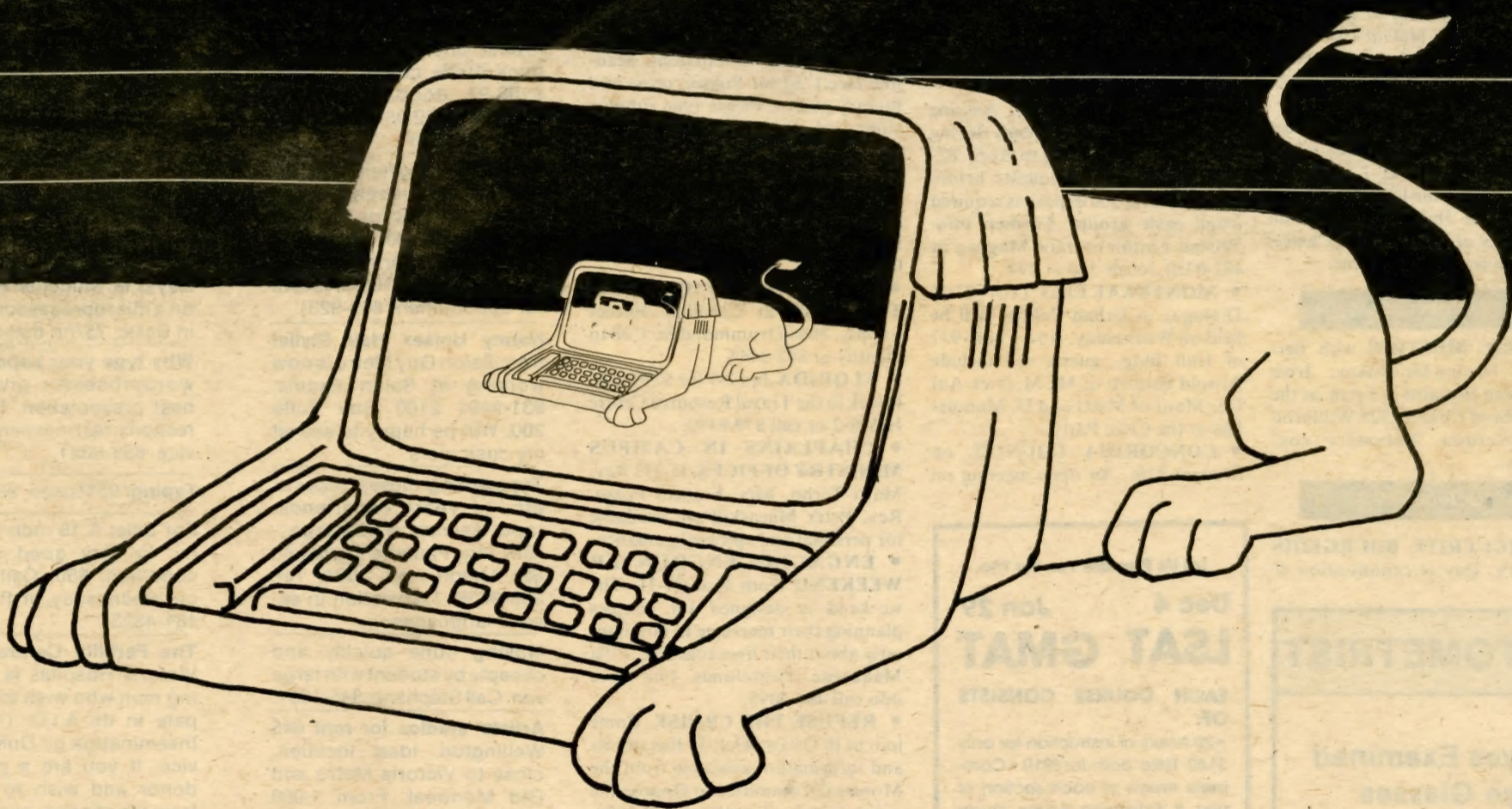


# the Link

Friday October 29, 1982  
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See pages 8/9





# Bursary plan on the rocks

OTTAWA (CUP) — It's in recession/depression times like these that the government reveals its sacred cows.

Education funding isn't one of them.

This message became clear during a painful round of meetings between federal officials involved in setting educational policy and staff of the Canadian Federation of Students Oct. 15. Quebec University students are not members of CFS.

CFS executive officer Diane Flaherty said she and other CFS staff became worried about federal plans for education funding a week earlier when finance minister Marc Lalonde announced plans to finance a \$2 billion job creation program by cutting existing programs.

When the CFS staff met with secretary of state Serge Joyal and Trudeau's principal secretary, Tom Axworthy, they feared the government would make educational spending targets for these cuts.

Their fears were completely justified.

Both Axworthy and Joyal emphasized that no decision has been made. But they said it is likely the federal government will make major cuts in two key education areas: student aid and transfer payments to the provinces.

The long hoped-for federal bursary program will almost certainly

be cancelled. This is an especially bitter blow to the CFS, which for years has been lobbying hard for such a program.

The federal government now funds about \$200 million for student aid annually, but this is strictly for loans under the Canada Student Loan Program. Gerald Regan, who was Secretary of State until September, enthusiastically supported channeling another \$230 million into the program to create a federal bursary scheme.

Flaherty said the new scheme would have eliminated the old ceiling on student aid and extended it for part-time students for the first time. The government was about to introduce legislation this fall, and the scheme was so developed a computer had already been purchased to process applications for the 1983-84 academic year.

Now, according to Flaherty, Joyal told the CFS: "quite frankly, if we can maintain the present amount of money in the (student aid) program, that will be heroic."

"They'll probably say they are postponing the program because they can't afford it now, rather than cancelling it" said Flaherty. "But if they postpone it for a year, the possibility of the economic crisis having resolved itself by then is practically nil."

Trudeau has said that, for now,

universal social programs like welfare and family allowances will remain untouched, but education is another story.

Joyal told the CFS that the cabinet is considering major cuts in transfer payments to the provinces for post-secondary education. He said they may decide to return to the old system of matching provincial education grants dollar for dollar, "while recognizing regional differences."

The matching grants system was replaced in 1977 by Established Program Financing (EPF), a complex system of cash and tax points transfers. Through EPF, the federal government helps finance advanced education and health care, though both come under provincial jurisdiction.

The provinces were not required to maintain the 32 per cent share of EPF money spent on post-secondary education that existed in 1977. They were not required to spend EPF money on education or health care at all.

The federal government claims the provinces had abused this system by spending money intended for education on health care or even highways. They claim the federal share of education funding has risen to 60 per cent, and say this is too high.

# Dollars and sense

Cuts, cuts, cuts! That's all you read in the university newspapers these days.

Tuition is up in other provinces; universities are incurring multi-million dollar deficits; cut-backs threaten programs; the federal government wants to back out of funding the provinces (see the story to the left).

Well, you will have a chance to hear exactly what Serge Joyal, federal Secretary of State, has to say about funding for education in Quebec.

Joyal is one government representative who has agreed to address Concordia students the second week of November, 15-19, during the Roadblocks to Education conference organized by the student government. Workshops involving students will follow

each speaker.

Other speakers scheduled are Pierre Lavigne of the Ministry of Education of Quebec (MEQ) who will discuss the financial intricacies of running universities and how our university budget is formed.

Assistant director of MEQ Financial Aid, Andre Golin, will outline the loans and bursaries situation, which should be interesting in light of the hints that Education Minister Camille Laurin has dropped about changing the bursary set-up.

And on that note, Mona Rainville of the Concordia University Students Association said that we should look for "a surprise speaker" sometime during the week.

# Pauling on peace

•by Bill Bradley•

U.S. president Ronald Reagan is a liar according to Dr. Linus Pauling, two time Nobel prize winner. Quoting from U.S. senator Dodd's statements in the New York Times, Pauling discussed the attitudes that underlie the arms race. A veteran of three decades of peace activism, he is frightened by the "possibility that our civilization will come to an end."

Speaking at McGill recently Pauling stressed how the confrontational policy of the Reagan administration is responsible for exacerbating world tension. "The Soviet Union follows our example, I think, through fear," says the 81-year-old Pauling, an American-born scientist now Professor emeritus at Stanford.

Dr. Pauling outlined how a policy paper put out by the White House in April of this year highlights the confrontational attitude towards Russia. Basically, says Pauling, the paper states that the U.S. should destabilize Russia to lower its peoples' standard of living to the point where they might revolt. Hence the incredible arms build-up recently in the U.S. Pauling says this is to force the Soviet Union to increase its defense spending thus causing proportionally more damage to its weaker economy.

Pauling said, "Reagan has one thing on his mind, to apply pressure on the Soviet Union."

Pauling's opinion of the Soviets is that they are not "ogres intent on taking over the world, but...they have their secretary Haigs like we have but they also have their doves."

Nevertheless, Pauling does not call for immediate total disarmament, "I do not advocate more than one step at a time." He wants the U.S., for example, to scrap the cruise missile, "and see if the Soviet Union follows our example" with reduction. Then Pauling thinks other weapon systems should be removed.

The Russians should follow this example, Pauling believes, for with half a G.N.P. of the U.S. the arms race creates an "economic burden twice as great for them."

Pauling favours the unilateral approach over treaty making; because the threat of nuclear war is so great, we cannot wait years for a treaty to be negotiated. "If we put all our trust just in treaties, then nuclear

holocaust is more likely," he said.

Average citizens, Pauling said, should do whatever they feel capable of to protest the arms race. He cited writing letters and demonstrating. Pauling's special plea to Canadians is that they can set an example for Americans to follow in refusing militarism. He believes Canada should not test the cruise missile.

Canadians should pressure their government, says Dr. Pauling, so that it "does not follow spinelessly the dictates of Washington."

A firm believer in democracy, Pauling said people can pressure their governments to stop militarism.

"When people can determine the actions of government," peace can occur. He feels the "peace movement might have the same effect as the anti-war movement did on Vietnam."

The two M.P.'s, Dan Heep (NDP) and Paul MacRae (Lib.) agreed with Linus Pauling that pressure from citizens will force governments to act. They are among M.P.'s from all three parties in parliament who are travelling across Canada to convince Canadians to pressure the government against testing the cruise missile and be more forceful in promoting peace.

The last speaker, Dr. Rosalie Bertell, is an expert on low level radiation. An American nun, she talked about the harm done to Pacific islanders from nuclear testing by France and the U.S. Bertell told how French testing in the sixties exposed the residents of Polynesia to radioactive fallout from atmospheric tests. Even after France started testing under one island's coral reef, the lives of its inhabitants were adversely affected as the island is sinking because of damage to its coral reef.

During the U.S. nuclear tests at Bikini Atol after World War II, Bertell said, fallout struck people who then suffered "similar radiation diseases as experienced after Nagasaki."

Even recently residents of a Pacific island who have been moved off their island to permit testing of the MX missile are living in conditions "worse than a refugee camp," Bertell said. According to Bertell the only drinking water available to the people is polluted.

The evening, attended by 500, was one of many activities planned for Disarmament week.

## Not A Love Story

# Klein answers film's critics

•by Karen Herland•

Bonnie Sherr Klein, director of Not A Love Story, is a little confused by the negative press the film has received.

"I set out to start a dialogue about pornography," she said at a recent screening of the film at Champlain Regional College in St. Lambert.

"I'm not a journalist, so I didn't look at the phenomenon from that point of view, trying to produce definitions and solutions," Klein said. Yet that is how she feels most reviewers judged her film.

"Men in the media were hostile (to the film) because they reacted to a standard of objective journalism that wasn't intended in the film and because the idea of censorship was upsetting to them," she said.

Klein is against censorship which is why she is angry about Ontario's ban of her film. A court case against the ban is underway.

Instead, Klein would like to see "better sex education," to give people a clearer understanding of sexuality.

Klein said if society's mentality does change, "eroticism will develop. It's hard for it to coexist (with pornography). Erotic images lose their power."

Eroticism in the film is loosely defined as egalitarian sexuality as opposed to dominant/servile pornography. This dominant/servile kind of sexuality, often translated as male/female, is also a bone of contention with the film's audience. Many people have labelled the film as 'anti-male', most recently in Playboy magazine.

After the screening, a male student approached Klein and said the film made him feel like a jerk. Klein answered, "It's society that makes you feel that way." She went on to say that the film is designed to illustrate an inequity in society's perceptions of sexuality, not one between the sexes.

"For this reason I tried to show female pornographers like Suze Randall (photographer for Hustler)," she said. She wanted to speak with the consumers of pornography but they were afraid that "their wives would see them." Klein said that the film may be one-sided because she could only interview writers and poets.

It is important to realize that Klein directed the film from her point of view, as a personal reaction, as a woman and as a feminist. This is why Not A Love Story ignores homosexual and child pornography. Klein felt that a film encompassing all these aspects would be too vast a project.

Klein said that the dialogue about pornography has moved a long way since she filmed the movie during six weeks in the spring of 1980. "When I made the film I was reacting to a climate I observed around me against pornography."

Since the idea was already prevalent she does not feel she can take any credit for Montreal's growing anti-pornography movement, which closed Cinema X last July after a bitter dispute. Klein did say that her film helped to bring the issue "into the mainstream."

Not A Love Story was filmed with a budget of \$200,000. This included

trips to peep shows in New York and San Francisco. When asked why she did not film in Canada on a National Film Board project Klein said, "though these places exist in Canada they're underground and we weren't given permission to film them." Even in New York they had to film in the early morning after the "more respectable clientele" had gone home. They managed to film in some places by, "saying we were student filmmakers, acting naive and looking scruffy."

All the filmstrips and magazine pictures were found in Canada.

Pornography is a difficult subject. When Laura Lederer, editor of Take Back the Night, was researching her book she was poisoned. A pornography model put enough angel dust in her coffee to keep her in the hospital for a few weeks. Klein said, "I was careful never to go anywhere without a mixed crew so I wasn't scared."

After working on the film together, Klein and Linda Lee Tracey have become friends. Klein said that her film did not influence Tracey to stop stripping.

Klein is angry about a nude photograph of Tracey taken from the film that is in the current issue of Playboy. "I think it's an example of the porn mentality in that it was taken out of context."

Presently, Klein and Tracey are working on a book. For this reason both women have cut down their personal appearances. Klein has no interest in making another related film. A year after its release, she feels that the film has accomplished what she intended.

# Does student press offend?

George Carlin used to say there were seven words that you can't say on television. When Abbie Hoffman was asked why he coined the term 'pig' for policeman, he said it was because he couldn't say... well maybe you don't want us to say it, (it starts with mother) but he said he couldn't use it because he wouldn't be allowed to say it on television.

According to several letters you see on these pages, there are words that are a 'no-no' to say in the student press. Well shit! If you can't say shit in the student press, where can you say it?

Sensationalism! Yellow journalism! M. Bourassa spent most of his talk blaming the PQ government for all the ills of a worldwide economic recession. He took most of that party's goals and one by one, said how absolutely ridiculous and impracti-

cal they were. One does not have to be rabidly pro-separatist (as the headline writer definitely is not) to see that he was heaping abuse upon them.

As a student press, we feel that we must reflect the standards of the community that we serve. Ask a student or professor at random what they think the word shit means in its many contexts. Oh shit. That exam was the shits, etc. One of our letter-writers even admitted to using the word occasionally. We do not pretend to exist in some higher echelon of morality and purity that turns up its nose at 'common' words, we try to speak to the normal student in a normal student's language.

Not to say that the normal student uses shit in every sentence; the word is more powerful than that. It has a strength of meaning all its own that

has gone far beyond its original scatological reference, just as the French words of the sacrament no longer mean chalice and host. (The cultural difference in choice of taboos must be left to a later discussion.)

The use of the modern colloquial verb 'to shit on', for those unfamiliar with it, is similar to that of the phrase 'to apply gratuitous amounts of negative commentary', which would not have fit into the space. At The Link we like to call a spade a spade and avoid such aphorisms as 'passed away' for the cruel and honest 'dead'.

We are not, nor do we aspire to be The Gazette. Being of the student press allows us to step outside the boundaries of the commercial press. Writing things like shit reminds people of what the student press used to be. It is a signal that we are willing to stir things up and not do what is expected and conventional. By appearing to be unconventional, we allow ourselves to be unconventional. It is safer and easier not to go out on a limb but is that what students want?



We do respect our community. The Link policy sets a high standard of anti-sexism and anti-racism and anti-discrimination that is ignored by many publications that don't put 'shit' in their headlines. In this very issue, for example, we have rejected a large advertisement objectifying women that is gracing the pages of today's Gazette.

The same paper that doesn't put shit in its headlines printed a quote of Louis Jalabert, head of the Canadian subsidiary of the Banque Nationale de Paris, to the effect that he liked Canada because it was white

and he didn't mean snow, and hid the outraged response of the black community on page C-10. But they don't offend anyone.

It doesn't pay to be offensive so the modern press isn't interested. But somewhere between modern and yellow journalism is a press willing to shake the status quo.

It is not just 'dirty words' that offend some people. It is dirty thoughts, like saying that this country, this university, this society is not perfect. The freedom to say shit is also the freedom to tell the truth as we see it.

## • Comment •

### From the Co-president

## Why have Roadblocks week?

There has been much talk recently about the government cutting back on university funding. We at Concordia are very concerned about where these cuts will come from as well as how much will be cut.

To understand more about what this means, the Concordia University Students' Association will be hosting a conference entitled "Roadblocks to Education." The conference will be held from November 15th to 19th at the Sir George Williams Campus. We have invited members from the Ministry of Education and the Conseil des Universités to discuss the financial formulas and their effects upon our educational institutions.

During the week of November 15, CUSA will be holding workshops to discuss specific issues that affect Concordia and the alternative courses of action which can be undertaken by students, faculty, staff and administrators.

These days one of the major student concerns is the inadequacy of study space. The situation is that during the exam period especially, it is close to impossible to find a seat in the overcrowded libraries and the cafeterias are too noisy to study in.

CUSA is working on this problem by trying to make classrooms available during the exam period for students to study in.

Many of our evening students are concerned with accessibility to the bookstore. During the first few weeks of classes the bookstores are open in the evenings. However, at present the hours are from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. For someone who works all day and takes classes in the evening they have no access to the bookstore. CUSA is working to overcome this problem by having the staff reschedule their hours so that the bookstores can be open after 5:00 p.m. and be available for evening students.

The list goes on! The prices of books are too expensive as well as the turnover of books for certain courses is too high.

A concern of both faculty and students is that due to financial cutbacks choices of certain programs will decline with the potential phase-out of others. A decline of courses and sections offered is also a threat.

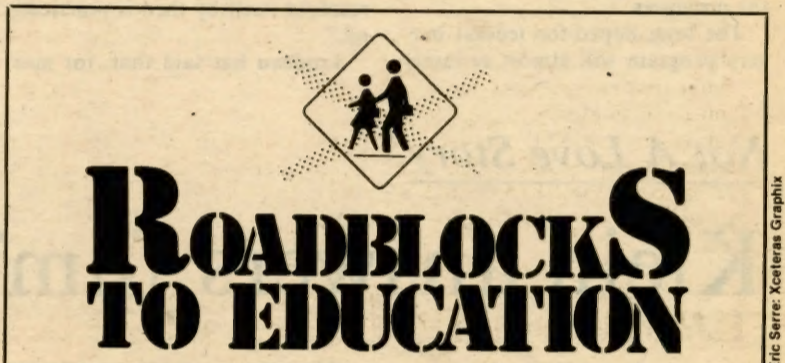
With the economic situation being in as poor a state as it is, students are concerned with getting a job after they graduate and are therefore con-

cerned with their degree being "marketable". More people coming back to school or applying into such programs as Commerce and Administration, Engineering and Computer Science to get their "marketable" degree may find that because of cutbacks, fewer students will be accepted into these programs due to a lack of space and professors.

Another student concern is the accessibility to loans and bursaries. Will there be fewer funds allocated? Will the criteria be stricter? And then what? If tuition goes up what options will be left for these students?

Overcrowding in the classrooms is yet another issue students are concerned with. One hundred and fifty students to one professor is outrageous and a detriment to our education. This is also due to cutbacks and a shortage of professors in the faculties where this occurs.

And then there is the shuttle bus. The shuttle stops running at 6:30 p.m. This may be too early considering that there are some students who have 15 minutes to transfer from Sir George to Loyola for another class. To extend the shuttle, if there is a need for it, would require more money.



In the Peat Marwick study, we were somewhat informed about our financial future. We were informed that the deficit gap is widening due to the relatively fixed expenses and relatively declining revenues.

"The currently depressed economy in Quebec, illustrated by limited business investment and the climbing unemployment rate, contributes to the uncertainty of the higher education environment."

"In the longer term, the allocation of funds will depend on the grants formula adopted. The redistribution of a constrained budget envelope will cause the shifting of shares among Quebec's seven universities and politically the francophone universities may be expected to have an advantage."

So, what does this all mean? We have just gone through a list of problems that affect students without

even mentioning those problems that affect our faculty and staff.

If the aforementioned issues are due to university cutbacks until now, based on the above-mentioned statements we have little to look forward to.

That is the basis of the "Roadblocks to Education" conference. We need factual information about how Concordia will be affected by the cuts in government funding. Where will these cuts come from, what do the new financial formulas mean and how will this effect our education?

The information is vital to our future and your participation is strongly encouraged. The more participation we have the better the solutions.

Gail Hirsh  
CUSA Co-president

• Letters •

## Remember the poppy

Dear Editor:

It seems appropriate that Disarmament Week comes less than a fortnight before Armistice Day, November 11th. On that day, we stop for a moment to recall the sacrifices made in the greatest collective acts of madness humanity has suffered. We know enough now, I believe, that we mourn the dead of our former enemies as deeply as our own. We have surely been betrayed as often by our leaders as they were by theirs.

The renewed struggle for disarmament and world peace is perhaps the best way of remembering those who perished in spirit as well as in body. It is the most pressing task before us. But our memories are nonetheless growing dim. The crowds

which will assemble in the churches and at the cenotaphs will be smaller than they were a decade ago. The veterans themselves are disappearing year by year, taking their pride and their pain with them. Few younger people bother to attend services for the peace, though they might make the token gesture of buying a poppy.

The millions who died in the wars and the shattered people who survived were not just statistics or fuzzy old photographs in some dry survey text. They lived as we do, were happy, angry, joyous, afraid, in love. They, too, were brave and innocent. They ought not to be forgotten as we fight for peace.

David Garon

## Bombs kill innocents

Dear Editor:

It's pretty standard for all these groups to complain if establishment-type figures are talking! I haven't heard of anyone crying over the fact that Bernadette Devlin is in town to raise money (non-free speech) for bombs that kill innocent people on family vacations.

It is not for Catholic relief as claimed by some supporters, that's just to make the North Americans feel they are not contributing to a

bomb fund. These bombers are not normal and do not speak for most of the Irish people Catholic or Protestant; they are not lovable individuals as some editors of the McGill Daily would have us think. Why don't you protest against them, if you dare.

S. Rock

History III

P.S. I don't think the Ulster group have their heads screwed on straight either.

## Disturbing PLO charter

Dear Editor:

We took it upon ourselves to find out more about the Palestinian cause with the hope of developing an understanding of who they are and what they represent. On reading the Palestinian National Covenant, the official Charter of the PLO, certain disturbing questions come to mind:

**ARTICLE 6:** The Jews who had normally resided in Palestine until the beginning of the Zionist invasion will be considered Palestinians.

**ARTICLE 9:** Armed struggle is the only way to liberate Palestine. Thus it is the overall strategy, not merely a tactical phase. The Palestinian Arab people assert their absolute determination and firm resolution to continue their armed struggle and to work for an armed popular revolution for the liberation of their country and their return to it. They also assert their right to normal life in Palestine and to exercise their right to self-determination and sovereignty over it.

**ARTICLE 19:** The partition of Palestine in 1947 and the establishment of the State of Israel are entirely illegal, regardless of the passage of time, because they were contrary to the will of the Palestinian people and to their natural right in their homeland, and inconsistent with the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the right to self-determination.

**ARTICLE 21:** The Arab Palestinian people, expressing them-

selves by the armed Palestinian revolution, reject all solutions which are substitutes for the total liberation of Palestine and reject all proposals aiming at the liquidation of the Palestinian problem, or its internationalization.

How can it be that a state recognized by the entire world is denied its right to exist?

Can the PLO be interested in peace if their stated goal is the violent destruction of Israel?

Article Six accepts Jews who lived in Israel prior to 1947. What is to become of refugees of the Holocaust, refugees expelled from Arab lands, and native Israelis born since 1948?

Henna Kon  
Jeff Zalzman

## Minko dislikes Pinko

Dear Editor:

What's with your headline writer? I found the headline on the George Rudé story "Pinko professor ..." particularly objectionable, not least because of the historical origins of the word "pinko" which partially symbolized the hounding of scores of left-wing academics from their university positions in the early 1950s. Whatever my political proclivities, I would object equally to say a headline about a visit from Canadian Pacific's Ian Sinclair which read "Pig capitalist oinks about profits." Moreover, the headline is

not even good journalism since it goes against the tone of an otherwise decent story.

Given the scatological and blasphemous nature of recent headline—"Bourassa shits on PQ", the use of "s.f.a." I can only speculate that your headline writer was severely repressed in childhood, perhaps in matters of the toilet, and now delights in being able to use the equivalent of "ka ka" and "wee wee" in public.

Minko Sotiron

Minko Sotiron is editor of the administration public relations newspaper *The Thursday Report*.—Ed.

## Headline shit hits the fan

Dear Editor:

As an English student, I take offence at the use of the word "shit" in the headline "Bourassa shits on the PQ" over Frederic Serre's article in the October 26 issue of *The Link*.

While I am hardly a puritan, I find scatological references distressing in a paper that claims to take itself, and its readers, seriously.

Whether the headline was the writer's idea, or the editor's, it reveals a streak of yellow journalism—an intent to shock, or pander, rather than to inform.

Robert Pinet  
English

*Headlines are written to be as appropriate as possible while fitting the space permitted by layout. They are seldom written by the reporter. The editor must approve all headlines. This head was not written by the reporter.*

—Ed.

Dear Editor:

I feel I must write to you, not because I am a chaplain here, but because, as a former writer for the *Toronto Varsity Daily*, and a co-founder of an ancient U. of T. magazine—as well as a long standing admirer of your journalistic endeavors—I am deeply disappointed to-day.

Words are the tools of your trade, and to use the word "shits" in a headline on the front page of the *Link* (Oct. 26), or indeed, anywhere else in your paper, indicates a pathetic deficiency in appropriate and imaginative vocabulary.

I hope that this unfortunate lapse of good taste is just that, and your previous level of maturity is maintained in the future.

Frances Polan  
Campus Ministry

Dear Editor:

Page 1: "Bourassa shits on PQ"

Do you call yourself a newspaper? I have seen better writing headed for my trash can. You better tell the wise guy who devised the clever title that these things are not done in the better journalistic circles. Unless he/she wants to work all his/her life for the *National Inquirer*.

I am sure I don't have to state all the reasons this kind of title is a no-no. Apart from the fact that Bourassa could sue you, it doesn't lend a very mature image to your already not too mature paper. It is not only the use of the word "shits" I object to (I have been known to use it on occasion), it is to the kind of moral judgment it implies.

Anyway, I am sure many of you realize the mistake—I hope so—and will be more careful in the future.

M. Bédard

### It's election time

## Stigmatized minorities targeted

Dear Editor:

As a civil rights activist, I must commend your editorial and report on police harassment of gay men in Montreal. Political situations across Canada and in the U.S. show that during election periods, public officials tend to target stigmatized minorities for their clean-up campaign as a way to look good to the "moral majority".

Drapeau's record indicates that such an anti-gay campaign may be taking place. There are, in the mean time, certain facts that should be made known to the public, especially a voting public. Firstly, the gay male community sees Mr. Vignola as the man responsible for all this, starting with the Truxx raid. What many gay men forget, however, is the fact that Mr. Yvon Lamarre, our real mayor and chairman of the Public Security Council (which oversees the police force), and Mr. André DeLuca, the interim police chief working under Mr. Lamarre, are equally responsible for police misconduct. To attack Mr. Vignola without channeling the same criticism toward Lamarre and

DeLuca is now a popular political practice that dangerously leaves the real powers-that-be free from public scrutiny.

Secondly, gay men are definitely not the sole victims of unreasonable, unjustified and excessive harassment by law enforcement authorities. The Black Community of Montreal suffers from the same police brutality, and I see no reason why the following reported incidents should receive less media attention:

- Last summer, Haitian taxi-drivers, some of them from the recently formed *Collectif des Chauffeurs de Taxi Haitiens du Centre Ville*, complained that police officers would "go out of their way to book them on traffic violations" such as double parking or running a red light, while white drivers enjoyed a double standard of law enforcement;

- In a damage suit still before the Quebec Superior Court, Haitian members of the Black community alleged that the 12 police officers who acted upon "complaints of noise" at a soccer game on June 20, 1979, near Ste Bernadette Park in Rosemount, used excessive force to arrest the players and made anti-black racist remarks;

- Police officers from Station 31 carrying shotguns raided the Côte des Neiges Black Community Association to search for illegal materials. When nothing was found which would justify their behaviors, no satisfactory explanations or apologies were made to the staff;

- No adequate investigation procedures were carried out when "special" job application forms for "negroes" were circulated last summer in Montreal (a copy of which is enclosed for your interest), although this clearly constitutes a despicable violation of the Criminal Code section concerning hate literature;

- When the baseball players White and Dawson were arrested by mistake in a downtown department store, the police provided little ex-

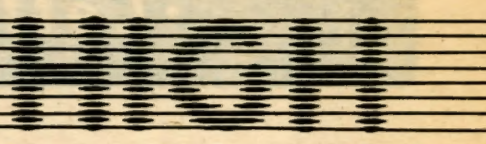
planation and no apologies to the players who suffered moral injury and loss of human dignity.

There are probably many more incidents of police harassment of members of the Black community, but victims of such treatment are too afraid to report, and maybe institutionalized discrimination has infiltrated our judicial system to the extent that racism is no longer a criminal problem but a socio-cultural one. Perhaps the best example of systemic discrimination can be illustrated by the fact that in our MUC police force, only 3.8% of the officers come from visible minority groups, while the Black community itself is more than 100,000 strong, not to mention the Asian, East Indian, Native and Middle Eastern communities in this city and the fact that the Drapeau Administration is not willing to set up an Ethnic Squad as in Toronto or to implement affirmative action recruitment measures.

I am making these points to demand that your newspaper devote equal and fair coverage to other minority groups who face similar problems of oppression, but who for some mysterious reasons never receive just public attention. Hopefully, these will also be common grounds for some dialogue between minority groups who suffer the same police harassment, but whose over-involvement with their self-interests prevents them from realizing potentials for coalition-building to achieve common goals.

Visible minorities are people too and "need to be treated like everybody else." Your newspaper's failure to uncover problems of other ethnic minorities while devoting special space to the gay community may be more indicative of your pro-gay favoritism than of your ideals of equal opportunities and social justice.

Fo Niemi  
D.C.P.L.



## Computer jobs for university graduates

•by Luis Cordeiro•

The recession has caused businesses to shut down and has forced many people to join the record number of unemployed, says the chairperson of Data Processing at McGill University, Dr. Newborn. But computer students can be picky about choosing a job, he says, reflecting optimism and confidence for students in computer programs.

John Gardner, a third year Concordia computer science student has already had three job offers. "If you have a degree you can get a job anywhere. Toronto and Ottawa are the easiest markets in Canada."

The computer field has not been hit too hard by the recession. In some ways it has benefitted from it, as companies turn to automation to save on labor costs.

"Computer related jobs are growing faster than the effect of the recession," said Dr. Suen, Chairperson of Computer Science at Concordia.

"I expect a full time job when I leave Concordia," said John Berry, a fourth year computer student. Other McGill and Concordia graduates have echoed the same confidence.

The same does not hold true for Dawson graduates who are finding it hard to get jobs.

Carie Chartrand, chairperson of Dawson's Data Processing department, explains: "There is a freeze on hiring at the moment. It always happens during a recession. People in business feel they should hire someone who has a more rounded background in computer work."

University students are willing to relocate. George Ilesco, a third year Concordia student said, "I will first see how the job market in Montreal goes. If there is no work, then I will look elsewhere."

Dawson students are having trouble finding jobs because they are looking for them close to home. "Most are 20 and 22-years of age and do not want to relocate," said Chartrand.

It is no secret that jobs today are to be found in computers as demonstrated by the increase in enrollment. At McGill it has increased by 25% at the undergraduate level to 1,431 students. At Dawson, increased enrollment prompted the CEGEP to open a new section for 40 more students. At Concordia, one in every four students was accepted.

Increased enrollment has caused overcrowded classes. Part of the problem is a shortage of qualified full-time professors and many part-time professors have been hired to fill the gap.

"Universities are not producing qualified professors quickly enough to meet the demand. The other problem is a question of money. Companies pay a qualified person more than a university," said Newborn.

Many people believe, that the high influx of people in the computer field will saturate the job market in the next few years. Newborn does not think so: "We are in the middle of the second industrial revolution where computers are freeing man from the drudgery of work. In the last few years people have predicted the computer market to be satu-

rated but every year since then has been better than the year before."

Automation, increased interest in home computers, micro-computers and other innovations, offer the computer student a bright future because people are going to be needed to run and repair those computers. Dr. Suen predicts: "In the next ten years, the supply will not match the demand of computer personnel."

I was very surprised to find a department so confident and optimistic in these hard times as the computer department. In a very competitive field, I expected computer students to be in fierce competition with each other, but they are all helping each other along the way. One reason may be that high marks do not constitute a job. Carie Chartrand said: "Companies look at marks, but it is not the primary thing. Middle range students are sometimes hired for their personality."

A Safrakis and A. Brose, third year students at McGill, both agreed: "A person who can communicate has a good chance of getting a job regardless of his marks. Anybody with a head on his shoulder can be successful in this field."

If the computer field is doing well during the recession, one can only guess how much more better it will do when good economic times returns. Dr. Newborn adds: "It will really get exciting when a computer walks down the street."



## Men, machines and an exciting future

•By Sanitron pk Jones•

Hello Concordia. I'm from the future. Don't worry, I won't hurt you. Well, I mean I could if I wanted to. I could easily be that fellow going up the escalator in front of you. I could turn on a dime and whip out one of the gizmos I carry around and you'd be dust. I'm not that kind of guy.

I come in peace, but I'm not going to annoy you with any of that self-righteous 'take me to your leader' business. I just want to take a few evening courses. I like evening courses; they keep me busy. In my day and age, not really all that long from now, the enchanting 'space age' technology you're drooling over now has broken loose and dashed off with just about every single one of Mankind's activities and interests.

This, of course, leaves Mankind with nothing much to do but slouch about in neatly patterned little clusters, grinning hopefully at each other and trying to chat about the weather, which doesn't blow into town any more (you should see *that* computer!)

So maybe you're wondering how I come to be a Con U part-timer when I wake up each morning so far in the future that you'll be either dead or a reasonable facsimile of it by the time my 21st century mom shouts "Holy shit, dear! The kid just stored his first unit!"

Or perhaps you've already guessed how it works. Time travel is automated. It's also illegal, but the fines are so light they float. We pick up ships plastered with sensational software packages that really send us. We can boot about in great military campaigns, brawl in cowboy saloons and slay dinosaurs

and other ugly prehistoric monsters without any risk, so long as some slime hasn't spiked the programs with hard core commands.

The will-shattering addictive nature of these chips is a small price to pay for an opportunity to escape from the dreary existence we know as Utter Automation. It's on its way people and most of us from the future agree that all you trendsetters out there should set out to avoid it before it's too late.

Utter Automation means never having to say 'buzz off. I'm busy.'

Well, almost never. A couple of weeks ago, in the future, I was loitering, as usual, with a few hundred of my non-employed workmates down at the industrial center. This place is peachy: picture a shiny white Hall Building with 200 floors and elevators that go "whoosh-umm."

oh.

Suddenly, the familiar awkward silence that had fallen over us was snapped by the

thing we'd all been secretly yearning for, even while cheerfully complimenting one another on our ties.

"Systems analyst needed in my office. Systems analyst needed in my office" droned the nasal voice from somewhere down the long, long corridor. "Get one up here in 10 minutes or you're all out on your rumps."

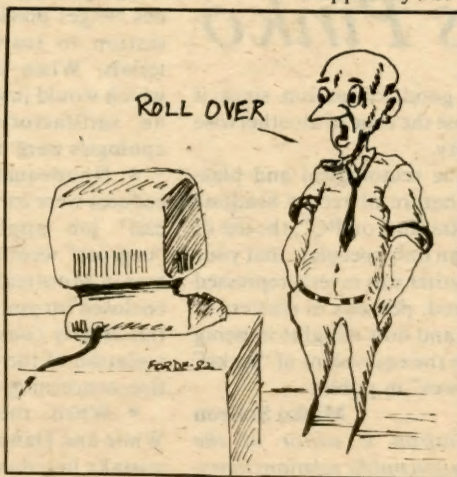
Great, you say. Something to do. Only problem is that we're all systems analysts in the future. By the very basic tenets of the technological revolution that you stone-agers are just starting to get into, everyone you meet on the street is a bloody analyst. Even our decrepit old ladies are analysts and when they bable and mumble and gnash their toothless gums, they do it in COBOL, (albeit a rustic dialect.)

So the Man Upstairs needs a systems analyst, *one* systems analyst, and all 200 of us slouching about, dying for a chore, are systems analysts. The key to this commonplace anecdote is that for the second time in three years at the center, I won the lottery.

To get to the Man Upstairs' office (actually on the ground floor; the Man is terrified of elevators that go 'whoosh-umm') you set out running and don't pull up until the astonishing moment you chance across something that doesn't gleam white.

The Man Upstairs encourages punctuality (he resorts to standard organizational behaviour motivation techniques and a wee zap stick) so I ran a series of fast 'n easy time warp programs as I chugged along the winding, empty halls.

I finally crashed into his forcefield/receptionist five minutes before the Man Upstairs had even decided to dig up some token task



## How to calculate

•by Eric Wegscheider•

Sitting in class, the Student focuses his attention on the mathematical jungle growing from the board.

He whips from his belt the pocket calculator he calls the Silicon Sword and the mob of numbers is reduced to a single whimpering digit.

Today's pocket calculators have done for science and students what power tools have done for the carpenter: they provide an efficient way to do the dirty work while the students appreciate and (ahem!) savour the activity.

This article is intended to make the purchase of a calculator easier. It covers simple four function programmables and scientific calculators.

Before getting into specifics, a few comments on the market in general are in order. There is generally not much difference in prices between stores but different models and makes that performed the same tasks vary in price.

Calculators can be divided into three groups: under \$20, \$20-\$40 and \$40-\$60. The first group includes the simple stuff and the other two include scientifics and touch upon programmables.

**Under \$20**

For this price you can get a basic number grinder with the four arithmetic functions, one memory, per cent, square root and a change sign key.

Of the thirty odd models, three stand out: the TI501 is ugly, but at \$8 it was the lowest priced. The TI 1006 was the lowest priced solar power calculator at \$18. The only calculator in this group is the TI 21 for \$15.

Good features to look out for are auto-off and constant memory, both rare in this price range.

continued on page 10



# Robots: The alternative intelligence

•by Bryan Wolofsky•

**M**idnight! You stagger out of Reggie's, and hop into your car. When you sit down, a voice says, "Please do up your seat-belt," then 20 seconds later it says "I know you hate the damn things, but you should wear 'em anyway."

This incident, according to Dr. John Kemeny, Dean of Dartmouth College, could occur in the near future.

In a recent lecture sponsored by Concordia's Science College, the co-developer of the computer language Basic and the time-sharing system of computer use, discussed robots!!; what they are, how they can be used and whether we are prepared for them.

Kemeny defined a robot as having three characteristics: The ability to operate equipment, the capability for independent thought and the ability to communicate.

A robot is merely a computer that can operate inanimate objects such as lights, locks, telephones, stereos and stoves.

What separates a robot from a robotic system is that it can think. This is called artificial intelligence (A.I.). A key concept of which is pattern recognition.

A robot must be able to understand and respond to human commands. Pattern recognition and A.I. are relevant concepts here too.

If an obvious word is omitted in conversation a human would still understand. A computer, however, could not possibly understand the meaning of the sentence.

Kemeny foresees numerous applications for robots in the new future. In the home, the central computer would control all the appliances, lights, detectors, locks, alarms

etc. When connected through phone lines to a major computer, a person at home could do their shopping, receive the mail or look at the books available at libraries across the continent.

The applications of such systems needn't be restricted to the home. Virtually all professions could benefit through their use.

Businessmen would have no real need to come to the office, since all the company's administrative business could be conducted on home terminals.

What doctor could afford to be without a terminal in his office? He would have access to all known information, plus the latest research findings on diseases and symptoms.

Kemeny discussed the question of whether we are prepared to accept this new technology, and how much we will let it control us.

For instance, the blood-alcohol level sensor in our car would obviate the carnage on

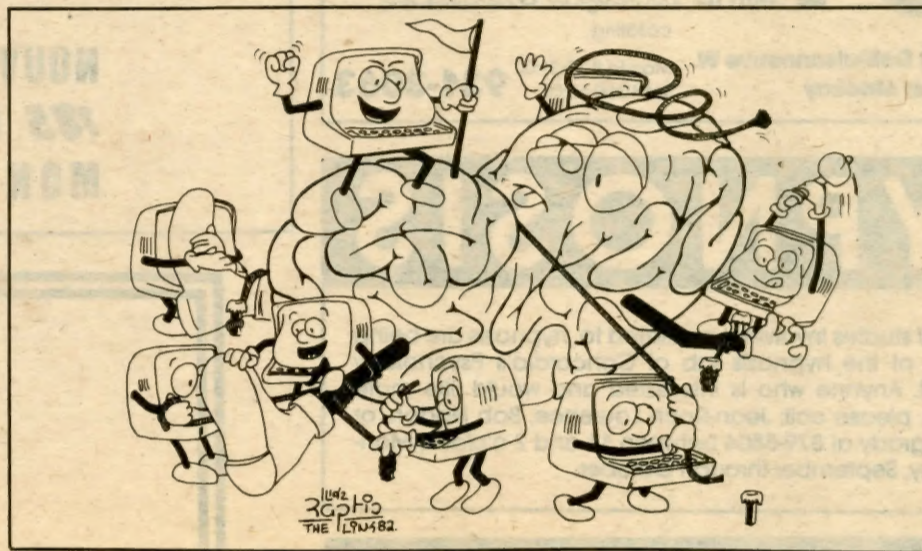
our roads. Are we prepared to accept the tradeoff between living and being stupid if we so desire?

People expressed apprehension about the ease with which governments could spy, or people could steal using computer robot systems.

Kemeny, an ex-research assistant to Albert Einstein said "We must remember that robots are merely tools. If harm is done through them, it's still people doing the evil."

As for preparing for the coming robot age Kemeny feels that to live comfortably with the computer age we must have some understanding of how computer robots work.

"We must all have this knowledge before we can accept these robots without fear...As for the R2D2 type (of robot), don't hold your breath, for they are a legacy not for our children, but for our grand-children."



## late a buy?

These generally include one memory, square root, square, trigs, inverse trigs, logarithms, statistics of one variable and other functions.

\$20 to \$40

Casio's fx 330 for \$30 and the Sharp EL509A for \$24 are good buys.

The most advanced calculator in this group is the Sharp EL506H for \$40.

It has the previously mentioned functions plus hyperbolic trig, degree-minute-second conversions, rectangular-polar coordinate conversion and hex-decimal conversion. It has a 10 digit display where most others have 8.

A general rule would be the upper \$30s for this type of calculator, unless you want solar power or some other extra.

\$40 to \$60

Of a dozen or so models, two stand out remarkably. The TI55II for \$50 is an excellent buy. It has a 56 step programmability, eight memories, numerical integration, statistics, linear correlation and a few other wild tricks (112 functions in all).

The Casio 180p is a 38 step programmable, does most of the above plus linear regression, random numbers and handles statistics. It costs \$60.

The others offer less for the same price.

Many calculators, which seem attractive at first, are little more than overpriced toys.

These include metric converters, clock calculators and talking calculators.

If you are a non-technical student with modest needs, the under \$20 will probably be what you'll need.

For the science or engineering student, the calculators in the second group provide all the common functions.

For those of us who regard the calculator as an educational tool, the programmables in the third group provide more room for experimentation and growth.

## Warning: Video is addictive

•by Heather Yampolsky•

**W**arning: video games may be hazardous to your health or at least that is what many "video jocks" in Montreal arcades say.

Peter Piekmeier, a Concordia student, who regularly visits the games room on the 7th floor of the hall building, described the addiction "in some sense like a box of chocolates as opposed to heroin. It's pleasurable."

Stephen Harvath, a former employee of the Crystal Palace, a St. Catherine Street arcade, described the video addiction as being more serious "It is like heroin." He talked of three children who went into a video arcade in Calgary where he once worked. At first they asked for \$50 in quarters. Later they asked for more change until they eventually spent about \$200.

Harvath said there were other incidents where aggravated customers put their fists through the screens of machines. Another employee in an arcade on St. Catherine street said he had heard a video victor say "I've beat the system." This employee described the game as a "release mechanism". He did not say whether the release video games offer is caused by striking the machine or by playing on it.

Unfortunately, there is no known cure for Video mania except playing.

## Concordia on the air

•by Jeannie Lee•

**O**ne cannot not communicate.

This is an axiom immortalized by communication theorist Paul Watzlawick.

Given the technology and training available at Concordia's student-run electronic media, it might well be modified to "one cannot afford to not communicate."

"Working at CIRL is definitely a stepping stone," said Peter Lafrenière, News Director at CIRL (Radio Loyola).

"In our newsroom, there's the B and N, Broadcast News out of Toronto, wire and voice services. The wire service is not so unique in college radio but the voice gives us a certain stature."

On the sixth floor of the Hall building is CRSG.

They broadcast into Reggie's Pub in the Hall building and on frequency 81.9 Cable FM.

The Link caught CRSG operator Socrates Stuyvasante standing in a narrow aisle between two shelves of records.

According to him, "CRSG is where people come to obtain knowledge. If you can manipulate the equipment here, you should have no problem (in commercial radio)."

As a disc jockey, Stuyvasante makes use of two turntables, two reel-to-reel tape players, two cassette decks and a scully to make and edit tapes, ads, commercials and carts.

He says that once CRSG's production studio is finished including the installment of an eight channel mixing board. It will be a place "where a lot of good stuff can be done."

In the subbasement of the Hall, Concordia University Television (CUTV) is holding a hands-on orientation for new members in Studio A.

"The facilities here are comparable to those of a small television station," said CUTV president Grace Wong.


The training for the portapaks (portable video equipment that is used on location) and videotape editing is often done at CUTV's offices on the sixth floor of the Hall building.

We have, among other equipment, our \$13,000 editing system, an \$8,000 switcher, four cameras and a 19-pin cable," said George Lee, CUTV's station co-ordinator.

"You can get the basic training here. The most valuable lesson I think students get from CUTV is from working in a television environment and working as a team," said Wong.

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**HYPNOSIS**

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

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# Jews viewed as satan embodied is revealed as the root of anti-semitism

•by Susan Sorisky•

They were only a handful of eccentrics but their writings managed to revive the oldest and deadliest form of anti-semitism: Jews seen as the sons of Satan.

According to British scholar Prof. Norman Cohn, demonological anti-semitism allowed 19th century Jews to be "the scapegoats of the discontent of the modern world."

Visiting Concordia under a grant from the Social Science and Humanities Research Council, Cohn traced the history of demonological anti-semitism from 4th century ravings of the Catholic Church to a series of post-French revolution writings that depict Jews as sinister leaders of a secret society bent on controlling the world.

In the first of three lectures on the history of anti-semitism, Cohn described how Europeans, frightened by change and enlightenment, magically transformed the fictional demonological writings into factual documents.

"The aristocracy and clergy saw in Jews the symbol of all that most

threatened their world," Cohn explained. "Age-old values and beliefs were being called in question, and rather than see this as progress, they blamed a handful of devils - the Jews."

The writings describe Jews as members of a Satanic cult given to ritual erotic orgies and murders of Christian children, whose blood they delightfully extracted and used to perform their black magic.

Cohn explained the importance of discussing these obviously obscure, insane ideas.

"One mustn't assume that only educated writers matter," he said. "The pathological fantasies churned out by these crooks can capture sane and responsible people and occasionally become a political power who can use them as a warrant for genocide."

The first writer to install the myth of the Jewish world conspiracy in society was a French Jesuit who, in 1797, published memoirs blaming the French Revolution on "the most secret of secret Societies."

He didn't mention the Jews, but

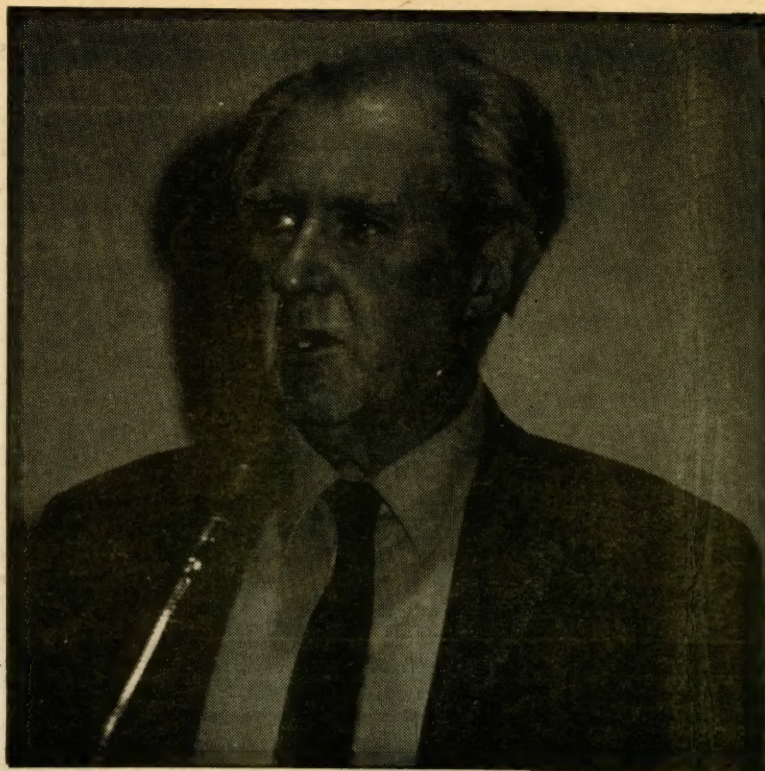
soon did when he received a letter (later proven to be a forgery) from an army officer in Florence describing a power-hungry "Judaic sect" whose only obstacle to world domination was the French aristocracy.

Cohn describes the main culprit as a Prussian novelist who, in 1868, published *Berlitz* under the pseudonym of Sir John Retcliffe. The book spins tales of the leaders of the 12 tribes of Israel meeting in a cemetery once every hundred years to conspire with the devil.

In 1868, when the tiny number of Jews living in Germany were granted civil rights, this particular chapter of the novel was published by Russian anti-semites as a letter by an "English diplomat" by the familiar name of Sir John Retcliffe, who, as years passed, became known as a rabbi and finally "a heroic anti-semitic assassin by the Jews."

Cohn said "The Rabbi's Speech," as the chapter came to be called, spread across Europe for almost 60 years, until it gave "a new burst of life" to the Nazi cause.

Asked to what extent demonolo-



British scholar Norman Cohn spoke at Concordia on the history of demonological anti-semitism. Jews in the 19th century were connected with Satanic cults, which set them up as "scapegoats of the discontent," said Cohn.

gical anti-semitism exists today, Cohn wryly recounted how just 20 years earlier in Spain a peasant exclaimed to his wife, Vera: "How can you be a Jew? You have no horns or tail!"

Cohn's next lecture, "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion," will be given on Nov. 3 at 8:30 p.m. in Room H920.

## Blind get computer

•by Robert L. Grimaudo•

"We've done in five months something that could have taken two years" says Ann Kerby, Co-ordinator of Handicapped services.

The Handicapped services of Concordia University in cooperation with the Montreal Association for the Blind (MAB) have pioneered the first computer course for the blind in Montreal.

The idea was conceived in April and in September the course had started: five months to sell the idea, research it, find funds, buy equipment, find students, a teacher and have all information pertaining to the course printed in braille.

Kerby and John Simms, the director of the MAB, have worked together to get this project off the ground.

Simms has invested much time, effort and experience, but more important has orchestrated the finances for the project.

Simms is pleased with Concordia's effort. "Concordia has responded to the needs of the handicapped, and in this case, the blind."

"Because of the economic situation, the university could not give us the funds needed," said Kerby at the reception. Letters to foundations made it possible to get the project going.

The Molson foundation answered with donation of over \$20,000.

The Quebec Federation for the Blind (QFB) donated \$500 which paid for the tuition of the blind students taking the course. A donation from MacCleans (of Toronto) plus private donations have made the project possible.

The equipment consists of two personal computers, an Osborne and an IBM home-type computer, a VersaBraille

and a Vortrax Type-and-Talk.

The two computers are operated differently. When the student enters the job market, he will have experience from working on several models.

The VersaBraille, is basically a micro-processor that operates in braille. It can be connected to any computer and function as a computer terminal.

The Vortrax connects to a computer and verbally repeats anything being typed into the computer. The vortrax is to the blind person what the video screen is to the sighted person.

Thiruvengade Radhakrishnan, head of the graduate program in computer science, is teaching this very special course. He can not use a blackboard. All instructions must be spoken and many terms must be spelled out.

With the aid of all the equipment and professor Radhakrishnan the students seem to be doing very well.

"The employers should consider the blind for work. Not because of their handicap, because they are equally capable," he said. Leo Bissonette, research co-ordinator at the MAB, helped Kerby organize the course. He is now taking the course himself.

"Computers have become a necessity and we must be exposed to them," said Bissonette. "Ann brought enthusiasm to the idea and this course happened because of her."

There are 15 students registered in the course, and when it ends in December, it will be evaluated for possible changes. The course should return next fall.

Rector John O'Brien says "It's one of the more directly useful projects for students."

## Hall building maintenance worse

•by Josie Disario•

A reduction of 10 per cent in the maintenance budget since 1981 has reduced services on both campuses, says Frank Papineau, Director of Physical Plant at Concordia University.

Papineau is concerned with the quality of the services over a long period of time, since the wages of maintenance employees increases, and the university still has to work within the same budget. This has caused further cutbacks this year.

Under the attrition policy of the university, if an employee leaves of his own accord, the job is not necessarily replaced, explains Jean-Pierre Petolas, assistant vice-rector of Physical Resources. Only one out of three empty positions are filled. "The job which is replaced is decided upon by Rectors and Vice-Rectors of all the University."

"Our first requirement is that areas that are open to the public, such as classrooms and washrooms, are maintained at the same service level," said Papineau. He does admit that "whereas you would do some services everyday, it will be done once or twice a week." Such services also include the cleaning of the garbage bins, which according to Papineau also always seem to be full lately.

Staff members seem to be equally dissatisfied with the quality and quantity of services. Says one staff member, "A lot of things are slack; nothing is ever dusted around here." When asked about the state of the air circulation, the staff member replied "It doesn't seem to be on".

Petolas said that the air circulation is merely reduced, according to the energy conservation budget which has been in effect since 1976. The air circulation is turned off at nights and on weekends.

"It doesn't affect the health because they're turned on early on Monday mornings before the students get in," said Petolas.

However, such areas as the psychology department where the animal rooms are, are not affected.

A few complaints have been made to The Link about the low temperatures in some rooms in the Hall building. Petolas said that while those

classrooms or offices that are near the outside walls of the building would unfortunately be cooler. Physical Plant should be notified about any room where the thermostat does not appear to be working.

## Lebanon:

# The conflict reviewed

•by Avi Goldstein•

The world press did a terrible job of covering the war in Lebanon this summer, said the Israeli reporter who helped uncover the story of the massacres in the Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps.

"The impression was given that Israel stomped into a country called Lebanon and stomped the country to pieces," Hirsh Goodman, the military correspondent for the Jerusalem Post told a group of students at Loyola on Monday.

Reports by the Palestine Red Crescent—the Palestinian equivalent of the Red Cross—that there were 600,000 casualties in Southern Lebanon were accepted and transmitted by the press, he said. This area only has a population of 510,000 people.

"In Tyre, Sidon and Nabatillah there were 331 civilians killed, and another 835 wounded. Perhaps 500 PLO soldiers were killed, Goodman said.

"These are the casualty figures that the whole world is up in arms about. Now, I'm not saying it's insignificant. What I am saying is it's not 5,000, it's not 10,000 and it's certainly not 600,000," he said.

In comparison 368 Israeli soldiers were killed in Lebanon, he said.

Goodman based his estimate of PLO dead on the figure of 16,000 Palestinians that lived in southern Lebanon before the Israeli invasion. "3,000 fled into the Beka (valley).

That leaves 13,000. And four to 5,000 fled into Beirut. At least. So we know there's 10,000 left. We took 7,400 prisoners of war. 7,400 prisoners of war plus 3,000 that's 10,400. Plus about 5,000, so maybe 500 were killed.

"In other words PLO deaths were never mentioned by the Israeli government because I think they didn't want to demoralize the Israeli people. There were very, very few PLO casualties," he said.

Goodman said the press gave the impression that the Israelis had caused all the destruction in Lebanon. When the Syrians moved into Beirut between July and October, 1978 35,000 homes were destroyed and 400,000 people were displaced.

"Nobody bothered to say that this was a war that's been raging and raging on for seven years," he said.

Goodman cited Damour, one of the cities that was reportedly ravaged by the Israelis, as an example.

"Damour happens to be for the Christians what Auschwitz is for the Jews. Why take my word for it? This once proud town of 1500 Christians perched on a hill overlooking orange groves and the Mediterranean is a smoking ruin." New York Times, January 22, 1976," he said.

The official Lebanese government newspaper said on Jan. 4, 1982 that 2,379 Lebanese had been killed and 6,518 wounded in 1981, Goodman said.

continued on page 10

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## Future

continued from page 6

and dish it out on one of the incompetent, obsolete human types that the Central Political Unit had ordered him to use to clutter up his industrial center. The idea here was to give the inefficient critters some pathetic little semblance of purpose, sort of as a reward for having gotten civilization far enough advanced to be worth taking over with all those fancy-schmancy computers.

The shock waves almost blew the Man Upstairs wig off, but he was impressed when he heard who I was and how I'd got there before he had a chance to yell at me for being late. He zapped away the force field, dragged me to my feet and told me to stop bleeding.

"We've got some kinks in production" he said, no longer the semi-mystical figure worshipped by the mob of vegetators but a portly man in filthy slacks and a 'hi-tech fever' sweatshirt.

He fumbled in a pocket and pulled out an oreo-ish disk, which he showed before my battered face.

"Here, you snivelling little analyst. Tell the goddamn computer to start putting more green pepper on the frozen pizzas."

This, of course, was the stunning moment of sudden duty. I had often dreamt of it as I sat alone in my little rat-hole of an apartment all those gut-wrenching nights I hadn't saved up enough for a chip trip.

I took the heart and brains of the industrial center into trembling hands and then, I was into it. There was no going back. "Ummm. Hello. This is 1731A with an A3B7 to tell you about. Would you mind maybe..."

Methinks you're not impressed. The idea of pulling in pay for nothing might appeal to a substantial majority of the Concordia community. But remember, we have no real option in my era. Everything is done for us.

Freedoms are slipping as hi-tech settles in. It's not so terrible that "Big Brother is watching" it's just that he's so boring. There is no mystery left in computerized living, the last dregs of the great unknown having been searched, sorted and stored years ago.

Needless to say the few romantics still kicking around have a rough lot. We no longer wed on whimsy. Potential lovebirds are screened on a cross-section of bio/psycho variables before a terminal blurts out the good news that they're hypo-compatible and should go for it. And there's always a humming computer on hand before, during and after the naughty stuff to make sure no illogical coupling goes on.

Well, I must be off. Hang in there, for what it's worth.

## Goodman

continued from page 9

He also talked about the massacres in the two refugee camps in September. He believes that the Israeli soldiers didn't know what was going on, and assumed that the gunfire they hears was part of the general violence in Beirut.

"If you cross the wrong road in Beirut you're dead...If you're a Phalange and you walk into the Muslim sector, or if you're a Palestinian and you come out of that sector, you're dead," Goodman said.

"Our Israeli responsibility is that we were in physical control of the area. But we didn't go into the camps. The massacres were perpetrated by the Phalange," he said.

If Israel had wanted to kill the Palestinians we wouldn't have taken 7400 prisoners, he said.

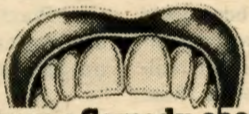
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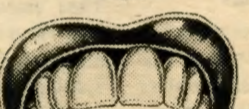
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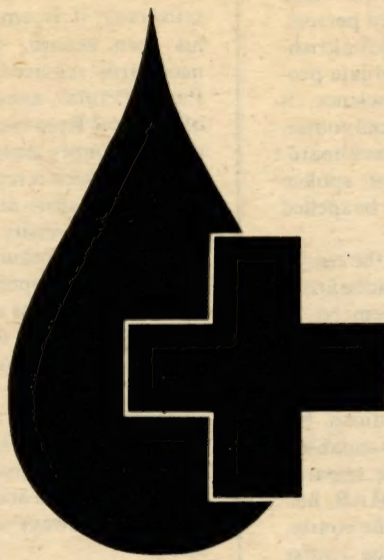
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### Salut les gars

Il y a un grand monde outside our English ghetto that gives Montreal its unique flavour and sets it apart from the great mass of North American megacities. If you want to help write about this city, in English or en français, looking at our French uniqueness, contact Claire Marson at The Link offices.



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## Flowers and Guns Realistic Poetry

•by Rebecca Barbeau•

How often it seems that in contemporary poetry content is sacrificed to form. To the uninitiated this is disconcerting and intimidating. Poetry has not always been, nor should it be such a rarified art-form. There is, however, one Montreal writer whose work can be appreciated by both the English student and the engineer. John Asfour is a poet with something to say and he says it. His recently published book, *Land of Flowers and Guns*, is well-crafted and eminently comprehensible. Asfour's message is powerful, disturbing and not recommended reading for those who refuse to look at a newspaper or listen to a radio or television news broadcast.

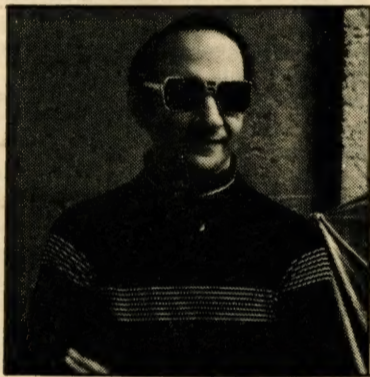
Whereas news reporting conditions us to think of the victims of war in terms of number, Asfour's poems about his native Lebanon express concern for the individual, his anguish and his sense of frustration. In the title poem "Flowers and Guns" Asfour writes:

Lebanon drowns before my eyes,  
Lebanon burns before my eyes...  
On each corner I see a black flag,  
On each house I see a black cloth.  
How many have died?  
How many are dying?  
Everyone speaks of death,  
The hangman's noose is forever busy.  
Some strange god has passed sentence:  
"I sentence you all to death."

And today I shall be very busy,  
I shall be doing my own dying.  
I shall prepare my own shroud,  
light candles at the head and foot of my bed  
and I shall close my eyes.  
Death will come of its own volition  
Slowly but surely.  
I am waiting for death  
My doors are open...

Asfour also directs his attention to circumstances closer to home. His observations on the situation in Quebec are astute and should be, perhaps, more closely examined by our starry-eyed idealists and budding politicians. In his poem "Paulette Lafleur" he says:

I see the tragedy of Québec in your eyes, Paulette Lafleur.  
I hear the wind coming down your alley, breaking trees and windows...  
Sex, dance and politics, you try each in turn,  
Yet your turntable plays a



broken record of Charlebois.  
You ask for freedom but not independence.  
I warn you, Paulette Lafleur,  
watch that party line;  
And let me know how it feels to be naked in your own country.

Asfour will not disappoint those die-hard romantics who believe that there is only one suitable subject for poetry. There are poems in *Land of Flowers and Guns* that lend themselves nicely to those intimate moments. In "Six Days of Adar" Asfour writes:

If I, one day, could shout with a great voice the songs of eternity,  
I would do it  
For the flowers to live  
And the children you love so much.  
I would do it for the words,  
the phrases and the paragraphs  
you create.  
I would do it for the pillows,  
the blankets and the streets  
you live in at night...

Because so much of what is written today is little more than junk food for the soul, it is a blessed relief to find poetry one can really sink one's teeth into. Let us hope that Asfour's poetry receives the attention it deserves and that this Concordia alumnus continues to give us poems of the same calibre as those in *Land of Flowers and Guns*. *Land of Flowers and Guns* is published by DC Books and is available at The Double Hook.

## Eating Raoul Winners Eat Cheaply So Can You With These Recipes

•by D. Wish LaCoste•

It is astounding what some people will do for free tickets to anything. When *The Link* offered tickets to the film *Eating Raoul* which opens tonight, we had no idea that people would actually give us recipes using dog food to take to *The Link* test kitchen and our panel of food experts.

Some people may suspect that we had this contest just to promote the movie *Eating Raoul* starring Paul Bartel and Mary Waronov and that an advertising company gave us the tickets so we could hold this contest with real prizes.

Not so! We wanted to know what is at the leading edge of fine student dining. The results are back from the test kitchen and our editorial staff agree that they are almost as good as the dog food recipes that Mom used to make.

Ross Forbes gave us the epicurian delight, *Our Way to Wok Your Dog (Food)*

1 can Dr. Ballard Chicken and Cheese  
1 cup cooked rice  
1 cup sliced green pepper  
1 tbsp. cooking oil  
various spices  
Heat wok to 350, add oil. Fry dog-

food until brown, add rice, green pepper and spices. Cover wok to lock in the elegant aroma. Leave for 5 minutes, come back. Stir haphazardly for 5 minutes, let fry for 10 more minutes. Serves 4.

If you are inviting Biff and Muffy over for Blood Marys and some noshes seem in order, tell them this recipe from Daniel Sawyer is called *Pluralist Paté*.

1 can generic dogfood  
1 can black Volga caviar  
Mix and serve on Saltines or Waterton's Original Table Biscuits. Sawyer recommends this for rich people trying to get into the spirit of being just like the rest of us. Our tasting committee found that the dogfood killed the unpleasant taste of the fish eggs.

Claire Damecour provided dessert for those who were waiting, with *Doggie Num-nums*.

Requires: 10 ounces marshmallows, 1 pound dry dog food, 1 tbsp. butter or margarine, tsp. vanilla extract and a dash of salt.

Crumble the dry dog food with a sledgehammer or other appropriate tool until granular. Melt the butter in a saucepan on low heat, add the vanilla, salt and marshmallows. Stir

well until the marshmallows melt. Remove from heat and add the dog food, pack mixture into a rectangular cake pan and refrigerate for one hour.

Finally, *The Ronald Reagan "If Ketchup is a Vegetable, This is a Meal"* Blue Ribbon goes to Simon Hemmingway who went to the furthest depths of the Hall building to get this one called *Purina Surprise*.  
1 20 kg bag of Gravy Train  
5 kg chopped onions  
15 large cans of tomatoes  
All the chile powder you can lay your hands on  
Vaseline (or any other light cooking grease).

Fry the onions in grease, add tomatoes and gradually stir in Gravy Train. Throw in the chile powder and run like hell to Prince Arthur Street to open a restaurant.

For those of you who didn't get before our taste taste panel, your recipes will be appreciated, possibly in our *Link Student Guide to Cuisine* with a forward by James Osterburg who penned the immortal lines: "Dog food is good for you; it makes you strong—and clever too!"

Out  
Of  
My  
Mind



## What a Week A Hallowe'en Letter

•by Jim Carruthers•

Dear Beth:

Thanks for writing and asking me how things are going, frankly they have been going weird, but that's okay because Hallowe'en is coming up this weekend and that's the way they are supposed to be going, right?

I have observed through first hand experience that sometimes clothes really do make the person and this is especially true when dressing up as a scary thing is a prime goal. Unfortunately black leather and a whip are out this year because my leather took a walk and Viv asked for her whip back.

That does not bother me too much because I should be able to come up with a costume before Hallowe'en or the scholckmeisters get me.

They almost got me today during my ten minute paranoia break, which is almost as good as meditation or vitamin pills. Apparently the rumours of Peter Pocklington designer jean ads in the Metro are only rumours. I can just see them now, dark blue and a fly that only works if you've got money; too bad if you don't.

Paranoia breaks are fine things, they keep you from getting paranoid during business hours.

This is hard to do with everybody around the office looking so well fed and happy lately. Just the day before yesterday our City Editor rob offered me some really good paté on a bagel that he said he got on sale cheap.

Our *Eating Raoul* contest has been going well and D.W. LaCoste, our contest co-ordinator and staff hack writer told me that the replies have been flooding in. By the way, there is going to be a dinner party at the Link half-way house. D.W., usually reticent about volunteering for anything, offered to cook and buy the groceries. Strange, very strange; sometimes I wonder if I should take 20 minutes per day for a paranoia break.

Several people told me that the *Liberace* concert Tuesday was enjoyable. I heard that he had a juggler with him on stage. It is not known for how much the juggler is suing him.

It is really surprising how many live concerts we are getting here in town at the time when most of us can't afford to go see them. But then, somebody must buy those tickets, especially the scalped ones. I had some *Men at Work* tickets but didn't sell them. I'm waiting for the baseball season to start in the spring so I can make a killing.

Just to prove that life really doesn't imitate TV, *Link* personality and bagel consultant Danny Kucharsky is making it as a real person in the NBC special *Little Gloria, Happy At Last*. He can be reached through his agency by appointment. (You owe me \$10 for this, Danny)

I am glad to hear that your Walkman is working well, I just hope that you are following the basic rules for good taste with what amounts to inverted stereo Deelie-boppers. Don't walk around with it slung on your neck like a talisman to the deity Maxell.

Of course I know that you are buying prerecorded cassettes since taping your own is a crime, causes record company profits to go down, which means a long winter without snow for the companies. I hear that winter without snow in California is a gruesome experience. Of course being in California, period, is a gruesome experience.

I suppose you have been wondering why since this is a high tech issue I haven't mentioned something about high tech.

We certainly don't have word processors. In fact the closest thing we have to sophisticated equipment is an electric typewriter made by Litton Industries. The latest thing that has been processed through it is a story about how the police have lost six tow trucks removing vans with parking tickets from in front of the office here on Sherbrooke.

It is really too bad that you are not in Montreal. You will be missing the New Cinema Festival which starts tonight and runs until Nov. 7. There will be something there that you would like with your finicky taste.

Hope to Hear from You Soon, Stay Free.

League finale Sunday

# Spirited Stingers coach comes to play

•by Tony Dobrowski•

It's Harry Hus running out on the field, John Gumersell blowing his cool and Carl Bayard being ejected. It's Concordia coming from two goals behind to tie; and it's McGill beating the Stingers and going on to win the CIAU national championship last year. It's Concordia and McGill's soccer teams meeting for the third straight year in a one game playoff for the QUAA soccer title and the right to go to the CIAU nationals.

This year's playoff game will take place in Molson Stadium at 1 p.m. on Halloween (Sunday). The Stingers hope to trick McGill into mistakes and treat themselves to their first trip to the nationals since 1979. That is, if the ghosts of the past two playoffs, both Stinger losses do not come back to haunt them.

"I can assure you that, as they say in the majors, we will come to play. That is our motto," said Stinger coach Harry Hus.

Both teams will have to come to play on Sunday because their three regular season matches were inconclusive. Concordia is ranked second and McGill third, nationally and both are undefeated 8-0-3 with one game remaining for each. Those three ties were against each other. The Stingers came from behind to tie the first match in an exciting finale 3-3; but the second and third games turned onto 0-0 and 1-1 defensive battles. Closer University soccer, Quebec hath rarely, if ever seen.

"I'm left with a wondering feeling about what we have to do to beat

them or them to beat us," McGill coach Gordon Gow said. "Neither team has shown that it can beat the other. I thought we had the edge in two of those games, the first two."

Although Hus disagrees, saying he thought the Stingers had the edge in the first game, it has been one helluva series, accented in many ways by Hus himself.

While Gow fits pretty much into the image of the traditional soccer coach, Hus brings the raucous influence of the east end (he was brought up near Esplanade and Duluth streets) to the game.

Suffice it to say that Hus is not your traditional soccer coach. He breaks the mold in the same way that William F. Buckley once compared journalist Hunter S. Thompson to a streaker at Queen Victoria's funeral.

If Thompson is the gonzo journalist then Hus is the gonzo coach. The veteran Stinger mentor ran out on the field after the Stingers tied the score in the first regular season Concordia-McGill contest, kicked over a bench when the third game was over, and threatened to resign after last season's playoff loss. Emotions in motion, as rock singer Billy Squier says, are part of Hus' forte.

Losing to McGill has appeared to bother the Stinger mentor the last two years, especially last year when the playoff loss was a big disappointment. One might even suspect that Hus cares for the Redmen about as much as the Montreal Canadiens care about the Quebec Nordiques, but the veteran coach says no that is not so.

"It's not losing to McGill, it was a championship game. We lost a championship game that's what bothers me," Hus said. "Look. I don't go home trying to hate McGill. My wife went there for goodness sake."

"Two years ago when George (Bselis, ex-Stingers goalie) got hurt I wasn't mad (Bselis injured his shoulder early in the 1980 playoff game with the Stingers behind 1-0. Bselis never returned and the Stingers lost 4-1). But last year I was really disappointed. In the league set-up we were number one (the Redmen finished second last year but forced a playoff because they tied the Stingers during the regular season) and they had no business being on the field with us (the Stingers lost a heartbreaker 1-0 in the last few minutes). This year there are two good teams and we deserve a playoff."

And how will this game go? "It's either going to be real close or we're going to blow each other out," Gow said. "I think it'll go like the others. Whoever make the breaks will win."

The breaks have gone the Stingers' and Redmen's way much of the season. Discounting the games with each other, both teams have beaten all other QUAA league opposition and lead the league in both scoring and defense. However, Concordia has had two close games with UQTR, albeit using mostly the BUS squad in the second one, and the Redmen have struggled by Bishop's twice. Last week, the Redmen were down 3-1 to the scrappy Gaiters midway through the second half

before coming back to win 5-3.

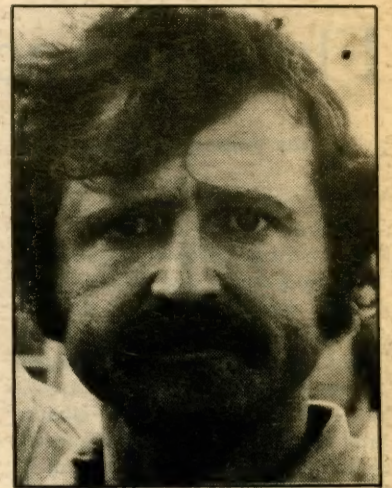
The problem has been a lack of incentive. None of the other QUAA teams have winning records. "It's hard to get up for those games," Gow said.

McGill has also been in the position of being the hunted not the hunter as defending CIAU champions, but Gow said that has not been a problem.

"I don't think it's been a motivational problem," Gow said. "The fact that we went all the way last year can be a problem because the guys can say we've been all the way and at least I won one. But nobody's given that impression. It's hard to be a defending champ. It's easy to be the underdog," Gow continued. "You put more pressure on yourself because of that."

The pressure will be on both teams Sunday. There will be no more tomorrows for the loser. And neither team really has an advantage. Both have scoring, defense, goalkeeping, ball control and skill. The Redmen do have the homefield advantage (by virtue of finishing first because they scored more goals) but neither coach feels that will make a difference. Hus, in his inimitable way, says he would rather play at Molson Stadium anyway.

"As a matter of fact, I feel more at home at McGill," Hus said. "I grew up near Fletcher's field. Plus I feel more comfortable in the east end than in the west end anyway. I have an east end complex. I mean you've got the St. Lawrence Boulevard aroma down there. You can smell



The raucous Harry Hus

Waldman's fish market. Hey, I used to go to Molson Stadium on Saturday mornings (when he was younger) and train. Nah," Hus said shaking his head. "We love it down there."

Hus may be right. A whiff of Waldman's fish market may be just the tonic the Stingers need to propel them to the nationals. Bottle and sell this soccer game, people. The action will sell anywhere.

CIAU Soccer Rankings

1. Victoria	6. Laurentian
2. Concordia	7. UNB
3. McGill	8. Calgary
4. St. Mary's	9. Toronto
5. Laurier	10. UPEI

QUAA (Coupe de Québec) Soccer Standings

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	PTS
Concordia	12	9	0	3	36	8	21
McGill	11	8	0	3	37	8	19
UQTR	11	4	7	0	18	23	8
Bishop's	12	2	8	2	6	28	6
Sherbrooke	12	1	9	2	7	39	4

## Bunbury, Saario lead kickers

•by Tony Dobrowski•

Sammy Bunbury. Remember the name. Matti Saario. Remember that name too.

Bunbury came to the Concordia men's soccer team from Dawson College. Scored a bunch of goals in CEGEP. Total goal production until Wednesday night? Two. Matti Saario. Native of Finland. Tore the field up on the Stingers first two games at Sherbrooke and Bishop's. Has not been heard from since.

Bunbury and Saario broke out of their slumps each scoring a goal and helped lead the Stingers to a 4-0 whitewash of UQTR Wednesday night at Molson Stadium.

Bunbury opened the scoring only seconds into the game off a pass from Tim Heaney. Bunbury was also involved in the play that led up to the Stingers second goal (scored by Terry Candfield) and passed to Saa-

rio, who scored goal number three. Kingsley Lewis scored the final Stinger goal.

Bunbury says he feels more comfortable now. "Everything takes time," Bunbury said. "I'm now getting accustomed to the style of play and the way they (his teammates) pass."

Saario has spent a lot of time on the bench this season since that first weekend. Lately he has been getting a lot of playing time. And he's made the most of it. On Wednesday night he played like a man possessed. "I need to be in the lineup and Harry (Stinger coach Hus) wants me there," Saario said. "I'm starting to hustle."

Why now? "Because I'm beginning to play," Saario continued. "Because I didn't like that (sitting on the bench). And I knew I could do the job."

Bunbury and Saario. Remember the names.

# All cards on table as Con U. hosts first playoff football game

It's the game the Stingers have long been waiting for. And it's the game that head coach Skip Rochette has been preparing for all season long: A sudden death playoff against the McGill Redmen (on the Stingers own turf).

McGill's football magazine calls the series between the cross town rivals "challenging, frustrating and exciting yet hardly ever dull." The Stingers and Redmen have met on 12 occasions since 1975, with McGill winning nine times. Although the Redmen have an overwhelming lead in the series the Stingers are not haunted anymore by the 'McGill curse'. It was just two weeks ago when the Stingers defeated McGill for the first time in six years, and the first time ever at Molson Stadium.

That resounding 28-4 victory by the Stingers removed the omnipresent McGill monkey of the back of the entire Concordia football program.

The playoff matchup comes at a time when the Stingers are riding a crest of four consecutive wins. The game will mark Concordia's second

playoff appearance. Last year the Stingers were sent reeling by Queen's in the semi-final 39-11.

The game will also feature a matchup of two different coaching styles. The Stingers coaching staff is led by Arthur "Skip" Rochette, a fellow who holds bachelor's degrees in science and education as well as a Master's in physical education. Rochette coaches the emotions of the sport. He attempts to keep the team at an even emotional level no matter what happens on the field. He doesn't want his team to get too high after a win, nor too low after a loss. Rochette stresses that the TEAM is greater than the sum of all its parts. He expects his team to show the same poise in defeat as they would show in victory.

Rochette's counterpart at McGill is Charlie Baillie, who's in is eleventh year as head coach of the Redmen. Unlike Rochette, Baillie is only a part-time coach. During the week from nine to five he is employed by Northern Telecom. Under Baillie, 47, McGill has won 60 per cent of their games. Baillie was a lineman

for the Montreal Alouettes in the 50s and 60s. He says one of the major reasons he coaches at McGill for little pay is because of the special young men which he gets to work with through football.

Although the Stingers are ranked number four in Canada and the Redmen are not included in the top 10, one has to wonder whether the people who compile the rankings have seen any games this year, because there is not that great a difference between the two teams.

In the two previous games between Concordia and McGill this year the Stingers have outscored the Redmen 36-25. McGill won the first time the teams met 21-8, while the Stingers countered with a 28-4 triumph. The big difference statistically between the two teams is in the offense. The Stingers have averaged almost 30 points a game during the season, while McGill has averaged 19 points.

Defensively, McGill has allowed an average of 17 points against while the Stingers have the stingiest defense in the league relinquishing an average of 14 points a game.

Pass the buck. Football semi-final ticket prices:

Concordia students \$ 2  
All others (including McGill students) \$ 4