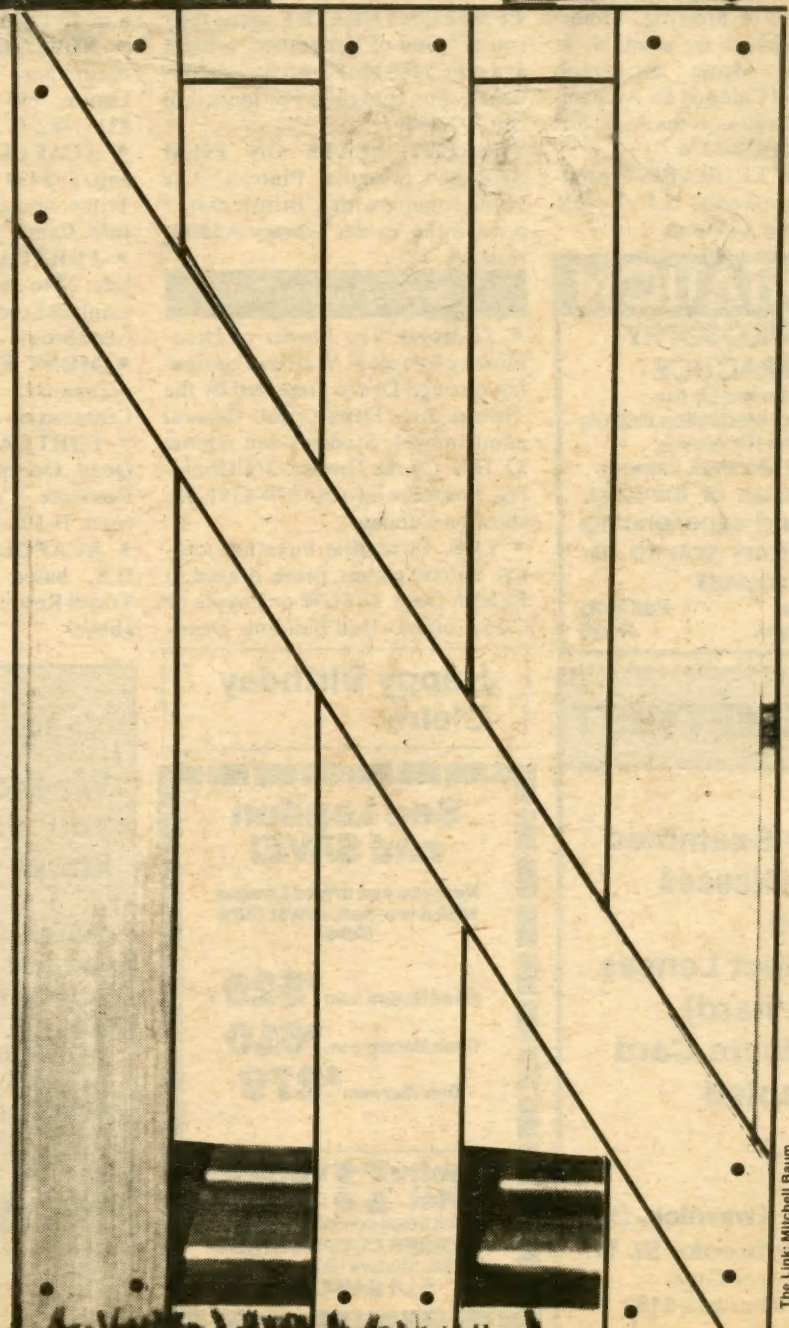
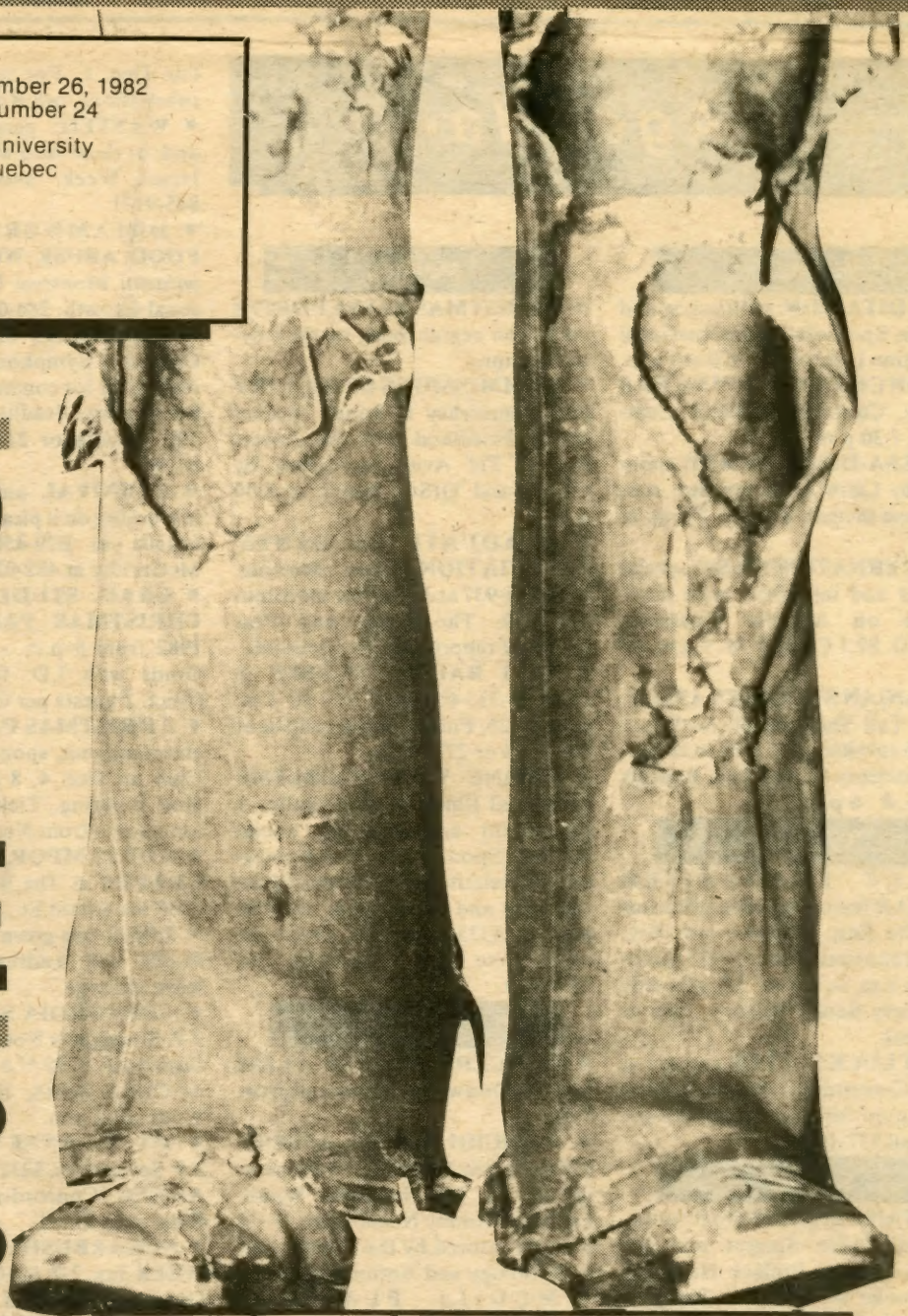


SOAP BOX ISSUE

- Feminism ●
- Radicalism ●
- Disarmament ●
- Apartheid ●
- Guerillas ●
- Libertarianism ●
- Development ●
- Marxism ●
- Pro-nuke ●
- Intervention ●
- Self-responsibility ●
- Middle East ●



• Agenda •

Friday

- **MEDITATION:** philosophy and practise. Sponsored by International Mediation Institute. H-920 at 8 p.m.
- **CONCORDIA STINGERS** hockey. Concordia Athletic Complex at 7:30 p.m.
- **SALSA-DISCO PARTY** sponsored by Latin American Std. Ass. Everyone invited. 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. at H-651.
- **ALTERNATIVE MUSIC** special features and interviews with mini-profile on Angelic Upstarts. C.R.S.G. 89.1 Cable F.M. 9 p.m. - 1 a.m.
- **IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOC. FILM** Tall Shadows of the Wind. English subtitles. 3 - 5 p.m. in H-110. \$1.50 students, \$2.50 public. Repeats on Sat., 4 - 6 p.m.

Saturday

- **SACC FUNDRAISER BAZAAR** featuring Xmas gift items from the East. Clothes, jewellery, food. Unitarian Church, 3415 Simpson. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. All proceeds go to help South Asian women in Montreal.
- **POTLUCK SUPPER** sponsored by the Concordia Christian Fellowship 6 p.m. for info on how to get there call 937-1840.

Sunday

- **RENAISSANCE MUSIC** featuring the Tudor Singers and the Hugget Family. Pollack Hall, 555 Sherbrooke W. at 8 p.m. The program will also be presented tomorrow night. Tickets are available at International Music, Paragraph Bookstore and Café and Ed Archambault, Inc. as well as at the door. For more info call 932-3376.
- **SUNDAY EUCHARIST** president Robert Gaudet, S.J. Loyola Chapel, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Monday

- **CHRISTMAS BASKET DRIVE** collection begins today on the Loyola Campus.
- **COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY** and Democracy in Israel, speaker Dr. N. Friedland from the University of Tel Aviv. Sponsored by CUSA and QISC. H-611 at 8:30 p.m.
- **GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION** Open Meeting. Room H-937 at 3 p.m. For more info 879-7219. The Fahey and Peat Marwick reports will be discussed.
- **HAM RADIO COURSES** in room H-333-6 from 7:30 - 10 p.m. Cost is \$25. For more info call Sue at 879-4548 or 273-4548.
- **COPING WITH PROBLEMS** of Mental Illness in the Family. A discussion animated by social workers. Sponsored by The Association of Relatives and Friends of the Mentally and Emotionally Ill. 7:30 p.m. at 4333 Cote Ste. Catherine road. Free. For more info call 731-8059.

Tuesday

- **STINGERS HOCKEY TEAM** host the Ottawa Gee-Gees tonight at 7:30.
- **A SOCIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT** of the Solidarity Movement, speaker is Dr. Edmund Wnuk-Lipinski. Room N-308 from 4 - 6 p.m. Sponsored by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.
- **MCGILL PLAYERS / PLAYER'S THEATRE** opens their run of "God of Vengeance" tonight at 8 p.m. 3480 McTavish Street (Student Union Building) For more info call 392-8989.
- **GREAT PLAYS ON FILM SERIES** presents Pinter's The Homecoming with a British cast. 7 p.m. in the Vanier Library Auditorium VL 101.

General Information

- **Zastrozzi:** The Master of Discipline by George F. Walker. Continuing through Dec. 4 presented by the Theatre Arts Department. General admission \$4, Students and seniors \$2. D.B. Clarke Theatre- Hall Building. For more info call 879-4341. No show on Sundays.
- **LOS.** Concordia literature journal. Submit poems, prose, drama, in English Dept. at SGW or Loyola or CUSA office - Hall Building. Dead-

line Dec. 1. For unavoidable late submissions, call Robin 286-0160.

• **WANTED:** people with ideas and/or those who want to help plan Israel Week, should call Jeff: 845-9171.

• **DREAMWORK GROUPS; FOOD ABUSE WORKSHOP** for women. Montreal Centre for Personal Growth, 284-0067.

• **SYMPHONY TICKETS** for the Orchestre Symphonique de Montréal for \$5 for concerts Dec. 6 and 7. Reservations deadline Dec. 1 at AD-129, Loyola or 2135 MacKay St. SGW.

• **CARNIVAL** anyone interested in working on it please contact Mary Latella at 879-4500 or Robert McGarithy at 482-9280.

• **GRAD. STUDENTS' ASSOC. CHRISTMAS PARTY,** Dec. 2, 1982 from 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. H-651. Grads with I.D. free, Guests \$2 (Max. 2 guests per G.S.A. member)

• **CHRISTMAS PARTY** with live entertainment, sponsored by Chem Club on Dec. 4, 8 p.m., 7th floor Hall Building. Tickets \$4 at Hall Mezzanine from Nov. 29.

• **CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHY** at The Bourget Gallery, 1230 Mountain St., Mon. - Fri. 9-5.

• **LOST. one green flying jacket in H-405, call Andrew at 282-6411, leave message.**

• **CONCORDIA SKI WEEK** Jan. 2-7. Smuggler's Notch, \$179 U.S. or Sugarloaf, \$195 U.S. Call 688-2477 or CUSA booth, Hall mezzanine, Weds, 12-2 p.m.

• **MT. ST. ANNE SKI TRIP** Jan 2-9. Seven days, \$232. Call 879-8527, AIESEC Concordia, Guy Metro Bldg suite 211-4.

• **SUGARBUSH VALLEY SKI WEEK** Jan. 2-7. \$210 U.S. Call Jack Guadargi, Tues. and Thurs. at 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 935-7440.

• **NEW YORK CITY \$76 US** triple occupancy. Student Travel info Centre, 6931 Sherbrooke St. W. #311. 482-6724 or 620-6130.

• **ACAPULCO \$399 US** Dec. 26 - Jan. 2. \$499 US Dec. 26 to Jan. 9. Triple occupancy. Student Travel Info. Centre same info as above.

• **FORT LAUDERDALE \$210 US** Dec. 27 to Jan. 5. Triple occupancy. Contact Student Travel Info Centre (see above).

• **MONT STE-ANNE \$198** quad. occupancy. Student Travel Info Centre same info as above.

• **FORT LAUDERDALE \$279 US** Quad. Occupancy. Jan. 3-9. Travel Resource Centre. Call 879-8490, room H-508-2.

• **ACAPULCO Feb. 19 - 26 \$415** U.S. based on quad occupancy Travel Resource Centre same info as above.

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We thought you should know

Letters to the Editor must be typed or neatly printed, signed and include the author's full name and telephone number. *The Link* reserves the right to edit letters for length and libel.

Concerned students get results

•by Robin Smith•

As the saying goes, yelling won't get you anywhere. But in the case of the Commerce students in Marketing 350/2, Section B, yelling to the right people brought results.

Sixteen students, half the class, complained through a confidential petition that some questions in exams in class did not reflect the course lectures or the required text for the course.

In compensation for this they will receive the better of two marks for the course: either one based entirely on the final exam in December, or one incorporating both class tests and assignments, and the midterm and final exams. Students in other sections of the course will be graded by the latter method. Also, their exams will be evaluated by someone other than class professor R.A. Marcus. He suggested this.

While two students in this class said that the decision was a fair one, one student said, "It just can't make up for a whole semester."

Marketing department chairperson Peter Pasold agrees. "There's no way we can roll back the clock to September," said Pasold. But (associate dean of Commerce) Roland Wills and I agree that it was a fair option."

The decision followed two weeks of discussion between student repre-

sentatives, Pasold, Wills, Marcus and Marketing 350/2 co-ordinator and author of the required text Michel Laroche.

According to one student, most of the other students in class were upset over the exams and the lack of office hours set by Marcus.

Finally, following the midterm exam where four questions were unrelated to either the class lectures or the Laroche text, a class representative contacted the chairperson's office to complain. They were told by the secretary that if they organized and presented a petition to chairperson Pasold, something would be done.

While Pasold said that a petition was the correct course of action, he had never had a complaint go that far. (This is Pasold's first year as Marketing chair, but his seventh at Concordia.)

When the students presented Pasold with the petition, they said he asked that they talk to Marcus. When they came back, still upset, he asked them to get more than 16 names.

At that point, the student representatives, who requested anonymity, showed copies of the petition to *The Link* and to Jim Griffin, Academic VP of the Concordia University Students' Association. Griffin sent a letter to Pasold requesting he respond to the petition as is.

Pasold said he asked for more names on the petition because "at that point I was trying to think of where to go next."

He said he was checking academic regulations, and consulting with Dean Wills; giving the mark for final exam as the mark for the course had not occurred to him at that time, said Pasold.

Pasold thought more names on the petition would give it more weight. He said he did not intend to turn down their request for action. "A lot of the students would be afraid to get involved."

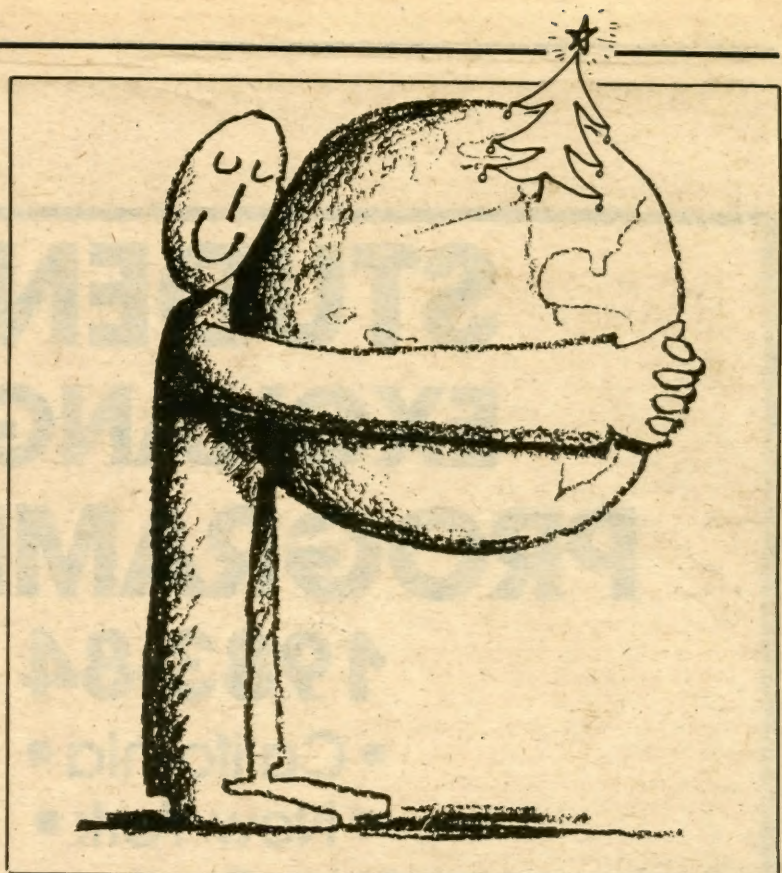
Pasold said the whole situation was due to a lack of communication between the students and Marcus, and between Marcus and the Marketing department.

"The prof can be faulted for not knowing what was going on," said Pasold. Unfortunately, Marcus could not be reached for comment.

Pasold said that with the many part-time professors in the Commerce Faculty, and some who have short or non-existent office hours, students can have trouble reaching their professors.

"They did the correct thing, contacting the prof first, the department chair second and then the dean," said Pasold.

"Even if the problem isn't resolved in a few days, it will be eventually."



Give and be merry...

There is something special about the holiday season. And with the snow swirling down, it seems just days away (if you can ignore the thought of term papers and final exams... a minor detail).

Most of us can look forward to the stuffed roast beast, but there are those families in the Montreal area that cannot. So Belmore House, the Loyola campus ministry, has once again organized the Christmas Basket Drive.

Students, faculty and staff are asked to share their holiday merries with others. A can of food a day,

dropped off at the Guadagni lounge, Hingston caf, Campus Centre or the foyer of the Administration building will warm someone else's insides, never mind warming the cockles of your heart.

And don't miss the benefit raffle of four oil paintings, a stained glass objet d'art and ceramics. Tickets will be available in the foyer; hold your breath until the drawing Dec. 15.

If your diet at exam time consists of beer, beer and more beer, go to the Omicron Beer Bash at the Guadagni tonight and buy a brew for charity.

Turntables stolen from CIRL

•by Carmen Ciuti-Prieto•

Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Loyola radio station CIRL was on the air while \$2,000 worth of turntables walked out the door.

Program director Peter Siset said the robbery took place last Friday morning in the Centennial building at 6931 Sherbrooke West while two people were in the office.

If the station had been locked up, the newly installed alarm system might have discouraged the robbers. As it was, the door was wide open.

One of the alleged robbers was described by Judy Szabo, on the air at the time, as a six-foot-tall, tanned

male with short kinky hair.

The suspect entered the radio station and started asking Szabo questions. She turned her back on the turntables to answer.

Gerald O'Neill, a carpenter who was working on the almost-completed renovations in the station, announced he was going to the bank and left, said CIRL station manager Darlene Peittrak.

When O'Neill re-entered the building, he saw the suspect marching off through the "Bunker room" in the basement of the building, carrying a big box. O'Neill heard him say "I'm going out through the back

way."

The disappearance of the turntables was noticed a few minutes later, said Siset.

"There was no reason for O'Neill to suspect anything at the time, said Peittrak. She thinks the alleged robber must have had an accomplice to pack off the turntables while he distracted Szabo with questions.

Both the Loyola security and the MUC police are investigating the matter, said Siset. And although he said he may know who stole the turntables, Siset refused to name them.

Concordia reports off track

Crisis management—that is what many students might say is happening at Concordia.

The university is facing many pressures this year: handling government-imposed financial restraints, trying to raise \$25 million for the library project and trying to develop priorities and a raison d'être.

After eight years in existence there is a concrete need to define our role, function, responsibilities and direction for the 80s.

The provincial government is anxiously awaiting the outcome of Concordia's attempt at setting priorities and that pressure is definitely felt in the upper echelons of the university.

There have been two reports on this matter: The Peat, Mar-

wick Study and the Fahey Report.

Today in part two of the series, Concordia—Past, Present and Future, *Link* reporter Karen McCarthy focuses on the Peat, Marwick Study. She feels this report will carry more weight in the final stage of long-term planning.

This report has provided the university administration with a basic orientation for Concordia's future, something the Fahey Report failed to do. The business management firm, Peat, Marwick, has outlined three phases the university can take, and the university is indeed, following them.

The Fahey Report was supposed to de-emphasize and emphasize various programs; it was

supposed to suggest what areas could be cut, or at least limited.

But reaction to the Fahey Report has been one of disappointment. Many people within the university feel the report didn't fulfill its mandate and focused on organizational structure, concerns and problems that have been around for quite a long time.

McCarthy has summarized the whole matter of the University Mission Study, presenting a picture of what is now taking place within our institution.

Watch for part three where McCarthy looks at where Concordia might be headed academically.

Surviving in Chile

HALIFAX (CUP)—Elias Letelier-Ruz is searching for the English words to describe how he survived torture session at the hands of Chile's secret police.

The words do not come easily but Letelier-Ruz finally says: "I was like a glass of milk; (I was) calm inside myself—it made them very angry but I did not speak."

Letelier-Ruz fled from the Chilean government for almost a year because he participated in that country's underground resistance movement. He is now a landed immigrant and a first year student at Dalhousie University.

But even in Halifax he is unsafe. Last month he received a number of threatening phone calls from a Spanish-speaking person. His apartment was ransacked and his files on international resistance were stolen.

"The whole thing is crazy, like a movie," he says. The Spanish word for pain, "AYA!" was also scrawled on his bathroom mirror.

According to Letelier-Ruz, the police who investigated this said it was the first time a political incident like this has occurred in Halifax.

By the time of his third imprisonment Letelier-Ruz's activities in the underground were well-documented by the secret police. They told him "speak or we will kill you."

By the time of his third imprisonment Letelier-Ruz's activities in The police "put me on the street again, just like that, as if nothing had happened," says Letelier-Ruz, thinking they had infiltrated the underground.

He quickly told his friends in the underground of his plans to escape, hiding in a safe house until arrangements were made by the United Nations, a few days later. He left his family and friends behind—many who are now in the hands of the secret police.

Letelier-Ruz says he has seen many people killed and tortured.

In 1973 when the military overthrew the government, Letelier-Ruz watched a group of people being herded out of a van and lined up against a wall. One woman was clutching her child as the secret police opened fire on them.

She fell to the ground, riddled with bullets, still trying to shield her child. He ran for cover with other bystanders, but he thought of the "woman and her child, not of the danger or fear."

"The women in Chile are very courageous," says Letelier-Ruz. He tells of women who have not informed on fellow members in the underground even when the secret police torture and kill their babies in front of them.

Their philosophy is "this is my child and only one person, but if I speak I will cause the killing of the other five members in my group," he says.

Letelier-Ruz points to the importance of women in the movement, but says the underground isn't concerned with women's liberation because "they are already equal with the men—the only difference is on the bed."

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All students and faculty members of the Faculty of Arts and Science are invited to attend the

ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENT-FACULTY FORUM ON GENERAL EDUCATION

Above and beyond specialized training in a discipline what are the educational needs of Arts and Science students today? How can the Faculty of Arts and Science best meet these needs?

These questions will be the subject of a Faculty-wide forum:
Tuesday, November 30, 1982 4-6 p.m.
Vanier Library Auditorium (Loyola Campus)

Members of a Faculty-wide panel will make introductory statements followed by audience discussion. The panelists will be:

Students:	A. Megann
	G. Murray
	S. Richard
Faculty:	W. Knitter (Education)
	C. Langford (Chemistry)
	R. Wareham (English)

Chaired by: S. McEvenue (Principal, Lonergan College)

This forum is sponsored by the Arts and Science Task Force on Core Curriculum. For further information contact John Drysdale, Task Force Director (H-401, 879-4228).

Priest decries Reagan's policy

•by Ardiss Mackie•

The dictatorial governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras have a history of imposing violence on their people according to Jesus Nieto.

"Violence is not always killing," he said, "but depriving people of food, education and health services is also violent."

Currently on a Canada-wide tour Nieto, a Salvadorean priest working with the National Coordination of the Popular Church in El Salvador, spoke at Concordia this Tuesday.

"We should remember that the Central American countries do not like violence. On the contrary, these people have always tried to solve their problems using peaceful means," said Nieto.

People do not want to live in poverty in Central America. They have tried through peaceful strikes and demonstrations to ask their governments to change their situation, according to Nieto.

"The answer to the people has always been a repressive, violent answer, each time stronger and more systematic," he said.

He gave the example of peasants who had gone to the Minister of Agriculture in San Salvador asking for lower land taxes, lower prices on agricultural material, and agricultural loans. When the peasants arrived at the office, the doors were locked, and the police arrived shortly after. Not wanting to be arrested, the peasants left the building. However the police followed them down the street and then shot them. Nieto later identified the bodies on the street.

"How can people go on in a non-violent way, when the answer is always violent? That is why we have a right to our struggle," he said.

To struggle means to gain control over the land, and Nieto says that at the present time one third of El Salvador is under the control of the liberation forces. Literacy and health

programs are presently underway in these liberated zones.

"The intention is to construct rather than destruct a society," he said.

Nieto believes that his people cannot be defeated by the Salvadorean government's use of military force, despite massive U.S. military aid.

"The government cannot stop the decision of the people," he said.

He says that the American presence in Central America has apparently increased greatly in the recent months. Using Honduras as the "bulldog" of the area, the U.S. plan to "stabilize" not only El Salvador and Guatemala, but Nicaragua as well. Nieto made an analogy of this situation to the Bible story of Herod.

"When Jesus was born, Herod went to look for him so he could kill him. Jesus was born in a process of liberation, as he is being born again in Nicaragua, and will be born also in El Salvador and Guatemala. Herod (Reagan) is trying to kill our people. But Reagan is worse than Herod because he wants to make Cain (Honduras) kill his brother Abel (the other Central American countries)."

Nieto reminded the audience that he does not consider the American government the same as the American people. He believes that as in Vietnam the American people will build a strong enough solidarity movement to prevent direct American intervention.

Black women's rights

•by Perry Caplan•

Black women face triple oppression in our society according to Glenna Simms, president of the National Congress of Black Women of Canada.

Being black, women and participants in our recession ridden economy are the three strikes against black women as they attempt to go out into the work world. Continually confronted with racism and sexism black women, according to Simms, are plagued with stagnating salaries, layoffs and unemployment.

The Congress, both locally and nationally, has been very active on social issues such as Bill 101 and the Haitian taxi-drivers affair. Currently the Montreal chapter, chaired by Jane Kouka-Ganga, is preparing a brief on the taxi-driver issue to be presented to the both the Canadian and Quebec Human Rights Commissions.

Simm said that the group's central purpose is to establish a strong "united voice for black women," throughout the nation. "Expansion, dynamic and positive black development and financial self-sufficiency," are its long range goals, said Simms.

"A fundamental priority of our group is in raising the level of consciousness within the black community, especially the female sector. If we can be a catalyst to inspire the creation of a chapter wherever there are five black women or more, our goals will be achieved," Simms said. "We will survive because we must survive," she concluded.

Long active in human rights issues, Simms has been associated with the congress since its inception in 1973. She is currently completing her Ph. D. in Indian Education at the University of Alberta.

Academic to rise from ashes?

•by James Risdon•

On the corner of Guy and Sherbrooke, surrounded by two banks, the Medical Arts Building, and a grocery store, stands the charred remains of the Academic Bookstore. The rafters hang ominously after having given way to the combination of fire and water damage; the ceilings of the second and third floors are now gaping holes. The beautiful, Victorian brownstone was destroyed by fire on Nov. 9.

The smell of smoke and charred wood now replace the aroma of coffee that used to emanate from the basement Café LaVoute.

The doors are boarded up now—defying the curious—for more information phone: 849-0969.

Two weeks ago Gerald Glass, proprietor of both the building and the Academic Bookstore, known to most of his customers as Mr. Academic, was telling his customers, "we have everything—or almost everything—or we can order with a deposit." The radio was playing under the clutter of receipts and papers that regularly covered the entire length of the front counter. If the mail had just arrived there might have been a pile of books forming a five foot wall

between the cash and the customer—there being simply nowhere else to stack them.

Glass used virtually every square centimetre of his bookstore—and yet managed to remember where everything was much to the surprise of his customers. Many of the bookshelves had double rows of books in order to make up for the shortage of space. They reached eight feet high and even the bathroom in the bookstore's back room was not exempt from use as a storage area for second-hand pocketbooks.

Glass threw nothing away. His policy was that today's old books will become tomorrow's rare, out-of-print collector's items. In some cases he was already right; his store-room contained items like Hilaire Belloc's prose and poetry in the old paperback edition and James Clavell's works before they became movies—and consequently more expensive. More than one customer had stated that a trip to Academic was something of an adventure.

Glass also kept textbooks, lots of them. Teachers would tell frantic book-searching students to "try Academic" and contributed to building the student clientele for which

Glass was known. The majority of the 100,000 books that lined the walls and covered the floors were academically oriented and gave the bookstore its name.

Despite the sizeable stock, however, Glass' insurance covered only 25% of his books. The building, furthermore, was not fully insured. Glass' insurance agent, who has just returned from Florida, has informed him that a technicality may prevent Glass from receiving as much as he thought.

"The money," says Glass, "may not even be enough to rebuild."

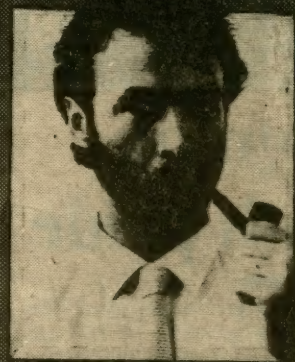
Glass now faces two options: (1) indebt himself further and rebuild a beautiful building and keep a prime location, or, (2) sell the building and relocate.

For the moment, Glass is undecided. There is a "99% chance" that he will rent another location directly opposite the Musée des Beaux Arts, on the corner of Bishop and Sherbrooke, in the interim to regain some of the business that he is presently losing. Glass feels that he cannot afford to wait until the gutted building is rebuilt.

At 53, Glass is going to start the

continued on page 18

Out
Of
The
Pages



The Soapboxer

•by Don Pittis•

Women of Concordia who have fallen in love with the splotchie picture above (I'm uglier in person): do not despair. And to my anonymous but enthusiastic detractors and several other acquaintances: you suffer under misapprehensions.

Our gay friends do not have me or *The Link* in their pockets. This is not The Gay Link. *The Link* observes the Concordia community and the great world outside and *The Link* reports its observations to the students. We will continue to do so.

There is a group of people who do have us in their pockets. That is the group of people who can express their opinions in writing cleverly and without being cruel. Of the 12 submissions to this Soapbox Issue, all 12 have been printed having suffered only minor editing. Here again does the glorious student press demonstrate its strength as a forum for diverse opinions. The arguments of all these opinion pieces are interesting but not many of us will agree with every one of the points of view expressed. In fact, most of you will heartily disagree with some. So be it. Keep your angry letters of protest short.

The Link is always a soapbox. You don't have to wait for another Soapbox issue to get your opinions printed. The comment section is always open to well-written political or social arguments of every kind as long as they are not cruel or libelous and include the author's name and telephone number.

Fraternity beer bashes in the Gaudagni Lounge are well known to be some of the best parties at Concordia. Tonight (Friday) you can catch The Christmas Basket Beer Bash sponsored by Omicron and get bashed for the sake of Christian charity. This is the second year for the event. Last year the Omicron brothers managed to raise \$1,000 for the drive and have a good time doing it.

One of the Loyola personalities who has promised to be in attendance is Chaplain Father Bob Gaudet who has investigated the history of the Christmas charity drive at Loyola.

It seems the first record of money being collected for poor families at Loyola School was in 1915 to assist those in special distress caused by the war. 1925 marked the first Christmas collection of clothing from the students and in 1927 and 1928 the drive was expanded to include food. From 1929 an active annual charity drive was established which has continued ever since.

Last year, 100 families were helped, families that otherwise would have had a less merry Christmas. Watch for loose change collections and raffles around the Loyola campus starting Monday. Share your good fortune.

Also, on December 21st, volunteers will be needed to purchase, pack and deliver Christmas baskets. If you would like to help out call Belmore House at 484-4095.

With all the foofaraw over our championship Stinger teams we often seem to forget some of Concordia's other brilliant competitors. As I was railing at Barry Silverman, our sports editor, the other day, "Our football team is fourth best in Canada and we give them five column headlines yet we ignore our debating team when it's the best in North America."

"Who cares?" he responded.

Last weekend the Concordia debaters placed second out of 50 teams from across the U.S. and Canada at Brown University in Rhode Island. The team of Nick Parissi and Chuck O'Brien came in second over all. Chuck placed fifth out of 100 individual speakers. Team trainer Peter Kirkpatrick says this year's covey of debaters is even better than last year's and that the door is still open to ambitious newcomers.

The club will be hosting a big invitational tourney in January so watch for it. Good debating can be a fun thing to watch. No it isn't. It is so. No it is not. I tell you it IS!...

Only two more issues of *The Link* to go before Christmas. Phew! Will we be glad of a break. If you've been thinking about joining us but never got around to it this term, think about it some more over the holidays and drop in in January. We plan to have a special welcoming meeting. Get your special features and comment pieces done as well.

We're also looking for a talented and aspiring graphic design person to work with Bernie next term who might wish to carry on *The Link's* fine design tradition next year.

• Letters •

Signing with pride

Dear Editor:

I had originally hoped to write a small note in praise of *The Link's* recent gay issue. I found it to be yet another example of the paper's ongoing crusade to present topics of concern to both students and the public. As such, I was impressed with the quality of the articles and with the integrity of the staff and contributor's who had the conviction to put their names to their ideas and opinions. Recent events would seem to preclude leaving the matter at that.

That *The Link* was torn from its racks was not too surprising. It seemed a juvenile, but not unheard of way to voice disagreement. Fine. What was surprising, and moreover stomach turning, was hearing that some of those who had contributed to the issue had received threats of physical violence from anonymous persons. Such nonaction is the apex of cowardice. Words can not express the contempt I feel for those base individuals who were too low to step into the light of day with their opinions. I can only imagine them as the worst kind of snivelling fascists.

I will not belabour the point by harping on the concepts of freedom of opinion, speech, and the right of each individual to seek happiness. These truths are self evident. Instead, I will say this. Do not be discouraged or dissuaded. *The Link* is fulfilling a necessary function in our society that I, for one, much appreciate. I will continue to look to you for topical journalism.

I sign my name with pride in my beliefs and with contempt for the close minded.

Mary Lamey

Bravo!

Dear Editor:

I applaud *The Link* for having published material on such a controversial subject as homosexuality. I found my copy lying on the stairs in the Hall building strewn along with roughly three hundred other copies.

The students in the faculty of engineering should not be held responsible for the acts of a few neo-Nazi students. The faculty of engineering's baccalaureate has the following characteristics:

1. emphasis on developing analytical solutions and alternatives for open-ended problems.
2. development of a relatively broad,

analytical, creative mind challenged by open-ended technical questions.
3. stress on conceptual ability.
4. potential for graduate study in engineering, science, management, and law.

The afore-mentioned points are adapted from the EAB Engineering Technology Study Committee of the IEEE, 1980.

Engineers have argued that technologists should not be awarded the title 'Engineer' since their education is too narrow, closed to underlying principles. After seeing how open-minded and analytical some students were (at this time apparently engineering students) I must walk head down, not in personal shame, but because of my disillusioned opinion of university students. A university has always brought birth to new concepts and fostered new ideas. The plight experienced by minority opinions may not be acceptable in the outside world but it must be tolerated in the world of academia.

Should it be found that engineering students were responsible for such childish actions let them punish themselves knowing that they are not true engineers but merely low-lives in the guise of human beings. For the authors of the threats let the Law of the land bear down on them with little mercy for they have failed to show any human dignity in their actions.

The courage displayed by *The Link* is tremendous. Bravo.

A.J. Bystrzycki
U2 Engineering

The final solution

Dear Editor:

After reading *The Link* issue on the cruise missile and the issue on queers (*sic*), I think I have come up with a solution to everyone's problems.

We go ahead and build the missiles so that we can put all you gays (a name you like to be called which I never use) in the missiles and send you into orbit forever.

I would like to conclude by asking why the club that owns *The Link* is called "The Gay and Lesbian Friends of Concordia." Whose friends are you? Not mine that's for sure.

Artin Gogovian

An Engineer of Sound Mind P.S. If you really meant what you said in your editorial of today then I ask you to publish this.

This is not what we asked for in Tuesday's editorial. We asked for reasoned argument. Please refer to today's Out of the Pages.—Ed.

Hip Con U it isn't

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on the Lesbian and Gay Issue of *The Link*, and on the courage of the talented women and men who put it together. Though I could not agree fully with all of the viewpoints expressed, their freshness and diversity were truly inspiring.

The violence and destruction that resulted have proven how important the special issue was in the first place. Everyone thought that Lennoxville/Berlin - style book-burnings could not happen here at hip, tolerant Concordia, but we were wrong.

I hope that you will reprint the 5000 destroyed copies, not only as a service to those who missed this exemplary piece of journalism, but also as a gesture of solidarity with lesbians and gays everywhere, especially those within the Engineering Faculty, for whom these days must be exceptionally trying.

It is to be hoped also that as a follow-up, *The Link* will put some energy into investigating the phenomenon of homophobia at Concordia, and continue the policy of offering a forum to disenfranchised groups within the Concordia community.

Thomas Waugh

A mockery

Dear Editor:

There are some frightening attitudes being expressed by some Concordia Students. Students are supposed to leave university enlightened and sensitive to the problems and complex issues that surround us. When we consider that in the last two semesters we have seen ignorance in its ugliest form, we have to stop and question the attitudes that are being expressed by some students.

First there was blatant racism displayed by some students when the word 'nigger' was written across a black student's election posters in both elections she ran in. This is not only intolerable in an institution of higher learning, but was very destructive to the student concerned. It is this kind of KKK attitude that has destroyed people's lives and trampled on their rights. Some students demonstrated that they are blatant racists and believe that someone who wanted to voluntarily fight for their rights should not have any themselves because of the colour of their skin.

The second event that took place was a libelous petition that stated a student had a criminal record and should be removed from his elected office in the student association. The fact of the matter was the student had been charged with an offence

during a disarmament demonstration at the Litton plant in Toronto and the case has not even been heard yet. Someone out there does not understand that guilt must be proven otherwise the person is innocent. The damage done to this person's reputation and the invasion of privacy did not seem to bother the individuals who circulated the petition. It is even more unfortunate that more of us aren't concerned about the situation which surrounds us; when Armageddon is as close as someone pushing a button in what is a period of severe international tension.

In all their self righteous glory, the ignoramuses trashed the student newspaper and threatened some of the individuals who were involved with it. This trampled on the right of freedom of speech and expression. It handicapped the courageous attempt of one of societies most persecuted and misunderstood groups to create an atmosphere of understanding. All the people involved in the gay issue of *The Link* are actively trying to serve the student community and undertake to inform us of issues relevant to our lives.

To the gay or black students active in our associations, this was a disgusting insult. The intolerance and ignorance displayed by some students must be corrected, lest the fundamental rights and freedoms many have died to preserve become a mockery in, of all places, a university. These are not isolated incidents and are cause for serious concern.

Glen Murray
Arts and Science

Sex in the can

Dear Editor:

Believing that sex in public washrooms cannot be considered a private activity is not prudish Mr. Pittis, it is irrational. If we take your statement, "And I am...still prudish enough to believe that sex in public washrooms cannot be considered a private activity," and include with sex the equivalent urges of hunger, thirst, sleep and elimination performed among two or more people in public washrooms (behind locked cubicles) can be considered a public activity.

The problem with this is that people engaged in communal restroom gratification of nonsexual urges would surely not have to leave family and friends, form clubs, put out magazines endure verbal and physical abuse, march in the streets and fight in the courts for their right to do so. Why not? Clearly our society is still mired in the guilt and fear that the Judeo-Christian belief had heaped upon the basic urge of sex.

Perhaps, Mr. Pittis, in the interest of returning sex to its true status as just another basic urge, you might be moved to partake of some of the

counselling services listed on page 17 of the Gay Issue. And while you're at it, you might also invite certain engineers and guards on the campus to join you.

Clarke Hamel

Alienation

Dear Editor:

In response to the tone of the article entitled "Threats and destruction follow gay coverage," where you speculate that both were the work of engineers, I have this to say:

The issues strewn about the floor of the ECSA student lounge are individual expressions of student disgust. The volume of discarded issues was equivalent to a shopping bag full. Any of my course notes could easily fill that. I had said "students," and not "engineers," as I have been misquoted, were at the root of the issues in question.

Don't unilaterally decide in your heads that engineering students initiated a concerted effort to destroy issues and formulate letters of threat. In doing so, you alienate yourselves from a large segment of the university population who were oblivious to the nasty deeds.

I am an advocate of freedom of expression and condemn all those guilty parties of communistic censorship whatever their chosen field of study.

Michael Spino

The reporter's notes show the story's quotes to be accurate—Ed.

Precious

Dear Editor:

Having read some of the articles in the "Gay Issue" of *The Link*, and having read of reactions to the issue, I would like to take this opportunity to address the issue of sexuality from a larger perspective.

Firstly, it is important to affirm the beauty of our human sexuality; God has made us male and female and this is precious to Him. However, abuses of our humanity, whether such abuses be sexual (including homosexuality, pre-marital sex, adultery...) or otherwise (financial manipulation of others, abuse of power, abuse of alcohol...), are offensive to God because they degrade the image of God which He has implanted in each of us. Thus, while sexuality is good, we have idolized "physical encounters," the mechanics of "sex", without really understanding our sexuality, and the need to put sexual relations to the context of our total makeup as human beings.

While we certainly need to learn to express concern and affection for our friends, we need to put our relations with each other in context of our relationship with God. He cer-

the Link

Friday November 26, 1982
Volume 3, Number 24

The Link is published every Tuesday and Friday throughout the academic year by the Concordia Students' Association. Content is independent of the university and CUSA. The Link welcomes signed letters; however, the paper reserves the right to edit or reject submissions. Editorial policy is set by an elected editorial board as provided for in The Link's constitution. Current members of the board are Karen Herland, Jennifer Feinberg, Avi Goldstein, Donald Pittis, Peter Schwenger and Frederic Serre. Anyone wishing to join The Link is urged to visit or call the offices on either the Sir George Williams or Loyola Campuses. Central mailing address c/o Concordia University, Sir George Williams campus, 1455 de Maisonneuve W., Montreal, H3G 1M8. Mail subscriptions are available at \$15. \$10 for alumni. For national advertising The Link is serviced by Campus Plus (Canadian University Press Media Services Ltd.), 124 Merton St., Toronto (416) 481-7283. Typesetting by CusaSet. Printing by Imprimerie Dumont, 9130 Bovin, Lasalle, Que. The Link is a member of Canadian University Press.

Editorial Offices
Room H-649, 1455 de Maisonneuve W.
Suite 480, 6931 Sherbrooke St. W.
Telephone 879-4585, 482-2011
Advertising Department 879-4462

Staff this issue: Jill Barry, Karen McCarthy, Tony Dobrowski, Genevieve Picard, Karen Herland, Denis Cyr, Carmen Ciuti-Prieto, Gillean Dore, Vivian Katz, Shloime Perel, Peter Arzenshek, James Risdon, Perry Caplan, Charles Justice, Jaroslav Frantas, Avi Goldstein, Janet Creery, Joe Germain, Victor Levis, Suma Rajiva, David Alper, Scott Graham, and Kevan.

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• Letters •

tainly knows our incompleteness, our longings, our attempts to fill our inner void through sexual encounters, material goods, alcohol... He desires to become the pivotal person in our lives who will help us, step by step, to put all aspects of our humanity in their proper perspective, but He won't do so unless we let Him.

To acknowledge Jesus Christ as LORD of one's life is awesomely humbling, costly (we must really want to be made whole, willing to let go of our familiar idols, and let God replace them with His wholesome lifestyle), and is also deeply rewarding. To "repent," to turn away from our idols, and accept God's way for our lives, is to receive His cleansing forgiveness, and the responsibility for growing into wholeness, according to His generous guidelines.

I encourage us all this Christmas season, to take the time to reflect on the meaning of the Christ-child, the Saviour, for our lives: perhaps we shall be confronted with our need for salvation from our worst selves, and shall discover God's willingness to meet us at our place of deepest need. On behalf of the Concordia Christian Fellowship I welcome your response (leave them in CUSA office, or the Chaplaincy, H-333, c/o Concordia Christian Fellowship).

Wishing you all health and wholeness.

Your fellow "pilgrim" through life,
Philip W. Mizener
Vice-President,
Concordia Christian Fellowship, (Sir George)

No brains here, folks

Dear Editor:

To the people who wrote to the gay issue contributions: "You should have your balls cut off." What if somebody replied to them: "you should have your brains cut off, since you are obviously not using them anyway?" That would be as ridiculous as the first statement.

My boyfriend and I think that the people who threatened the Editors are undesirable citizens, and that instead of putting "the committee to rid close-minded people from the universe" for signature, I'll just sign my name.

Diane Gingras

No right to destroy

Dear Editor:

In response to the recent destroying of several thousand copies *The Link's* Gay Issue, I would like to say that I am disappointed with the individuals involved. Freedom of expression and freedom of the press are rights that we should all be proud to have. Whatever was discussed in that issue was meant to be informative for people not knowledgeable in opinions or facts about homosexuality.

I don't agree with everything that

was said, but that doesn't give me the right to destroy or discredit anything. It is too late to make amends, but in the future I hope that people will have more respect for differences of opinion and learn from them rather than become destructive as a result of their unfortunate frustration and ignorance.

Francis Bellavance

Mid east recognition

Dear Editor:

Recently, two pro-Israeli letters (Oct. 29 & Nov. 5) appeared in your columns. Both contained inaccuracies which I would like to rectify. The first letter examined several selected articles of the 1964 Palestinian National Covenant and concluded that the Palestinian Liberation Organization would exclude post-1947 Jewish immigrants from a democratic and secular Palestine. This was in fact the position of the Palestinian resistance until 1969 when Yasser Arafat and his Fatah organization came to dominate the PLO. Al-Fatah adopted the policy that all Jews living in Palestine and wishing to be part of a united Palestine would be accorded full citizenship. The following statements illustrate:

As for the second letter I have

We have offered our solution: that is the creation of a democratic Palestinian State for all those who wish to live in peace on the land of peace. (Y. Arafat, Free Palestine, Aug. 1969)

All Jews, Muslims, and Christians living in Palestine or exiled from this country by force will have the right to Palestinian citizenship. This principle guarantees the right of all exiled Palestinians to return to their homeland whether they were born in Palestine or in exile and regardless of their present nationality. This also means that Jewish Palestinians—now Israelis—have the same rights...

In my formal capacity as Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization and leader of the Palestinian revolution I proclaim before you that when we speak of our common hopes for the Palestine of tomorrow we include in our perspective all Jews now living in Palestine who choose to live with us there in peace and without discrimination. (Y. Arafat, "Address to the UN General Assembly, Nov. 13, 1974")

Within the "ideal" Palestine, Jews, Christians, and Muslims would enjoy complete equality in their civic and political rights. To the impartial observer, this position is considerably closer to the usual understanding of democracy than the Zionist position of Jewish supremacy. However, the political philosophy of the PLO has evolved beyond the all or nothing position of one democratic and secular Palestine. Today the mainstream of the PLO has accepted the principle of a West Bank-Gaza state and thereafter the political struggle for equal rights for Palestinians living in or exiled from the rest of 1948 Palestine, i.e., Israel. In other words, the PLO is prepared to recognize the state of Israel in

exchange for a state in the West Bank and Gaza until such a time that the Jewish population of Palestine can be persuaded to unite with other Palestinians in a single state.

As for the second letter I have mentioned (Nov. 5), I would only like to direct the authors' attention to Additional Protocol I (1977) to the 1949 Geneva Convention which unambiguously indicates that prisoner of war status *must* be accorded to all captured members of national liberation organizations. This document was written with the PLO explicitly in mind. As for the so-called terrorist nature of the PLO, this is not the position of either the Canadian or American governments. In fact, the only two countries which continue to consider PLO fighters terrorists are Israel and its ally the Republic of South Africa. As for the attitude of the Red Cross toward the "humanitarian" treatment of Palestinian prisoners, I suggest that anyone interested might write to the International Committee of the Red Cross and ask its opinion of Israeli treatment of captured Palestinian and Lebanese soldiers and detained civilians.

Ian Shaw

In search of freedom

Dear Editor:

A friend of mine, a student at Concordia University who is also an immigrant, asked other people and myself to write a letter to make people aware of the critical situation of some 600 refugees whose economic aid has been recently discontinued by the government of Canada. I had it in mind already, but I was waiting for the right moment to do something about it.


Those people arrived from different countries of the world like Iran, El Salvador, Nicaragua, etc., in search of freedom and a good place to live peacefully and honorably. All this and many other things of vital concern were denied to them in their own countries. What they are looking for actually is a little bit of consideration as human beings. Being an immigrant myself, I did not hesitate, as I was asked by my friend, to do my best to make many more people know about the facts.

Gérard Hector

Canada is a land of immigrants, and as such all foreign people finding themselves in great difficulties with their own countries should find a place right here to live decently no matter the circumstances. Those people are political refugees and, as such, they deserve some help.

I remember that a few years ago some Haitian people classified as "economic refugees" had a similar problem and were facing deportation in spite of their fear of going back to their country. Today the government doesn't seem to be ready to give the new refugees the appropriate humanitarian considerations their case requires.

We recall for most of the people who came to settle in this country that they were also at the beginning in the situation of being helped as our refugees are, and some of them did indeed receive some help, which proved to be very useful to them at that time and even until today. Consequently and for all other humanitarian purposes, we ask for those refugees the recognition of their political status and the continuation of the economic aid they received before.



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Mission in motion

While the general university community agrees with developing long-term planning, many disagree with the way it is now being done.

The role of a University is defined in section 46 of the University Act: (also as stated in 1967 by then Ontario Education Minister Bill Davis):

- 1) the provision of skills and knowledge that will allow graduates to play a vital role in our society.
- 2) the promotion of the powers of the mind so as to create men and women with a love for learning and the motivation to seek new knowledge throughout their life-times.
- 3) the search for truth and new understanding beyond the frontiers of present knowledge.
- 4) the transmission of our common culture both to the student body and to the wider community.
- 5) the provision of graduates whose attitudes are consistent with the free society in which we live.

•by Karen McCarthy•

What you have just read is the statement of purposes of Concordia University, right? Wrong.

The above text is from the statement of purposes of the University of British Columbia.

Nowhere is such a text written down in the rules or regulations of Concordia University.

In fact, if one looks at the Peat, Marwick Study for any idea of Concordia's role or function there are four functions listed: teaching, research, training and community services. All sound very vague and rather clinical. They certainly do not constitute a statement of purposes or principles of what an institution of higher education should be.

Since the merger, there has never been a clear definition of what Concordia's role should be or what the university hoped to accomplish in the future. Clearly the highest priority at the time of the merger was survival, or getting off the ground.

Another reason has been given by the university on why long-term plans have not been developed: "pre-occupation with the merger of Loyola and Sir George Williams inhibits efforts to plan and move toward the future."

That was published in the Peat, Marwick study as a perceived weakness by the administration. But that excuse doesn't wash anymore. The merger was over in 1979 and it was unfortunate, at that time or even before then, that no action on future planning was taken.

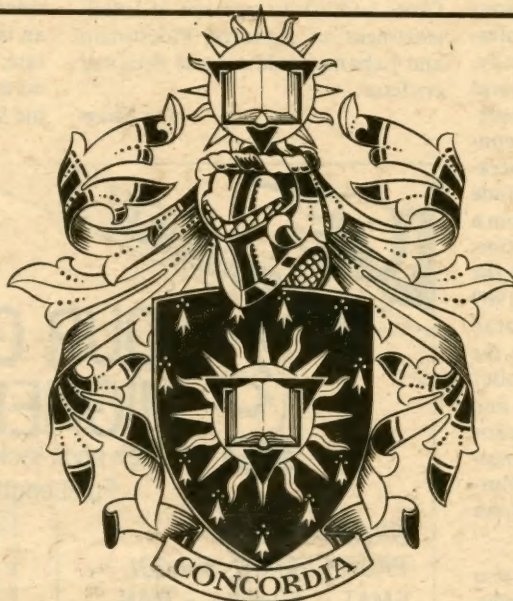
Concordia's unclear image, role and future has largely been the result of the management style exhibited under Rector John O'Brien.

"It has been Concordia's style to react to events and to allow enterprising faculty members latitude to gather and direct resources without central direction or focus" (page 7 of Peat, Marwick Study).

The university's role and its academic programs have never been consciously shaped. Rather, the administration has encouraged the entrepreneurial talent of the faculty and deans to develop it's academic direction: For example, the creation of seven colleges within Arts and Science and the development of other centres and research activities in other faculties.

"Senior administration have allowed faculty to undertake their responsibilities independently, particularly in the business community without top management policy management direction that is often necessary" (page 15 of the Peat, Marwick study).

The reactive management style has led to a de-centralization of power among the four faculties regarding academic direction. Each operates like a province, with its own resources, its own space, arguing for funds and with no spirit of co-operation.



They appear as four small colleges operating under the huge umbrella called "Concordia." For example, the Commerce and Administration Faculty has set up a Centre for Management Studies and has developed strong business links for its students. This has evolved independently of the central university administration.

When the Peat, Marwick study was in the beginning stages, rumours circulated on campus that the administration was doing something secret. That was not the case.

The initial idea for a mission study was proposed by the Director of Public Relations, David Allnut. Subsequent events showed a lack of consultation with students and faculty, however, the administration might have felt justified in taking the initiative to come up with a report that the community could react to. But student and faculty reaction has been negative and is valid.

First of all, there was a lot of confusion surrounding the report when it was first published. Many people assumed that Phase I was just beginning and they would be given ample time to digest the report and respond to it. They Phase II would begin. But Phase II had been in operation since the summer. The university decided to publish the Phase I report because it coincided with another priority report done by the Fahey Committee. The Fahey Report was essentially an internal document.

This current mission study has alienated many people. Faculty members have contributed much to the academic direction of the university until now. However, they have been largely excluded from the current priority setting exercise. One only has to look at who is involved in the Phase II and the task forces. Granted there are five deans who should be in touch with their faculty members, but have any of them taught courses recently? Do they know what is going on in the university? In their departments? In new

research techniques?

Certainly within the university community there is no criticism of the administration's attempt to set long-term goals and define our role more clearly. The criticism has centered on the way the administration has handled it.

The involvement of an outside business management firm has raised many eyebrows. Students and faculty question the expertise of a business firm to look at Concordia and propose opportunities the university might consider in the future. The choice of an outside firm was made because the university felt after eight years in existence it might be a good idea to seek help from people who have had experience in education research.

But faculty, particularly in Arts and Science, and students have asked again "who says Peat, Marwick and Associates are qualified to look at Concordia?"

The report has offended many because of its business orientation referring to students as "constituents" and using words such as "input," and "strategy." Other people have said the sample of those employers interviewed and sent mailout questionnaires is too narrow to serve as a basis for the recommended 'opportunities.'

Indeed many people have viewed the eight opportunities listed at the end of the report as concrete recommendations. The administration has argued that, no these are not recommendations, merely suggestions. Same thing, just different semantics. The fact remains that Phase II has used these eight opportunities has ranked them and has started to develop an overall mission strategy.

According to Gerry Gummersell, Corporate and Government Liaison Advisor, the role of the business consultants is over. He says the content of Phase II is in the hands of the university and the final decision on a mission strategy will come from Senate and the Board of Governors.

However, the way the whole study has evolved has been with the input by Peat, Marwick. They have laid the groundwork for the present priority and long term planning. In other words, Peat, Marwick have made a mark on the future of the university whether the administration is willing to acknowledge that fact or not, but it does exist.

There is definitely a communication gap between the faculty, academic deans, non-academic deans and the administration vis-a-vis our strengths and function. Granted, not everyone can agree on everything but looking at the Peat, Marwick study it is clear how differently the administration views the university's role.

Faculty, academic deans and non-academic staff called Concordia a popular, flexible university open to a board range of students. Both faculty and academic deans placed emphasis on Concordia's general commitment to excellence and quality of education.

The administration saw Concordia as an "efficient, no frills operation which delivers education at a relatively low lost per student."

While that might be favourable, look at the conditions the university is offering in essence "cheap education" - especially in the Commerce faculty—too many students and overcrowded classrooms.

In terms of key functions the administration sees them as professional training, research, teaching and community sources with emphasis on teaching and practical graduate studies supported by research.

The Peat, Marwick report in its eight opportunities has suggested that Concordia explore the possibility of developing the university's capacity to supply training tailored to meet the company or professional requirements.

That has caused people, especially in Arts and Science, to panic. They feel threatened and rightly so, because as it appears now the university could very well take the direction of developing vocational training or education or become a polytechnical institute.

Commerce and Administration and Engineering have no need to feel threatened because enrollment of students in their faculty will not decline in the next few years as is predicted for Arts and Science.

The whole essence of what a university should be—developing academic excellence for example—will be lost if the university administration decides to cash in on marketable programs to attract students.

As Peat, Marwick and Associates go on to say, such a direction would no doubt increase Concordia's direct support from business organizations. It would also increase contact and cooperation with various professional associations who require training programs, both for basic preparation and for upgrading their members' qualifications.

Of course this would put Concordia in the lucrative position of becoming an efficient job training factory for the business sector. Certainly this would bring in more money and create a "professional" business atmosphere. The question is: who wants this kind of a university?

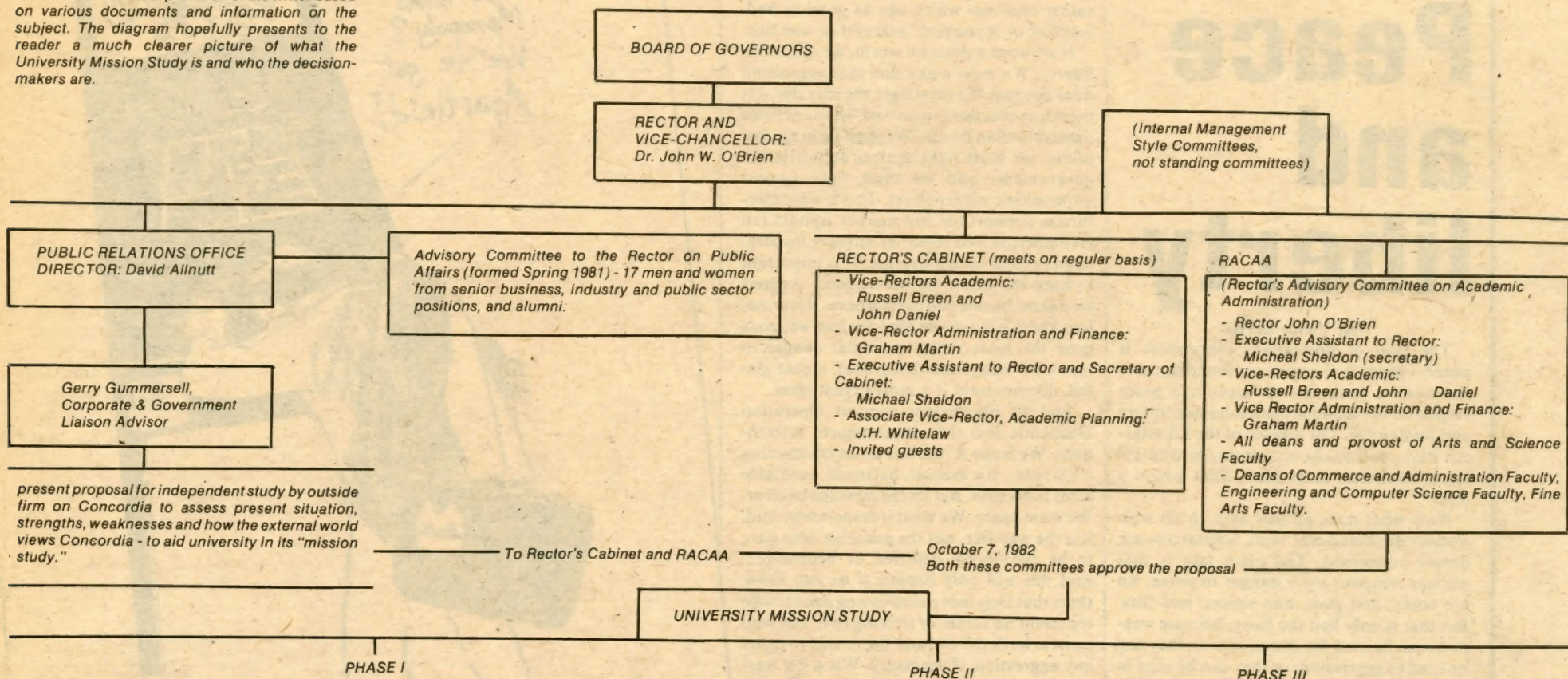
What Concordia really needs is a charter like that of University of British Columbia, where faculty and students are the community and they are supported by the administration.

As Mair Verthuy, Principal of Simone de Beauvoir Institute, has said:

"Learning should be exciting and exhilarating; teaching should be exciting and exhilarating."

The pursuit of knowledge should be the function of a university, to develop the mind—the intellect and encourage dialogue between scholar and student.

The following diagram shows how the university mission study has evolved and who has been involved. It is the interpretation of the writer based on various documents and information on the subject. The diagram hopefully presents to the reader a much clearer picture of what the University Mission Study is and who the decision-makers are.



Study Steering Committee

- Academic Vice Rectors: Russell Breen and John Daniel
- Fine Arts Dean: Tony Emery
- Board Chairperson: Donald McNaughton
- Concordia alumnus Patrick Kenniff, also deputy minister municipal affairs
- Committee chaired by David Allnutt and Gerry Gummersell.
- Michael Fahey, observer

Peat, Marwick and Associates - management consultants present study to this committee April 30, 1982.

List of people interviewed on a one-to-one basis:

CONCORDIA

- K. D. Adams, Assistant Vice-Rector and Registrar
- R. Breen, Vice-Rector, Academic
- B. T. Counihan, Dean of Students
- J. S. Daniel, Vice-Rector, Academic
- M. Despland, Associate Vice-Rector, Academic
- R. Dautre, Director, Human Resources
- P. E. Fillion, Assistant Vice-Rector and Director, Libraries
- F. D. Hamblin, Director, Institutional Research
- G. Martin, Vice-Rector, Administration and Finance
- J. W. O'Brien, Rector and Vice Chancellor
- J. P. Pétolas, Assistant Vice-Rector, Physical Resources
- D. Potvin, Assistant Vice-Rector, Continuing Education
- J. E. Saunders, Director, Development
- F. M. Sheldon, Executive Assistant to Rector
- W. J. Shore, Assistant Vice-Rector, Admissions and Liaison
- J. A. Sproule, Director, Guidance Services
- J. H. Whitelaw, Associate Vice-Rector, Academic Planning
- J. S. Chaikelson, Dean, Arts/Science Div. II (Social Sciences)
- M. Cohen, Dean, Arts/Science Div. III (Science)
- A. Emery, Dean, Fine Arts
- S. G. French, Dean, Graduate Studies
- P. Simon, Dean, Commerce and Administration
- M. Singer, Provost, Arts/Science Div. IV
- M. N. S. Swamy, Dean, Engineering and Computer Science
- D. Taddeo, Dean, Arts/Science Div. I (Humanities)
- A. Antoniou, Faculty, Electrical Engineering
- M. Fahey, Faculty, Theology
- J. Stewart, Faculty, Psychology
- M. Hogben, President, CUFA
- E. Lauzon, Finance Vice President, CUSA
- CUNASA

GOVERNMENT

- Provincial**
- M. Fortin, Assistant Deputy Minister (Post-Secondary), Education
 - J. L'Ecuyer, Président par intérim, Conseil des Universités
 - P. Van der Donckt, Former Asst. Deputy Minister (Post Secondary), Education
 - P. Kenniff, Deputy Minister, Municipal Affairs

Municipal

- Y. Lamarre, Président, Comité Exécutif, Ville de Montréal

Federal

- R. Dicerni, Directeur Général, Div. des Communications, Secrétariat d'État

BUSINESS COMMUNITY

- R. Bandeen, President and CEO, Canadian National
- M. Bélanger, President and CEO, Banque Nationale du Canada
- A. Bisson, Vice-President and General Manager, Bank of Nova Scotia
- J. Bourbeau, Chairman, Hydro-Québec
- W. Bradford, President, Bank of Montreal
- A. J. De Grandpré, Chairman and CEO, Bell Canada
- P. Desmarais, Chairman and CEO, Power Corporation
- G. Dufour, Executive Vice-President, Conseil du Patronat du Québec
- H. Faulkner, Vice-President, Alcan Aluminium Ltd.
- M. Griffin, President, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Ltd.
- E. McLaughlin, former Chairman and CEO, Royal Bank of Canada
- D. McNaughton, President and CEO, Schenley Canada Inc.
- P. Paré, Chairman and CEO, Imasco Ltd.
- W. Stinson, President, Canadian Pacific Ltd.
- A. Taylor, Executive Vice-President, International Banking, Royal Bank of Canada
- C. Warren, Executive Vice-President, Operations, Imperial Tobacco Ltd.

EDUCATION

- G. Gauthier, Vice-President, Université du Québec
- C. Hamel, Recteur, Université Sherbrooke
- D. Johnston, Principal, McGill University
- P. Lacoste, Recteur, Université de Montréal
- J. G. Paquet, Recteur, Université Laval
- C. Pichette, Recteur, Université du Québec à Montréal
- S. Paltiel, Director General, Dawson College
- M. Scarpelegia, Director General, Vanier College
- P. Bergeron, Service aux étudiants, Collège St-Laurent
- R. Marchand, Service aux étudiants, Collège Vieux-Montréal
- R. Perusse, Directeur Général, CREPUQ
- A. Gilmore, Executive Director, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

RESEARCH SPONSORS

- G. Berthiaume, Directeur des bourses, FCAC
- A. Forster, Secretary to the Council, SSHRC
- G. Julien, Executive Director, NSERC

MEDIA

- R. McConnell, Publisher, The Gazette

Also: 2,000 mailout questionnaires to alumni (25% response rate) 2,000 mailout questionnaires to small and medium employers or prospective Quebec employers.

Steering Committee enlarged to include the following new members:

- Arts and Science Dean, Division II June Chaikelson
- Arts and Science Provost, Division IV Martin Singer
- Arts and Science Dean, Division I Donat Taddeo
- Engineering and Computer Science Faculty Dean N.S. Swamy
- Rector John W. O'Brien as observer
- Vice-Rector Administration and Finance: Graham Martin
- CUSA representative Adele Meagan

-Since november 1st, Executive assistant to rector, Michael Sheldon and Associate Vice-Rector Academic Planning J.H. Whitelaw have been attending the steering committee meetings.

Three task forces are part of Phase II. They were given different opportunities to report on. They tabled their report November 1st. They are:

TASK FORCE I — MISSION "A" OPPORTUNITIES

- Opportunities**
- 1) Academic excellence
 - 2) National socio-economic development
 - 3) International socio-economic development
 - 4) Canadian Mosaic
- Membership**
- 1) Graham Martin, Vice-Rector Administration and Finance
 - 2) T. Nogrady, professor, Chemistry
 - 3) Martin Singer, Provost, Division IV, Arts and Science
 - 4) N.S. Swamy, Dean, Engineering and Computer Science
 - 5) Michael Sheldon, Executive Assistant to the Rector

TASK FORCE II — MISSION "B" OPPORTUNITIES

- Opportunities**
- 1) Professional and business community
 - 2) Economic development of Quebec
 - 3) Service to the total community
- Membership**
- 1) John Daniel, Vice-Rector Academic
 - 2) Michel Despland, Associate Vice-Rector, Academic
 - 3) Don Taddeo, Dean, Division I, Arts and Science
 - 4) Cleve Patterson, Associate Professor & Chairman, Finance

TASK FORCE III — MISSION "C" OPPORTUNITIES

- Opportunities**
- 1) Academic excellence
 - 2) Cost-effective quality
 - 3) Adult education
- Membership**
- 1) Russell Breen, Vice-Rector Academic
 - 2) June Chaikelson, Dean Division II, Arts and Science
 - 3) Tony Emery, Dean, Fine Arts
 - 4) S.J. Kubina, Professor, Electrical Engineering
 - 5) J.H. Whitelaw, Associate Vice-Rector, Academic Planning

Is supposed to be the point when Concordia starts to implement policies vis-a-vis priorities and long-term planning.

In the beginning

When Phase I of the University Mission Study was published September 28, 1982, it was already old news. In fact, the process of setting priorities and long term planning had been in the works since May, 1981.

Students might well find themselves confused by various phrases such as the Peat, Marwick Study; Phase I of the University Mission Study; Phase II, task forces; opportunities for Concordia; Phase III, etc.

Briefly let's go back to the beginning.

Last May, the university enlarged the mandate of the Public Relations Office to include the responsibility for developing policies and programs aimed at cultivating sound, helpful relations with the community and government, especially in light of financial restraint and the university's capital campaign to raise \$25 million for a new library centre.

It was then that the university commissioned the management consultant firm, Peat, Marwick and Associates to undertake, essentially, an information-gathering exercise. It was called Phase I.

Under Phase I, seventy people within and outside the university were interviewed on a one-to-one basis by the consultants. As well, two batches of mail-out questionnaires were distributed: 2,000 to Concordia alumni and 2,000 to small and medium Quebec employers or potential employers.

Phase II began in May of this year. In this phase three task forces were set up and assigned different opportunities. They were to look at these opportunities and develop strategies for future implementation.

Phase III is supposed to be the implementation of a mission and a strategy for Concordia.

Peace and liberty

•by Victor Levis•

The goal of libertarians everywhere is peace—peace in the most profound sense of the word: a peace full of freedom; a peace respectful of human property, human liberty and human life. The symbol of the Libertarian Party of Canada is a soaring bird carrying a maple leaf in its beak. That bird is a dove.

Now what does all this have to do with nuclear disarmament? Well, libertarians are deeply concerned. The plain fact is that nuclear weapons are a danger to peace. So are tanks, and guns, and knives, and fists. But that is only half the story, because weapons can be used for two purposes: they can be used in aggression; or they can be used in defense. AND THAT MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD. Aggression is wrong. Aggression is unlibertarian. Aggression is anti-life. In fact, it is the major threat to human happiness. In the name of humanity it must be rejected.

Two things are necessary if aggression is to be rejected. First, the will to reject aggression. Second, the means. The will to reject aggression can come only from an appreciation of the rightness of liberty. To compromise on liberty is to condone aggression to the same degree. He who consistently upholds liberty is truly a friend of peace. What about the means of rejecting aggression? That is a question of circumstances. Suppose I have an enemy who is unarmed. In this case, a few boxing lessons and a book on Kung-Fu and I'm safe. I'm prepared. But if he has a gun, I'd better be prepared for that, too—I would need to learn how to neutralize him. And if my enemy has weapons of immense destructive capability, then I'd better have weapons and defenses equal to the task. Isn't that dangerous? Of course it is. But I didn't create the danger, it was already there. I'm trying to deal with it, to reduce it, to prevent it from becoming a reality.

The trouble is, the alternative to self-defense is not a peaceful alternative. Submission does not lead to peace. The people of Poland do not live in true peace. An obedient slave is not in a state of peace with his master. His position is repressed, unfree, inhuman. The master's weapon, the whip, is the tool of aggression, an enemy of peace—true. But on the other hand, if the slave got hold of a whip and used it to free himself, then the whip

would be a liberator, a friend of peace. And so weapons are neither good nor bad, it is rather their use which can be good or bad, justified or repugnant, peaceful or war-like.

If we want a peaceful world, we must love liberty. We must make sure that aggression does not pay. We must fight the idea that it is moral, or practical, to initiate the use of force against human beings. We must fight against crime, we must fight against authoritarian governments and we must fight against imperialistic superpowers. This is why libertarians support the free market, uphold full civil liberties and reject all military involvements except in self-defense. It is important to keep the whole picture in mind. Aggression must be rejected everywhere. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that nuclear weapons pose the most severe potential danger to mankind today, and that global, repeat global, disarmament is a most urgent ideal.

And so libertarians support Operation Dismantle and their disarmament referendum. We hope it receives an overwhelming YES vote—for mutual, balanced, verifiable arms reduction. But let the message be clear. We want peace. We want it desperately. Still, it is the war-like, not the peaceful, who have to be convinced, deterred or neutralized. And this will only happen if we can show them that they face peace-loving people who represent no threat of striking first, but who possess both the will and the means to reject any aggression, if necessary. When the warmongers realize the hopelessness of their plans, they just may be persuaded to give up their arms. And with great joy so will we. In liberty and peace.

Racist policy lingers

•by Suma Rajiva•

A man and a woman who are legally forbidden to marry because one of them is black; a black child whose parents cannot send him to a school that is reserved for white children; and a black people who cannot vote in a country where they are the majority. This is life in apartheid South Africa.

The Concordia University Anti-Apartheid Committee has been working for the last two years to inform students about apartheid and to organize action against it. Its main goal is the removal of the university's funds from the Bank of Montreal because of this bank's extensive loans to the government of South Africa.



Although officially begun in 1948, apartheid was the culmination of the colonization of South Africa by Dutch and English settlers. It is a carefully planned system of legalized racism whose avowed principle is white supremacy. It rests upon the open exploitation and oppression of the black population.

For example, the Land Acts of 1913 and 1936 along with later legislation, restricts African black to the "Bantu Homelands" 13% of South Africa's poorest land—Africans make up 73% of the South African population.

In addition, Africans are forbidden to enter "white" South Africa unless actually working there. The Pass Laws compel every African over the age of sixteen to carry a pass, and failure to produce this instantly when asked by a policeman, means arrest and usually imprisonment.

Back in the homelands, the women and the children along with the aged, struggle to eke out a subsistence living from the land. The men, working in "white" South Africa, send what they can of their meagre earnings. Often a woman herself works and she then leaves her children with someone in the homeland. She will see them perhaps once a year.

If they are still alive.

One has only to see the innumerable children's graves in any homeland to confirm the fact that South Africa has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world; for black children, that is. Those who live to grow up can expect, not a life of decent human development, but an existence of endless drudgery and day to day survival. And this in one of the richest countries in the world.

It is however, the inhumanity of apartheid that creates a favourable climate for making profits. A large pool of cheap black labour and the banning of most black trade unions guarantee one of the highest rates of return was between 10.4 and 11.4 per cent. In South Africa their rate of return was between 17 and 21 per cent.

While the technology and invested capital of multi-nationals strengthen the economic foundations of apartheid, bank loans directly said the South African government and its agencies. In 1976, when the government became technically bankrupt, international banks not only renewed its outstanding loans, but also granted it an additional \$110 million loan.

The Bank of Montreal, with which the Concordia Committee is especially con-

cerned, has loaned \$75 million in total to the South African government and the state-owned Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR).

In stark contrast to this economic support for apartheid, world opinion has opposed it. South Africa has been forced to resign from many organizations, including the British Commonwealth and the governing body of the International Monetary Fund. Also, the General Assembly of the United Nations has annually barred the South African delegation from its seat, and a military embargo has been placed upon the apartheid regime.

There have also been calls for complete economic sanctions against South Africa; a call reiterated by the resistance movements inside the country. In the words of the acting President of the African National Congress, "our people are not only ready and willing to accept the consequence of action against the regime on the economic front, but they have themselves demanded the total political, economic, cultural and military isolation of the racist regime."

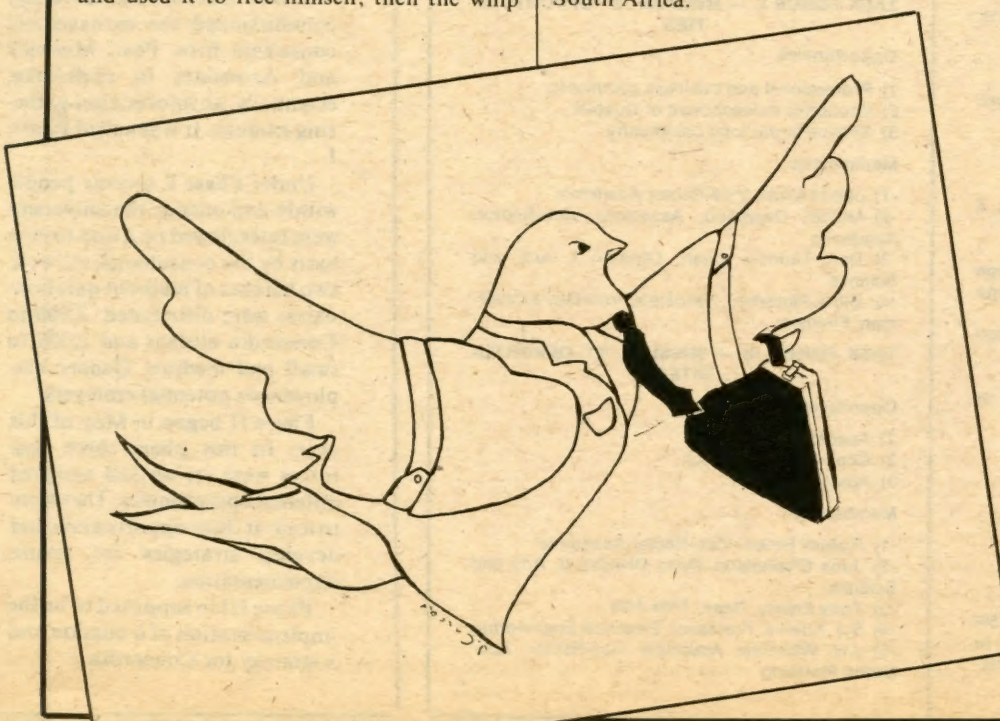
In over one hundred countries, organizations are pressuring for the removal of economic ties to apartheid. One aspect of an economic boycott is divestment i.e. the withdrawal of economic interests from South Africa or from corporations and banks with such interests.

So far the divestment movement has had some major successes. In Holland, the two major banks were pressured into stating that they would make no more loans to South Africa. In the United States, Polaroid Corporation withdrew its South African interests. In Canada, the Toronto Dominion Bank has also been pressured into stating that it would make no more loans to the apartheid regime.

In the academic community, Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Wisconsin have withdrawn all or part of their holdings in companies or banks with economic ties to South Africa. Dawson College has withdrawn a \$25 million account from the Bank of Montreal. At many other universities, including McGill, students have been calling for divestment as well.

Can we who enjoy democratic rights, stand by while others are denied these because of the colour of their skins? Can we allow our government, which verbally condemns apartheid, to allow economic support to be given to it?

The main aim of the Anti-Apartheid Committee is divestment.



Front fights battle

•by Wayne Hiltz•

In order to understand the present struggle in El Salvador, one must return to the 1880s when the government abolished the peasants' communal lands. In its promotion of coffee production for export, the government relied on private estate owners. This led to land evictions and the concentration of most arable land (and political power) into the hands of a small wealthy group known as "The Fourteen Families". The peasants resisted the expropriation of their land in a series of revolts in the next two years. The peasants were then faced with trying to scratch out an existence as tenant farmers or wage labourers.

Faced with increased impoverishment during the Depression, the peasants in the west of the country revolted in 1932. The army responded by suppressing the rebellion and slaughtering 30,000 peasants. This "Matanza" (massacre) marked the beginning of 50 years of rule by generals and colonels with the support of the privileged elite. A democratic facade was maintained by regular elections which were marked by intimidation and fraud.

With the beginning of industrialization in the 1950s, the middle and working classes were growing both in number and in influence. Urban workers were permitted to join trade unions, but any political activity was carefully controlled. In the countryside, in contrast, commercial agriculture continued to expand, causing a significant new growth in the number of landless peasants. Prohibited from forming any protective organization, peasants were kept in a state of virtual serfdom.

The early 1960s saw the formation of the Christian Democratic Party and the social democratic National Revolutionary Move-

ment. Along with the Communist Party's legal front, the National Democratic Union, these parties formed a coalition and contested the 1972 general election. Electoral fraud committed by the military deprived this coalition of its victory. When similar blatant fraud was repeated in 1977, it appeared to many Salvadoreans that the road to meaningful reforms via elections was shut off.

Peasants were also starting in the early 1970s to shake off their fatalistic attitude towards changing their situation of hunger and poverty. Encouraged and supported by the Catholic Church, they organized themselves into unions. They began to demand better wages, lower prices for seeds and fertilizer, and especially some kind of land reform.

Peasants later united with slumdwellers, urban workers, teachers, and students to form popular organizations to support each others' demands by means of civil disobedience and mass protests. The government responded with a campaign of terror against this growing opposition. To defend themselves, each popular organization formed links with one of several guerrilla groups which had existed since the early 1970s.

In an attempt to institute reforms and to prevent the drift towards civil war, a group of progressive army officers overthrew the government on October 15, 1979. The new military junta (council) also included moderate and leftist civilians and conservative officers. The October junta was unable to carry out its promises of significant reforms due to the opposition of the oligarchy and conservative officers. The popular organizations increased their pressure for reforms with a series of demonstrations, strikes, and occupation of ministries. These protests were met by an increased level of violence by the security forces and right-wing death squads.

The civilian cabinet members resigned in early 1980, citing their lack of control over the security forces and the absence of genuine reforms. These moderate politicians combined with several trade unions and professional organizations to form the Democratic Front. In April 1980, this group combined with the recently-formed leftist coalition to form the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR). While conservative politicians replaced the moderates in the junta, conservative officers were gaining the upper hand in the military. By November 1980, the progressive officers, the last force for compromise, had been ousted from the junta. In January 1981, the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) began an armed struggle which continues to this day.

U. S. directs death

•by David Alper•

While daily scenes of horrendous violence from El Salvador have recently disappeared from our T.V. sets, it won't be for long. The March 1982 elections did not solve any of that country's problems, and killings by security forces has continued at an alarming pace. The Salvadorean Human Rights Commission, an independent body, has documented 1,671 civilians killed by the army and right wing death squads in the 4 months from April to July 1982.

We must examine the roots of this problem. We are witnessing a fundamental movement for social, economic and political change not only in El Salvador, but all over



Central America. The peoples of these countries (for the most part peasants), are calling for an end to an extremely unfair distribution of wealth. Twenty families in El Salvador control 70% of its economy, while 73% of children suffer from malnutrition.

The Salvadorean ruling class stays in power through a reign of terror. Decapitated, mutilated bodies turn up on roadsides daily. Over 40,000 people have been killed, the vast majority of them by security forces (according to Amnesty International), in 3 years of civil war. Due to its lack of popular support, the Salvadorean regime would collapse in a few months without massive U.S. military aid.

There is an apparent paradox built into the American political system. Internally, America is a democracy and Americans enjoy most political freedoms. However, externally, the American government supports the most brutally repressive dictatorships. Just as the Soviet Union tramples over Afghanistan, the American leadership considers Central America its own private domain.

The current American strategy in Central America calls for a military solution to problems that are basically social and economic. The plan is to physically exterminate any opposition, be it peaceful or armed, to the existing governments that they support. They want to crush the rebel forces (FMLN) in El Salvador and overthrow the revolutionary Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

The Salvadorean army admits that even with continued massive American military aid, it will take 5 years to eliminate the guerrillas. Reagan does not want to wait that long. The American government has turned to Honduras in the hope that it will play the role of a regional "gendarme." American military aid to that country has increased dramatically in the past year. 3,000 Honduran soldiers invaded El Salvador in July 1982, but were resoundingly defeated by the experienced guerrillas of the FMLN. The Honduran army, made up of 90% volunteers, is accustomed to repressing unarmed peasants and cannot be counted on to play a major role. El Salvador's other neighbour, Guatemala, has its army tied down with a fledgling guerrilla movement which is fighting against the military junta ruled by General Efraim Rios Montt, a butcher who

claims to receive orders directly from God.

The Reagan administration is upset that it "lost" Nicaragua, and is trying to "win" it back. The Washington Post recently revealed covert \$19 million CIA plan to destabilize the Sandinista government.

As to the other countries in the region, Costa Rica has no standing army and Panama is strongly nationalist. Argentina has had military advisors in El Salvador, but because of the Falklands war, they can no longer be counted on to do the American's dirty work for them. This anti-American feeling is still prevalent among South American countries, with the possible exception of Chile. But Chile's international reputation is so tarnished that its participation in an intervention would be more of a liability than an asset to Reagan. It is quite clear that if the U.S. government wants to send troops in, they will have to send in the boys from back home. An imperialist intervention of this nature would engulf all of Central America into a regionalized war. It would be Vietnam all over again.

The U.S. Senate passed the Syms amendment this summer, which would allow Reagan to send troops into Central America for 60 days without the approval of Congress. But a direct American military intervention would carry a heavy political price. Vietnam is still fresh in the minds of many Americans. The expenditure of billions of dollars into non-productive, capital intensive military hardware enriched a few multi-national corporations but created relatively few jobs, fueled inflation and dealt a crippling blow to the American economy. The defeat in 1975 of the greatest military power in the world by a primitive peasant society also signalled the end of the American Empire.

One must remember though, that it was only until thousands of American combat troops were in Vietnam that a strong anti-war movement sprung up. With only a handful of American military advisors in El Salvador there is already a strong anti-interventionist feeling among the American public. A recent public opinion poll published in Time magazine shows that an overwhelming majority of Americans oppose the sending of U.S. troops into El Salvador.

Only public opposition and international solidarity can prevent more blood to be shed in vain.



Are we in control

•by Scott Graham•

Accepting responsibility is something many of us have lost; we do not accept consequences as being in our control. We are in the habit of blaming others, using governments as scapegoats for our lack of money and drive.

How could this happen in a country teeming with opportunities and freedom? We have so many career choices, business opportunities and challenges that can make life more meaningful and rewarding. Somehow we shut-up, become lethargic and blame all life's hardships on anyone else but ourselves.

In recent years we have been losing more and more of our freedom simply because we will not accept responsibility for our own lives. Loss of freedom shows up in areas of business, education, and career choices.

We allow government to do the thinking for us. We allow them to run our business, allow them to tell us what language that our children must learn. They take such a control over occupational opportunities that one sometimes thinks one will be stuck doing one's job forever with no hope for a brighter future.

If we cannot run our lives the way we see fit and take control over our own destiny, we will surely crumble just the way many countries have when others pull the strings of life.

Control of our own future as a strong productive country can only be enhanced by taking back our businesses and God-given rights to grow and develop as we see fit, not as government thinks.

The return of full-fledged free enterprise is the only way we can regain those rights and freedoms we have so blindly lost. "Free Enterprise" means everyone should be free to go into business, follow any occupation, or buy any property subject only to the agreement of others involved; each to have opportunity to reap the benefits if successful and suffer the losses if they fail.

Freedom means diversity and mobility. It preserves the opportunity for today's disadvantaged to become tomorrow's privileged and in the process, enables most everyone from top to bottom to enjoy a richer and fuller life.

Some, when they think of free enterprise, think of the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer. Nowhere is the gap between rich and poor, nowhere are the rich richer and the poor poorer than in societies where the free market is not allowed to operate.

Russia is such a country, the top crust of rich is made up of bureaucrats, party officials and technicians of various positions, and the great masses of people live in poverty, not much better than their great-grandparents did.

In Canada, we all live like kings and queens in comparison. We have all the luxuries imaginable and yet we still want to relax and let our government do everything for us. We have allowed our governments to buy into business, usually businesses that are failing and use our tax money to save them. Air Canada, C.N.R., and C.B.C. are good examples of government business. None of these are making money, only costing the taxpayer (us) more money every year to keep them afloat artificially. Their counterparts in the private sector, C.P. Air and C.T.V. are making money or they would have been gone long ago.

Isn't it time government started spending

our money and concentrating their time in duties which we elected them to perform? Why should we be paying for some lawyer or doctor to practice running a business at our expense while so many talented people in the market place are wasting away because one of our elected officials pretends he or she knows what they are doing? Well the comedy is over, let's put a stop to this garbage and bring back private enterprise and then we will see an economic turnaround.

If we do not act now to preserve our society and standard of living, we may regress by allowing incompetent civil servants to run our businesses into the ground. We must accept responsibility for ourselves and our families, reap the rewards of effort and also learn to accept losses if that should occur. Blame no-one but yourself; you are in control of your own destiny.

Nuke myths argued

•by Jaroslav Franta•

There are people in the world who perpetuate the myth that "superpowers have enough weapons to destroy the world 20 to 60 times over", as though the deaths of millions of men, women and children were insufficient to convince us that nuclear war is no picnic. Their "logic" is very transparent—the 20 to 60-fold "over-kill" is intended to prove that unilateral nuclear disarmament by the US would be safe, or that deploying weapons to match those on the Soviet side is unnecessary.

Typically, the statement about "overkill" is immediately followed by the question "give me one rational reason to build one more bomb" (see, for example, the June 12 issue of Today Magazine) or more sarcastically, "what do you want to do...bounce the rubble?" Since it is common practice to suppress the fact that "overkill" is an absurd myth, people who wish to deter war by a balance of power (at any level, including zero if possible), are generally portrayed as warmongers or greedy military industry businessmen. We (meaning those people and this author) are no such thing, and it is our opinion that a unilateral disarmament or freeze is counterproductive to the common goal of avoiding nuclear war.

One person who perpetuates the "overkill" myth is Concordia's own professor Fred Knelman, who was recently misinforming TV viewers watching the Cable 9 program "Starting Again", with host Synda Patrick. Other people participating in such activities include Dorothy Rosenberg of the C.C.N.R. (a Montreal based anti-nuke group), and Dr. Helen Caldicott of "Physicians for Social Responsibility", which Dr. Rosalyn Yalow, Nobel laureate in medicine, prefers to call "Physicians for Social Responsibility" (p42, DISCOVER, June 1982).

Such "activists", which include people who hand out leaflets at metro entrances, enjoy the support of a few very prominent scientists, notably two-time Nobel laureate Linus Pauling, and another Nobel Prize winner, George Wald (for color vision). Pauling has endorsed Laetrile (see Gazette, July 8, '82), a bogus cancer drug made from apricot pits, administered by quack doctors to gullible and desperate people in fly-by-night hospitals, while Wald was best seen in his true colors in a 1980 news-release photo from Iran, where he was shown during the US embassy hostage crisis, criticising America while standing under a picture of human rights champ Ayatollah Khomeini.

In the annals of bonafide scientific jour-



"I GOT 'NUFF BUMBS TO BLOW YUR DULLHOUSE ONE BILLION ZILLION TIMES!"

nals such as Scientific American, Science, Nature, and Physics Today, one will these days find numerous reports dealing with a mysterious subject called the Terminal Cretaceous Event. This thing was not an antediluvian nuclear war, but the impact of a 6-mile diameter asteroid or comet on the earth at a speed of some 30 kilometers per second, and is often credited with having caused the extinction of dinosaurs 65 million years ago (though not man's ancestors). Since the earth is allegedly threatened with 60-fold destruction by nuclear war today, it is interesting to compare the destructive power of the world's nuclear arsenals with that of the impacting asteroid.

"The shock wave generated by the impact of such a big asteroid on land would not only destroy all the earth's forests but also kill all the larger land-dwelling animals (above 55 lbs. weight). And if the impact were at sea, it would generate tidal waves eight kilometers high" (Sci. Am., Jan. '82, p. 63); another article (Nature, May 22, '80, p. 202) says, "if all energy (of the impact) were absorbed by the atmosphere, the air temperature would rise by 190 deg. C. If all energy were absorbed by the oceans, the elevation of average ocean temperature would be 0.175 deg. C (with 10 deg. C warmer surface water)", and "if all the energy were used to excavate a crater, a mass of dust of 30 trillion metric tons could be thrown up to encircle the earth" (causing an ice-age). Either way, the earth got a real nose job that time and what scientists are arguing about now is not whether it happened, but whether the effects would have actually sufficed to cause all the extinctions.

This last statement should be surprising to all who advocate unilateral disarmament or freeze on the grounds that "overkill" obviates the need to balance weapons stockpiles, since the energy released by the impact was some 5000 times bigger than that which would be released if all nuclear weapons were given a chance to explode during a war—100 million megatons TNT equivalent for the impact versus 20,000 megatons TNT for the weapons (the last figure comes from multiplying 30,000 warheads by 0.7 megatons TNT average explosive yield). The 60-fold destruction claimed by activists and some newspaper columnists (Gazette's Gwynne Dyer), is therefore an overestimate by at least a factor of 5000 x 60, or 300,000.

Clearly, there would be many places on earth where people wouldn't even know anything happened, though their average life expectancy might decrease by a few years because of radioactive fallout. It must be emphasized this is in no way intended to minimize the horrors of atomic warfare. Even a single death is too many, and this author does not hesitate to say that he would

rather run to the furthest corner of the earth than fight in any army. It's too dangerous!

The biggest war in history, world war two, could well have been prevented had the allied nations spent more on military and civil defence preparedness (certainly if Fermi had built his plutonium producing reactor a few years earlier), saving some 50 million lives. Few, however, seem to have learnt its lesson and even the recent Falkland Islands war did not wake them up. Everyone knows nuclear war would be no picnic. It is something to be avoided at all cost, including that of a huge defence budget, because war invited by weakness is far more expensive.

Jewish position on war

•by Shloime Perel et al•

Within the Montreal Jewish community, the Jewish Socialist Group has been at the forefront of opposition to the invasion of Lebanon and organized the more broadly based Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Jews. The following is the essence of the group's position paper on the war written in early September.

On June 6 Israel launched a massive invasion of Lebanon. As individuals concerned with social justice, we, members of the Montreal Jewish Socialist Group, although committed to Israel's right to exist, could see no justification for this war. With a few exceptions, the PLO had held to the ceasefire, signed on July 24, 1981. Hostilities erupted with the Israeli bombing of Palestinian camps after the shooting of Ambassador Argov. We were disturbed by the numbers of killings, the use of phosphorus and cluster bombs and by the widespread destruction. For this to have been justified, it would have been necessary for Israel to have had no alternative whatsoever. This was not the case. Therefore we believe the invasion to have been an immoral use of military force for the Begin-Sharon government to implement its Palestinian policies. Now, the basic problems of relations between the two

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peoples—Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs—have, if anything, been exacerbated. It is ironic, indeed tragic, that rather than help bring about a Palestinian homeland, the current Israeli government has added to the Palestinian diaspora.

In our analysis we deliberately emphasize the responsibility which Israel bears in the ongoing conflict with the Palestinians. We feel that the Israeli government should prepare itself for dealings with any Palestinian organization which might recognize Israel's right to exist. The major political organization now working for a Palestinian state is the PLO which still does not recognize this right.

The Israeli government, on its part, grants the PLO no legitimacy whatsoever and states that it will refuse to negotiate with this organization even if it should recognize Israel's existence. The PLO errs in not granting diplomatic recognition. This contributes to effectively preventing a speedy and just solution to the conflict. As well, it alienates a potentially large base of support within Israel for a Palestinian state. That peace is possible has been demonstrated by the Israel-Egypt treaty—inconceivable a short while ago.

The Israeli government often voices as its objection to the PLO the latter's "terrorist activities." In the last few years there has been a significant reduction in activities such as the planting of bombs in movie theatres, the gunning down of civilians in public places, etc. There has been a major shift in the PLO towards diplomatic means. It is unfortunate that the Israeli government refuses to acknowledge the shift and that, even in the face of contrary evidence, it still attributes only terrorist activities to the PLO. It is, however, our analysis that in reality the major Israeli government's opposition to the PLO is that it is the principle Palestinian force agitating for a Palestinian state.

Relevant to the question of a Palestinian state has been the fate of the West Bank. Some propose that the West Bank should be emptied of Palestinians and annexed. Some, more "benevolent," would allow the Palestinians to become Israeli citizens in such an annexed West Bank. Much under discussion has been the concept of autonomy for the West Bank, which forms part of the Camp David Agreement. The Begin government's interpretation of this reduces Palestinian governing to municipal politics. Some Israelis would prefer to disregard the Palestinians altogether and purpose to return part of the West Bank to Jordan while keeping the rest for military purposes. Other Israelis, whose position we consider more just, propose solutions in which the national aspirations of both the Israelis and Palestinians would be

affirmed. It has frequently been proposed that a Palestinian state be established on the West Bank and Gaza, which would be a return to the principle of Partition to which Israel, but unfortunately not the Arabs, originally agreed in 1948. In the course of its conflicts with the Arab states, the Israeli government has altered its position to the point where it no longer recognizes the right of the Palestinians to an independent homeland.

In our view, the primary aim of the invasion was to secure the West Bank and Gaza under Israeli occupation as a territory which might well be annexed in the future. This area has, since 1967, been the main arena of confrontation between the Palestinians and the Israelis. The Palestinians here reject the Israeli occupation and have demonstrated and organized protest strikes against it on numerous occasions and do not wish to become Israeli citizens in the event of annexation. These protests have been forcibly repressed—even the Palestinian flag is prohibited, and Bir Zeit University, the scene of many demonstrations, has been closed a great deal of the time by the Israeli authorities.

Amongst the Palestinians, the PLO has been considered to be the principle force working for an independent state. We consider the invasion to be an attempt by the Israeli government to destroy the political influence of the PLO by defeating it militarily and, we reiterate, to ease the path to the annexation of the West Bank. No less a personage that the architect of the war, General Sharon, has linked the political to the military ends. "This was an unparalleled defeat for the PLO," Sharon recently said. "The end has come for their independence. This is an absolute and basic change. There is no victory here. This is a defeat, a political defeat, which surpasses the military defeat."

We consider another major goal of the invasion to be a safe border in the North. This goal is understandable, but Israel's refusal to confront the issue of Palestinian homelessness has resulted in the use of unjustifiable means, i.e., the manipulation of internal Lebanese politics through support of the Christian political-military groups. The concept of a divided Lebanon with a strong Christian state favourable to Israel was being discussed even before the existence of the PLO. We do not, here, wish to suggest the existence of a long-term plot but merely to point out that the political climate of Lebanon has been of concern to Israel for many years. In this light we must suspect the Israeli government's statements that the sole purpose of the invasion is to rid Israel of the menace of the PLO presence of Lebanon.

The tragic invasion of Lebanon has set back the prospect of Israeli-Palestinian reconciliation. We are fearful that the

response of the Palestinian people will be to harden in their bitterness and enmity towards Israel. This may well result in the rise to prominence in or outside of the PLO of strongly rejectionist groups to whom military action and terrorism, rather than diplomacy, are the only means by which the national aspirations of the Palestinians can be fulfilled. The continued intransigence of both Israelis and Palestinians can only lead to further bloodshed which has the added effect of diverting the attention of both peoples away from their respective social, political and economic problems. It is ironic that both peoples have strong national aspirations yet each is unable to understand the experience of the other. It is here that concerned people can most contribute in order to achieve a just peace. We support the peace movement in Israel and hope for the emergence of a peace movement amongst the Palestinians.

A word from below

•by Joe Germain•

The other day, as I was studying the garnishings on my Mr. Hotdog hotdog, a tall, lanky, fellow in a khaki uniform sat down heavily next to me. It was none other than Zac the Radikat, guru and spokesman for the 'Anti-Human League,' the most radical organisation this side of Concordia. Zac is known to have a practical solution to every problem conceivable; after he had ordered a beer and a chocolate doughnut, he took advantage of the moment to tell me, in a flurry of words, about a few of his 'latest'.

On the nuclear issue: My group agrees totally with the proponents of 'more nuclear arms for less risks of nuclear conflict.' In fact, we think every citizen should have his or her own miniature version of a nuclear warhead and aim it at the government of his or her choice. Viva chaos!

About computers taking over the world: What about it? Why should you worry? Think of it as a blessing! Once all the jobs have gone to transistorized 'machinabobs' you'll have all the time in the world to do such leisurely things as loafing, fornicating, gardening or fighting for ridiculous organizations such as mine. You shouldn't complain unless you're a workaholic or just plain nuts.

On equal rights: The world is too divided right now for anything to be resolved. I suggest that every individual on this planet run out into the street and scream out loud: "We want our rights". We will all be equal in that we will all be screeching like hell.

On freedom of speech: You may speak as freely as you wish, but you might have to force people to listen, that's my moral.

The dangers to the 'ecosystem': That's 'ecosystem' to me. The only moose I've ever seen was in a dessert bowl. I'm a city boy! If you're talking about the scrawny squirrels that pollute my backyard, I'll tell you to take a hike! By the way, the words 'acid rain' sound like music to my ears.

On drugs: Great, take 'em all the time! I don't care if they wreck my brain, it isn't such a hot piece of machinery anyway. I'm a soul man, unnerstan'? Besides, I'm hooked.

On Japan's domination of the U.S. automobile market: The solution is simple. The U.S. should flood Japan with Pintos, preferably the exploding kind.

After his little speech, the Radikat made an about-face on his swiveling stool and trooped out of the restaurant. I haven't



heard from him since that encounter. If you would like to comment on 'Zac's' simple solutions, just drop a letter in any of Loyola's trash cans; it's that simple.

Marx's theory denied

•by Charles Justice•

Who betrayed the revolution? Was it Stalin? He merely perfected the forms of repression which had been instituted by Lenin. Was it Lenin? His skillful and ruthless methods for eliminating all opposition earn him the dubious honour of being the first totalitarian dictator but, in instituting totalitarianism, Lenin was following in the footsteps of the great social theorist—Karl Marx. It was Marx who betrayed the revolution. He produced a powerful justification for totalitarianism because his theory of society placed human responsibility in the hands of social classes instead of individuals.

In all totalitarian systems the state has unchecked power over its citizens' private lives. While immoral in practice, such systems are universally justified by a collective morality. This collective morality is central to keeping a totalitarian state in working order. It is the driving force of totalitarianism.

Every day, in the schools, in the factories, and in dealings with the state, the people are taught to ignore their own ability to make moral choices and instead to identify their interests with those of the state. The way that totalitarian states do this is by continually selecting certain groups and individuals and then encouraging and intimidating everyone else to denounce and harass them. People know that they risk being isolated for the same treatment if they resist the pressure. So they participate by telling themselves that they have no choice, making it all the easier to side with the state against another group the next time.

That is how six million Jews were murdered by the Nazis and up to 30 million

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Soviet citizens were murdered at Stalin's behest. The high ranking Nazis themselves embraced the collectivist morality when they said "we were only following orders," in their defence at the Nuremberg trials.

According to Marx, human history is a history of class antagonisms and that class antagonisms are caused by material economic forces. Marx argued that moral systems were also the result of economic forces, because moral ideas were produced in order to help the ruling class dominate other classes.

Significantly, Marx did not show how moral ideas are produced from economic relations. He only showed how moral ideas have been used to justify class domination. However, Marx mistook this knowledge of how morality is used to justify class domination for knowledge of how morality itself is produced. He based his belief that his theory was above morality on this conclusion. By doing this he gave future Marxists like Lenin, a blank cheque to apply Marxist principles and ignore their moral costs.

Karl Marx never directly supported totalitarianism. Instead he did something of far worse consequence by developing the collectivist justification that fueled the rise of modern totalitarianism. If, as Marx argued, economic relations are the force that changes and creates social reality, then it is large scale economic changes and not individual moral choice that really furthers or hinders human well-being. This means that in a communist system, collective considerations must always outweigh individual moral responsibility.

What if the application of Marxist principles is mistaken and ends up causing serious harm? How can people let a communist government know this? By definition, an individual's objections to the governments' policies are invalid because Marx's theory tells us that only collective economic changes have real consequences for the people. Obviously, people will never be allowed to stand in the way of "economic progress" if their voices are assumed from the first to be invalid.

Historically, Marx and his followers have created two types of arguments to counter the totalitarian possibility. The first type claims that a communist government could never become totalitarian because it would inevitably evolve into something benign. Class consciousness will spontaneously arise at a crucial moment, they say, so that they won't need to "re-educate" people to follow collective ideals. Or, they say, after the people attain collective solidarity, the state will wither away because it won't be needed anymore. These are colourful metaphors, but evidence that human rights have been systematically trod upon, in every state that has ever called itself communist argues more eloquently.

I like to call the second argument to counter claims that Marxism leads to totalitarianism, "the doctrine of Marxist infallibility". According to Marx all social theories except Marxism are unscientific because they have been used as ideological tools of the ruling class. Therefore, the only way to know the truth about society is by seeing society through a Marxist perspective.

The favourite trick of communist regimes is to harass and isolate internal critics for being "bourgeois ideologists." Western Marxists never accept criticisms of Marxist regimes as valid criticisms of Marxism either. While millions of corpses continue piling up, they like to argue about which Marxist regime comes closest to true communism.

A Marxist could never say which facts would refute or undermine Marxism because he will never admit that any facts could. Any theory such as this, which is kept from contact with the facts by continually redefining or disallowing them, is not a scientific theory—it is a dogma.

Most modern day Marxists consider the Soviet Union to be a corrupted version of communism. Either that or they would have to admit that all the corruption, oppression, and moral decay that characterizes it is a

result of Marxist theory as well as practice. Many people feel that communism is morally superior to capitalism but that either it is not practical or it has never been instituted in the 'right' way. Marx thought he had banished the moral justification for a ruling class forever, but it is in the principles of Marx's own theory that Stalin found both the means to carry out and the justification for his worst crimes.

Women fear labels

•by Karen Herland•

Somehow, in the last 10 years, feminism got a bad name.

A lot of the bad feelings are the work of the Moral Majority and other groups like them. There is not much I can do about them here. I prefer to just sit quietly, across the border and watch them nail their own coffins, which they will eventually do.

What does concern me is the fact that a lot of equality-minded women within Concordia itself refuse to associate themselves with feminism. These are women who have grown up with Gloria Steinem, Simone de Beauvoir, Germaine Greer et al. Yet they appear to be unconcerned, even immune to their arguments.

When I first came up against this disinterest I was shocked. Equality, in my opinion, is as basic as breathing. Both sexes are trapped by stereotypes (yes both, I realize it is no fun to be expected to support a family or even to pay for dates) and the only way out of them is by equalizing opportunities and perceptions.

This means basically, that men and women get equal pay for equal work (everyone knows that women earn 59¢ for every man's dollar, if you don't, you should). It means that housework and responsibilities be equally shared. It also means that women be denied no responsibilities (or privileges) on the basis of sex and finally, (and possibly the most difficult to impose) that all men and women truly regard themselves as equals. You can go further than these goals, getting more specific, but these proposals are basic. If these are met, half the battle will be won.

Some feminists have tried to change too much, too fast and have been denounced by their more conservative sisters, but not before they made headlines. Unfortunately, it is these headlines that stick in people's minds. I do not blame these women for feminism's problems. I'm merely saying that it is a pity that it is this few that are remembered as the loudest and (by some) as typical.

This brings me back to my main argument. Many "second-generation" feminists will not label themselves as such because they are afraid. They are frightened of being labelled as man-haters, anti-family, lesbians or anything else that could conceivably be hurled at them in an effort to shut them up. These labels have nothing to do with what feminism is about but, nevertheless, they have been effective in silencing a good number of women.

One student told me after a recent class that she will not label herself as a feminist because she did not want to appear "too narrow minded." This is another of the negative connotations that feminism has been given. To many, feminists seem to be always jumping on innocent words (like chairman) and devoting their attention to them at the expense of the main issue, whatever that might be.

Personally, I feel that, though it is right that someone has pointed out the male-bias



of our language this sort of harping is immaterial. Once attitudes change, language will naturally evolve. Until then the chairman/chairperson debate will not do anything for the thousands of single women in the U.S. who do not have enough money to feed their children because their salaries or welfare cheques or based on the fact that they are women and not "breadwinners."

Young women do not want to be labelled as feminists because they feel that the feminists of the generation before them are strident, bitter and angry. They see feminism as a negative trap. Robin Morgan, writer, poet and feminist said in the film Not A Love Story, "to be female and conscious in the world is to be in a constant state of rage." In a sense this is true but it is important that women use this anger where it will do the most good.

Screaming at your boyfriend because he called you 'baby' may raise his consciousness but it is more likely to confuse or alienate him.

Instead, use that anger against government injustices where it will be more effective. Women in Canada managed to get the constitution to declare that sexual discrimination was illegal. They did it quietly with one year of persistent petitioning. This is something American women could not accomplish in 10 years with the Equal Rights Amendment.

Now it is up to us to report any instance of discrimination to authorities. This means boycotting sexist advertisers, refusing sexist textbooks and not sitting still for second-class treatment at work.

I am a feminist not because I hate men. Yes, I do hate rapists and the men who call me 'girly' on the street because they only see what I am, not who I am, but, hey, some of my best friends...

I am a feminist because I am a humanist. As such I can not sit by while half of the world is unfairly treated. I mean unfair in the most basic sense. I do not think employers should hire women solely on the basis of their sex in an attempt to even the score. Nor would I want to see a man or a member of a minority group hired for that reason. Instead, I feel that once women are granted equal opportunities in work and education this will naturally happen. It will only happen if everyone listens and understands the problems.

They will not listen unless we make ourselves heard. Do not be afraid to call yourself a feminist. If you have to, explain yourself to those who will not listen and convince them that the issue is not just personal, it is basic. As basic as breathing.

Soviets won't reduce

•by Pete Arzenshek•

The Disarmament movement has attracted considerable support from the general populace on this continent and in Europe. A closer examination of their goals and attitudes allows an observer to draw some interesting conclusions.

The movement's most obvious appeal is to every person's fear of a nuclear war. Most people share this fear. However, when one looks at whom the protesters "blame" for causing this fear, one notices a distinct imbalance in the apportionment of this blame between the two superpowers. More often than not the United States are the targets of their criticisms.

An American journalist was stopped on the streets of London this past summer by a British woman carrying a sign decrying the deployment of Pershing and Cruise missiles in the U.K. and other Western European countries. When he asked the woman why the U.S. got most of the complaints from the protesters, she replied: "The Russians won't listen!"

If and when the protesters condemn the Soviet Union, it is only along with the United States. At this point, there is usually a reference to both countries being "warmongers." This implies that there is no important difference between the policies of the two governments.

This is typical of the illusory rhetoric employed by the leaders of the movement. It's only result is to deceive well-intentioned people (most of us) and deflect their attention away from the real causes of the nuclear arms buildup in the world today.

Let us, for one moment, examine the policies and actions of the Soviets and Americans more closely. The Government of the Soviet Union bases its whole legitimacy on the tenets of Marxist-Leninism. As most

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people know, this ideology prescribes a continuous confrontation (i.e. class warfare) between the forces of Capitalism and those of Socialism. The socialist camp (led by the U.S.S.R.) cannot accept a permanent, peaceful resolution with Capitalism as they are ideologically committed to its complete destruction. The Soviet Union will not renounce these principles.

Khrushchev once said, "The Soviet Union will forget about Marxist-Leninism when a shrimp learns to whistle!" This casts the repeated Soviet claims, of being genuinely desirous of peace, in a very hypocritical light.

The United States is guided by, on the other hand, the fundamentally different principles of democratic government and individual freedom. The existence of their powerful military machine is for the protection of their own country and those allied with them. The Americans certainly do not have ideological or practical reasons to initiate a nuclear exchange with the Soviet Union. It seems negligent to ignore these very important distinctions between the two countries.

As far as a "home grown" version of the peace movement in the Soviet Union goes, it certainly will not be tolerated. One instance will suffice to illustrate this; Sergei Batovrin is a 25 year old who is the leader of the "Group to Establish Trust between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.," which was formed this year. He is currently being incarcerated by the Soviet Authorities in a mental hospital where he is being forcibly treated with drugs that have debilitating effects. (Wall St. Jour. 13/8/82)

This past spring, the Western Peace Movement organized "Ground Zero Week" to focus public attention upon their cause. Simultaneously, 5 foreigners (2 Spaniards, 2 Frenchmen, 1 British) erected a banner in Moscow's Red Square proclaiming "Bread, Life, and Peace." They were promptly detained, questioned, and deported by the KGB within 24 hours. Ground Zero Week lasted about 2 minutes in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's *real* intentions, in contrast to its public proclamations, is exemplified by this succinct statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in 1971:

"Today there is no question of any significance which can be decided without the Soviet Union, OR IN OPPOSITION TO IT." (Emphasis added)

During the "Era of Detente" in the 1970's, the Soviet Union built up their nuclear ICBM force to 4 times the megatonnage of the American's, while the U.S. kept their own frozen at 1960's levels. This huge force can be just as useful (perhaps more!) by never being fired. They use it to induce psychological fear in NATO to influence individual states to adopt policies more to the Soviet's liking. An example of this is the refusal of the Netherlands and Belgium to accept deployment of Pershing and Cruise missiles in their countries. These are meant to

respond to the 325 Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles presently targeted at Western Europe.

The Soviet Union has a strong ideological reason for not wanting to reduce their level of nuclear arms. They have certainly held firm to this by their actions over the last 20 years.

In light of this, it seems hard to fault the Reagan Administration's attempt to upgrade the U.S. nuclear arsenal to comparable Soviet levels. This will lessen the risk of war through the operative of "Mutual Deterrence." Mutual Deterrence implies that neither side will "push the button" first, knowing that the other side will respond in kind with an equal sized force.

The Soviet Union has shown no serious inclination to reduce its level of arms from the present lopsided balance in its favour. It keeps "upping the Ante," hoping that the Americans will not, or cannot match it.

If there is ever going to be *effective* Arms Reduction that promotes genuine, longlasting peace, contain these 3 qualities:

- 1) The reduction must be mutual; that is, it must be a significant reduction by both sides.
- 2) Equal levels on both sides must be achieved in arms as anything else would be inherently unstable and increase the risk of nuclear war, rather than reduce it.
- 3) The arms reduction must be verifiable, insofar as trained people must be allowed access to each country's nuclear installations to verify compliance. True arms reduction requires actual compliance, not vapourous assurances as contained in the SALT I & II treaties.

It is high time people realize exactly who bears the most responsibility for creating and exacerbating the high level of fear in the world today; The Soviet Union and its Allies.

CUSO here & there

•by rob clement•

Jobs are the concern of many people these days. Students hide in universities hoping that by the time they graduate the economy will have turned around. Graduates find that upon entering the job market they must have experience in order to get that position that they have their eyes on. CUSO is a non-governmental organization (NGO) with ex-



The Link: A. Keuning

pertise in placing individuals in developing countries at the specific request of host nations. A CUSO cooperant is not placed where s/he is not wanted. At any given point in time there are 500 people serving in the field on CUSO assignments. They are in almost forty countries on three continents.

Applications are entertained from any Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who has one of the host of skills that we get requests for. CUSOs have been as young as 19 and as old as 70. There is virtually no age restriction, however, all candidates must pass a physical exam.

Because of its NGO nature and 21 year history, CUSO is in a unique position to perform many functions both in Canada and abroad. Though CUSO receives a large portion of its budget from the federal government, quite often it takes positions and works in countries where it is the only Canadian presence.

CUSO's agricultural extension work in Cuba is not looked upon favourably by CIDA, nor is our work with the South West Africa People's Organization. Hence we do not receive any federal funding for these important projects. You may remember during the short lived Clark term of office, Conservative External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald visited our SWAPO education project and found absolutely nothing wrong with it!

CUSO is constantly making new inroads as needs are perceived. Our programme in Nicaragua is only six months old. We have placed two health professionals who are currently working in Managua the capital city. They are however, soon to enter into the countryside. Another new programme in Vanuatu, a recently independent country in the south Pacific, requires skilled bilinguals. A feasibility study is currently being done in the West African country of Togo. This programme would also require bilinguals.

What type of people go with CUSO? Generally speaking they are individuals who are not tied to the western value system. CUSOs must be willing to live for a minimum of two years in their country of assignment. Extensions are available on a one year renewable basis.

Quite often CUSOs do not have the best of living conditions. This could mean being asked to live where there is no electricity or water, sometimes both. People too tied to the creature comforts that our society provides will not perform well as CUSOs. It is amazing what you can get along without given the opportunity to fend for yourself.

The most important asset a CUSO can take with her/him is an open mind. Quite often cooperants find themselves in the midst of a social structure that is totally foreign to

them. CUSOs are not posted to point out all the things which they see as wrong. One person's morality is another person's way of life. CUSO is totally non-denominational as we do not believe that a third world nation will improve itself if it chooses to adopt any particular religion.

People are constantly required to work in four areas.

Health: doctors, dentists, physiotherapists and nurses fall into this category. Concordia's recent decision to discontinue its community nurse programme strikes us as a step backward for in developing nations, quite often the community health approach is the only way to reach the population.

Technology and economics: this is where all the engineers and commerce students fit in. The areas of appropriate technology and applied economics are seen as tools by which people can use the resources at hand to better themselves.

Agriculture: one of the most important aspects of development for many countries is the ability to produce enough food to feed the populace. Urbanization and monocultures, or the take-over of land for single crop exploitation, are wide-spread problems which must be dealt with.

Education: although this area deals specifically with education in what is quite often a formal setting most all CUSOs become teachers of sorts as they are required to transfer their skills to those nationals working with them. The education field requires everything from maths and science to English as a second language teachers. CUSO's once heavy dependence on education is slipping as emphasis is shifting to the other areas.

The application procedure is a long one as aspirants are carefully screened through a series of application steps. Those interested in going with CUSO upon graduation should begin to think seriously now.

Aside from its overseas programme, which consumes a lot of its energy, CUSO is also involved in development education programmes here in Canada. The purpose of these programmes is often two-fold: fundraising and consciousness raising.

Through development education CUSO attempts to show Canadians that they are tied into the global system and that actions taken here can often have far reaching effects in all parts of the globe. CUSO does not hesitate to align itself when it comes to social issues and recognizes the link between the underdevelopment of the third world and the misappropriation of resources created by the arms race.

Further information can be obtained from the CUSO Montreal office located at 2515 Delile in St. Henri or by phoning 933-1153.



The Link: A. Keuning

Eating Breakfast With Paul Bartel

•by Jim Carruthers•

Paul Bartel is affable, articulate, friendly, larger than I expected and flew into Montreal this week to promote his film, *Eating Raoul*.

Eating Raoul is a black comedy about Paul and Mary Bland who kill "perverts" and steal their money to finance their plans for a restaurant.

Bartel not only directed the film, but he starred as Paul Bland and scrounged to raise the money to produce the film. After raising the money to make the film, Bartel tried to find someone to distribute it. 20th Century Fox as a result of two sell-out crowds at Filmex in Los Angeles decided to distribute and promote the film.

Bartel said that one of the hardest parts of the film has been selling it. "The movie doesn't have any recognizable stars in it and it has a kind of off-beat plot, so anything that can get people to see it or talk about it is good," he said.

Part of this promotion has been contests in newspapers for free tickets, making it to the front cover of the Village Voice, frying pan shaped pin-on buttons, and a soon to be released comic book.

"As far as the comic book is concerned, I am a big fan of the San Francisco underground comics of the 60's and 70's and I thought it would be a good way of promoting the film." Bartel said that the underground-style comic of the film was a last minute idea that he came up with just prior to the opening of *Eating Raoul* in New York.

In person Paul Bartel is quite similar to the way he appears on screen, though he is larger than he appears

on film. He is friendly and enthusiastic about whatever he is talking about even though it is the blood-curdling hour of 9 in the morning.

Paul Bartel is something of a familiar name and face for two kinds of people; trash movie fans and Ramones fans. He directed *Deathrace 2000* for Roger Corman and appeared in the Corman produced Ramones vehicle, *Rock and Roll High School*.

"I loved the Ramones...I felt like I turned into one of the Ramones by the end of the movie," said Bartel, "It was after that film that I decided to make a movie in which Mary (Woronov) and I would play the leads."

"When I first started working on it (*Eating Raoul*) I just assumed that it would wind up a New World picture," he said. "I would say that my fortunes have changed since it was put into distribution. It was impossible to get anyone interested, including Roger Corman, my old mentor who I assumed would like it and would back it, but he was not interested," explained Bartel.

"I certainly wasn't planning on producing it myself with my parents' money. I assumed that Corman would come and finance it." The work of getting the movie made is now over for Bartel and the critical praise that the movie has received make the effort seem less uphill. However, he is still uncertain about the overall success of the film.

"*Eating Raoul* has done well in large cities, such as New York and Los Angeles, but as far as seeing how well it will do in smaller cities, I think it is a question of waiting until peo-

ple have heard about it."

"It hasn't penetrated Moral Majority-land and I'm not so sure that they would disagree with Paul and Mary's attitudes towards sex. I think that it is impossible to take a Moral Majority view and applaud it," said Bartel about the Blands' efforts to rid the world with a skillet of swingers and perverts. "Even if Paul and Mary are criminally insane, I still like them." Bartel said that the humour was not the only thing that "sells" the picture.

"If people don't find it funny as a comedy, then you have to sell it as a sex and violence picture. The characters are anti-sex, but the film is not. I tried to make a film that although the subject matter is heavily charged with sex and violence, the film itself has no blood and almost no violence. There's no real sex in the picture at all; it's all sexual reference. It's about sexuality rather than about sex itself," said Bartel.

Bartel even explained a point that may have puzzled those who didn't understand the references to a "basket job" in the movie. "A basket job involves a basket in which one of the sexual partners is suspended and the ropes are twisted so that somebody comes spinning down onto somebody else. It has to be carefully engineered or else it will end disastrously." No kidding.

Like a basket job, *Eating Raoul* has been carefully engineered and does not end in disaster. Though it has been compared to John Waters' films, Bartel thinks that his movie is different.

"I don't object to the comparison at all...however, I would make this



The Link: Jim Carruthers

Paul Bartel is happy that his movie, *Eating Raoul* is doing well. He was so happy that he invited us over to have breakfast on Wednesday. We did only after he promised to put down the frying pan behind his back.

observation: I detect under the surface of John's films a basic pessimism and I think *Eating Raoul* is basically optimistic. Both have elements of social criticism," said Bartel.

Bartel said that independent films like *Eating Raoul* will become more common in the future, "it will encourage studios to take a more open attitude to distributing films."

Film Fest Lacks Pizzazz

•by Gillean Dove•

After walking away from the 14th Canadian Film Festival at Concordia during the weekend, one got the feeling that an opportunity for something special had been lost. The film schedule looked full of promise, and the slick cardboard glossy posters offered all the glamour we've come to expect from the "film industry." Regrettably the Festival as a whole was unable to live up to the expectations it engendered.

The fundamental routine that the Festival presented to us was uninspiring. Student films from across the country were screened tediously one after the other. There was no master-of-ceremonies, no introduction, no comment on the accomplishments of the filmmakers, no sense whatsoever of the festivity of the event, or of the eventfulness of the festival. By the night of the awards ceremony, any glamour or excitement over the thrill of the winning films was put to a quiet death by the award presenters themselves.

First of all, if the award ceremonies are to be bilingual, please let us have presenters who are truly bilingual; do not let the audience suffer through the broken reading of prepared speech card. Secondly, when the awards are given, please let the presenters have the courtesy and

respect for the filmmakers and audience to give some of the reasons for their judgements. Last Sunday night we had the bewildering pleasure of viewing the winning films without any explanations of their virtues, some of which were evasively mysterious.

The judges betrayed their own lack of taste when they declined to award the prize of best animation because none of the entries were "elaborate enough." It is perhaps that the judges cannot recognize the achievement of a clean, well-organized, effective film when they see one such as *Watch It or Hector?* Thirdly, is it too much to ask for just one master-of-ceremonies to present the awards who has some of the style and flair appropriate to the occasion? All in all the awards night was an embarrassment and an insult to filmmakers, the audience, and to Cinema itself. Please let there be an improvement next year.

The Festival was saved, however, by the overall quality of the films. As everyone knows, student films cannot, and perhaps *should not* be the same fare that we get in commercial theatres and television. The unrestricted freedom that students have in producing their own personal films guarantees unique and unusual statements, even though they may lack the lustre of professional studios. The films that stood up best were

undoubtedly the experimental films, if only for the fact that mistakes in experimental films are easily missed, while in narrative-fiction films they are glaringly obvious.

The great success and \$1000 prize winner of the festival was the 90 minute film *Scissere* by Ryerson graduate Peter Mettler. It is a shame, however, that many people could not appreciate the film. As in every artistic innovation, spectators have difficulty understanding art that trespasses conventional limits and explores new territory. When talking to Peter Mettler, he explained that his film is a bridge between the conventional genres of experimental and narrative films, attempting to overcome their limitations with the "experimental-narrative."

Peter Mettler is of Swiss origin and lived for one year as an observer in a heroin rehabilitation clinic in Switzerland. Such an experience gave him ample material for his highly unconventional film about a young man's release from a mental hospital. Apart from the first few minutes of the film when we actually see the young man leaving the hospital, the movie is seen from the protagonist's point of view, in a stream-of-consciousness depiction. This accounts for all the bizarre, seemingly disconnected episodes of the narrative that are actually the fragmentary thought patterns of the



protagonist.

Mettler explains that the three other characters of the film, the mother who wants to be an actress, the naturalist, and the heroin addict, are all seen through the young man's eyes interpreted by his own metaphorical extrapolations. The extensive cutting from scene to scene suggests the film's title "Scissere" with the dual pun on "scissors" and the "searing hard-edged images of the

protagonist's environment.

Technically, the film excels in its tightly controlled camera work, long takes, and well organized set direction. A common complaint is that the film is too long, and Mettler himself admits that it lags in some sequences. Such a fault, however, is minor next to the total scope of the film. It is encouraging to see a student film like "Scissere" trying to break new ground in film genres.

Quest For Light Gives Art Purpose

•by Geneviève Picard•

Hugues de Montalembert was a painter and an independant filmmaker. He had travelled all over the world and had been living in New York City for many years when one night, coming home from Washington Square, he got attacked by two men. One of them threw acid in his eyes, as a result of which he became blind.

La Lumière Assassinée is his story: the odyssey of rehabilitation and a magnificent quest for light. It's moving, brilliantly written from the heart, though without any complacency. It has the sometimes cynical ring of truth and the accurate insight of poetry. De Montalembert is also gifted with a highly controversial sense of humor. Perhaps the kind you develop when you go to hell and back.

During an interview in Montreal De Montalembert said he basically wrote the book because he badly needed another creative outlet, since painting, his first love, was no longer possible. What mattered was to write, to ensure communication would not be broken. He refuses to be in what he calls the "blind ghetto." Instead of dark glasses he wears a special metal blade he designed to shield his eyes and let people know he is completely blind. The effect is striking. He's aware it sometimes upsets people. He laughs. "But kids love it!"

When asked if writing provides him with the same serenity painting did, he says writing is more painful because it takes much more time until you have a finished product. He works like a maniac, methodically alternating between his faithful tape recorder and a cardboard ruler that guides his handwriting.

He brought along taped philosophy books to listen to between interviews. But he's quite aware of the danger of becoming over-intellectual, so at 7 every morning he goes for a swim down at the hotel's pool. "Water's great mainly because you can't bump into anything." Does he still bump into walls? Of course, sometimes. He laughs. "Wisdom is never to take yourself seriously."

Of aristocratic descent raised in the countryside in France, backed up by a solid classical education, 39-year-old de Montalembert takes success cautiously to avoid the pitfalls of fashion. "The last thing I need now is to become an icon, or a stereotype." But he's playfully going along with the game of promotion, and ironically his book is often tied by news papers with another dealing with "How to commit suicide" on the bestsellers' list.

He's against suicide, but not out of some moral principle. In fact he calmly asked himself *the* question many times, but didn't think it could be a solution. He believes it's fear that lead to despair. So fear has to be fought at all costs if you happen to love life as much as he does, for he's a survivor.

He admits, if you ask him, that his last image of the world is the murderous look in his aggressor's eyes, but "it doesn't haunt me like in your typical B-movie. I feel fortunate that I've seen so much beauty before." And resentful? "The energy you

waste on carrying a grudge is enormous. Vengefulness only slows you down."

De Montalembert is working on developing a special way of listening to the world. Something that would substitute for the painter's way of looking at it. He still enjoys talking to painters. "So what if I can't see the final result? What matters to me is their visual understanding of the world, their intention and conception."

To him questioning is much more vital than answering. He stays away from dogmatic people, and heroes bore him. "I like people who love life, who acquired a serenity through questioning and flirting with life. I'm not crazy about fiction writers. I admire Henry Miller among others . . . except for his treatment of women. There I feel he didn't understand anything."

Women... "they prevented me from going insane. Love is Light, and women are often so full of love and life they are Light carriers. I have more female friends than male ones. I get along better with their intuitive attitude. Also, women touch you more spontaneously, while it's still taboo for a man to touch another man."

He's fond of women like Jeanne Moreau. "She's down-to-earth and makes her own jam." And his book also tells a beautiful love story.

Now that he's painting with words he's exploring a whole new dimension of writing based on a language's sonority, a discovery similar to that of James Joyce when he became blind. And that thrills him. His book is being translated now, and should come out in English in a couple of months. Though de Montalembert is fluent in French, English, Italian and Indonesian—he lived in Bali for a while—he won't attempt translating the book himself. "I really feel I must go on with new projects; I've been soaking in this one for 4 years."

It seems women and writing will occupy most of his time in the upcoming years, though finding a "devoted mate" is clearly not his intention. He candidly adds: "I need a dog, but that's no reason to get married . . . A girlfriend is a big responsibility . . . almost as big as a dog."

Then I get to hear the formidable laughter and think the man would get away with murder. He calmly lights up a cigarette, head bent in a Bogart fashion, and pauses before adding that he's reached this point in life when you "look back at the invulnerable man you were, who rapidly covered a lot of ground devouring life, and you think: now is the time for an in-depth study. To travel is pointless unless you stop long enough."



Hugh de Mantalembert will have his book, *La Lumière Assassinée* translated in English in the near future.

Out Of My Mind



Pennies a Day

•by Jim Carruthers•

Remember when video was something unusual? That's right, way in the past, last year. All of a sudden there is video everywhere.

It used to be that if somebody went to New York, they would come back saying "Have you seen the newest Whatever video"; knowing of course, that you damn well hadn't.

Now when you go into a general sort of bar it is as likely as not that there are TV screens with videos playing and music loud enough to guarantee that you can't carry on a conversation, which is probably what you went there for in the first place.

Generally most of the videos that I have seen have been pretty boring, with the same camera angles and shots that were invented for Woodstock and, hey, if it's good enough for dad and mom, well...

It's all part of the same liberal view that if you give 'em what they wanted in the past they will always want it. Of course it helps that most people lack the imagination to come up with anything better and the notion to do anything about it if they have the common sense to be dissatisfied.

After all, these people up there on the little, or in some cases big screen, are rock'n roll stars and they must know what is best. Otherwise they wouldn't be played on the radio.

I just can't escape the feeling that we are getting into a collective doldrum and it will be a matter of waiting until something comes along to shake things up. It is hoped that whatever shakes things up won't come out of a hardened silo. That sort of attitude was popular in the 50s. Missiles and rock'n roll came along at about the same time and perhaps now that missiles are playing a greater role in the shape, or lack of it, our future will take, there will be a revival of the synthesis of urban and rural popular music to create something that is outside the two.

This time around, the synthesis will be between two other popular forms. Perhaps we will see something concrete linking computer synthesized sound with computer synthesized video to create a new form of popular folk culture. It will only be a matter of time before all of those people with home video equipment, personal computers, dissatisfaction with the commercial crap that is being given to them, and a spark of creativity to meld all of them together with the pop icons that are stagnating us right now.

That is if the missiles don't get us first. However, I am convinced that it is the threat of extermination that forces this creative genesis. We need something to take our minds off our problems. Whatever they call it, I hope that the first use of it is to get rid of the missiles.

We need new forms of pop culture to give content to the vacuum that is creeping into the mass media mind, we don't need missiles. What makes missiles so scary is that the control systems for them are modelled exactly after video games. They have the same type of controls; I mean trac-balls and everything. The only difference is that a real missile control system doesn't give you bonus points. We have an urgent need for technology that stops trivializing things like death and more technology that enhances life.

This trivial attitude of our society is permeating every strata of our doomed culture. People certainly want trivia in their news papers, television and radio. The best way to observe that, is refuse to give them trivial material. Of course, you do open yourself to the charge that you are not representing your audience and we don't want to challenge the status quo do we?

The next time you are sitting slack jawed in front of a video and the idle thought crosses your idle mind, "Hey, I could do something better than that," why don't you. You don't need scads of expensive video equipment. Why not borrow a super-8 camera from somebody and skip a couple of beers or a bit of dope and buy some film and do something better. Or take a tape recorder and record something better, or take a typewriter and write something better. Just as with the rest of your body, your mind rots if you don't use it. You are at university to educate yourself, not just get stuffed with propaganda. The rise of hush puppy fascists and white bread liberals is something you can avoid by refusing to let your brain rot like they have.

Videos are great, they take your mind off of television.

Quote of the week: "I don't care if they fuck chickens, as long as they don't fuck my chicken."

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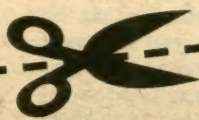
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Books

continued from page 5

Academic Bookstore in another location with the intention of returning to his building if he can have it rebuilt. If he does, he will be starting off with only 150 textbooks although he intends on taking a lot of private orders.

For the five students working on

the bookstore's staff of six, the future is still uncertain. Glass maintains that they are still employed and expects to continue as before. The students, however, wonder what business will be like and are playing a waiting game. Their part-time jobs are in a state of temporary suspended animation.

In the midst of all this uncertainty only one thing is unquestionable: the building that Glass bought in 1980, in order to gain a little security, is now a burnt-out husk. He will have to work harder than ever if he wants to hang on to his clientele.

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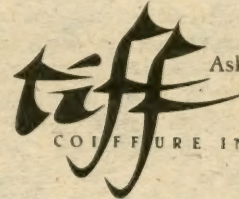
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Booze and hockey don't mix

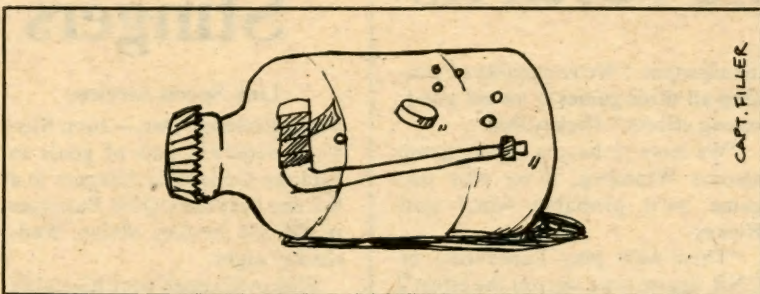
TORONTO (CUP) — Members of an Ontario athletics association have refused a \$25,000 sponsorship offer from a Canadian distiller because the company wanted too direct an association with the organization.

The Ontario Universities Athletic Association (OUAA) rejected Gilbey Canada's offer to sponsor the 1982-83 hockey season, although it accepted a Labatt's proposal to promote football.

The Gilbey's offer was rejected because the administrations at the universities of Toronto, Western and Queen's opposed it. However, the 10 other OUAA members supported it.

U of T athletic director Gib Chapman said the Gilbey sponsorship entailed too direct an association with OUAA hockey and "there are better ways of achieving our objectives."

Chapman said the Labatt's offer to promote OUAA football was acceptable because they planned to use posters and advertisements, while Gilbey's wanted to directly sponsor teams and competitions. He said the Labatt's approach was acceptable "provided the ads meet any liquor commission regulations and are approved in good taste by the OUAA."



So why are these companies fighting to offer sports teams easy money?

Labatt's campus representative Ed Skrlj doesn't deny that increased sales is his company's motivation.

"The university market is one of the most important markets to breweries," said Skrlj. "We recognize they (the OUAA) need funds. We try and help the university out and in return we got the advertising and keep our name in a high profile."

Nike, Pony, Coca-Cola and Speedo have all sponsored OUAA sports at some time and, according to Chapman, "there was always some suggestion that students buy their products."

But some universities are sensitive about which sponsorships they will accept because of the product's image.

"We're trying to promote health and fitness," said Al Lenard, Queen's University athletic director. "We can't be promoting beer and liquor in the same breath."

Lenard said he also spurns large-scale sponsorship by any company. Although Queen's allows several Kingston companies to quietly support its teams, "we don't want posters plastered all over the place or high-key commercialism," he said.

Luckily, Queen's competes in the Ontario-Quebec Football Conference, not the OUAA, and so avoided any debate over the Labatt's offer.

Western policy permits beer and alcohol ads in continuing university publications, but opposes other types of promotions. Western has therefore refused to share in any revenue the OUAA agreement with Labatt's generates.

Overtime jinx haunts Stingers

•by Tony Dobrowski•

The Concordia women's hockey team went into extra innings twice this weekend at the St. Cesaire tournament and lost both times.

Where is Woody Fryman when you need him?

The Stingers lost to Sherbrooke 2-1 in the fifth overtime in the first round game, then were beaten 2-1 five minutes into the first overtime in their second round game to eventual finalist, Granby.

On Tuesday night at home the Stingers bounced back by outscoring Bishop's/Champlain 6-0 and outshooting them 39-6.

At the St. Cesaire tournament the Stingers played well despite the overtime defeats.

"I don't know how to explain what happened this weekend," Stinger Julie Healy said. "I don't know why we didn't win."

"We just couldn't put the puck in the net," Concordia's Corinne Corcoran said.

In their first round game the Stingers and Sherbrooke were scoreless until Michelle Paradis gave Sherbrooke a 1-0 lead at the 4:23

mark of the second period. The Stingers tied it on a "picture perfect goal" in Healy's words, from Sue Flynn at 4:50 of the third period.

The Stingers and Sherbrooke went through four extra periods and 1:04 seconds of the fifth before Guylaine Larouche scored to finally end it.

Besides losing, some Stingers also disliked the officiating. Body contact was allowed and the (Stingers) thought the referees were too lenient.

"Generally the refs stunk," Corcoran said. "They weren't biased they just stunk... We had to watch out for cheap shots."

Few shots found the net for the Stingers against Granby. Again Concordia fell behind, thanks to Granby's Suzanne Auclair who scored at 2:55 of the first period.

But as usual the Stingers came back. Edith Langlois' goal at 6:58 of the second period tied it 1-1. But Guylaine Belanger scored at 2:25 of the first overtime to send the Stingers home.

On Tuesday night it all changed. As the Stingers found the net again. Maureen Maloney scored twice and

Corcoran, Flynn, Langlois and Claire Hilliker once each to send the Polar Bears back to Lennoxville with their tails between their legs.

"We played very well," Stinger coach Bill Doherty said.

The Stingers next opponent is McGill Friday night at 5 p.m. at the Martlet's McConnell Winter Stadium.

SLAP SHOTS: Stinger win over Bishop's/Champlain gives them 1-1-1 mark in Quebec Women's Intercollegiate Hockey League (QWHL) play. Overall the Stingers are 5-3-1... Stingers Corinne Corcoran is one player who doesn't like body contact "It takes a lot more talent to play without contact because better skaters don't have to go after someone," Corcoran said. "No contact's more fun..." Overtime in St. Cesaire went this way. The Stingers played a five minute six-on-six overtime in the first period, three minute four-on-four in the second and a two minute four-on-four and then a 10 minute three-on-three where Sherbrooke scored. All periods were at running time.

pany the team this weekend to Clarkson.

Jeanty and Bently played important roles for the Stingers last season but became ineligible for play until January. Both have just recently begun working out with the team and if they remain, should add the missing link to any problem which may arise in the course of the season.

For now the Stingers regardless of bench strength or lack of it, possess the ingredients for another potential championship team.

Cagers

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yet, but certainly the most impressive."

The only concern surrounding this year's team is bench strength. The team is not yet complete and Daigneault expects veterans Rodney Jeanty and Lloyd Bentley to accom-

Weekend events

Friday:
Men's hockey vs Laval, 7:30 p.m.
Women's hockey at McGill, 5 p.m.
Women's basketball games at 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m.
intramural soccer last week before playoffs

Saturday:
Women's basketball games at 10 a.m./noon/ 2 p.m./ 4 p.m.
Men's hockey at McGill, 7:30 p.m.

Out Of Bounds



Barking dogs

•by Barry Silverman•

I hate barking dogs. They break the silence of a crisp night the way organ music at sporting events breaks the tense drama. Barking dogs seem to go on relentlessly.

Barking dogs are a juxtaposition, the way frolicking chickens are at baseball games.

Barking dogs never go away, they merely pause for station identification.

Broadcasters with slick hair and neat, tidy blazers are a juxtaposition too, standing on the sidelines saying "they're really knocking heads out there today, the battle will be won in the trenches."

Barking dogs though, are not a major problem, merely a minor irritant. The thing is, barking dogs do not provide us with any information, just noise. Not even entertaining noise at that.

Remember when NBC televised a Miami-New York football game without the announcers. It was heaven. There was no incessant hollering, "look at that, did you see that catch." Of course we saw it. Without us watching, he'd be out of a job.

I was watching the Vanier Cup and one of the announcers said "at the present time the field is moist because of the precipitation that we've had in the area." I wondered about it, surely the fellow meant to say, "it's been raining, so the field's wet."

There's a funny thing about these barking dogs, they have a way of penetrating us. The next time I meant to say "there's a helluva catch," it came out, "what an awesome grab." You have to watch yourself around barking dogs.

There are a lot of barking dogs out there, making a great deal of noise and sometimes we tend to pick up that noise sound just like one the barkers.

It's sort of like visiting an aunt in England for a couple of weeks and then coming back a little bit cockney.

Some people thrive on barking dogs, like the way some people love liver. College football players who are always saying "hi mom" to the camera can be considered pseudo-barkers.

Barking dogs are a minor irritant, but I'm glad they're out there. You can't ignore the barking dogs, but neither should they be muzzled. Barking dogs have to be tolerated and treated with temperance.

After a while barkings get tired and go to sleep then a whole new litter appears.

•••

Part two. The Stingers men's hockey team has completed one-third of their league schedule and the team has compiled eight wins out of 10 games. So what else is new you ask?

The Stingers have lost just three league games over the past two seasons.

Well, there is quite a bit new about Paul Arsenault's team. For one, the Stingers have been going with just one goalie. Stephane Héon has played in nine of the 10 games so far. Last year Arsenault alternated Héon and Dan Burrows, both went on to become all-stars. Burrows is ineligible for play, so the load has fallen to Héon.

The Stingers backup netminder now is Randy Duncan, who in his one appearance this year turned in a shutout.

The way the Stingers goaltending situation is going, it could resemble the pre-examination days of the National Hockey League when fellows like Glen Hall and Gump Worsley were playing 60 games a year.

The Stingers have a new look upfront as well. The team (so far) has averaged just under six goals a game, but the difference in this year's offense seems to be that they can score the big goal when needed.

Speaking of scoring goals when they're really needed, the women's Stingers were beaten twice last week in overtime. One game went into (if you can believe it) five overtime periods. The other game was short, only two overtimes. These games were part of an odd tournament that went on in St. Cesaire. The Stingers were the only university at this tournament.

It is becoming increasingly evident that women's hockey needs some sort of sanctioning from an authorized hockey body.

A little organization is needed in women's hockey to give it some sort of credibility in this part of the world.

Concordia's 11th classic returns

•by Barry Silverman•

The people who sit in little offices in Ottawa and try to make everything we do more Canadian would be pleased at the eleventh annual Concordia classic women's basketball tournament which began yesterday and continues through to Saturday afternoon.

The 1982 version of the annual tourney hosted by Concordia has cut back on its American content. There is only one U.S. team (out of eight) appearing in the tournament. Last year's winners, Providence was invited back but decided not to return.

Concordia coach Mike Hickey says there's nothing wrong with cutting back on the influx of U.S. schools at Canadian basketball tournaments, especially when they're hosted by Concordia.

"Bishop's and UNB (University of New Brunswick) can match most of the American teams we play," said Hickey.

The Concordia classic is being sponsored, in part by the Converse shoe company this year and is reaching an age of maturity, as far as tournaments go. Now in its eleventh year, the tournament is one of the items that the Canadian Interuniversities Athletic Union (CIAU) will look at when they compile the rankings for women's basketball. The first rankings are due Nov. 29.

"Too many U.S. teams in the tournament hurts us and the other Canadian teams because those games are not counted in the rankings,"

said Hickey, "as far as the CIAU is concerned it's like we never played them (games against U.S.)."

The Concordia classic has many of the same teams that have been here before. McGill, UNB, Bishop's and Laurentian are old reliables at the tourney, having appeared the past four years. The sole American entry, St. John's from New York City is making its third straight showing at the classic.

Guelph is one of the new teams at the tourney, a reciprocal move because the Stingers attended the Guelph tourney last month. The Guelph squad is not considered a threat in the tourney and Hickey said it would not surprise him if Guelph did not win a game. The other new team is Winnipeg. The Wesmen Women finished third in the country last year and a recompetitive, if not too inexperienced a team.

While the tournament may go a long way in determining the rankings, those rankings may be thrown out of whack because in a three-day tournament anything can happen.

"If you get hot at the right time, that's all it takes," said Hickey, who obviously hopes his team will be the one with the hot hands. The tournament comes at a time which is right for most of the teams, as they have played six or seven games so far and are not yet into exams.

The Stingers have won five of their seven games this year, but Hickey says they have been terribly

inconsistent. "We're capable of winning all three games if we get good, strong efforts," Hickey said.

"We have to have a strong game against Winnipeg, if we play our game we'll probably win," said Hickey.

"Then we'll play Laurentian or UNB, again, if we put out the effort I know we can win. Once we've made it that far we'll see what happens," Hickey said.

The St. John's Express can be considered tournament favorites, but the Lady Gaiters from Bishop's have reeled off five consecutive Quebec titles so they are no strangers when it comes to winning.



11th Annual Concordia Classic

game #	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	McGill vs St. John's		
2	Bishop's vs Guelph		
3	UNB vs Laurentian		
4	Concordia vs Winnipeg		
5	loser game 1 vs loser game 2	3 p.m.	
6	loser game 3 vs loser game 4	5 p.m.	
7	winner game 1 vs winner game 2	7 p.m.	
8	winner game 3 vs winner game 4	9 p.m.	
9	loser game 5 vs loser game 6	10 a.m.	
10	winner game 5 vs winner game 6	noon	
11	loser game 7 vs loser game 8	2 p.m.	
	Championship final		
12	winner game 7 vs winner game 8	4 p.m.	

Stingers edge Pats

Link Sports Services

Trois-Rivieres, Que.—John Sliskovic scored a pair of goals to lead the Concordia Stingers to a 4-2 win over the UQTR Patriotes in QAAA hockey action Wednesday night.

Sliskovic's goals were his eighth and ninth of the season and gave him the team lead in that department. Sliskovic's first goal came on a Stinger power play midway through the first period. It tied the score at 1-1. Andre Carlos of the Patriotes opened the scoring earlier in the period.

The Patriotes went ahead 2-1 at the 15:17 mark of the middle period. Concordia was upset with the goal, claiming that the play was offside. The Stingers were so incensed that a mere 13 seconds later they roared back and tied it when Sliskovic scored his second of the game.

The teams were deadlocked at two entering the third period. The Stingers came out flying for the

final 20 minutes and outshot the Patriotes 20-5. Kevin Murphy scored the game winner, his first of the year at 12:41, with assists going to Paul Bedard and Claude L'Abbé.

The Stingers got an insurance goal to round out the scoring from Mike Walker with a little over a minute to play.

There were only five minor penalties called in the game. The referee let the teams play the game, and it was a close checking affair with none of the chippy play that fans have been all too accustomed to of late.

The game was the Stingers' tenth of the QAAA season, marking the one-third mark of the campaign.

ICE CHIPS: Derek Watt and Mike Walker were outstanding on defense for the Stingers limiting the Pats to 25 shots. Concordia pelted the UQTR net with 50 shots. Stephane Héon was in goal again for the Stingers.

QAAA Standings

	GP	W	L	T	GF	GA	PTS
Concordia	10	8	1	1	59	27	17
UQAC	11	6	5	0	53	63	12
UQTR	12	5	5	2	54	60	12
Laval	9	5	4	0	50	39	10
Ottawa	9	3	6	0	37	57	6
McGill	11	2	8	1	52	59	5

Upcoming Games

Friday	Laval	at	Concordia	7:30
	Ottawa	at	McGill	7:30
Saturday	Concordia	at	McGill	7:30
Sunday	UQTR	at	UQAC	

Men's basketball

Weak bench could hinder cagers

•by Denis Cyr•

The Concordia Stingers men's basketball team is alive and well. Head coach Doug Daigneault is very confident with this year's squad and doesn't second guess a place in the national championships to be held in Waterloo, Ont. in March.

Last year the Stingers finished fourth in the nation. Assistant coach John Dore begins his second consecutive year with the Stingers as Andy Mezey joins the Stingers as an assistant coach. Mezey's name is synonymous with success, having led the Dawson College Blues to four provincial titles, and a national title in 1978.

Although the regular season does not begin before January, the Stingers have a very busy schedule, and already have seven games under their belts as a new team. All these games have no meaning in regular season standings, "but I don't refer to them as exhibition games" says Daigneault, "these games play a significant role in the national rankings, and we take them as serious as league games."

The Stingers so far have six wins and one loss. This year's team is led by all-Canadian 6'6 forward Gary McKeigan who led the Stingers to a McMaster Tournament victory over

the past weekend. Concordia put away three teams Guelph 71-61, McMaster 74-56, and Ryerson 84-67. This will be McKeigan's final year at Concordia, and he is aiming to lead the Stingers to their third consecutive try at a national title.

What tournament play has revealed to the coaches so far is that McKeigan will not be alone in leading this year's version of the Stingers. He will have lots of help from what has been called the "Dawson Connection." These are rookies Craig Norman and Biagio Carrese as well as veteran point guard Alwyn Blackett.

"Biagio and Craig represent the finest local recruits ever to attend a Montreal school" Daigneault claims, "they will be the nucleus for some very good Concordia teams over the next few years."

Already Biagio and Craig have taken charge of the offense and are second to McKeigan in points per game. The third member of the "Dawson Connection" is Alwyn Blackett. Blackett who did not play last season returns to the Stingers and with his hard work and determination has earned a spot at the point guard position. The three Dawsonites as well as Andy Mezey have added a new surge of spirit to the

Concordia team.

Another top rookie is 6'11 center Rocco Margosian. Rocco is the biggest player ever to wear a Concordia uniform, weighing in at 220 pounds. Margosian shows great promise with his 16 point per game average and his rebounding is improving every game.

Returning to this year's team is 6'3 guard Steve MacNeil, who will captain the team for his second consecutive year. MacNeil has played an important role for the Stingers as the sixth man off the bench, and played a key role in the McMaster Tournament starting for Biagio Carrese who was out with slightly torn knee ligaments.

Other returnees include Robert Bush 6'1, and Ian Hunter 6'4. New faces around the gym are Morgan Graham 6'4, Ron Fox 6'2 both forwards and guards Mario Fournier 5'9 and George Kassavetis 6'1.

The Stingers have two more tournaments before the regular season begins. The Clarkson Tournament in Potsdam, New York this weekend and the York Tournament in Ontario in late December.

The Stingers boast one of the finest starting line ups in the country. "Not the best" adds Daigneault "not

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The Link: file photo

Gary McKeigan, a man who now finds himself in the position of having to lead the Stingers. McKeigan, a veteran, will be the guy his teammates will look to when the chips are down.