential for mass destruction and death.

But this narrow focus has served to divert the discussion from one of opposition to war generally, to one of opposition to nuclear war specifically. This diversion has warmed the hearts of the architects of war, for they have long recognized the strategic weaknesses of a nuclear war while not giving up one inch of

their determination to carry out war.

For example, General Bernard Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, said in a press conference on September 28, "The anti-nuclear groups want the same thing as I do." He then discussed military alternatives to nuclear weapons which he advocated that NATO build up.

The danger of limiting the anti-war movement to such a narrow single issue is that those who advocate and profit from war can pose as being 'concerned' about nuclear war.

This is illustrated by the position of the Canadian government. While Trudeau is advocating a "strategy of suffocation" Canada is one of the world's leading merchants of war, ranking among the top ten arms manufacturers and dealers.

These hypocrites justify their arms trade in many ways. Gilles Lamontagne, Minister of Defence, has gone on record as saying that

NATO is the greatest peace movement.

The Canadian government has argued since WWII that to defend Canada's sovereignty and maintain peace, we must take shelter under the American "nuclear umbrella". Their military might will protect us from foreign (meaning Soviet) aggression.

It is undeniable that Soviet aggression is a grave threat. However, it is hard to comprehend how giving up our sovereignty and tying our country into the American defense industry is a force for either sovereignty or security. But this is the situation which is facing us.

Under the North American Aerospace Defence (NORAD) agreement the Canadian armed forces are under the direction of another country—the U.S.

This was graphically illustrated during the 1973 Middle East war when Canadian troops were put on alert by the Pentagon through NORAD without the Canadian Defence minister even being notified until well after the fact. Few would describe this as "sovereignty".

Furthermore, as a result of a number of factors, including various government agreements, Canadian industry is becoming an ever more important component of the American

owned and controlled arms manufacturing industries.

Because of its growing military importance in American military plans (as a source both of raw materials and of components for their armaments, as well as a source of manpower) the likelihood of Soviet or other missiles or bombers being aimed at Canada has grown.

Few would describe this as establishing security for Canada.

For Canadians to participate genuinely in the anti-war movement, care must be taken not to get diverted into a debate over particular weapons or strategies being legal or illegal, advantageous or disadvantageous.

This is the debate echoing in the halls of the Pentagon, the Kremlin, and other factories of war.

The argument that war is good for the Canadian economy cannot go unopposed.

We must fight together with the anti-war movement internationally against the military blocs and alliances. NATO and the Warsaw Pact, its Soviet counterpart, are the instruments of war and aggression, and we must fight to have Canada withdraw from NATO and NORAD.

# Testing the Cruise Missile

•by Rick Hughes•

Last spring it was revealed that the Canadian government had agreed in principle to allow the United States to test the cruise missile in Canada. The proposed testing quickly became The Canadian disarmament issue. It aroused strong and emotional responses. To many people the agreement is a betrayal, not only of the government's much lauded "strategy of suffocation," but also of Canada's traditional role as a peacemaker.

The agreement was accidentally revealed last spring, by Pentagon spokesmen in Washington.

"It's a very sensitive issue with the Canadian government," said a U.S. Air Force official at the time, "and we don't want to preempt anything the Canadian Government might say about it." In fact, they said very little about it. Canadian officials would say only that an agreement existed in principle, and that negotiations were taking place. Although they are still in progress government statements indicate that negotiations are nearly complete.

The U.S. wants to test the cruise missile in Canada because the Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range, near Cold Lake Alberta, where the tests would take place, offers a 30 mile wide corridor whereas the widest available in the U.S. is only five

miles wide. Another, perhaps more important reason is that the terrain near Cold Lake, 260 kilometres northeast of Edmonton, "more realistically approximates what would be expected of the operational terrain of the Eurasian-Russian land mass."

The cruise missile has been described as "the perfect weapon" from a military point of view. Essentially a small, pilotless aircraft with two sets of short stubby wings, the cruise is an intermediate range weapon with a range of about 2,500 kilometers. It is designed to fly at tree-top level below radar detection following the contours of the terrain. A highly sophisticated guidance system (manufactured in Toronto at Litton Systems of Canada LTD), matches features of the terrain to information in its computer program. That system can guide the missile with deadly accuracy to its target, after travelling hundreds of miles.

There are several versions of the cruise missile that can be launched from the air, the ground, or sea. The cruise will carry warheads five to ten times as powerful as the one used on Hiroshima.

The government has defended its 'in principle' agreement to allow testing of the cruise over Canadian soil on the grounds that it is in Canada's interests and is part of our obligation

to NATO. Minister of Defense Gilles Lamontagne said that the cruise missile might well serve the cause of peace by strengthening the West's deterrent and by stimulating the Russians to negotiate an arms control agreement. However, critics dispute both those claims. They say the cruise missile prompts significant changes in the whole game of nuclear strategy.

The cruise missile is a first-strike, or counterforce weapon, and not a second strike deterrent weapon. The theory of deterrence rests on the assumption of mutually assured destruction or MAD, where each side knows that any nuclear aggression will result in massive retaliation from the other side making aggression equivalent to suicide.

Under the MAD doctrine, there is no need for highly accurate missiles like the cruise. The concept of deterrence dissolves in the face of the first strike weapons. The stealth, accuracy and power of the cruise missile would allow the United States to attack the Russian missiles while they are still in their silos, thus preempting the Soviet's deterrent. The subsequent vulnerability of the Russians' missiles would prompt them to adopt either their own first strike posture to pre-empt the West's deterrent or to adopt a launch-on-warning strategy, where their missiles are launched automatically at the first sign of attack. This creates a

highly unstable situation where each side feels vulnerable.

The high accuracy of the missile is also an important basis for the whole concept of a "limited nuclear war" and for "surgical strikes" on selected targets. Many critics have argued that talk of a limited nuclear war is ludicrous and dangerous. It brings

and its ability to carry either nuclear or conventional warheads, makes verification of any future arms agreements involving the cruise difficult if not impossible.

The government has been criticized for making a mockery of its previous statements on arms control by violating its own policy of suffocation, that was so eloquently stated by Prime Minister Trudeau in 1978 at the first United Nations Special Session on Disarmament.

The strategy called for an agreement to stop the flight testing of all new strategic delivery vehicles, one of which is the cruise missile.

When the testing agreement was first revealed last March, the government's Committee on External Affairs and National Defence had just concluded its sitting. The committee had been struck to advise the government on policy for the U.N.'s Second Special Session On Disarmament, (UNSSOD II), in New York in June.

Opposition MPs on the Committee felt they had been deliberately deceived by government witnesses who appeared before the committee including Lamontagne and MacGuigan. Neither had mentioned the agreement even though cabinet had approved it in December 1981. Opposition pressure forced the government to reconvene the committee to defend the decision.

Pauline Jewett, NDP external affairs critic was particularly vociferous, "Short of selling plutonium to Libya, it is hard to imagine how Canada could make a more threatening or destabilizing move."

The NDP accused the government of trying to keep the move secret until after the UN Special Session. Said Jewett, "We hardly want to stand up at the UN and say that our contribution to UNSSOD II is the flight testing of new strategic delivery vehicles for the U.S. Air Force."

MacGuigan denied the allegation, saying it was kept secret because negotiations were still underway with the Americans and the provinces concerned had not been consulted.

He explained that there is no contradiction between the government's intention to test the missile and its stated policy of "suffocation". The agreement "does not contradict the advocacy that we made, because we made that advocacy not as a unilateral offer but as a suggestion for multilateral action. If our proposal of suffocation had been accepted by other countries... then it would indeed contradict that agreement".

The government now publicly advocates a two pronged strategy. On the one hand, through a 1979 NATO agreement, they support the modernization of NATO's intermediate range nuclear weapons including the deployment of the cruise missile, while on the other hand, claiming support for suffocation and a commitment to arms control.

The Canadian government's decision prompted a strong reaction all across the country. In a rare display of anger MacGuigan was spat upon, insulted and roughed up after a speech on disarmament in Vancouver. The Canadian peace movement suddenly came to life.

The thought of such obvious Canadian complicity in the arms race and to the threat of nuclear war has angered many Canadians.



the nuclear threshold much nearer, and once started, there is no guarantee that it will remain limited.

A crucial point to those concerned with arms control, is that the small size of the missile (15 to 20 feet long)



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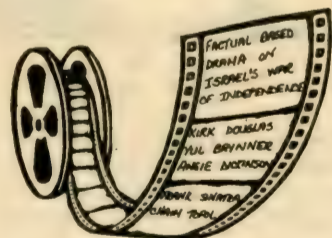


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## High-Tech Dance for Disarmament

•by Peter Schwenger•

**Rational Youth** will be playing at the Dance for Disarmament on the seventh floor of the Hall building this Saturday, October 23, along with the Vancouver band **Moev**. I got a chance to speak with Tracy Howe, one of the keyboardists and vocalist of **Rational Youth**.

If you ever listen to the two major radio stations in Montreal, CKOI and CKMF, you've most likely heard **Rational Youth's** single of last spring *City Phosphore*, which is still in the top ten.

"When we got the offer to play at Concordia this weekend I didn't realize it was for a disarmament dance. I prefer the idea of playing for a cause at a university than for just some beer bash," said Tracy. "I don't know if people will be coming for the disarmament issue or to see us, but it's not that important."

**Rational Youth** are not a political band à la Clash, purposely making no definite statements with their songs. Many of their lyrics do have a message though it is not blatant sloganeering.

"It is more up to the listener how he takes our music. It is dance music and can be taken as that alone, but a song like *Cold War Nightlife* is obviously stating something we believe in," Tracy said. "Disarmament

is an important issue but it's not something you think about 24 hours a day. It's something that I believe in and would like to support. Playing at the dance, I feel, is supporting the issue."

**Rational Youth** are a three member synthesizer band. Tracy Howe, Kevin Komoda and Bill Vorn all write the songs, not always together but usually in some combination with Howe, who writes the lyrics. Tracy said the format of the band will be changing right after the Concordia show. "We feel we've gone far enough as a 3 man synth band. It's time to expand." That's about all Tracy would say about the change except that they are in the studio right now working on a new Lp, and many new instruments are being used.

The new single *Pile au Face*, due out next week, has a "real live drummer" on it. From a preview listen on CRSG, the drums enhance the sound.

The single *City Phosphore* has sold about 10,000 copies in Quebec and is getting a lot of airplay here as well as in Toronto, Ottawa, and Quebec. "Ten thousand copies is a hit in Quebec. Not a monster hit, but a hit," said Tracy. The Lp *Cold War Nightlife* is also selling well across the country, different tracts getting

airplay in different cities.

**Rational Youth** are on YUL records, a small independent Montreal label, and are distributed by Downstairs Records in Canada. Downstairs Records are a Quebec company dealing principally in dance music. They offer a lot of support to **Rational Youth** though, "I'm not sure they know exactly what we are all about," said Tracy.

Canadian musicians and bands seem to have to leave the country to get a hit before they are recognized here. CHOM won't play a Canadian record unless it's in the American top 40. **Rational Youth** seem to have found a way around this dilemma.

Being distributed by a French company, much of their promotion is aimed at the French market in Quebec. French radio picked up their records almost immediately. They have appeared on *Jeunesse Express* of Radio Quebec, and *Musi-Video* on Cable 9 and have been reviewed in the French papers. Downstairs Records set up a number of dates around the province this past summer as well as gigs in Toronto, Ottawa, and Calgary. "In Toronto we played *City Phosphore* in English and after the show people asked us why we hadn't played the French version," said Tracy.

When **Rational Youth** resurface



around Christmas in the new format, they plan to play more local shows. "There are more places to play now than there were 2 or 3 years ago. I hope this will help some of the newer bands. There are some excellent bands around like **Deja Voodoo** and **Action Men on Assignment** who need exposure," said Tracy.

**Moev**, who will also be playing the Dance for Disarmament, are from

Vancouver and have a couple of records out. They are a synthesizer/guitar/drum set up and their music has been described as melodic/electronic to jazzy.

Tickets for the dance are \$5 in advance. This will be the last chance for **Rational Youth** fans to see the present incarnation of the band. Proceeds will go to ensure that people will be able to keep on dancing.

## Live Concert Rotten PIL to Swallow

•by Stanley Whyte•

We thought we were late. After all this was Montreal and punctuality, while not quite a revered virtue, was at least strived for at most shows. However, here it was 8:15 and the line into the Spectrum, the current incarnation of the Club Montreal, stretched down the block and around the corner as far back as the parking lot. A bit disgruntled, we nonetheless dutifully took our place at the back of the line for what turned out to be an hour and fifteen minute wait. Progress and all that.

The crowd in line was an odd hybrid of hardcore trendies, a curious lot of scenemakers all rather pathetically looking like they really expected P.I.L. frontman John Lydon to exhume the corpse of his archetypal punk anti-hero/demi-god Johnny Rotten just one more time.

It's rather amusing to see the Pistols treated like rock heroes and the ethos that keeps the band alive was evident in the plethora of Pistols t-shirts, "Sid Lives" badges, and the general attitude of nihilism adopted by the hardcore underground. The thing is, the gap between the Pistols' original intent and the current interpretation is astonishing; whereas the Pistols adopted nihilism as a means to a beginning of a revamped social structure that would arise after the band had successfully destroyed rock from the inside—most hardcore seems to espouse nihilism as a means to lethargy. And P.I.L., scam avatars that they are, packed the Spectrum with a crowd still desperately hoping for a release from the dead ends they've met along the road

the Sex Pistols led them down six long years ago. And that's the albatross that John Lydon will never get rid of.

Around nine thirty, or a reasonable facsimile thereof, we finally gained entrance to the club. Two huge video screens framing the stage ("stereovision" - yeah, sure) as well as supposedly nineteen regular sized monitors throughout the hall are of course the main attraction, and it's about time a Montreal club has invested in a video system.

The videos themselves were a mixed bunch, ranging from the wretched (*Fashion*, *Visage*, *The Human League*) to the tepidly interesting (*Men At Work*, *Captain Sensible*, *Oingo Boingo*) to the really excellent (*Romeo Void*, *Grandmaster Flash* and the *Furious Five*, *Translator*).

After a while, the videos clicked off and the curtain drew back to reveal Republic, an unannounced opening act. They proved to be quite underwhelming, peppy but banal. They're the kind of band you're certain God created to illustrate the word "ordinary" for us. They played a mercifully short set without encores, and quickly departed the stage. The videos returned, but they started repeating, which was either an indication of the lateness of the show or the club's short supply of videos, and was probably a combination of both.

Without any ceremony or announcement, P.I.L. appeared on-stage, cutting into a *Captain Beefheart* video. John Lydon, looking as decrepit, vile and (sorry) rotten as

legend has made him out to be, led the band into an incredible song called (presumably) "Where Are You", during which he slinked around the stage taunting the audience with the title question. The company, if only for this one song, accurately caught the prevalent mood of hopelessness the audience must certainly have felt, but as usual the message was lost on the sycophantic, style conscious anti-stylists that seemed more concerned with the idolatry of the event rather than any communal

*continued on page 15*



## Mordecai Richler Reads From His Latest Work

•by Grace Rostig•

Mordecai Richler was at McGill on Monday night for a very brief hour. He read from a novel called *Solomon Gersky was Here*, that he is presently working on, and then answered a few questions from an audience that was dense in both number and intellect. "Mr. Richler, how do you handle adverse criticism?" asked Mr. Watch-this-Friends-and-Neighbours. "Well," replied Richler, "I prefer praise."

The passage that Richler read was a combination of wit, cutting political comment, cynical remarks on society, low and high, and lewd, graphic metaphors. Above all, it showed, with great craft and sullen art, the overwhelming VULGARITY of our society. We laughed at "as barren as his daughter, though, God knows, penetrated as often"; at the way in which the death and funeral of Bernard, a great Jewish whisky magnate is handled: "as he failed to rise on the third day, he was duly buried"; at the fact that, for this same magnate's 70th birthday party, McGill refused to come through with an honorary doctorate, though this loss was somewhat compensated for by Golda Meir and her cabinet signing a card for him.

We actually heard the "snot ping into the trash-can" and we

saw Bunny, the "swinger", the wildest dresser at the party, in her outfit of white cashmere sweater, denim suit and clogs. We swooned at the thought of "Oh, Pinecrest Country Club! Oh, Perfection!" We could imagine the "goy downstairs opening the parcels" that the boss is afraid to unwrap.

We shook our heads at the "two MPs that Mr. Bernard owns" and deplored the obvious capitalism of the fact that there were Gersky jets, wines, cars, and, for all we knew, even condoms... "Darling, is that a Gersky (pant, pant) safe you've got on?" We cooed knowingly at the image of the black raven impaled by a finely carved Eskimo sculpture and placed on the grave of the poor rich old man, Bernard, who pissed blood and died of cancer.

Richler piles cringe upon cringe, uncomfortable giggle upon uncomfortable giggle and offers up snide remark upon snide remark: "Well, naturally I have some...Jewish friends." But he is tired, too tired to answer the question of a reporter from Sir George, his alma mater, who really only wanted to know if Richler himself believed in his own, very well composed and effective but unbeautifully cynical and excruciatingly one-sided portrayal of man.

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# Fantasy

*continued from page 9*

ment officials, nuclear engineers and media of every nation, the nuclear warheads were dismantled. One from the Western block against one from the Warsaw pact, and so on till none were left.

The world breathed. This experience became an inspiration for many acts of a different human nature to follow. Mankind looked to the stars.

The rest is history...

No it isn't. All of the above is just another impossible fantasy. Or is it?

If you're slightly optimistic, believe man is not rotten to the core (which could be easy since you're one of the species, aren't you), what can you do? Plenty! Your voice, your writing, your influence, *you* have a clout you haven't even begun to accept. Use that clout.

Think of the absurdity of making excuses for not protecting your own existence.

Jerusalem's

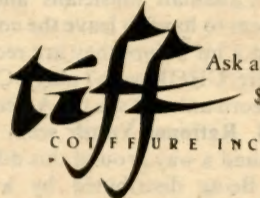
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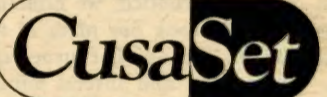
# Unsteady warriors

(RNR/CUP) — A Harvard medical school professor says the risk of nuclear war is increasing due to incompetence, mental instability and drug abuse among soldiers at nuclear weapons facilities.

Dr. James Muller says the army removes 5000 soldiers from nuclear assignments each year—mostly for alcohol or drug abuse—including about 250 each year dismissed for using LSD or heroin.

The risk of an accidental nuclear attack grows, Muller says, as the superpowers build more complicated weapons—reducing the warning time before an attack—and as third world countries gain access to nuclear arms, without the technical expertise to control them.

"We've gotten away with avoiding an accidental nuclear war, Muller says, "for 20 or 30 years, but we can't get away with it forever."



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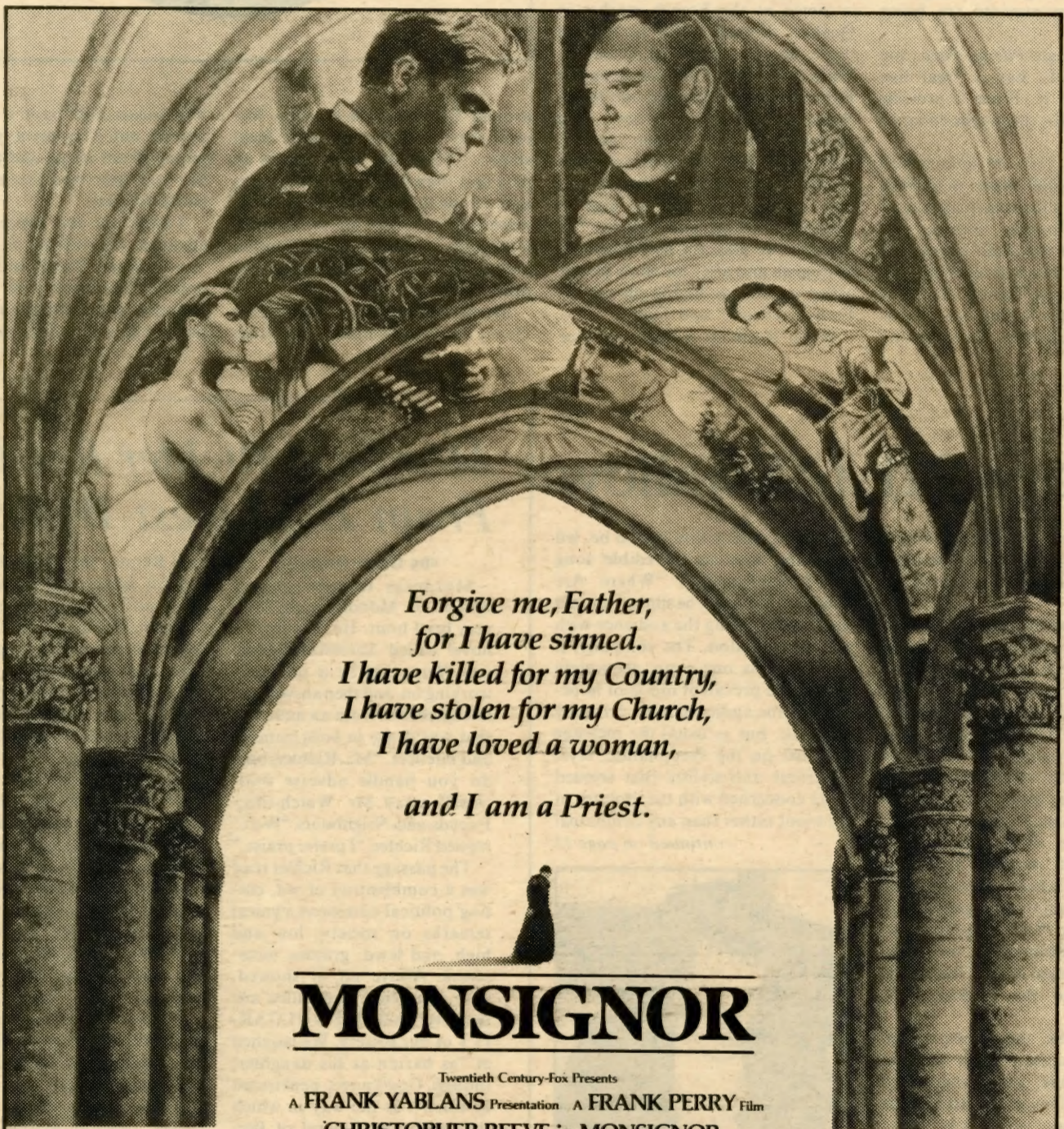
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 with **TOMAS MILIAN as Francisco** Director of Photography **BILLY WILLIAMS, B.S.C.**  
 Music by **JOHN WILLIAMS** Produced by **FRANK YABLANS** and **DAVID NIVEN, JR.**  
 Screenplay by **ABRAHAM POLONSKY** and **WENDELL MAYES**  
 Based upon the novel by **JACK ALAIN LEGER** Directed by **FRANK PERRY**



**WORLD PREMIERE ENGAGEMENTS OCTOBER 22, 1982**

# New Cinema Festival One of a Kind

•by Jim Carruthers•

Film fanatics will be able to gorge themselves at the end of the month with the arrival in town of the Montreal International Festival of New Cinema. The Festival will be bringing 124 films and 47 videos, many of them premieres and all of them independent releases.

The Festival will be showing releases from 21 countries to promote independent non-commercial film around the world. This year special attention will be given to Dutch cinema with the screening of 10 films from the Netherlands. Films such as *Waves* by Annette Apon, *Casta Diva* by Eric de Kuyper and *Distance* by Jean van der Winter were made through Dutch government funding. Other films such as the punk film, *Pinkel* were made in co-operation with Dutch television, while one, *Luger* by Theo Van Gogh was made with his

own money and loans from friends because the film was deemed subversive by the Dutch Arts Council and refused funding.

Films at the Festival cover a wide range of topics and styles ranging from radical politics to fashion and documentary to animation.

Music fanatics will be pleased with several features. These include *Urgh! A Music War* which features 34 pop, new wave and alternative bands including **The Cramps**, **The Dead Kennedies**, **Gary Numan**, **XTC**, and the **Police**. *Musiques en feu* features musicians Laurie Anderson, Carla Bley and Antonia Brico among others. *The Wild Style* is a film about the New York rap scene. *Poetry in Motion* is a collection of 25 recitals by such poets as Tom Waits, Allan Ginsberg, Anne Waldman and John Cage. For those of you who just can't get enough of them, Rol-

ling Stones are in *Cocksucker Blues*, the 1972 Robert Frank documentary of those old bad boys before they weren't so old.

Several current political topics figure in some of the films presented at the festival. *The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez* by American film-maker Robert Young deals with the struggles of the people of Guatemala while his *Cortile Cascino* examines slum life in Palermo, Sicily.

Nuclear issues are covered in two films, *In the King of Prussia*, a docudrama starring Martin Sheen and *Eight Minutes to Midnight*, about activist Helen Caldicott.

*Anarchism in America* is a documentary of the Anarchist movement in the United States. A highlight of this film is the only existing footage of anarchist Emma Goldman. Goldman was popularized in the commercial film *Reds*.

There will be two tributes to film-makers Mary Ellen Blute and James Blue.

Free video screenings will be held from November 1 to 7. This will feature 47 videos from around the world, many of them first time showings.

Screenings of all of the films will take place in three locations, the Conservatory of Cinematographic Arts, H-110, the Hall building; the Cinematheque québécoise, 335 east, de Maisonneuve Blvd.; and the Cinema Parallele, 3682 St. Lawrence Blvd.

Tickets will be \$3.50 for each screening while the purchase of a festival card will admit you to 10 screenings for \$25. Tickets are purchased at the door, while the festival cards are available at Cinema Parallele.

Screening schedules and information are available at all three screening locations. If you want to lay your hands on an official program or poster, you will have to go to Cinema Parallele to buy them. The program is \$3, while the poster will set you back \$10. The festival, which runs from October 29 to November 7 will be an opportunity to see many one chance only films and meet some of the people who put them together. It may not be boffo box office movies, but it is fine film.

# Captain Beefheart is a Cult Hero's Cult Hero

•by David Klimek•

With great fear and trepidation, I accepted one of the most dangerous assignments a record reviewer can be handed: reviewing a Captain Beefheart L.P.

Imagine my nervousness at knowing the numerous road blocks and U-Turns I would experience while trying to analyze *Ice Cream For Crow* (Virgin), Beefheart's thirteenth and most recent release. How can one describe music that is totally anarchic and discordant as being... enjoyable?

Captain Beefheart (a.k.a. Don Van Vliet) is the cult hero's cult hero. His style is considered so avant garde and underground that more often than not, people have heard of his name but not his music. Beefheart's bizarre brand of disorienting music, coupled with his famed four and a half octave range voice make the Captain's music the most difficult to understand, or appreciate, in rock today, as it has been for the past decade plus.

*Ice Cream For Crow* is a good follow-up to last year's acclaimed

*Doc At The Radar Station*. While some numbers follow the accustomed pattern of having no pattern, with slide guitars wildly contorting their sounds alongside an erratic beat, others do have a certain amount of identifiable structure to them. The instrumental *Semi-Multicoloured Caucasian* is very graspable, listenable and enjoyable, as are also *The Past Sure Is Tense* (incorrectly identified as *The Past Sure Is There* on the label) and *The Witch Doctor Life*.

Perhaps true aficionados will sigh in disdain at the notion of Beefheart becoming watered down. But they needn't worry, because none of this stuff will be readily gobbled up by AM or FM radio. With the aforementioned harmonious exceptions, these songs exemplify complete chaos, or, as in "81 Poop Hatch," Beefheart the poet, unaccompanied by his Magic Band.

Beefheart's music is tremendously complex, complicated, baffling and even at times annoying and frustrating. But my gosh, it sure is fascinating and exciting.

# PIL

continued from page 13

response.

P.I.L.'s open contempt for the audience then took over, and the rest of the show, although blessed with an astounding version of "Chant", smacked of a pretentious disinterest that seemed nothing more than a pose assumed simply for its shock value. Their refusal to sink to the levels of just being rock stars is certainly admirable, but as music the concert really went downhill after the first song. They seemed to be content to simply play out their roles (union rules y'know) rather than achieving anything on a purely musical level, but that probably would have been lost on a crowd who were more interested in seeing the man who was once Johnny Rotten than the man who fancied himself a innovative experimentalist.

As a conceptual event, however, the concert wasn't without its redeeming features. The outward

smarmyness and snide attitude with which P.I.L. approach rock and roll isn't that easy to laugh off. P.I.L.'s stance is a direct challenge to the preconceived notions about rock and roll stardom we've been weaned on over the years, and expose them whether knowingly or not, as essentially valueless. Lydon has always maintained that "rock and roll is dead, it should be destroyed" and P.I.L.'s adherence to that dictum is somewhat unnerving.

The sight of a sold out audience (me included) who purport to be "enlightened" paying 14 dollars apiece to be insulted, abused, and above all simply taken as a nod to "history" is depressing. Everybody in the audience was guilty of a sort of hopeful necromancy no matter how much we tell ourselves we can open mindedly approach P.I.L. on their own terms.

Rock and Roll's function, they say, is to create a pop equivalent of the aesthetic principles of highbrow bohemian art, a connection between youth and intelligence formulated,

produced, and consumed by a self-supporting subculture. John Lydon tells us that's a lie, that rock and roll is vacuous and the original punk rhetoric of anti-authoritarianism was long ago absorbed into the cogs of the industry. P.I.L., if not successful musically, did manage to raise a lot of questions about the contradictions of being a rock and roll fan in this day and age.

As we filed out of the club, my friend Louise remarked that it was, in a sense, a better concert than the Clash's if not in quality then at least in terms of its reactive properties. In a way she's absolutely right. I know that the Clash blew me away, but I have to admit part of the energy was my own idealistic naivety, and yet the discomfort I felt at P.I.L. generated directly from the band. This is not to say either of us believe P.I.L. were actually better, it's just that idealism isn't as rewarding these days. P.I.L. have forced me to question the purpose of rock and roll once again which means, I suppose, they did accomplish *something*.

Out  
Of  
My  
Mind



# It Started Early One Morning in the Office With No Copy

•by Jim Carruthers•

In the past week, I have been lucky enough to get out of my luxuriously squalid office to see some films on the repertory circuit. This has all been due to the fact that I was developing a rather nice beer bottle collection in my afore-mentioned office.

Unlike something trivial like a string or aluminum foil collection, a beer bottle collection can give you a great feeling of accomplishment and is a great hedge against inflation.

Unfortunately I found the collection was overtaking the filing cabinet space that it deserved, so some culling of the less desirable specimens was instituted and I went to the movies.

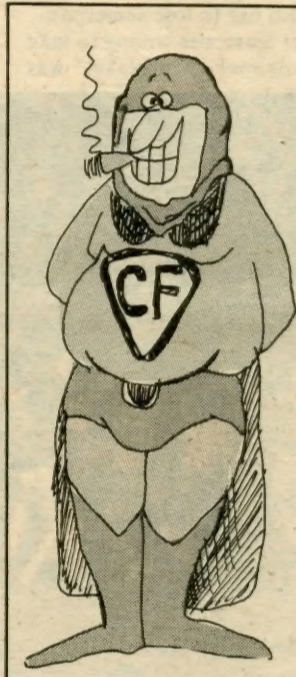
The first movie I went to see was *Cha Cha*, playing at the newest addition to Montreal repertory cinema, Le New Yorker. Though it took me several attempts to find it (I get lost easily) it was a deeply rewarding experience.

*Cha Cha* is a film which stars Nina Hagen playing pretty much herself. If John Lydon and PIL are an expression of disgust with the state of rock'n roll then Nina Hagen lampoons some of these sacred cows with which they are discusted. *Cha Cha* is enjoyable for its oblique humour and its sound-track which is about the only thing consistent in the film.

Speaking of dressing up silly, Seville will be holding its annual Rocky Horror Picture Show Look Alike and Birthday Party. Although black leather jock straps are not required for admission, on October 30 (Charles Atlas' birthday) a ticket is. Tickets are available at Seville.

The other major repertory cinema in town, Cinema V, needs your help. Perhaps you haven't noticed, but like our civilization, the lightbulbs in the marquee are burning out one by one. What was once a glittering facade is now empty and hollow with a few little sparkles here and there.

How much can light bulbs cost, say 37c? So the next time you buy a ticket at Cinema V why not give them 37c and tell them to put it into a fund for lightbulbs for the marquee. Why wait for the future to preserve an architectural cultural landmark? Start now.



Saved again by Capt. Filler

graphic: B. Federbush

In the continuing saga of strange things that come into my office, I got a small book hand delivered called *A Bad Case of the DT's* by Vivian Katz. Vivian is a cartoonist and humourist who decided to publish her own book of cartoons and is now running around the downtown area selling them.

This small offset book of very bizarre cartoons sells for \$2 and is available from Katz herself or her rabbit who works on a commission basis. The book is also found at Multi-Mags, International News, Argo Bookstore and Paragraph Books.

While not all of the cartoons are outrageously funny and some of them are downright disgustingly wired, the book is an interesting publishing venture. Vivian said that the hardest part of getting it printed was to find out how to get copywrite on the material. There are presently 100 copies available and they probably make ideal Halloween presents.

Word has it that the latest craze is dead baby elephant jokes. If you come across any interesting ones save them, they may come in handy for the contest that we are having next week. The up-coming contest is according to one local pundit, "loaded with real prizes and has hardly any strings attached."

Nothing settled yet

# Stingers and Redmen tie again

•by Tony Dobrowolski•

Once bitten, twice shy, three times tied. The Concordia Stingers and McGill men's soccer teams played to their third straight deadlock of the season, 1-1 at Molson Stadium, Wednesday night.

In the hearts and minds of Stinger supporters this match will be remembered as the game when time ran out. Concordia's Steve Dunlop had a direct kick batted out of bounds by McGill goalie Aldo Braccio with only seconds left in the game.

The Stingers left with a corner kick never got it off as time ran out. Concordia coach Harry Hus, angered at the referee because he (Hus) felt the ref stopped the game too early, kicked the Stinger's bench over.

Hus' kick finished off a disappointing game for both teams. Another tie between the two undefeated, nationally ranked arch-rivals just increases the pressure on future games:

One team has to lose sometime. "Neither team was willing to take a chance or make a mistake," was

McGill coach Gordon Gow's opinion.

"I guess it's because neither team wants to lose to each other," Gow said. "The players all want to come off with their heads held high. But you have to go out and push for it. Put on pressure. I don't think either team did that today."

Hus' bench kick was also the most accurate one the Stingers made all night, excluding Tim Heaney's boot which gave Concordia a 1-0 lead midway through the first half. Heaney tallied after a Dunlop free kick was cleared off the McGill cross bar by a Redman defender which Braccio went over. With nothing but empty net to shoot at, Heaney tapped the rebound in.

### Stingers lead

Heaney's goal was a culmination of the Stinger first half offensive efforts which were more consistent than the Redmen's, whose attack was as sporadic as the light rain which fell.

"We were too conservative," Gow said.

However, McGill's John Kwamya

tied the score right before the half ended when he kicked a Redman throw-in into the Stinger's net.

"We gave up a goal at a crucial time going into the dressing room," Hus said. "I thought we should have played a little more conservative style. We were too liberal."

Both teams were more Joe Clark than Pierre Trudeau in the opening minutes of the second half as the game became a kick and run affair in the centre-field area. The tempo increased as both teams got scoring chances but could not convert them. The game ended with Braccio knocking away Dunlop's hurried free kick.

### Time ends

Hus was disappointed the game ended on such an unfortunate note because in his opinion, "the ref was looking at the clock to deny us a free kick and a corner."

Still, Hus was pleased with the Stingers effort. "I'm not disappointed," he said. "We played to win. The last 10 minutes we put Timmy (Heaney) in the middle and Steve (Dunlop) almost scored."

But almost is not enough. It was not enough when the Stingers and Redmen tied on Sept. 29 and Oct. 15 and it was not enough Wednesday night.

The Stingers and Redmen will have it out one more time on Oct. 31 in a one-game playoff to decide the QUAA championship and Quebec's representative at the nationals. The almos and maybes for both squads will have to count then.

Concordia's next games will be Saturday at 1 p.m. against UQTR in Trois-Rivières and Sunday at 2 p.m. on Loyola field against Bishop's.

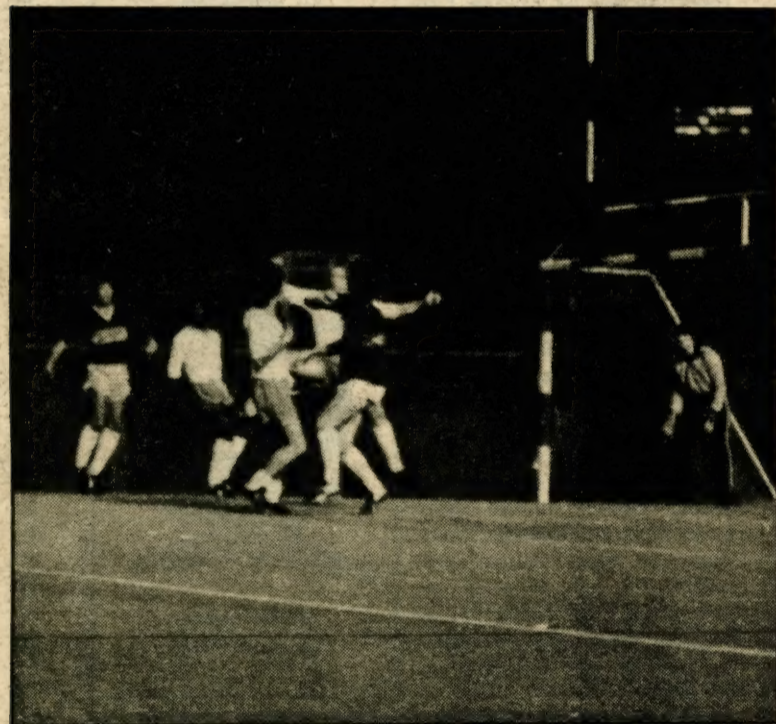
Following their weekend matches the Stingers will have just one game remaining on their regular season schedule. That game will be played at Molson Stadium next Wednesday, not against the Redmen, but against the UQTR Patriots. Because of travel restrictions, the Patriots can only play that game at night and since there are not lights at Loyola field the game will be played at Molson Stadium.

### Streaks

The Stingers have not lost a soccer game since November 1, 1981, when



Defensive action from Concordia's soccer match with McGill Wednesday night, shows Stinger Terry Candfield and two Redmen heading in one direction while the ball goes the other. The Stingers and Redmen battled to a 1-1 tie, the third in three games between the two teams this year. Nothing has been settled between Concordia and McGill this year, it will come down to the league championship on Oct.31.



Stinger Steve Dunlop and two McGill Redmen fight for possession of the ball in front of Redman goalie Aldo Braccio. Concordia's Leo Verde (left) moves in to help out.

they were beaten by McGill for the league crown.

And the Stingers have not lost a game away from Loyola field in more than a year. The last time they lost on the road was in the first week of October, 1981, in Sherbrooke. The team has allowed just one goal against over the past five games.

### Soccer notes

Stinger Terry Candfield is having a fine year, he is a strong candidate for rookie-of-the-year honours. Carl Bayard of the Stingers sat out Wednesday's match serving a one-game suspension handed to him for his conduct in the McGill game last week following a collision with a Redman. The league office did not come to a decision about Bayard's status until 48 hours after the event took place. The mid-fielder will return to action this weekend.

### QUAA Soccer Standings

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	PTS
McGill	9	6	0	3	27	5	15
Concordia	9	6	0	3	25	6	15
Bishop's	9	1	6	2	2	19	4
Sherbrooke	9	1	6	2	6	30	4

### Scoring Leaders

name	team	GP	G
D. St. Vil	McGill	9	9
M. Knodro	McGill	9	6
T. Heaney	Concordia	9	5
P. Johnson	Concordia	9	4

## Gridders fight Gaels, booters host tourney, icemen play two

What a difference a year makes. One year ago at this time a headline on the sports pages of *The Link* read: "Game seven for gridgers, will it be last?" Well, the Stingers play game number seven tomorrow at 2 p.m. at the Athletic Complex against the Queen's Golden Gaels. It will certainly not be the last game of the year for the gridgers. The Stingers are assured of a playoff spot as they approach the last game of the regular season.

But that's about all they're assured of.

If the Stingers win on Saturday then second place is their's. The prize that goes along with finishing second is getting to play on your own field in the semi-final game, next week.

If the Stingers lose to the Gaels, then Concordia would end third, behind Queen's. In the semi-finals,

the fourth place team will play in Ottawa against the Gee-Gees who have already clinched first, while the second place team hosts the third place finisher.

Though U of Ottawa has the top spot safe in hand, we won't know who ends second, third or fourth until after tomorrow's game at Loyola field. With the Stinger's win over McGill last week, they moved up to number seven in the national rankings, while the Redmen were unceremoniously dropped from the top ten.

Starting tomorrow, Concordia hosts its second annual women's invitational soccer tournament. The Stingers were the upset winners in last year's inaugural event as they nipped Queen's 2-1 in the championship game.

Queen's is back this year and so

are the McGill Martlets. Rounding out the tourney are the Champlain Cougars.

The Stingers have suffered two losses this year, both at the hands of teams (Champlain, McGill) in the tournament. The tournament marks the end of the women's soccer schedule, and the Stinger's would like to go out with a bang, especially in their own tourney.

Play gets under way Saturday when the Stingers face the McGill Martlets at 9 a.m., while Queen's plays Champlain at 11 a.m. The Stingers have a score to settle with the Martlets as earlier in the season the Stingers were beaten 3-0 by McGill as Concordia played a rather lacklustre match. The consolation game is at 9 a.m. on Sunday with the Championship game following at 11 a.m.

On the ice, the men's hockey Stingers have a 4-1-1 record for nine points and first place in the QUAA, five points more than UQTR who the Stingers meet tonight at 7:30 at the Athletic Complex for the third time this season. In the two previous encounters with the Patriotes, the Stingers tied UQTR 4-4 in Trois-Rivières and easily won 12-2 here, at Loyola on Oct. 8.

On Sunday, also at 7:30 the Stingers take on the McGill Redmen. It will be the second meeting of the year between the two teams. The first game was one of the best of the young season, with the Stingers coming out ahead 4-3. The Redmen are off to a slow start in league play, gaining just one tie in three games. Under the coaching of Ken Tyler McGill plays a defensive style with lots of close checking. McGill won't

try and fly up and down the ice with an opponent, they'd rather check closely in an effort to keep the score down.

### OQIFC Football Standings

	W	L	T	PF	PA	PTS
Ottawa	6	0	0	150	117	12X
Concordia	4	2	0	186	92	8
Queen's	3	3	0	185	140	6
McGill	3	3	0	103	93	6
Carleton	2	4	0	105	188	4
Bishop's	0	6	0	132	233	0

X clinched first place

### Upcoming games (last week of regular season)

Friday	Bishop's at McGill
Saturday	Queen's at Concordia
	Ottawa at Carleton