

# Concordia moves into adolescence

It was in his address to the Concordia community in 1978 that Rector John O'Brien said the merger was near completion. "Our growing pains are over," he said.

Since then there have been many changes at the university, some good, some bad, some non-descript: the creation of one student association, the merger of the two campus newspapers, the unionization of Concordia's faculty (now negotiating its first collective agreement), the organization of support staff, the implementation of the colleges, cutbacks and tight economic times... and so forth.

Eight years after the merger, Concordia can boast of being more unified. The campus distinctions and rivalries have be-

come a little less obvious and a little less distinctive over the past four years.

It has been during the past two years that the university has started to take stock of itself—to begin a close self-examination in an attempt to set priorities and long-range planning. Hence, the *Fahey Committee Report* on priorities and planning and the *Peat, Marwick Study*, better known as the Mission Study.

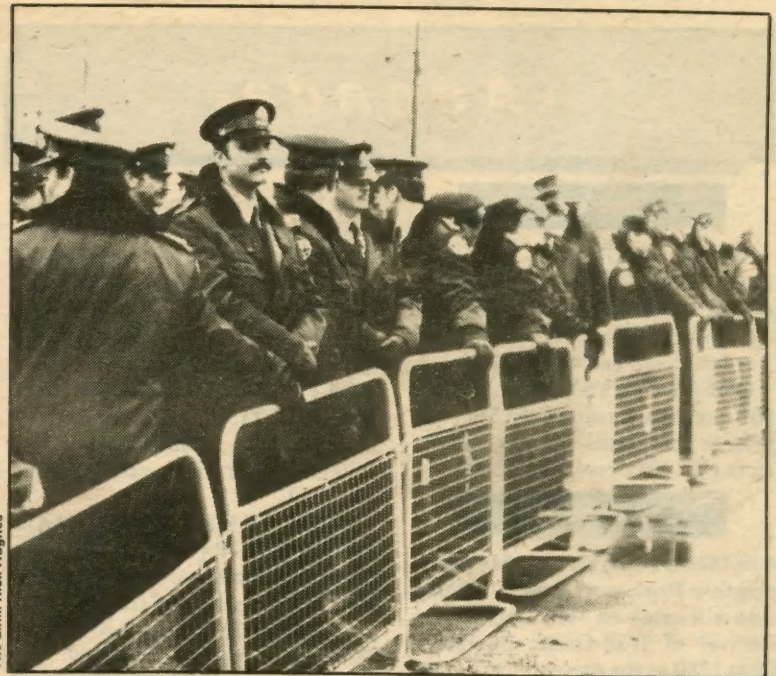
The emphasis on this may seem a little overdue, but at the time of the merger the university did have one priority: getting off the ground.

With the present flurry of activity surrounding the process of priority-setting, Concordia has shown that indeed it has not grown up; it's just entering another phase—adolescence.

With the university trying to do this, many in the community are beginning to worry about Concordia's future academic direction.

In this issue *The Link* publishes part one of a three-part series on Concordia: past, present and future. The series is an attempt to provoke thought and debate on Concordia's future.

*Link* reporter Karen McCarthy has been talking to the Concordia community to gather information in an attempt to analyze the present "planning crisis." From what she has seen and heard, it is evident some kind of change is in the works. Part one on page 5 takes a look at the past—namely the merger and some of its problems and "growing pains."



The Link: Rick Hughes

Metropolitan Toronto Police were out in force last Thursday as demonstrators doing Civil Disobedience asked each other who is blocking whom? Seventy individuals were arrested including two students from Concordia. Many demonstrators complained of heavy-handed police action.

## the Link

Tuesday November 16, 1982  
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Concordia University  
Montreal, Quebec

## Students will quit if fees rise

•by Robin Smith•

A doubling of tuition fees would force one-quarter of Concordia students to quit university or become part-time students.

The effects of higher tuition fees on students is just one of the findings of a survey conducted in October commissioned by the Concordia University Students Association (CUSA). Students in the School of Community and Public Affairs collected responses from 438 students from a broad and proportional cross-section of the Concordia community.

How students could handle increased tuition fees was one of 38 questions on the survey. CUSA co-president Gail Hirsh said that, with rumours flying about the Quebec government raising tuition fees in the near future to perhaps \$1,000 from \$500, it was important to find out how Concordia students would be affected.

Third year students would be hit the hardest, with one quarter of the 84 third year students surveyed saying they would drop out altogether. Ten per cent said they would become part-time students. One third of the respondents said they would be able to continue on in their studies but only with "considerable financial strain."

In light of the future need for monetary aid if tuition goes up, 40 per cent of those who answered the survey rated the current availability of information on financial aid at Concordia as less than good (fair to poor).

The statistics become even more significant when looking at those students who actually applied for an educational loan or bursary this year: two-thirds thought the infor-

mation on aid was less than good.

In their final comments in the survey, most students were worried about how they and Concordia would handle increasing costs. But the survey showed that many students were ignorant of how tuition fees were decided, and of the role of the student government, CUSA, in the financing of Concordia.

The survey results emphasize again the lack of adequate library and study space at Concordia.

"The state of the library and cafeteria and study services cannot properly be described as poor," commented one student. "They are much worse than that."

Fully 89 per cent of students who frequent the Sir George Campus said the quality of library space at Sir George was less than good. Two-thirds said it was poor.

At the same time, the Loyola libraries rated almost 70 per cent less than good for those students who spent most of their time at Loyola.

Study space outside the libraries didn't measure up very well either. Almost 90 per cent said it was less than good, with two-thirds giving non-library study space a poor rating.

While most students who answered the survey were satisfied with the many services offered by the university and by CUSA, a surprising number, over one half, either didn't know about the Guidance and counselling services at Concordia or had not used them.

Hirsh said this kind of information would be passed on to Alex Sproule, Director of Guidance Services. The same goes for Athletics and recreational services which students rated on a par with those in Guidance.

According to Hirsh, this is the first time the student government has conducted such an in-depth survey. She said it will be used to help CUSA work to meet the needs of Concordia students.

As well, the survey results will serve as resource information for student representatives on Concordia's decision-making Faculty Councils, Senate and the Board of Governors.

The survey was distributed to an accurate proportion of students in each faculty. It is expected to have an error of plus or minus 5 per cent, 19 out of 20 times, according survey co-ordinators.

## Foreign students' problems studied

•by Robert Grimaudo•

"I don't know who my neighbors are because nobody cares," says an international student. This kind of sentiment has led to a research project on international students at Concordia.

Jane Magnam, assistant co-ordinator at the Learning Development centre, Beth Morey, international students advisor, and Dr. Susan Russell, assistant professor of sociology, interviewed 83 students, 23 staff and 17 faculty over a two year period to assemble the information for this report which was presented to the Concordia Council on Student Life in October.

"I began thinking of international students and what it must be like for them," said Magnam, and that prompted the report.

The 200 page report contains information on literature available on international students studying in Canada, a breakdown of data collected, case studies and cultural profiles of represented ethnic groups, direct quotations for international students and recommendations based on the findings.

The report outlines many of the problems faced by international students.

Many of the students interviewed said that English was a problem, but mostly in the oral sense.

"I don't always understand, especially when they got into something abstract or slang," said one of the students interviewed. "Sometimes they are joking and all the rest of the class is laughing and I just sit and look at them, I feel alienated."

agreeing to stay outside of the area where Litton's properties are located, "until the matter is resolved." Most signed the waiver. Defence Lawyer Michael Smith argued that "It is not the role of the court to protect Litton from whatever criticisms may be directed at it by the general public. There are many ways of expressing opposition short of breaking the law and to prevent this would be spreading the web of the court far too wide". The hearing Judge did not agree saying that if allowed near the plant they may succumb to temptation.

At the East Mall courthouse, the conditions desired by the prosecution were much more extreme. They asked that the defendants not be allowed to talk with each other except for reasons of defence, nor should they be allowed to demonstrate, leaflet nor picket.

Some of those arrested chose to be "non-cooperators". They refuse to give their name or any other personal information. They will be held

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English taught in foreign countries puts emphasis on grammar and not on communication skills. The same criticism is made by international students enrolled in the TESL (Teaching English as a Second Language) courses.

"Their ability in English is an asset in written exams, but in Canada a student must also be able to communicate with his teacher," says Magnam "Difficulty with English is a more complicated problem than it seems to be."

International students are aware of discrimination towards them from faculty.

"Professors mark lower because they have doubts that work is done on our own," said one student.

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# Survivors will envy the dead

•by Suzanne Perkins•

Nuclear war may be today's number one health threat, according to Health Professionals for Nuclear Responsibility (HPNR).

Several hundred local health professionals convened Saturday at McGill University to study the medical consequences of nuclear war. The course was co-sponsored by the McGill Study Group for Peace and Disarmament and HPNR, which is the Montreal chapter of Physicians for Social Responsibility.

Participants were shown that a nuclear holocaust could be "the final epidemic"—the medical effects of nuclear war are without any real remedy. The only approach to an incurable illness is prevention, in this case global nuclear disarmament.

Canadians have no reason to feel immune to the threat of nuclear war, warned Dr. Don Bates of McGill's Department of Humanities and Social Studies in Medicine.

Bates pointed out that while Canada lacks the nuclear weaponry which would be targeted for the first strikes in the event of nuclear war, at least four American nuclear silos are close enough to the border that fallout from attacks on them would seriously threaten Canadians. Furthermore, he said there is no reason to think Canadian population and military centres would be spared direct attacks, considering our membership in NATO and NORAD, and our importance as a supplier of raw materials, arms and energy to the USA.

Dr. Michel Trudel, a pathologist

at the Montreal General Hospital, sketched a grim scene should downtown Montreal be struck by a one megaton bomb (a midget in terms of today's weapons): 80,000 Montrealers would be killed outright by the shock-wave. 80 per cent of the city's medical facilities and 60 per cent of the province's doctors would be lost.

The thermal radiation would provoke fire-storms with temperatures soaring to 800°C., consuming the region's oxygen and "pressure-cooking" those Montrealers who managed to make it to a shelter.

The survivors might envy the dead, however: Within a three mile radius of the hit, many would be hideously burned and require intensive care, but Montreal's burn units would be gone. Many more of the immediate survivors would die within weeks of radiation's effects on the brain, digestive system and blood cells.

Cerebral edema, or swelling of the brain, would rapidly lead to convulsions and death. Edema and inflammation of the cells lining the intestinal tract would cause severe nausea, vomiting and diarrhea within days.

In the following weeks, bone marrow would cease to produce sufficient numbers of all types of blood cells, resulting in hemorrhage and infection. With good medical treatment, some of us would recover from these effects, but medical resources would likely be rudimentary at best.

In the event of a full-scale nuclear war, according to Dr. Jennifer Leaning, a Boston emergency physician,

it has been estimated that those few of us who live through the first weeks will experience a death rate of up to 40 per cent per year for the first several post-war years.

Death will be due to epidemics of infectious diseases of the type that are presently controlled in developed countries, such as cholera and plague.

The millions of human corpses will serve as a breeding ground for bacteria and our disease-fighting white blood cells will be depleted. Malnutrition and famine will also be a cause of death as stores of uncontaminated food will be limited and harvests from irradiated farms scanty.

Late-appearing effects of radiation such as leukemia and other cancers will take their toll. Children will be most severely affected. Our reproductive capacity will also be compromised for at least one to three years - most males will have low sperm counts and females of reproductive age will have menstrual irregularities.

Future generations, the unconceived offspring of irradiated parents, may also be blighted. While studies of children of the victims of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bomb blasts have not shown statistically significant effects to date, there is a trend to greater than average rate of genetic defects. Continued study of this group is important, emphasized Dr. Charles Scriver, a Montreal geneticist.

All of the long-term effects of direct irradiation by the initial blasts



With third degree burns to most of her body this woman, a victim of the Nagasaki bomb, did not stand a chance especially considering that she would have required intensive-care treatment, also destroyed by the blast, to save her.

will be compounded by continued radiation from the contaminated environment and from alterations in the ozone layer.

"We can only speculate on the psychological devastation wrought by a nuclear holocaust," Dr. Leaning added. "Our emotional as well as our physical support systems will be eradicated."

What is the likelihood of nuclear war in our lifetime? Dr. Judith Lipton, a Washington psychiatrist, stated that many military, political and medical experts in the USA agree that nuclear war has become probable, not just possible, and that the threat is growing. She suggests that there is a 50 per cent chance of nuclear war in the next 20 years.

North American physicians are not alone in the conviction that nuclear weapons are "contra-indicated" to world health. The Interna-

tional Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, a group with members from Western bloc, Eastern bloc and non-aligned countries, has been active in public education and lobbying governments for a nuclear freeze.

A Soviet participant in Saturday's program, Dr. Galina Savelyeva, asserted that the Soviet Academy of Medicine has also issued warnings of the consequences of nuclear war to the Russian people. Thus, on both sides of the globe, American and Soviet physicians agree that there is no treatment for the death and illness caused by nuclear war.

To quote Dr. Bates, writing in the Canadian Medical Association Journal of No. 1, 1982, "... we cannot immunize ourselves against war by yet another dose of nuclear weapons." Prevention is the solution to the nuclear disease.

## Agenda

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• **TRIP TO LACOLLE** Centre today. Departure at 2:30 p.m. Drop at DS-308 or H-1139-1-3

• **CHRISTMAS FOOD BASKET DRIVE** at the Gauadagni Lounge 8 p.m. The community is invited to bring food for the drive. Entrance is \$1.50 with a can. Sponsored by the Loyola Commerce Students Association.

### General Information

• **FACE À FACE:** The C.L.S.C. Guy Metro is open 9 - 5, Monday to Friday. Our reception and referral centre provides people of any age with a warm spot to drop in. 934-0354.

• **VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR BIG BROTHER** program. Call Jewish Family Services of the Baron de Hirsch Institute at 731-3881, loc 311.

• **CARNIVAL** is just around the corner. Any club or association interested in activities (Jan 28 - Feb 5) call Mary Latella at 879-4500 or Robert McGarthy at 482-9280. Get out of the cold and get involved!

• **DREAMWORK GROUPS** are being offered at the Montreal Centre for Personal Growth. Call 284-0067.

• **THE DOCTOR IS IN.** Departmental Council Chairperson George Granville is available 10 - 1 p.m. at H-645 Tues and Thurs. Individuals, clubs or academic association—Departmental Council is the place to go.

• **WOMEN WHO ABUSE FOOD** are invited to a workshop at Montreal Centre for Personal Growth. Call 284-0062.

## Effects

continued from page 1

Teachers are not the only ones with discriminatory attitudes.

They (staff) just look at your face and they know you are a foreign student and they want to give you a hard time. They send you to the wrong department...you go up and down."

Comments such as "lying and cheating," "being demanding," and referring to Canadian students as "normal," show that the staff could be a source of discrimination.

Differential fees were also seen as a form of discrimination, no doubt because a hike in fees for foreign students occurred while the report was being compiled.

"I think that foreign students should pay more because they are not citizens here. But to pay three or four times more, that's too much," said one of the students interviewed. According to another student, "it's like they are telling us not to come here." The difference in educational systems in North America as compared with the rest of the world is probably the largest culture shock.

In many countries, the teacher is in such a position that students show a very different type of respect towards them than Canadian students would to Concordia professors.

Students from Hong Kong and Iran have difficulty in adapting to classroom styles.

"We are brought up in the Chinese way so we do not usually tell our problems to teachers," said a Chinese student. "We don't relate. We only talk about school work...the education system in Hong Kong is

quite tough.

"One must behave honestly, obey teachers and *not* argue with them."

"It is difficult for the international students to understand the Canadian student's attitude towards teachers," said a Chinese student interviewed. In light of the comments of international students, Magnum, Morey and Russell made recommendations to the Concordia Community.

### English

The report urges the university to take action on language proficiency and the understanding of Concordia's bureaucratic system. The report says that without these two firmly mastered, students cannot be expected to function here adequately.

It recommends that more language programs be offered, with emphasis on spoken skills and accents.

Faculty whose first language is not English who speak with a heavy accent should take courses to clarify their speech.

### Red tape

Bureaucracy is already hard enough to understand, but to a foreign student, the system is incomprehensible.

"If you have a problem, you have to talk to 25 people in 25 offices. You might never find the right person to talk about the right problem in this university," is how one international student sees bureaucracy.

### Culture shock

Attendance at orientation courses available for international students to reduce the culture shock is dangerously minimal. The report recommends that these courses become compulsory.

More personnel is required to add

to the over-worked advisors and to the one non-academic international student advisor. There are about 2,000 international students who use this service.

Staff and faculty dealing with international students should be aware of their specific needs and that Concordia recognize and support its own cultural organizations. Also, on campus residence for first year international students should be compulsory.

### Missed opportunities

The recommendations end by saying that "Canadian students accused

of being aloof and uninterested in international students are missing the opportunity for a valuable education."

In response to the report, Grendon Haines will be providing, starting next week, a workshop for students, staff and faculty to make them more aware of problems facing international students.

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He saw that there were Expos, Olympics, Métro, and new streetlamps and thought it was good . . . and he did not rest after the seventh term . . .

# Now, make them vote for us

We did our part. As individuals we went out and voted. As a collective we tried to make sure that our readers were informed about the issues of the past municipal election so that when they voted for the candidate of their choice, they knew why they did so.

This does not mean that we can go back to sleep on the topic of municipal politics, content that duty has been done and things have been politely shaken up.

We can now observe the effects caused by an increased opposition that is willing to ask hard questions and not want soft answers in city council.

The 15 MCM and three MAG

councillors will not be able to change totally the constant bleating of Drapeau's Civic Party sheep, but they will be able to put some fresh ideas into City Hall.

As a newspaper we can look forward to covering City Hall for a change so that we can hear something other than a bunch of Civic Party councillors bleating adopted, adopted, if they bother to show up at all.

New ideas will be introduced by councillors who realize what they want to do for their districts and how to go about it. This does not mean that democracy will be restored overnight to Montreal city council, but it is a good bet that a renaissance

will be occurring in the next four years in how people think of the role that city government plays in their lives and the role that they play in city government.

It is not only the city councillors who must be wary of becoming complacent, but the people who put them in to office in the first place.

We did our part, we voted them in, now let's keep them to their promise that a vote for them is a vote for ourselves.

As a student newspaper we must be aware of what will be happening in the next four years in City Hall, and how it affects all of us as students. As voters, we must be aware of what will be happening in City

Hall and how it affects us as Montrealers.

Don't be shy; if you have something to say to your city councillor, say it. They are there for your best interests. If they don't answer their phones, find out why. Be a radical and attend a city council meeting to

see if the salary that your councillor is drawing is worth the tax money that pays it.

We did our part, now it is time to keep on doing your part. Let's keep on shaking up the government we are all part of and get the city government we deserve.

## • Letters •

### Praise, praise...

Dear Editor:

As I was walking out of the Judith-Jasmin pavillion of l'Université du Québec à Montréal, I was pleasantly surprised to find something called: The Link-McGill Daily: Election '82.

Being a former Concordia student, I was anxious to find out what was inside this newspaper and I wasn't disappointed. As usual, students from McGill University and Concordia University are able to provide us with a product full of energy, creativity and of course information, and that my fellow students is what is capable of emerging

from the minds of creative people such as those from Concordia and McGill.

Let's hope that student's from all Universities and colleges can learn from this paper (putting aside all language barriers).

So the only thing else I can say to you is BRAVO!, and keep it up, because the leaders of tomorrow are the students of today.

Claude Gobeil

Président

Association des étudiant  
en science de la gestion  
UQAM

### ...more praise

Dear Editor:

Your coverage of the recent urban elections was unequaled by both major Montreal English and French publications, *The Gazette* and *Le Devoir*, respectively.

The Link and McGill Daily combination offered a well organized and concise overview of events. The district-by-district analysis was informative and comprehensive.

More important, your method of reporting, your very organization opened the boundaries of understanding among voters from the varied districts of Montreal. Well done!

Perry Caplan

## • Comment •

### Who's supposed to be criminal?

•by John Kinloch and Janet Mrenica•

*John Kinloch and Janet Mrenica, two Concordia University students, participated in the civil disobedience action at Litton Systems Canada Ltd., Rexdale, Ontario on November 11, 1982.*

*It was organized by the Alliance for a Non-Violent Action, a collective of groups and individuals who gather together to plan, organize and participate in education and events for non-violent direct action - in particular resistance to expressions of militarism and other forms of oppression.*

*The two were the only two Montreal residents who were arrested. They were charged with obstructing a police officer in the pursuit of her/his duty and resisting a police officer, respectfully. The charges are Criminal Offences.*

Civil Disobedience is a personal rejection of the governing authority. One of its forms is a human blockade in front of police lines. This is what we participated in in Toronto. We felt that it was morally impossible for us to support the construction of the cruise missile in Canada and its subsequent testing in Cold Lake, Alberta.

The Citizens of Toronto seem to agree with us as they voted in a great majority for nuclear disarmament in a referendum held in early Nov-

ember. Their right-leaning mayor, Art Eggleton, has come out publicly for a withdrawal of Litton's military contract. Dan Heap, NDP Toronto-Spadina, is actively supporting the strategy of the Alliance for Non-Violent Action. He has made public statements to this effect and has contributed personnel to our legal counsel.

Litton Systems Canada Ltd. is manufacturing the computer guidance system for the cruise missile. With subsidies (your tax dollars), the Canadian government is actively supporting the development of the cruise missile, a first strike weapon. This weapon can only be considered as a further step in escalating the arms race. It is a threat to peace.

We participated in civil disobedience as we questioned who was really breaking the law. Behind a 15 foot wire fence in an oppressive grey building, people are designing components which will eventually become parts of a cruise missile. The missile is designed to kill thousands of people at a time. We were arrested while sitting in a road and blocking traffic. Why is it that the Canadian government and Litton Systems Canada Ltd. are not being brought before the courts on a charge of conspiracy to commit mass murder?

Prior to leaving Montreal, we were aware of the consequences of trespassing on private property. En

route to Toronto, we were told that an alternative strategy for Civil Disobedience might have to be used. This strategy would entail more serious charges. Instead of a charge of petty trespassing (a violation), which is equivalent to a parking ticket, we would face criminal charges, which could mean a possible jail sentence and a permanent criminal record.

We decided that this was not enough to deter us from our goal of shutting down the Litton plant for one day. We felt there was an immediate need to inform the public of the issue and to show that we could oppose the Litton/Trudeau alliance in a non-violent fashion.

Now that we have been charged with criminal offences and await a trial at some future date and have experienced the workings of the prison system for a limited time, we are ever more committed to active participation in the peace movement. Non-violence has taken on a more meaningful status in our lives. This seems to be the basis on which to build a society free from the threat of unauthorized power, paternalism, sexism, racism—all the parts which together permit the existence of a world which, ludicrous enough, even dares to actively fabricate the means of its extermination.

#### Attention Staff

Please do your best to be in attendance at Friday's staff meeting in H-649 at 2 p.m. Nominations for delegates to represent us at the CUP National Conference in Ottawa are now open. Make your candidacy known if you wish to attend. Also on the agenda are the Christmas issue and suggestions for next terms specials. Ideas and coordinators are being sought. New members remain welcome.

•by Karen McCarthy•

**C**ONCORDIA - the word means harmony in Latin.

But in 1973, when merger plans between Loyola College and Sir George Williams University were being finalized, the mood was far from harmonious.

In fact, dissatisfaction over the merger by both sides arose only after the union was fait accompli in 1974; both were reluctant to compromise in discussions on operating joint faculties, departments and services.

Even the new name "Concordia" aroused anger from people of the two communities, particularly Sir George. Many were miffed that the administration failed to consult with them on a final name for the new university.

Loyola, which had initially approached the merger proposal with enthusiasm in 1972, was concerned that the intimate nature of the small arts and science college would be lost.

A possible merger was considered as early as 1968. At the time it seemed like the only solution to solving problems affecting both institutions. Sir George Williams lacked proper athletic facilities; both suffered from inadequate library and study space.

A merger would allow Loyola College to obtain university status (the Quebec government refused to give it that status in 1943) and pool limited financial resources of both into one large institution.

Many observers have said if the merger had not gone through, Loyola College would have probably been forced to close. The reasoning centered on the feasibility of a small arts and science anglophone college surviving in a francophone—majority province. The future of the college would no doubt have been uncertain. For example, Parti-Quebécois MNA member Claude Charron said in 1973, "The English minority benefits sufficiently already with the two Montreal universities (McGill and Sir George) they have, considering their population base."

The amalgamation saw a blending of two different approaches to education. It was by no means a pure and smooth blending; but rather like oil and vinegar salad dressing—there is a mix but it never quite blends perfectly.

Loyola College had a long tradition behind it, earthed in solid, classical studies with the Jesuit influence. That influence started to wane by the second world war but Loyola did maintain its reputation as a small liberal arts college. In 1943 it expanded into natural sciences with the formation of a Faculty of Science. A Faculty of Arts was established in 1951. All degrees were granted by the University of Montreal.

Sir George Williams University got its start in the YMCA as a college in 1926. It was known for its part-time evening adult courses in business. In 1929 it became the first in Canada to offer first level university courses to evening students. However, this type of education had generally been frowned upon by other universities and the business community. Only during the last ten years has part-time evening education gained "respectability" as a valid way of getting a degree. Other universities across Canada have followed Sir George's lead and now offer extensive part-time programs. It is a characteristic that Concordia has maintained.

Sir George was successful in obtaining its university status in 1948. By then, there was a Faculty of Arts and a Faculty of Science. In 1957 the Faculty of Engineering was formed. When the institutions merged, the Faculty of Fine Arts was created.

At the time of the merger (1973-74) the biggest unresolved issue was the future of the arts and science faculty. At Loyola it came

# A tale of 2 schools

*In 1973, Loyola College and the downtown Sir George Williams University set out on the long and rugged road toward complete unification.*

under one faculty, but Sir George kept each separate.

Loyola wanted to keep its status quo. So did Sir George. What did happen was that a committee eventually proposed the present large arts and science faculty. Sister departments on each campus started to go through the process of merging.

With the one arts and science faculty, it was recommended in 1974 that there should be only one Vice-Rector Academic to oversee the operation. Again there was disagreement, a committee was formed, and the outcome saw two vice-rectors academic dividing the workload of the four faculties. Ironically, it is now being recommended that there be only one vice-rector academic to be implemented at a later date.

There are now seven units or "colleges" at Concordia. The idea for them evolved as an original model for arts and science whereby every student would find a "home" in a specific department or college.

The colleges gave the new university a high profile with a different approach to education than McGill. By creating seven smaller "units," the educational process could be personalized and it became a good way to recruit new students.

It was acknowledged within the large faculty that some kind of division was needed and four were created (Humanities, Social Science and Natural Sciences with the colleges falling under Division IV.) This scenario provided the groundwork for the colleges to get off the ground.

Now there is talk of abolishing all divisions so a greater cross-fertilization between departments can take place. This has placed the colleges in a precarious situation—some people are worried, and rightly so, about the future of the colleges. Others say the recommendation to get rid of Division IV forces the colleges to stand on their own feet, in essence cutting the umbilical cord.

There could be some cause for concern but since Concordia has placed a heavy emphasis on the colleges as a "distinct" feature of Concordia, it is unlikely the university would do anything to eliminate an asset that brings in new students. But as one faculty member said, the colleges must continually prove their worth and bring in the new students.

Most of the academic planning in arts and science was done by faculty members. The Quebec government did give the new university a certain academic plan for the future. In 1975 the government recommended certain "axes du développement": commerce, engineering, fine arts and communication studies.

The university has developed these areas during the past eight years. The Commerce and Administration Faculty has created an M.B.A. program, and expanded its courses and services (the Montreal Business Report

and the Centre for Management Studies for example). Enrollment has increased steadily.

The Engineering Faculty has developed into a very strong academic program that does not get the recognition it should says Rector O'Brien. Much of the development has occurred in the area of research where the university has received large government grants. The Fine Arts Faculty has created a strong and outstanding graphic design program. The Faculty also has developed its studio courses, offering a different approach to this field than McGill.

Communication Studies is still referred to as the Loyola College Communication Arts Department by outsiders. In past years the emphasis has shifted from film production to television. Recent changes indicate that the department is headed in another direction. The interim department chairperson, Lindsay Crysler, was also chairperson of the Journalism department. This year the Journalism department moved to Loyola so it could use the studio facilities. Many students in journalism have been taking communication studies courses and slowly the university has been encouraging this overlapping of interests.

Certainly it would be advantageous, from a marketing approach, to create a School of Broadcast Journalism at Concordia by merging the two departments, leaving film production to the Fine Arts Faculty at Sir George. This is possible if one pays close attention to the different reports on priorities at the university and the emphasis being placed on developing areas that would make Concordia "distinct" from McGill.

## Creating an image

In January 1975 a full page ad was placed in The Montreal Star to promote the university. It read:

"Concordia is now 18 months old. We've been busy and there have been some important changes. We have strengthened and developed the academic base inherited from our two founding institutions, Loyola and Sir George Williams, by adding new and expanded programs to many of our departments. In some cases, we combined the faculties of both campuses...in choosing Concordia you benefit from both the old and the new."

From its beginnings Concordia has tried to create an image, but that image was and still is, hard to define. Most of the university's advertising has focused on the colleges, again trying to make the university unique from McGill.

After eight years the university has started talking about priorities and long range planning. It may seem long overdue but in light of the present economic situation it is indeed timely.

Just last year Quebec Education Minister

Camille Laurin said "the government cannot continue to finance a rapid expansion of our universities, we very simply do not have the means."

Concordia is past its expansion years. The cutback exercise two years ago led to \$3 million being trimmed from its budget. It made people acutely aware of just how badly off the university was financially.

However, that problem has not suddenly developed with the merger. It has always been with us.

In an interview with the *Georgian* (Nov. 13/73), Rector John O'Brien said "the fact remains that the per student grant at Sir George is so much lower than the per student grant for other universities; that even when you make allowance for all kinds of proper factors like the different mix of students and the different kinds of faculties it still is less than it should be."

In 1982 Concordia is still underfunded. Many people have repeatedly asked why. The university is known for providing low-cost education because of its efficient operation. Why has Concordia always been such a low-cost operation?—because it hasn't had the money. But if the Quebec government acknowledges that Concordia doesn't waste its money and runs a tight ship, why doesn't it reward the university by upgrading its funding? It must be noted that the government did give Concordia a \$2.4 million grant two years ago so the university didn't have to cut the entire \$3 million.

At the time of the merger there were three projects that awaited government approval: 1) the library project centre; 2) addition of another floor to the Drummond Science building and 3) expansion of the Loyola Vanier Library. Concordia is still waiting, although it has set the gears in motion to raise \$13 million dollars in this year's fundraising campaign for the library centre.

Laurin has stated that "it's up to the universities to define their own priorities, to plan their activities, to determine a plan of action."

The university administration, whether it is acting on Laurin's warning or not, has produced two documents for study.

Internally, there is the Fahey Report done by a five member committee appointed by the Rector. There was no undergraduate student or full-time faculty member on this committee.

Externally, the university commissioned the management consulting firm, Peat, Marwick, to do a "mission study." The company was to see how the outside environment viewed Concordia and question a host of people within the university.


These two reports were published in September, Phase II of the Peat, Marwick study is in progress. Both have raised important questions and presented interesting documentation, and must be looked at closely.

We are in difficult financial times and there doesn't seem to be any relief in sight for at least five years. Enrollment is expected to decline by the mid-1980s and that will have an effect on Concordia's academic future.

Both these factors have serious consequences in the direction Concordia will take academically. Students should be aware and concerned that changes are being discussed and many of these changes are not based on student needs and wants but rather on whether it is affordable or marketable.

*Next Tuesday the Link carries part two of this series where Karen McCarthy examines the Fahey Report and Peat, Marwick Study, Phase I.*

*McCarthy is no stranger to the university. She is a former Loyola News editor who graduated this April. She has been actively involved in the student press for five years.*



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# Litton

continued from page 1

until the trial or until they decide to cooperate. Most of those who chose this action have been arrested before and are attempting to go further in their resistance by challenging the legal process.

Civil disobedience is a tactic of resistance. The idea is that to protest or to prevent a larger evil, in this case the propagation and escalation of the arms race; it is morally right and it is therefore justifiable to break a lesser law; such as trespassing or obstructing justice.

There are currently 19 protesters on trial for previous acts at the plant. The Alliance won a significant victory when the court accepted the defense of "necessity," which is that people have a right to use reasonable force to prevent an offence that threatens their immediate safety. They will argue that the Litton plant makes Toronto a likely target for nuclear missiles. Litton was the target of a bombing on October 14th, by a group that calls itself Direct Action. The Alliance for Non

Violent Action denied any part in the bombing. A spokesman for the groups said on Thursday, "The bombing was an unfortunate incident. It's not consistent with the idea of non-violence. But at no time would we apologize for anything that we are saying because of it. If anything, it only emphasizes the fact that explosives of any kind exist for only one thing, and that's to kill people."

In response to the bombing and anticipating Thursday's action they placed a large advertisement in the Globe and Mail last week which read in part, "We do not apologize for serving Canada's military needs, nor helping it to fulfill its commitment to its NATO and NORAD partners. We firmly believe that a strong alliance is the only guarantee of continuing peace...Our company and our people are proud to be part of a strong Canada, a Canada which, with its allies allows all Canadians to live in a free society without fear."

The show of force by the police was a reflection of their association of the two groups. Many of the protesters were surprised that Litton could command such support from the authorities. One protester re-

marked that, "It's the police that are the obstructors, they set up the barricades. It's surprising to see how protected Litton is, and how vulnerable and unprotected we are, except in our numbers." About 300 police men and women, some on horses blocked both ends of the road that give access to Litton.

The police barricade prevented the protesters from achieving their aim of closing down the plant for the day. But Tom Schroeter leader of the Montreal group felt the event was a success regardless.

"It was a real learning experience. We saw how much force they could muster, and how little hesitation they had in dealing with us physically. The cops treated us very seriously. We still had the opportunity to make our statement, and they (the police) had a chance to make theirs," Schroeter said.

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## Hammer Films Deserve Discussion

•by Peter Schwenger•

Barbara Hammer is a film maker from Los Angeles. She is also a lesbian. She has tried to tie her sexual beliefs into her films though I found her films not dealing with sexual matters superior to those aimed at a lesbian audience or those trying to define female homosexuality.

Hammer showed a dozen of her short films last Thursday to a large audience in the Frank Dawson Adams Auditorium at McGill. The

films were shown in groups with brief intermissions for questions.

Hammer supplied an introduction to the first set of films by explaining that she was from L.A., has been making films since 1966 and was invited to stop in Montreal on her way to the New York Gay Film Festival by the Gay and Lesbian Friends of Concordia and the McGill Woman's Union.

She explained that the first film *Audience*, is part one of a series of four films of her audiences shot before, during and after showings of her movies. The fourth part was to be completed that evening when all the women in the audience were invited to have a free drink and discussion with Hammer in the McGill Women's Union office.

*Audience* is a black and white short of Barbara Hammer asking people lined up outside a theatre why they had come to see her films. The majority, women, had heard of or read about Hammer being a lesbian film maker and had come hoping to find something in the films to which they could relate. This seemed to be the idea among the women interviewed in *Audience I*; a hope to see a film in which they might recognize a part of themselves.

To this extent a few of the films succeeded though others like *Are-quipa* and *Available Space* were dull and seemingly meaningless.

After the first group of films a short question period was held. A man in the audience asked why men were not invited to the reception after the show. Hammer explained that at a film festival in London, where one of the segments of *Audience* was shot, some men suggested

she shoot one segment with only women. Women at that festival backed the idea, feeling they could express themselves more openly with no men present. Hammer chose Montreal for shooting the final segment with women only, hoping it would be more comfortable.

When the questioner tried to explain why he felt men should be present at the reception the lights were shut off and the film started, to loud applause from the women in the audience.

This "closed-shop" behaviour from the women seemed inappropriate at a lesbian film festival, held, hopefully, to enlighten any member of the audience to lesbian issues.

Two films in the group did not pertain to lesbian issues. Hammer said that in 79-80 she tired of lesbian films and wanted to try more art-oriented films. The two films, *Pools* and *Pond and Waterfall* were the best received and the most enjoyable of the lot.

*Pools* was shot in and around the swimming pools of the Randolph Hearst mansion in California. The underwater shots of the gold and turquoise tiles of the Roman temple-like pools are beautiful.

*Pond and Waterfall* is also an underwater film of a journey through a pond, along a stream and finally down a waterfall to the sea. This short journey is fascinating as the camera pushes through the weed-thick waters of the calm pond into the rush of the stream, cascading down a waterfall.

The lesbian films might have been more relevant and enjoyable had there been some discussion before the films among a mixed audience.

## The Acid Test Gets a Pass Mark

•by Rebecca Barbeau•

T.S. Eliot wrote that "The poet must become more and more comprehensive, more allusive, more indirect, in order to force, to dislocate if necessary, language into its meaning."

The poems in Gary Geddes' latest book, *The Acid Test*, meet two of Eliot's criteria. *The Acid Test*, which deals with such moral quandaries as the conflagration in Viet Nam, genocide in Cambodia, the threat of nuclear destruction and the precarious state of our ecosystem, is politically comprehensive. Geddes does not meet Eliot's third requirement. Perhaps to the chargin of readers who believe that all art must be rendered, Geddes is deliberately direct. He argues that the current literary trend toward ambiguity leads to poetry that is oblique and cryptic. In "The Only Real Formalism Is Silence" Geddes writes:

Now they are pure.  
They have purged themselves  
of all content,  
they are cleaner than geometry.

They paint their dreams  
upon the water, dispensing  
with line and colour

write legends in the sky like  
clouds.

The critics will declare them  
masters.

There is no beating around the bush for Geddes. He uses his poetry as a vehicle for expressing the concerns of politically aware individuals and with economy of means he makes his own position on these often sticky subjects clear. He writes:

Sky is mute  
with the memory  
of birds.

("Joint Defence Treaty")

Likewise, Geddes is not afraid of accusing "the powers that be" of actions that are morally reprehensible. In "Technique" he writes:

Is it really, as Pound says  
the test of a man's sincerity,  
how he crafts or executes  
the perfect poem of our dying?

Were the Nazis more sincere  
than the English, or Belgians  
eating the dark heart of Congo?

Did the Americans have it over  
the Japanese by a long shot,

two long shots?

Although one cannot help but  
admire the personal integrity and

compassion for the huddled masses that Geddes reveals through his poetry, his message should be delivered with greater subtlety. Because "everybody knows, but nobody cares," it is the job of the poet to make people care about the all-too-uncertain future of humanity and unfortunately this cannot always be achieved by straightforward methods.

If this were the case the mere existence of journalists (who are better equipped than the poet to disseminate information) would ensure heaven on earth. Because our rational minds are constantly bombarded, via the media, with images such as Geddes describes in "Footage from Cambodia", the poet, if his poetry is to make any real contribution to the betterment of humanity, must strive to effect his readers on a more subconscious level or "dislocate language into its meaning."

In spite of Geddes' tendency to preach, *The Acid Test* is a book to be taken seriously. Like Geddes, today's readers crave poetry that has not been "purged...of all content." Furthermore, one hopes that Geddes' forebodings do not fall on deaf ears. *The Acid Test* is published by Turnstone Press.

## Montreal: The Radical Social City

•by Daniel H. deCournoyer•

### The City and Radical Social Change

Collected essays, even by the same author, notoriously fail as a result of their lowest common denominator. In this culling from the pages of *Our Generation*, a publication of urban awareness, certain highs and lows are reached.

Dmitri Roussopoulos has four essays in this paperback volume which retails for \$12.95. The vast majority of the articles are about Montreal and each in some way alludes that this city seems to be the fertile ground for much urban activity.

Dmitri Roussopolos like Stephen Schecter, a real party language man, deals with the standard analysis of the urban crisis as a result of capitalism, a thesis launched long ago by Engles in his famous 1848 treatise, *The Conditions of the British Working Class*.

In analysing the current political-economic scene of Montreal, a great deal of interesting information is presented in the book. The most interesting articles were the ones on Jean Drapeau, especially the one by

Abe Limonchik, *The Montreal Economy: The Drapeau Years*. This article highlights some of the shenanigans to which grown men will resort so as to get an extra buck from the public purse.

The article by Stephen Geisler, *The Crime Against Public Transportation*, is very uncomfortable to read. One sort of wishes that he had been more correct when he wrote it in 1978.

Stephen Schecter, a sociologist from Université de Québec à Montréal, gets the prize for obfuscation à la traditionnelle Marxist-Leninist language obfuscation. We get material such as, "Ultimately the answer to these questions, being questions of praxis, must be answered by praxis itself." (Praxis in my dictionary is defined as, "practise as distinguished from theory". Why didn't he say so? He also decides to drop French words. The word *volonté* is used, which shouldn't be without a footnote.

Editorial oversights and spelling errors detract considerably from the work as a textbook, which is the likely future of this volume. For

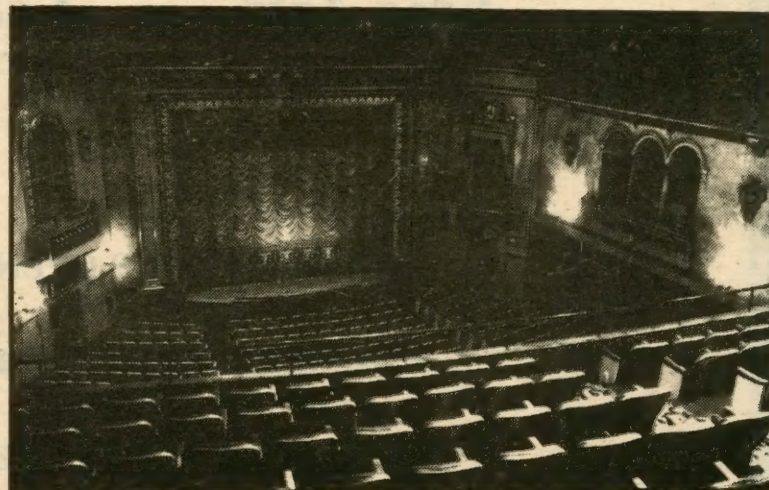
example, "Liberterian" and "socialism", two words I have never before seen associated, are found side by side.

At several times, Roussopolos alternates between "liberatarian" and "libertarian" in the same paragraph. I could not distinguish between them and I will stand corrected if some one can point out my failure of vocabulary.

In the heat of the articles, I often lost track of the reality of their argument and have to settle for a sort of abstract perception which is in fact the qualitative feature of Marxist analysis. Each writer talks of the seminal events of the field as if any minute now the Apocalypse were about to take place. The sense of *parousia* (an early Christian notion about the impending end of the world) seems to have infiltrated their senses.

I liked the book because it is informative, reasonably well written and of unquestionable insight.

May be they point the way in spite of themselves.



After announcing the closure of the Monkland theatre for over a year and promoting the MCM in last weeks' election, the marquee of the Monkland will be announcing its new role as a repertory theatre.

Offering much the same fare as some of the other theatres in town (Cinema V, Seville and New Yorker), the Monkland is going with a tactic that may start a price war.

Their price per film will be \$2.50 (50¢ for senior citizens and children under 10) which is cheaper than the other theatres. The real difference is in their \$50 year pass. This gives two people admission to any film at the Monkland for one year from the date of purchase.

While a similar pass system has been used in the past at other theatres, at present, pass cards are only good for 10 films at the Seville or Cinema V.

Though the format has changed at the Monkland from a first run house to a repertory, the interior has not been radically altered. The original decor from the 20's has been preserved which gives the movie goer something to look at while waiting for the film. As opposed to a sterile box with seats, into which so many theatres have been renovated, the Monkland is lush and comfortable.

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# Stingers left with shattered dream of Vanier Cup

•by Brian Devost•

London, Ont.—The clock struck twelve this weekend as the Stingers football team and their dreams of making it to the Vanier Cup were shattered by the Western Ontario Mustangs.

The score was 17-7 for the Stangs and all that could be deciphered from the looks on the Concordia players' faces was "wait until next year."

The Mustangs are the Ontario champions for the fifth year in a row but our Stingers should carry their heads high.

To make it this far was a feat in itself for the Stingers who are only in their sixth year of a re-building program.

It's expected that next year's version of the football Stingers will fit perfectly into the Cinderella slipper/ cleat and realize their dreams of national championship.

In other semi-final action, the undefeated Thunderbirds from the University of British Columbia crushed the weary St. Francis Xavier X-Men to the tune of 54-1.

For the 100 fans from Concordia who managed to make the trek to London for the game on Saturday the motto of the day was "win or lose we hit the booze."

The Concordia fans were at their peak for the game, rising to the occasion by singing the national anthem in French, not to mention the long list of traditional engineer cheers.

The two teams were stymied through the first quarter of play with the Stingers coming the closest to scoring. Colin Anderson had a sure

touchdown pass intercepted by Western's linebacker Bill Lindsay midway through the first quarter. The intended pas was to Walter Dalla Riva in the end zone but there wasn't enough zip on the ball which made for an easy interception.

The first (and only) touchdown for the Stingers came on their famed cherry-picker play. The initial pass from Anderson went to third string QB Joe Cerino starting as a tight end in the game following Dan Pavlicik's retirement three weeks ago.

The pass was a perfect spiral to the streaking rookie receiver Jacques Plourde, 21 yards for the major score. Cerino, Jack-of-all-trades, then hit for the convert pacing his club to 7-0 lead.

The Stangs struck back quickly, set up by a long pass from quarterback Andy Rossit to tight end Jim Kardash for 44 yards. Rossit later hit split end Dave McCann the eventual player of the game, with a pass for 11 yards and then handed off to fullback Chris Byrne's slicing off tackle 10 yards for the touchdown, 7-7.

Before the game Stinger defensive backfield coach Bryant Frazier had no predictions for the game stating, "we're going to come out with everything we have, we're not going to change anything and we're expecting a close game".

The Mustangs picked up another point on a missed field goal attempt from the 33 yardline. Later, kicker Kevin Rydeard redeemed himself splitting the uprights following Western's second touchdown by running back Tony Bianchi. UWO led 15-7.

The Stingers were digging themselves a hole as a result of a miscue on a punt. Joe Cerino wasn't aware of the snap and found himself chasing down a bouncing ball on its way to his own end zone. With a heads up play, Cerino scooped up the ball and scurried toward his own end zone in order to give up the two points instead of relinquishing bad field position for the Stingers.

With the score now 17-7 in Western's favor, neither team was able to put any more points on the board. This is not to say that they didn't have their chances.

For the most part the Stingers were plagued by little mistakes all game long which finally caught up to them in the end. The Stingers actually beat themselves going for the big plays instead of picking away at the opposition.

### No changes

"We've always played this way, all year long," said head coach Skip Rochette, "and we weren't about to change anything for this game."

The game went down to the final few minutes and without making any excuses, my opinion was that a

great deal of the penalty calls against the Stingers were in need of toilet paper.

As you know, football is not the only varsity sport on campus, so what do you say we don't cry over spilt milk and concentrate on supporting the other varsity sports such as basketball and hockey.

Rumour has it that Concordia is now on the map thanks to the exploits of the Stinger football team. Now all we have to do is keep the tradition alive.



The Link: rob clement

## Stangs and Birds in grid final

It will be the number-one ranked University of British Columbia Thunderbirds and the University of Western Ontario Mustangs playing for Canada's football championship Saturday, in Toronto.

The winning team will claim the Vanier Cup. In recent years this game was known as the College Bowl, Canada's answer to the Rose Bowl, Sugar Bowl and all the others wrapped into one. For the past 17 years, whatever the game was called, the victorious team carried off the Vanier Cup. Now the university football championship game bears the name of the trophy for which the teams are playing, the Vanier Cup.

For the first time in almost-two-decade history of the game, the Canadian Interuniversities Athletic Union (CIAU) will be taking over total responsibility for staging the game and all the other functions that go along with it. However, most of the changes are subtle and not noticeable to the public (except for

the name).

The biggest change is in the management structure of the game. An advisory board of Bay Street in pin-stripes who are CIAU alumni has been created to manage the week-long festival.

The major sponsors of previous games, namely CP Air and Schenley Distillers will continue to pump money into the game while the Toronto Junior Board of Trade are running most of the events that make up what Toronto has called Vanier Cup week.

But what about the game on the field?

The UBC Thunderbirds have not lost a game yet this year. The Mustangs carry with them a tradition of winning. The Birds are mostly a running team. The Mustangs can do both, as the Stingers know all too well. The game will also feature a matchup of two of the best runners in the country, Chris Byrne of Western and UBC's Glenn Steele.

The game takes place in Toronto's downtown Varsity Stadium, which has 22,000 seats.



The Link: rob clement

Stingers quarterback Colin Anderson drops back to pass against the Mustangs, while the offensive line tries to give him more time. If they couldn't provide him with the time he needed, the Stingers coaching staff had to do it. In the bottom photo Anderson listens to offensive coach Wayne Commerford (left) and head coach Skip Rochette. The Stingers got more first downs, and yardage but came up 10 points short on the scoreboard. Close but no cigar for the 1982 Stingers.



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Under the Faculty's NATIONAL PROGRAM, the holder of a McGill B.C.L. will be accepted for an additional year of study leading to the award of the McGill LL.B. The holder of a McGill LL.B. will similarly be accepted for an additional year of study leading to the award of the McGill B.C.L. Those who avail themselves of the Faculty's NATIONAL PROGRAM and obtain both degrees will have been trained in Canada's two legal systems.

Further information concerning the character and purpose of the Faculty's NATIONAL PROGRAM and the availability of scholarships may be obtained from the Admissions Office, Faculty of Law, Chancellor Day Hall, 3644 Peel Street, Montreal H3A 1W9, tel. 392-5104. Application forms are also available from the Admissions Office. The deadline for filing completed application forms is February 1.

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The ECKANKAR West-End Center (5893 Sherbrooke W. tel: 484-1707) is sponsoring an introductory talk on ECKANKAR. Pick up a copy of the book YOUR RIGHT TO KNOW, without charge. The talk will be on:

THUR. NOV. 18, 7:30 pm in room 205 at the downtown YMCA, 1450 Stanley.  
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**MOONCHILD - 12:30 pm**  
"Moonchild" is an eye opening glimpse of a religious cult from an insider's point of view.

**MIKE KROPVELD - 1:30pm**  
Director, Cult Project, Hillel.  
• ex-moonie • consultant on two films for the National Film Board • appeared on TV programs and radio shows • has assisted ex-members and families with children involved with such groups.

**TICKET TO HEAVEN - 2:30 p.m.**  
"Ticket to Heaven" is the chilling story of a school teacher who becomes an involuntary convert to a cult and his dramatic rescue.

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# ROADBLOCKS TO EDUCATION

## MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15

11:30 - 12:30 "University Education. The Provincial  
Room: H-651 Government's Perspective"  
SPEAKER: TBA

12:30 - 1:30 "Federal Provincial Relations with  
Room: H-651 Regard to Financing"  
SPEAKER: John Cruikshank  
Globe and Mail

1:30 - 2:30 "Education Policies. What Are The  
Room: H-651 Alternatives?"  
SPEAKER: Richard French  
Quebec Liberal Party

2:30 - 3:30 "Students, why are we here?"  
Room: H-651 Individual perspectives  
WORKSHOP

## TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

12:00 - 1:00 "Federal Funding of University  
Room: H-651 Education"  
SPEAKER: Serge Joyal  
Secretary of State

1:00 - 3:00 Financing: the Crisis in Education  
Pierre Lavigne MEQ  
Maurice Cohen  
Conseil des Universités

3:00 - 4:00 "Finances. The Social Costs"  
Room: H-651 WORKSHOP

4:00 - 5:00 "University Space. The Final Frontier"  
Room: H-651 WORKSHOP

## WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17

11:30 - 12:30 "Loans and Bursaries or Why You  
Room: H-651 Should Be Married?"  
SPEAKER: André Jolin  
Ministère de l'Education

12:30 - 1:30 "Loans and Bursaries. The  
Room: H-651 Honeymoon's Over"  
WORKSHOP

6:30 - 8:00 "Part-time Education. The Future of  
Room: H-651 Concordia"  
WORKSHOP

## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18

11:30 - 12:30 "Sexual Stratification in The University"  
Room: H-651 WORKSHOP

1:00 - 2:00 "Faculty-Student Relations  
Room: H-651 in the 80's"

2:00 - 3:00 "Staff-Student Relations  
Room: H-651 in the '80's"  
WORKSHOP

3:00 - 4:00 "Academic Advising. Fact or Fiction"  
Room: H-435 WORKSHOP

## FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19

12:00 - 3:00 "Wrap Up"  
Room: H-651 Review of Speakers (CUTV Tapes)  
Review of Workshops  
Close



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