

The Link

Volume 4, Number 1

Concordia University Montreal, Quebec

Friday August 26, 1983



Wilson Gyamera, one of 10 Ghanaian students whose funds have been cut off by their country's government.

Ghanaian money frozen

by Jacquie Charlton

Wilson Gyamera owes \$7,963 to Concordia and his landlord. Until the new, unstable government of his country, Ghana, releases the funds his parents deposited for him a year and a half ago, he doesn't know how he will be able to repay his debt.

Gyamera is one of 10 Ghanaian students at Concordia who have had their funds frozen, apparently because the Ghanaian government is unable to provide foreign exchange. Although Gyamera has been granted a work permit, and received some money from the Concordia Dean of Students' Office, he calls the fact the Ghanaian students have survived since the fund withdrawal "a miracle".

The students' future at Concordia is uncertain. Gyamera has been told he will not be allowed to continue his education here until he pays his past year's tuition and interest.

Myrna Lashley, Vice-President of Student Services and Part-time Students on the Concordia University

Student Association believes part of the reason funds are being withheld is because Ghana's left-wing leader, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, is seeking to penalize Ghana's upper classes. There is a food shortage in Ghana now, and Rawlings—who has boasted that he lived on nothing but bread during his student days in London—is disputing the expenditure of Ghanaian money on overseas university tuition.

Ghanaian students attending university in Eastern block countries experience no fund transferral problems.

Gyamera and nine others demonstrated outside the Ghanaian embassy in Ottawa last June to protest the fund withdrawal. Officials there refused to speak to them, and even snuck out the back way when the students confronted them at the door. One official took photos of the demonstrators and because of this, Gyamera fears for his security when he returns home.

Ghanaian government officials, he says, acquire an unquestioning loyalty to the government in order to get promoted, and are unwilling to speak up for the students.

"They (embassy officials) don't have the faintest idea of what we're going through," he said. "They get

their cheques every month."

When Rawlings first took power in Ghana in 1979, he had the support of workers and students, including Gyamera. The charismatic leader was committed to reducing the influence of multinational corporations in Ghana, and introduced legislation to undercut the business class, especially those linked to foreign companies.

Since then, however, support has waned, especially among students. Now, says Gyamera, even Rawlings' highly touted worker support rallies consist solely of plainclothes soldiers. A full 90 to 95 per cent of the population, he estimates, are opposed to the Rawlings' regime.

Defections within the government, moreover, are frequent. Rawlings' original team have almost all deserted him, and some, like Corporal Giwa last June, have attempted coups. Gyamera thinks it is only a matter of time before Rawlings is assassinated or deposed.

Meanwhile, the Ghanaian students' case sits in limbo. Lashley and Concordia's International Student Adviser Elizabeth Morey are seeking aid in negotiating release of the funds from a number of channels, including the Canadian External Affairs Department.

Students reject independence

Link News Services

The Quebec Youth Summit (QYS) was held this weekend and 43 resolutions were passed. A vote for an independent Quebec was defeated after lengthy debate.

This was one of the 1,652 resolutions discussed at the QYS, held at Laval University. The resolutions were brought from 16 regional summits held over the last three months across Quebec.

The resolution called for "independence so we can take control of our destiny as a peaceful, ecological, society," ending, "this is our position as young autonomous people not tied to any political party." The final vote was 251 against, 190 for and 59 abstentions.

It seemed on Saturday that the vote would be passed when a plenary on social movements (one of the 9 themes discussed) voted for it 65 to 29.

Protests from some independence supporters said that the vote had been anti-Parti Quebecois, not anti-independence.

Jeffrey Fourestier, a Concordia student and one of the 40 English youths of the 800 at the summit said that the vote was swayed by anti-PQ sentiment.

"It's not that they are against independence, but the only independence party is the PQ and voting in favour would have given some support to the PQ," he said.

Fourestier tried to start a PQ party at Concordia last year but the project was shelved.

The fact that the motion was defeated is not surprising considering that only one of the 16 regional summits adopted it. What was strange was that the debate was given 30 minutes in the final plenary.

It was only one of a series of motions proposed by the social movement plenary and each of the nine plenaries were given a total of 30 minutes in the final session. All other resolutions presented by that session were not debated until the very end of the session. These included a motion for minority rights proposed by anglophone participants.

Translation services were made available at the last minute by the Minister of State. Unfortunately they were only available from French to English.

"English people could not be understood by everyone," said Ronda Stoller, another delegate. She added that no anglophones spoke at the final plenary session.

Bill 32, the law governing student accreditation, was denounced at a regional summit. Yet a motion supporting the bill was brought to the plenary stage at the national summit. No vote was taken as it was ruled out of order by those in the plenary.

The summit was organized by an autonomous group formed last year. Pierre Noreau is the group's president. He also ran the Quebec Liberal Youth conference earlier this year. The conference was funded by the provincial and federal governments. The budget for the conference was \$800,000.

Delegates arrived from all over the province, 75 from the West Island alone. For a \$10 registration fee, delegates were given transportation, lodging and meals.

Delegates were between 15 and 29 years old with most of them averaging between 21 and 23. There were 354 women present and 523 men.

L'association national des etudi-

ant(e)s du Québec (ANEQ) as well as other youth groups representing students, workers and the unemployed decided to boycott the conference. They said that the organizers had overlooked a large area of expertise by not consulting them on the conference's format. "The people discussing this should know the issues," said Pete Wheeland, ANEQ's secretary of Information. These people fight with this everyday."

Boycotting groups said that the summit would not adequately meet the needs of lower income youth, and felt that the \$10 registration fee would be prohibitive. They also pointed out that the budget of the conference could have subsidized 30 youth homes for a year.

These groups organized an all day discussion held at the beginning of this month. Its goal was to allow participants in regional summits to criticize the format of the summit.

Most participants in this discussion described what they felt were the undemocratic methods of the organizers. One person said that at his summit the discussions on the conditions of men and women were lumped together because of low participation.

In short, the critics felt that the slogan of the conference, "s'unir pour s'en sortir" was unrealistic. Two thirds of the participants in this debate voted to boycott the QYS.

Stoller agreed that the summit "was not grounded in reality." She said that the conference did give youth a large amount of publicity but the message she got was "go home and work within existing groups."

Wheeland said that coverage of the summit focused more on the process than the issues discussed.

Continued on page 6

A Spy in Our Midst



Can you spot the R.C.M.P. informant trying to clean up the peace movement?

by Max Wallace

It was 4:30 in the morning of June 30 when my phone rang, waking me out of a deep sleep. I staggered out of bed to answer it, muttering a bleary, "What is it?" into the receiver. I listened for five minutes, mumbled something incoherent and hung up. It wasn't until I woke up later that morning that it fully registered upon me what I had been told . . .

Andy Moxley, a fellow Ottawa activist, had just admitted to the *Ottawa Citizen* that he was an RCMP informant who had been spying on the Ottawa peace movement and radical community for more than two years.

Continued on page 5

Agenda

Admission. All welcome. Beer and wine: \$1. For more info, call 879-4363.

- **MILEEND YOUTH ORG.** needs hockey coach and equipment manager on a volunteer basis. Background in hockey important. Contact 526-7345 (evenings) or 276-2040 (daytime).
- **ACADEMIC COUNCIL MEETING.** Wednesday, August 31, 1983. 7 p.m. Room H-645. Full attendance requested.
- **WELCOME JAZZ PARTY.** October 1, 1983. 9 p.m. Featuring Live! Jazz Preville (Big Band-Jaz Combo). At the Student Lounge Hall Building, Room 651. Free

- **ORIENTATION DAY.** September 1, 1983. At Applied Social Science Student Association Bishop Street Annex F-107. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Free Admission. All welcome. Coffee and doughnuts served. Contact: 873-4363.
- **INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS.** If your authorization expires this fall, Immigration officials will be at the Hall Building, Room H-651 September 6-9 and September 26-30. Appointments must be made at Dean F Students Office, SGW 2135 Mackay or at Loyola, Ad. 129 August 15 - September 6.

Classified

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Link staffers gather this time every year to spot the first filler of the year. Tradition has it that if the filler appears in the first issue and is seen by a staff member then the paper won't appear for about a week and a half.

Of course, then new staffers can join in the great filler hunt. Experienced staffers know that there is nothing better than a nice piece of roast filler.

How can you participate? Simple, like any tradition, just drop by the Link offices, either in the Hall building, H-649 or in the Centennial building at Loyola, 6931 Sherbrooke St. W. Filler is a heritage; you can contribute.

WANTED

DIVISION I, DIVISION II, DIVISION III, ENGINEERING & COMPUTER SCIENCE, and FINE ARTS REPRESENTATIVES for the GRADUATE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION COUNCIL.

Must be a graduate student in good standing in the Faculty/Division. The Representative shall act as a liaison between the G.S.A. Council and graduate students in the Faculty/Division, and shall assist the officers in the execution of their duties.

Interested individuals should be prepared to spend approximately 3 hours per week performing their duties.

Please contact the G.S.A. at 879-7219 for further information.

Deadline for receipt of nominations is September 16, 1983.

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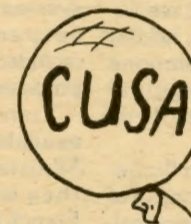
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- CBC Radio remote of Radio Noon from 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. and Homerun from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.

News

Students may unite

The Association Nationale de Etudiantes et Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) is planning a meeting with other Québec youth groups in order to begin the formation of a Québec-wide youth group coalition.

The meeting, tentatively scheduled for September 21, is being mainly organized by an already existing coalition of youth groups who are fighting to eliminate the youth discrimination in social aid payments.

Invitations will be extended to all youth groups which are independent of political parties and governments.

CUSA to do more work

The mandate of the Concordia University Students' Association (CUSA) committee on the status of women has been expanded. Besides reviewing the condition of women within CUSA, the committee will also review the recently released Concordia Status of Women Committee report to the rector, *Weaving the Fabric of the Future*. The report which received a mixed response when distributed last March has yet to be debated at any university body. A major recommendation of the report was the establishment of an associate vice-rector position for the status of women. The CUSA report is expected to be tabled at a September board of directors meeting.

Preventing criminal attacks

Do you feel that crime is being organised against you? Don't panic, representatives of 'Operation Contact' the Montreal police department's crime prevention service will be on campus Wednesday September 7 in room H-1070 from 2:45 to 5:00 p.m. The new program will be explained and questions will be answered about how citizens can minimize their chances of becoming crime victims. The meeting is sponsored by the Concordia University Students' Association H-637.

Women's forum looming

The ANEQ Women's Committee will be holding a women only forum at the Université du Québec à Montréal on October 14-16. Invitations have been extended to both student associations and college and university women's committees. For more information, contact Genevieve Morin at the Concordia University Students' Association H-637.

At a newsstand near you

Information and trivia lovers beware: Your beloved students' association (CUSA) has once again released that tome of knowledge (and propaganda) known to us mortal souls as *The Handbook*. It's hard to miss, using a variation on that spiffy design that was so successful on last year's cover. The Big H has even reached new heights in pagination, going 216 pages this year — forty more than last year's (Just where do these budgets keep on coming from?). "It's beautiful," according to Paul Gott, its editor, "Chock full of all the propaganda you could possibly digest in several sittings." The editorial page will also probably put Gott in jail.

Politics rack peace movement

by Cynthia Davis

The United Nations has declared October 22nd International Day of Protest for Peace and Disarmament.

There will be two mass rallies in Montreal, organized by two different coalitions which are not seeing eye to eye.

The October 22nd Committee is primarily an anglophone organization consisting of women's groups, health professionals, church groups and others. They plan to form a human chain between the American and Soviet consulates.

The coordinating committee of La Grande marche pour la paix (LGM) has the support of unions, the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM), etc., and they are organizing a march and rally on the same day.

The groups started their preparations at about the same time last spring. Soon after, the October 22nd Committee sent a delegation to an LGM meeting to attempt to join forces. They asked for LGM's acceptance of their declaration, which includes support for the independent peace movement in the Warsaw pact countries. LGM refused to support the declaration because of this and the delegation walked out.

Since then representatives of member groups of LGM have made attempts to negotiate. John Schaefer is the coordinator of the MCM in NDG, which supports both LGM and the October 22nd Committees. He wrote a letter encouraging negotiations between the groups but the letter was not well received by the October 22nd Committee.

Norman Nawrocki, a member of the October 22nd Committee, said that the letter was not written in the best of spirits. According to Nawrocki, LGM is controlled by the Quebec Peace Council, which has a history of being uncritical of the Soviet Union. Because October 22nd is an international day of resistance, he believes that Soviet SS20's should be discussed along with the Western Cruise and Pershing II missiles.

"Our protest is not only against the missiles," he said. "We must also support pacifists everywhere" he said.

Nawrocki stressed that no final decision has been worked out, but that two activities on the same day might not be so bad. "It will clear the air with respect to the policies of different parts of the movement."

According to Ed Sloan, an organizer with LGM, his group is eager to negotiate and willing to make concessions. Said Sloan, "We all

want to stop a nuclear war. There are many problems in the world, and each time we take a side on a smaller issue, we lose the support of many groups. A declaration must be general so that it appeals to everyone."

The declaration of LGM calls for an end to arms in the East and West.

In an open letter to the disarmament movement, Eric Shragge, an organizer with the October 22nd

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Disarmament calendar p.4

Women regrouping

has been drawn up, and the philosophy and objectives of the proposed group determined.

The fundamental belief of the collective is equality. Hierarchically-based systems — systems based on some people having more power than others — promote inequality among people and thus are unjust and unethical. Accordingly, equal opportunity for input from all members exists, with no member having higher or lower status than any other.

Other objectives of the collective are: to research and provide information on issues that concern women at Concordia; to encourage and support women to participate in all areas and at all levels of the University in order to influence decisions and proposals made on campus; and to act at the community, provincial, and federal levels, lobbying, demonstrating, and most importantly, networking with other women's groups across the country.

The Concordia Women's Collective will be organizing activities throughout the year, such as discussion groups, film showings, and workshops on a different theme each month. Following the success of last year's International Women's Week, it will also host this year's events.

Concordia is one of Canada's largest universities, yet for the past four years there has been no women's group on campus.

Women at Concordia have had no organization or space in which to gather and politicize since the collapse of the women's center in 1979. This year marks the resurrection of a women's group at Concordia — the Concordia Women's Collective.

The collective will fulfill an essential service by functioning as a drop-in and resource center, as well as providing a space for women to organize around feminist issues.

All female undergraduates are welcome to visit and join the Collective. The first meeting will take place at the Simone de Beauvoir Institute (2170 Bishop), on September 12 at 6:00 p.m. A prime concern will be preparations for Montreal's 'Take Back the Night' march September 16.

If you are interested but cannot attend, contact the Concordia Women's Collective through the mailbox at CUSA.

The collective had its origins in a weekend caucus in early 1982. At that caucus a resolution was adopted to begin organizing a women's group. Since then, a constitution

Chilean student leads strikers

by rob clément

HALIFAX- Human rights violations in Chile were the target of an eight-day hunger strike which ended last week, led by a Chilean exile who is a student at Dalhousie University.

Elis Letelier-Ruz, a psychology and French student, and two compatriots, Serge Gomez and Ulises Nitor, started the strike just days before peaceful demonstrations in Chile led to reprisals by the Pinochet regime.

"We consider the soldiers to be innocent," Letelier-Ruz said on the seventh day of the strike.

The strikers, joined by Mount Saint Vincent student Mike Emerick, called on the Canadian government to cut off all aid to Chile, denounce human rights violations there and demand the reinstatement of democracy through a free and fair election within the shortest possible time.

The strike created quite a stir in

Halifax not only because of its timeliness but also because of its location in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. The congregation was not united in supporting the strikers as some felt that the Church should not be involved in affairs of state. Others, including the Archbishop of Halifax, stood behind the symbolic action.

By day seven Emerick said, "We've already accomplished what we set out to do."

The Link

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The Link is published every Tuesday and Friday throughout the academic year by the Concordia University Students Association Inc. 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 board as provided for in *The Link's* constitution. Current members of the board are: Liz Cooke, Avi Goldstein, Karen Herland, Claude Lacroix, Karen Parke, and Don Pittis.** 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.

Staff this issue: Gordon Ritchie, Mary Lamey, David Hunt, Cynthia Davis, Isabel Bliss, Molly Shinhat, Max Wallace, Vivian Katz, Clarie Marson, rob clément, Lora Di Fabio and Les from the West.

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Disarmament Calendar

Continued from page 3

Committee, agreed with an appeal towards broad-based unity, but wrote that the basis of this unity, "... must be developed through a minimum of shared principles and a clearly defined orientation."

As to the question of his group's position on the USSR, Sloan said, "People disagree as to who is responsible for the present predicament. We are not laying blame, nor asking people their reasons for

wanting to stop a nuclear war. We don't care *why* you want to stop it, as long as you want to stop it."

Sloan is hopeful about the two groups coordinating their efforts. "If we can't talk side by side, we're lost."

September 10 & 11
Training for Trainers
For people interested in be-

coming civil disobedience and non-violence educators. Plans will be made for events happening October 24 & 25. Contact: The Yellow Door at 392-3008. September 25

Montreal Marathon

Some runners will be doing their thing to raise funds for disarmament groups. Contact Rick at 845-2991 or 392-5011. October 1 & 2

The COQED Conference

The Coalition Québécoise des Etudiant(e)s pour le Désarmement is organising a conference at UQAM. There will be workshops and lectures featuring topics such as: The History of the Arms Race, The Economics of Militarism, The

Quebec Context and Feminism and Disarmament. Contact Chris at 286-0093. October 15

Neighbourhood Blitz

An outreach campaign which will bring the issue of disarmament into the homes of Montrealers. Contact: The Yellow Door at 392-3008.

International Disarmament Week

October 22-30
October 21, 22, 23
Symposium: The Role of the Media and Disarmament

At UQAM, featuring United Nations representatives. Topics include: International Disarmament, The Mass Media,

Positions of Social Groups. Contact: Lise Bambille at 844-3398.

International Day of Protest for Peace October 22

La Grande Marche
For peace and disarmament. March will end in a rally with entertainment at Jeanne Mance Park. Gathering at 1:00 P.M. at Dominion Square. Contact: 382-7670.

Human Chain

Between the Soviet and American consulates in Montreal. Gathering 11:00 A.M. at Phillips Square. Rally with entertainment. Contact: The Yellow Door at 392-3008. October 22

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The Link will be taking a break. I know we just got here but we're tired. The next *Link* will appear (somehow) September 9th after *The Link* summer camp that you have heard so much


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C.O.P. '83

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS



FRIDAY—SEPTEMBER 9, 1983

Happy Hour—Reggie's Pub	4:00 - 7:00 p.m.	SGW
Engineer's Bash—"Smash Dance ... What a feeling"—7th Floor Cafeteria	8:00 p.m.	SGW
Frat Bash—Guadagni Lounge	8:00 p.m.	LOY
	\$1.00	
Commerce Bash—Campus Centre	8:00 p.m.	LOY
	\$1.00	

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1983

Movies (H-110): Let's Spend the Night Together—Stones	3:00 p.m.	SGW
Officer & A Gentleman	5:30 p.m.	FREE
Happy Hour—Reggie's Pub	4:00 - 7:00 p.m.	SGW
Spaghetti/Comedy Night "Yuk Yuks"	6:00 p.m.	\$4.00 LOY
Loyola Campus Centre	after 8:00 p.m.	\$3.00

SATURDAY—SEPTEMBER 10, 1983

Lesbian & Gay Friends—"Bad Taste Dance"—Cafeteria	8:00 p.m.	SGW
Les Ballets Jazz de Montreal	8:00 p.m.	LOY
F.C. Smith Auditorium		
Con. U. Students	\$3.50	
Others	\$5.00	

THURSDAY—SEPTEMBER 15, 1983

Reggae Band—7th Floor Cafeteria	8:00 p.m.	SGW
'Selah'	\$3.00	
Happy Hour—Reggie's Pub	4:00 - 7:00 p.m.	SGW
STREET FESTIVAL	All Day	LOY

MONDAY—SEPTEMBER 12, 1983

Happy Hour—Reggie's Pub	4:00 - 7:00 p.m.	SGW
'Milk and Cookies Night' ... Adult Style'	7:00 p.m.	LOY
—Campus Centre		
Sponsored by: Computer Science S.A.		

FRIDAY—SEPTEMBER 16, 1983

Happy Hour—Reggie's Pub	4:00 - 7:00 p.m.	SGW
BUDROCK —Loyola Rink	8:00 p.m.	
Featuring "Hollywood & Vine"	\$3.50	LOY

TUESDAY—SEPTEMBER 13, 1983

Happy Hour—Reggie's Pub	4:00 - 7:00 p.m.	SGW
Movies: Victor Victoria	7:00 p.m.	LOY
Let's Spend the Night Together—Stones	FREE	
Loyola Campus Centre		

A spy in our midst...

Continued from page 1

I had worked closely with Moxley for six months at Carleton University on a variety of activities in connection with Students for Non-Violent Action, an organisation that we two others had formed in December. Among the actions that we planned and organised together were the Valentine's Day occupation of the Parliament Hill Peace Tower and a

guerrilla theater disruption of a Gerald Ford lecture in March.

I pride myself on being a good judge of character. How, then, could I have so badly misjudged Moxley? Aside from the fact that he drank five Cokes every morning for breakfast, I never really noticed anything unusual about his behaviour. This was not, after all, some wishy-washy liberal who got out of bed one morning, suddenly realised nuclear

armageddon was just around the corner and decided to join the peace movement. Rather, this was a committed activist who received his political baptism at the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention riots when he was only 16. True, he did serve a stint in the Canadian Armed forces and then later worked as a prison guard, but he always made it quite clear that these two experiences served to thoroughly radicalize him more than

anything else.

I met Moxley in November of last year when we were arrested together at a civil disobedience action outside of Litton Systems in Toronto. It's difficult to imagine someone who you've spent 40 hours behind bars with as a spy but that's what I was being told. So, I immediately contacted Moxley in Ottawa and asked him if he wanted a chance to tell his side of the story. He agreed and an interview was arranged. . . .

Keeping the peace movement lily-white

Link: Just how did you get involved with the RCMP?

Andrew Moxley: Well, on December 10, 1981 two officers from the RCMP Security Service knocked on my door, showed me a writ of assistance and proceeded to search my house thoroughly looking for incriminating evidence. They found nothing but they told me that my name had come to their attention through regular police channels. They said they knew that I was involved in the Ottawa El Salvador Solidarity Committee and that I was an ex-military man and an ex-prison guard. Given my credentials, they thought that I may be willing to cooperate with them. They explained that they were interested in information on possible Cuban intelligence agents working within the Ottawa El Salvador group. They wanted me to get close to the leaders and feed them any relevant information I could dig up about a Cuban link.

Link: Why did you decide to take them up on their offer?

A.M.: To be very honest, when they first came to me they were asking about foreign intelligence officers using Canadian groups and, quite frankly, I'm not in favor of that. I think that a Canadian group, whether it be a peace group or free the gray whales shouldn't be used and manipulated by any outside intelligence service which is what they told me was happening. I'd like to make it quite clear that, after agreeing to work for them and penetrating the group more thoroughly, I saw no sign of any such activities.

Link: What else were they looking for?

A.M.: Well, after determining that there were no Cubans in the El Salvador group I was asked to look into an organisation called the People's Front Against Racism and Facism which is a Stalinist group active in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. They wanted to know if the group was inclined towards violence and I concluded that, while there were certain violent elements in the group prone to activities such as starting fights at rallies, there weren't enough of them in Ottawa to make continued surveillance worthwhile. From there, they wanted me to join the Worker's Communist Party, but while I was in the process of joining, the Ottawa group folded.

Link: How much did you profit financially from these activities?

A.M.: At first, they told me that if I gave them good information, I would be well paid for it. I told them, however, that I wasn't doing this for money and I kept refusing to take it. As my involvement continued they repeatedly tried to push a monthly salary on me which kept getting higher and higher. I guess they figured that if they had me on salary they'd be able to more easily control me. As it turned out, the only money I accepted was expenses for a demonstration in Kingston I went to.

Link: Two weeks before you came forward admitting your activities, Solicitor General Bob Kaplan told the *Ottawa Citizen* that the RCMP "is not performing any surveillance on the peace movement except for individuals suspected of working for foreign governments or to overthrow the state." Is that all you were asked to report on?

A.M.: No. Either Kaplan was lying through his teeth or he was extremely misled. After the bombing of Litton in October, they seemed extremely interested in the movement as a whole and were asking me to give them a lot of general information. They never actually asked me who the left-leaning individuals in the movement were and if they had, I probably would have refused to tell them. More often,

they would give me a person's name and ask me to get close to them and feed back information. They also asked me about general developments and upcoming actions.

Link: Did you not feel at all bad about "betraying" your colleagues in the peace movement?

A.M.: Well, for a start I don't feel as if I

"I didn't join the peace movement to work for the RCMP; if anything, I joined the RCMP to work for the peace movement."

betrayed anybody. At no point did I give them any information on the average person who was interested in peace. I had very strict criteria on which I acted. For one, you had to have engaged in violence or have been capable of violence for me to have shown any interest. I thought the peace movement does not need the bombers, it does not need people who start fights at rallies and it does not need any foreign control, if indeed there is any. Now, look, I've been involved in the peace movement for a long time. I did not join the movement to work for the RCMP; if anything, I joined the RCMP to work for the peace movement. The movement has to remain lily-white, I think, to be effective in this country. Unfortunately, it cannot police itself. They couldn't stop the Litton bombing and they couldn't stop the April 23 violence in Toronto. I thought that by cooperating with the RCMP, I was actually doing the peace movement a favour and I still think so.

Link: Obviously this is not an isolated

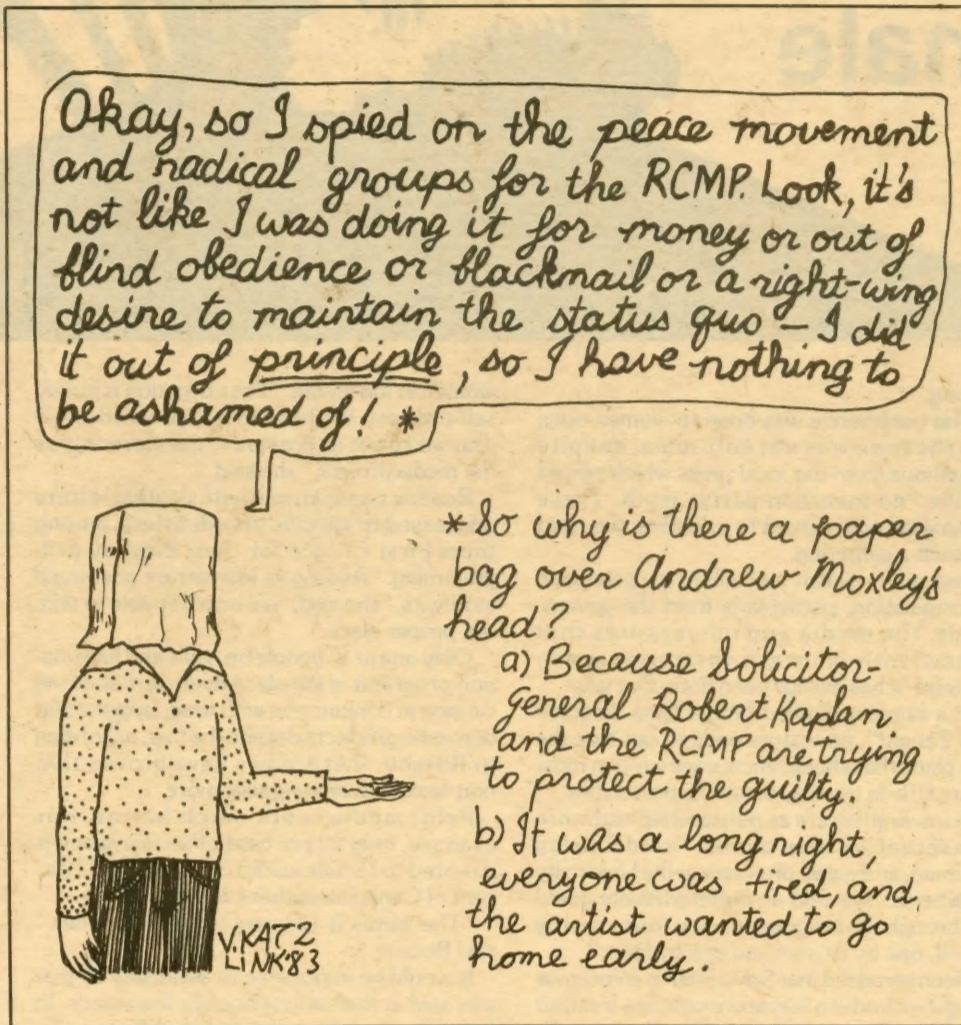
incident. You are not the only RCMP informant infiltrating the peace movement. Just how widespread do you think this sort of thing is around Canada?

A.M.: I really can't speak of a number since my contact was very careful to avoid talking of any other people in my position but the reporter from the *Citizen* who originally broke

the story made it quite clear to me that she knew of at least one other informant whose name has not yet been made public. And, if there's two of us, there's bound to be very many more.

Link: During the FBI's surveillance of the anti-Vietnam War movement in the 60's and early 70's, it repeatedly stressed, as the RCMP are doing now, that their activities had been confined to surveying foreign influence and potentially violent elements. Since then, however, there has been documented evidence proving that they had actually undertaken a massive infiltration of organisations such as SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) and placing "agents provocateurs" within the groups in an effort to encourage violence and dissension and discredit the movement. Could this kind of thing be happening in Canada?

A.M.: I'm certainly not going to say that it doesn't happen but I think that we come to a two-tiered level of operation here. They have



their informants like me who feed them information but who are not actual members of the RCMP. Because of this, they were not likely to implement policy decisions through me since I wasn't taking money and therefore couldn't be controlled. If they are doing that sort of thing, and I wouldn't be at all surprised if they are, then it is probably being done through members of the Security Service itself. For example, it wasn't informants who burned the barns in Montreal or who broke into the offices of the P.Q. It was the Mounties themselves. If they had asked me to do anything of the sort, I would have automatically said no.

Link: What about infiltration of the campuses? The Mounties were exposed in the late 70's for their covert activities on Canadian university campuses. Are we seeing a revival of this sort of thing?

A.M.: You're really asking me two separate questions there. First, did I spy on the campuses and second, do I think the RCMP is spying on the campuses? I for one was not asked to work per se on the campus. For instance, I was never asked to target anyone affiliated with Carleton University where I happen to go. I have been accused of spying on two professors of the Political Science faculty and in one of these cases, Tom Darby has said that I spied on him at least three months before I even had any contact with the RCMP. In the other case, Leo Panitch is positive that I was opening his mail for the last year and, because he's a Marxist prof., he's sure that I fed information on him to the Security Service. To be honest, though, they just weren't interested in the professors and their political thoughts. I can understand why these people feel worried but I think it's just an awful lot of paranoia arising from past RCMP activities.

Link: There has been considerable speculation that, by coming forward and contradicting Kaplan's denial of peace movement surveillance, you may have seriously jeopardized the Government's proposed Civilian Security Agency. How do you feel about this?

A.M.: My biggest problem with the proposed Security Agency is simply that, despite the promises to the contrary, there is a real danger of political control by the government. If this happens, it can very easily be abused as we've seen with our neighbours to the south. So, if my revelations can get some people thinking and possibly change some minds on the issue, then they have done some good.

Link: Has there been any attempt by the RCMP or Robert Kaplan to cover up the full extent of the incident in hope of ensuring minimum political damage?

A.M.: As a matter of fact, that's where my first falling out with them started. When the *Citizen* reporter, Kit Collins, first called me up and said, "We've gotcha", I went to my Security Service contact, Corporal Bruno Boyer, who promptly advised me to deny the whole thing. I thought about that for awhile and said, "No, why should I deny it? I have done nothing to be ashamed of" and I told him I intended to go public with my story.

When the story came out, Kaplan stated he had no knowledge of the whole thing and stood by his previous denial of any peace movement surveillance. Since then, of course, Kaplan has admitted that the story was true and that he had been misled by his underlings. I don't think that the RCMP is trying to cover the whole thing up but I wouldn't be at all surprised if the Liberal Party is.

'Old girls' network' needed to propell female writers

Women
and
Words

les
femmes
et les mots



by Karen Herland

Women insist that they are being silenced, that their words are not heard.

So this summer, over Canada Day weekend, the University of British Columbia was the site of the first ever Women and Words/Les Femmes et les Mots conference.

The conference brought together writers, professors, journalists and editors from publications such as *La vie en rose* and *Broadside*. It also helped fledgling writers, students and anyone interested in the pen's potential power for women to get together to share their trials and victories.

"Women's work is not getting out and that affects everyone from translators to people who teach women's studies," said Betsy Warland, of the West Coast Women and Words Society, who hosted the event. "We've realized that we have to build an old girl's network."

That is exactly what happened. Over 1,000 women from across Canada came to discuss everything from the effects of class, race and the family on writing to education and the mechanics of finding a publisher or funding for a bookstore or publication. There were also more theoretical discussions on literature, the need for a new definition of language for women and criticism.

Panelists chosen were clearly the top in their field. Novelists like Jane Rule, Marion Engel and Joy Kogawa were on hand. Mair Verthuy, past principal of the Simone de Beauvoir Institute spoke on education and literature. Gail Scott, also from Concordia University, discussed the art of short story

writing.

The conference was open to women only, but the tone was not anti-male, despite allegations from the local press which played up the "no-men/hen-party" myth. These comments only served to underline the need for such a gathering.

Instead, criticism was aimed at systematic discrimination, particularly from the government, the media and universities that consistently ignore or ghettoise women because "it has always been done that way."

In a seminar entitled "What Gets Selected and Taught", educators pointed out that the one place that should encourage women most offers little in the way of new opportunities.

"Universities are as patriarchal and more conservative than banks," said Shirley Neuman, an English professor at the University of Alberta. She said an undergraduate could go through the program reading "one novel by Woolf, one by Austen and one by Eliot."

Neuman added that Sylvia Plath is sometimes taught in modern literature courses but that was to be expected since, "after all, she's mad and dead."

Patricia Galloway, of the Ontario School Commission, said that the problem extends to high schools. To prove it she distributed a table from her book *What's Wrong With High School English?...it's sexist...un-Canadian...outdated*. The table showed that over 80 per cent of the authors taught are male and not Canadian.

Nanci Rossof, of the Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists Women's Caucus, spoke on the portrayal of

women in the media. "The obligation is purely self-interest. We have to let the world know that we're not interested in the stereotypes the media project," she said.

Rossov came armed with protest letters addressed to specific broadcasters, among them First Choice for their Playboy programming. "As long as women are portrayed as nitwits," she said, "we won't be able to take our proper place."

Only one in 12 people on news and information programs is female. Advertisers showing women in conjunction with food, hygiene and domestic products despite the fact, according to Rossof, that studies have proven that non-sexist advertising sells more.

Print media is not much better. For example, only 20 per cent of review space is devoted to female authors, although 42 per cent of Canadian authors are women.

"The media is 10 years behind the times," said Rossof.

It would be impossible to assimilate all that was said at the conference in a few words. In fact, it was almost impossible for the participants to say what they wanted to in four days.

A number of the seminars dealt with the problems faced by women of colour, native women and Quebecois.

These women were strongly represented. Native women came from as far as the North West Territories. A number of Quebecois were on hand to discuss the feminist movement in Quebec and the problems of translation and finding an audience. For participants who were not bilingual, translators were available.

The fact that these women attended is not surprising. The fact that they were listened to, is.

In the final plenary session, motions were passed advocating better translation services for women and for the need for a national Women and Words Society with adequate representation of native women and women of colour. The unanimous approval these motions received stresses the fact that these women were heard.

The motion to make the society national was approved by members of the west coast society in a later meeting, as was a motion to hold another conference in 1985. Details on both projects are still being worked out.

The conference itself was smoothly run. Arrangements could be made for billeting and childcare and a room was provided so that the media could interview some of the panelists.

Evening readings were open to the public, giving people a chance to listen to panelists like Margaret Atwood, Audrey Thomas, Mary Meigs and Nicole Brossard. Open readings were also staged to give lesser known writers some needed exposure.

To help allow for more discussion time (often panels ran long with no time for questions because as many as six women spoke within an hour and a half) free rooms were provided. In one of these rooms, the Canadian Feminist Booksellers Network was formed.

Transcripts of all panel discussions will be available in book form within a year. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy can write to the society at Box 65563 Station F/Vancouver.

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Summit

Continued from page 1

He agreed that not all resolutions were realistic but you can "be realistic about what you would like to see."

The resolutions passed at the summit seem idealistic. Delegates voted for disarmament and the conversion of Canada and Quebec into a nuclear free zone. They asked for welfare parity for those under 30 who receive \$147 a month with those over 30 who get \$403. They supported motions for the rights of gays and women.

In short, delegates supported motions based on feminism, pacifism, autonomy for youth with more job creation programs and guaranteed minimum for youth. Whether these motions are acted on remains to be seen.

Wheeland said that though the resolutions were indicative of Quebec's youth, the summit's format was not.

Sail on, sail on, sailor

by Claire Marson

If you thought windjammers went out with the silk trade, think again! The days when these graceful vessels plied the China seas are over but they are still used to train naval cadets in Scandinavia. Closer to home, for old sea dogs or romantics bitten by the yen to go adventuring, there is a spanking new windjammer at anchor on Lake Champlain, just a short bus ride from Montreal.

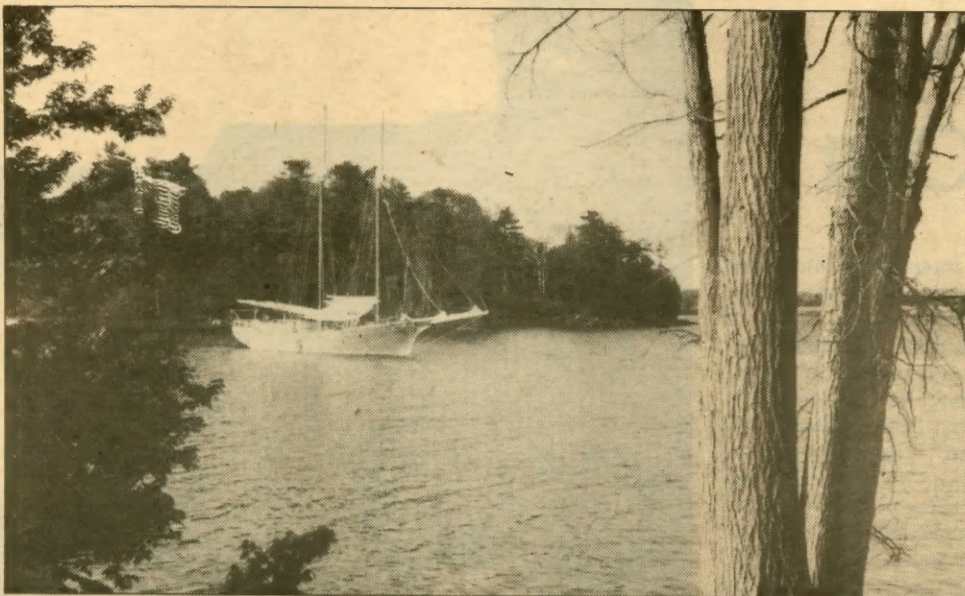
The Homer W. Dixon is unlike any other schooner you're likely to have come across. No fancy mod cons, swimming pool or TV, just 110 feet of boat from bowsprit to the tip of its main boom.

The Dixon is licensed to carry 31 passengers and four crew and she cruises around Lake Champlain throughout the summer and autumn.

Its owners built her from scratch. Capt. Doug Greason and his wife, Capt. Pegeen Mulhern, both 28, laid the keel (backbone) on January 1, 1982, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They later moved the boat to Burlington, Vermont, for the finishing touches.

The young couple built the Dixon with the help of a few friends and a lot of hard work and determination. They had experience sailing other people's boats and wanted to try their hand on their own.

Greason, a civil engineer, and Mulhern, a Spanish Literature major, built the windjammer because they were attracted by its history.



The Homer W. Dixon in full sail is a sight to behold! She attracts a lot of attention...

"I liked its romantic appeal as well as the traditional look," said Greason, "but the architecture for the hull and the rest follows current coastguard regulations."

There are 12 cabins, each with a porthole and double bunk. Not quite as comfortable and spacious as 'home' but very attractive nevertheless, as is the rest of the boat, above and below decks. The galley (kitchen) leads onto an eating area where, if the weather turns foul, everyone can take refuge.

No matter what the weather is like, windy and cool or sunny and hot, the main attraction of a cruise on the Dixon is the actual sailing. Everyone is encouraged to help out. From hauling anchor to tacking and jibing, the crew is friendly and eager to have helping hands.

For those less interested in learning how to sail, there is plenty to do below decks. The beauty of it all is that no one is forced to do anything. One can just lie back in the sun and watch the amazing scenery of Vermont and New York slip by.

During the trip, the Dixon is sometimes anchored near an island or one of the historical sites along the lake. Interested passengers can go ashore in the yawl and explore.

The old Fort at Crown Point, with its ruins and small museum, offers an afternoon of history away from the boat. Crown Point occupies the northernmost narrows of Lake Champlain and from 1609 on was used as a lookout point and later as a fort. Then it is off again to find a cove to spend the night.

The anchor is normally dropped in mid to late afternoon unless the weather is so perfect everyone wants to keep going. Once the sails are furled, the ropes coiled and the ladder lowered into the water, it is time to relax and have a swim or to borrow the cook's windsurfer.

Everyone relaxes, except the cook, Mary Bryant Dixon, and the mess cook, Ken Campos. On top of helping to sail the boat, they must prepare three huge meals each day.

"If you don't gain at least five pounds while you are here, I have not done my job properly," declared Dixon every so often. Five pounds? More like 10! The food is delicious, cooked on an old wood-burning stove. Home baked bread and cakes, enormous salads and creamy chowders are the regular fare.

In the evenings, the dory is lowered so that anyone with any energy left can go rowing. Otherwise they can join in a sing-a-long or just listen to Greason and Campos strumming their guitars.

Many turn in soon after dark, chased by insects and the prospect of rising early when the more adventurous will go for a 6:30 a.m. dip in the decidedly cool lake.

There is a feeling of camaraderie on the Dixon. The crew members are all easy-mixers and, given the close quarters, everyone gets to know everyone else very quickly. Many 'tall tales' are exchanged between passengers and crew.

Greason and Mulhern never tire of recounting how they built the Dixon, the problems they

had, as well as the fun.

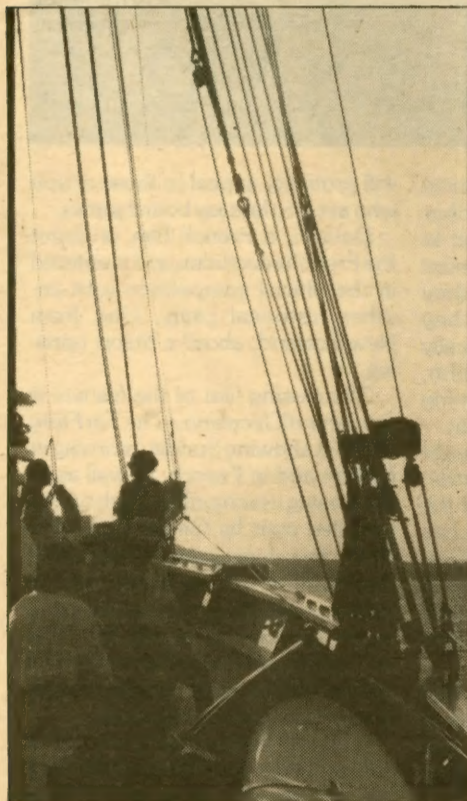
Greason's pride is the helm. Carved from a single piece of mahogany with some black walnut, it is a polished work of art as well as a necessary tool for steering the boat.

There are many fleeting impressions one retains of the trip. The motion of the boat, barely noticeable most of the time, is strongly missed once one is ashore again. Also, one cannot help but pick up a certain amount of 'boat sense' and vocabulary after being surrounded by it.

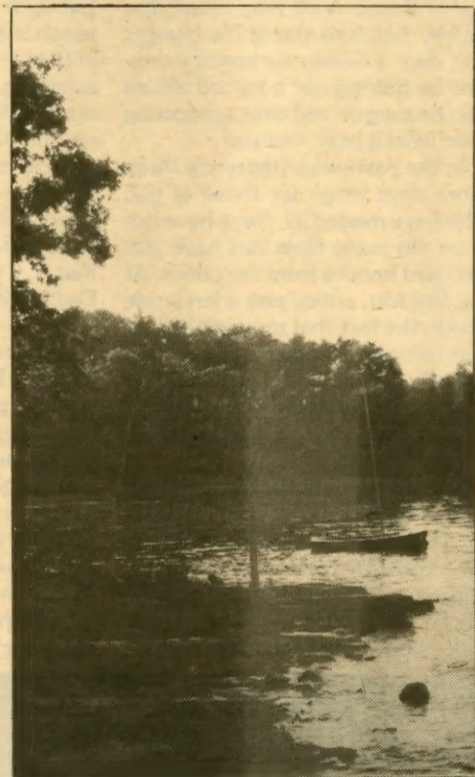
And finally, there is Argh! A growl one would expect to hear from a pirate. But no, there are no pirates on board the Homer W. Dixon, just the crew prefixing their sentences with Argh. Though it may suit Greason, with his full beard and perpetual squint, it seems strange to hear it from Mulhern, a fragile looking dynamo.

The Homer W. Dixon in full sail is a sight to behold! She attracts a lot of attention from other boaters on the lake who often come in close for a better look or to take pictures. It's natural to wave back at the smiling, impressed faces. After all, it is not every day that one gets to see a windjammer.

The Homer W. Dixon offers three day foliage trips and seven day trips through to the end of October. They are informal trips that can turn into birthday celebrations when desired. For more information write: Captains Pegeen Mulhern and Doug Greason, P.O. Box 787, Burlington, Vermont 05402 or call (802) 862-6918.



THE LINK Claire Marson



The Link

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How can you do this? Very simple, though it sounds like the regular glee club sort of thing. A meeting, **Tuesday, August 30th at 6 p.m.** will determine the shape of your life. We will have coffee and donuts (so it has been claimed) and we will be discussing *The Link* Journalism Camp to be held Septembr 2nd to 4th at Lacolle. Old hacks are encouraged to attend to find out all sorts of really scary things about fresh blood in the paper.

Montreal Festival Turns Them Out

by Jim Carruthers

As with last year, the Montreal World Film Festival has been drawing sellout crowds to its vast selection of films. A major film festival is a different movie-going experience from seeing the average top-grossing boffo box office summer wonder.

The first thing that you notice about the festival is how the crowd is different. The people don't politely queue up, but mill about talking about, 'have you seen this' or 'the films from such and such a country have improved this year'. The people at the film festival go because they love seeing movies.

As with last year, the festival has already lined up a few films à la *Brimstone and Treacle* that are destined for box office success. *Merry Christmas Mr. Lawrence* has been drawing totally sold out crowds all week, no doubt due to the starring role, played by none other than David Bowie. You may recall that Bowie, the movie star of *The Hunger* and *Just a Gigolo* surprised everyone by putting out a record album that he sang on and did a supporting tour; what is next, theatre?

In the past week (there are three more days to go for those of you who have missed it), there have not been too many films that have gotten hard knocks from the critics. At the film fest, critics play a large role due to the fact that most of the movies are new and unknown, so that the only real guide that one has aside from pure chance is to ask someone who has seen the films in question, hence, film critics.

Two of the Official Competition films, *The Wild Duck* starring Jeremy Irons and Liv Ullman, and *Phar Lap*, both Australian entries, have been panned by the critics. *The Wild Duck* is adapted from the Ibsen play of the same name and is set in Aus-

tralia. In an interview, Ullman said that she thought that doing films like *The Wild Duck* was a good way to present classics to the public. Unfortunately some critics don't agree, calling it boring. As Ullman said, "I am happy that I don't have to critique the film." The other case of *Phar Lap*, about an Australian race horse of the same name, who was a champion in the late 20s and early 30s and died mysteriously in 1932, was dubbed too sentimental by some film Czars.

As director Simon Wincer said, critics don't buy film tickets. Wincer was executive producer for last year's box office smash, *The Man from Snowy River*. Although the musical score often gets overbearing in *Phar Lap* it is a pleasant family film and if you see it at 9 in the morning as some festival goers did, it is guaranteed not to ruin your day; it may even put you in a good mood.

Another good mood film at the festival is the Brit flick, *Kipperbang* which is a British *Gregory's Girl* set in 1948. It deals with adolescent love as young Allan Duckworth tries to arrange for his first kiss. He keeps playing the situation through his mind as a cricket match. While not exactly a children's film, it is a good chance for adults to laugh at the trials and tribulations of growing up, that is, if you grew up at a school in England just after the Second World War.

Detective films, pseudo-Hitchcock and real Hitchcock also make up a sizeable portion of the film fest this year. The new Truffaut film, *Vivement Dimanche*, which opened the festival, is an out and out tribute to Hitch and in conjunction with that, a long unshown Hitchcock film, *Rope*, starring James Stewart, was shown as a homage to Hitchcock. *Rope* is interesting as a film experiment by Hitchcock to make a film with a min-



imum number of takes and few noticeable cuts. The story is elegant parlour room suspense and tightly edited.

Mortelle Randonnée directed by Claude Miller from France is a tight film with a Hitchcockian sense of humour throughout, as the film deals with a detective nicknamed the Eye who trails a murderess as she jet-sets around killing rich people. Staring Michel Serrault and Isabelle Adjani, *Mortelle Randonnée* is a psychological mystery as well as the regular criminal one.

Several Japanese films are featured at the festival including a Sino-Japanese collaboration, *The Go Masters* and an historical piece, *The Ballad of Naramaya*.

The Ballad of Naramaya deals with a Northern Japanese village where the elderly are sent up to a mountain in the winter to die when they are 70. The basic storyline is about Orin, a 69-year-old woman who is looking forward to going to Naramaya, the mountain, but who is in good health and whose son doesn't want her to go. The life of the village through a year is portrayed with the family of Orin the central pivot. It features beautiful cinematography and several humorous story lines as subplots.

Homage was given to Stanley Kramer, who attended the festival and charmed the press with an eloquent and entertaining press conference as well as the showing of two of his films, *Judgement at Nuremberg* and *It's a Mad Mad Mad Mad World*. He was presented a plaque by Serge Losique for his filmmaking achievements.

Punk raised its spiked haired head at the festival notably with two films, one German and one American. *Class Enemy*, the German film, is

about a group of punks at a Berlin school who drive off every teacher they have had and are finally left to themselves as they wait for the next teacher. The film unravels as they wait and no one arrives, so they begin to teach themselves. Basically a one act, one set play put to film, *Class Enemy* is a solid questioning of education and the socially unfit.

Penelope Spheeris, who brought us *Decline of Western Civilization* last year, a documentary about the Los Angeles hardcore scene, has brought a feature film to the festival this year called *Suburbia*, about punks who get rejected by their parents and squat in an abandoned house.

Today, tomorrow and Sunday there is a wide selection of films to choose from in the schedule, as well as some added screenings of some films.

Fire and Ice is the latest animated feature film offering from Ralph Bakshi. This sword and sorcery tale

will probably appeal to those of you who are into fantasy board games.

Danton, a French film, is about the French revolution and is entered in the official competition with another historical piece, *Utu*, from New Zealand, about a Maori uprising.

The closing film of the festival is *Bonheur d'Occasion / The Tin Flute* which is showing Sunday morning in English and in French, as well as at the closing ceremonies which will be presided over by Ginger Rogers at PDA. The closing ceremonies will be the chance for the public to rub elbows with directors, actors and movie type people for only \$10. This of course allows you to see the movie, but for some strange reason, free popcorn is not included.

You still have a chance to catch the activities and sitting in the dark watching an arty type film this weekend. If you miss it, you can wait until next year or gear up for some of the other festivals coming to Montreal



Stanley Kramer spoke of film, students and peace.



Roger Ebert digs into bagels after a hard day of judging.

Chocolate Cake—a Bizarre Mix

by Michael Mouland and Max Wallace

A Twentieth Century Chocolate Cake is a film with a social conscience. Montreal filmmakers Lois Siegel and Gregory Van Riel's latest project explores some of the issues plaguing a confused and troubled society and the film, which premiered this summer in Montreal, has so far elicited a positive response from critics and audiences alike.

Siegel, 37, sits in her cluttered N.D.G. flat flanked by a five foot tall inflated pink rabbit and a life size chrome-coloured mannequin explaining how she and Van Riel came together to create the film. "Greg and I met at John Abbott College where I was teaching film courses. He was a strange student and I guess I was a sort of a strange teacher," she said.

Van Riel, 28, who wrote and stars in the film as a young man searching for his niche in a society filled with madness and mayhem admits the role is largely autobiographical.

"When I got back from travelling Asia and Africa five years ago, I was disenchanted with what I came back to," he says. "The values here are so different... like success and money and the 'you are what you drive' thing. I felt it was the perfect opportunity to express how I felt at the time."

Chocolate Cake features a vast repertoire of personalities Mont-

realers have come to recognize, including strongman The Great Antonio who is seen in the film in his usual role pulling a car with a chain strung over his back.

Columnist and broadcaster Thomas Schnurmacher is also featured revealing his secret desire to write a book about sex and violence. Former stripper Linda Lee Tracy made famous by the National Film Board production *Not A Love Story*, is seen dancing with an assortment of punks and transvestites at the Peel Street bar P.J.'s.

Director Siegel explains that in casting the film that took 4½ years to make she used everyone she could muster up including "many friends." But all was not easy.

"To get the Great Antonio to appear in the film he made us promise that we would get a photograph of him together with somebody famous," she says. Siegel heard that singer Tom Jones was at Place des Arts and shipped Antonio to the concert hall where he was positioned outside a stage door to wait for Jones as he emerged. While Jones passed by the hulk, a picture was snapped.

The lanky Van Riel, who studied acting at the Bob Brady Institute in New York and who has been involved in a number of creative endeavours both in cinema and stage, presently works in an Old Montreal steak and seafood restaurant. He

says the film comes close to being a documentary in places. Siegel however, chooses to call it "docu-tainment" where "a multiplicity of styles are fused."

While Schnurmacher exposes his grievances about the pitfalls of the twentieth century, we see a swarm of people passing by a bright red suitcase positioned on a corner of a busy downtown street. In addition to the bizarre antics of Van Riel charging down Ste. Catherine Street at rush hour dressed in a rabbit suit is the use of pixilation and animation.

A Twentieth Century Chocolate Cake comes at a time when social values are constantly being questioned. "At a pre-screening to CEGEP-aged students, the film really struck a chord of fear," noted Siegel.

Van Riel remarks that the film is really representative of the age we live in. "The character I play in the film is a realistic person... people can identify with the naivete of a young person who can't find the job he wants," prompting him to go out and create his own job roaming the streets interviewing children about divorce and marriage for a magazine story he wants to write.

Unemployment, however, is just one of the many topical realities the film confronts, as a series of vignettes presents the viewer with images of the modern world. Homosexuality, violence and depression are other issues explored in the seventy-minute film which has been labelled 'underground'.

The sometimes biting look at today's world seems to mirror the philosophy of Van Riel who willingly admits he's "anti-society." "I have no respect for any institutions," he insists. "I think they're power structures that exist to control people." Siegel, on the other hand, prefers to take a more pragmatic view explaining that one needs to "work within those institutions" which she admits is difficult considering their cold and dehumanizing nature.

They admit to sharing similarly contrasting views on a number of subjects but emphasize that this is what makes their relationship as a team so interesting. "We tend to balance each other out," they agree.

Billed as 'a film recipe for the future,' **Chocolate Cake** has been baking since 1978 when production



A FILM BY LOIS SIEGEL



FESTIVAL
SEV
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14
A 20th CENTURY CHOCOLATE CAKE

Lois Siegel (1953 Canada) 70 min. Gregory Van Riel (1953 Canada) 70 min. The Great Antonio (1953 Canada) 70 min. Linda Lee Tracy (1953 Canada) 70 min. Thomas Schnurmacher (1953 Canada) 70 min. A comedy about the absurdities of the twentieth century. A film featuring ordinary people in extraordinary situations. A comedy about the absurdities of the twentieth century. A film featuring ordinary people in extraordinary situations. A comedy about the absurdities of the twentieth century. A film featuring ordinary people in extraordinary situations.

2155 O. rue Ste
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Bus Terminus and the Forum

TEL.: 932- WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28
9-15 A 20th CENTURY CHOCOLATE CAKE 106



Love Survives in Trenton

by Mary Lamey

In *Baby It's You* director John Sayles takes a nostalgic look back on life in Trenton, New Jersey in the mid 1960's. His film tells the story of the love affair between Sheik, a slicked back hipster, and Jill, a college-bound school girl. Essentially a boy meets girl—boy loses girl story, the film works best as an affectionate look back at a bygone and rather foreign time in American life.

Vincent Spano, as the very cool Sheik, is an interesting character. Underneath a cool facade lies a young man very much afraid of remaining trapped within his blue collar environment. Sheik idolizes Frank Sinatra, using him as a role model. He pins his hopes on becoming a famous singer in a Miami lounge,

as he impatiently marks time in school.

Rosanne Arquette as the virginal Jill is rather dull. The viewer almost wishes she would fall on her face. She glides through high school, popular with the boys, liked by her teachers and tapped to be female lead in the school play. Jill seems to be coasting towards what every young girl in the sixties was supposed to want, until Sheik turns her world around.

The film is nothing new. The story is not even the most interesting aspect of it. More involving is its presentation of what growing up in 1965 was like. Shot in 1982, the film nonetheless features relics like a blue princess phone, authentic chenille bedspreads and vintage cars. . . *Baby it's You* also sports a sound track of very listenable oldies

from the **Supremes**, the **Shirelles**, **Simon and Garfunkel** and other heroes of the Sixties.

John Sayles is notable as an independent filmmaker. His last film to be released here was *The Return of the Secaucus Seven*. That film was interesting for its very homemade look. It featured very shaky lighting, rough editing, and what seemed like friends acting rather than actors performing.

The Secaucus Seven was not great film making but it was so sincere that one could not help but like it. *Baby It's You* has little of that homemade look or feel since it was made with a bigger budget. Though some of the innocence is lost along the way, the film still comes off as a low key sleeper. It may be this summer's antidote to such teen exploitation films as *Porky's II* or *Private School*.



Even though I am a nihilist, it can't be totally hopeless if The Link is publishing again. Get hope and much more by dropping by H649 and talking to the entertainments section or call Jim at 845-4585.

Cartier-Bresson Exhibit Worth a Look

by Molly Shinhat

"In photography, you have to be like a cat . . . always on tiptoes. You've got to be quick." Number 45. *Siphnos, Greece, 1961*. The white walls of the buildings in this horizontally-framed photograph blaze under the hot sun. Grey and black doors in the foreground and middle-ground break the white expanse, but your attention is drawn to the dark figure of a young girl in the background just about to run up a flight of stairs. The "decisive moment".

Number 45 is one of 156 photographs by renowned French photographer Henri Cartier-Bresson on exhibit at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts (MMFA). Organized by the International Center of Photography, New York, and sponsored by a grant from the American Express Foundation, the exhibit is touring the circuit of major art centers in the U.S., Europe, Canada, South America and Asia. The photographs span fifty years of Cartier-Bresson's work as a photojournalist.

Born in 1908, Cartier-Bresson's first love was painting, which he studied in Paris until his early twenties. His particular interest was surrealism. He began to photograph in his twenties and continued to do so until his sixties, when he shifted his attention to drawing. Now 75, he still photographs sporadically.

In his earlier days, Cartier-Bresson seemed always to be in places where world-wide attention was focused. From 1936-1939 he photographed the Spanish Civil War; in 1938, the coronation of George VI; in 1947 the funeral of Mahatma Gandhi; and in 1949, the defeat of the Kuomintang regime in China. The list goes on.

For most of this time, he has used the simplest equipment—a Leica rangefinder camera with a normal

50mm lens—"an economy of means forces me to be more rigorous." Almost as well-known as his work is the fact that he does not do any of his film or print processing himself. He leaves that to well-paid technicians.

Because of the priority placed on speed—his brand of photojournalism allows for little or no time to take light readings and take 100% correct exposures all the time—a few of his photographs suffer from a narrow range of tones. The technicians cannot always eliminate the problems of some of the hastily exposed negatives.

It is this very emphasis on speed that has enabled Cartier-Bresson to capture the essence of the fleeting images of life he witnesses.

Number 136. *Bank officer and his secretary, New York, 1960*. In the foreground a desk stands before a sliding glass door, behind which sits the bank officer. The left portion of the door has a curtain behind it. The secretary, entering this office from the left, is almost entirely hidden by the curtain. Only one of her feet, about to be lifted, and about an inch of the back of her body in profile is visible. A second later would have been a second too late.

This photograph demonstrates Cartier-Bresson's incredible ability to use an element of chance—a moving person in this case—as an essential part of a composition. For Cartier-Bresson, "to take photographs is to hold one's breath when all faculties converge in the face of fleeing reality . . . To take photographs means to recognize within a fraction of a second—both the fact itself and the vigorous organization of visually perceived forms that give it meaning."

His ability to anticipate a climax in what he sees through the viewfinder has enabled him to capture people at their most telling moments.

Number 120, *Ezra Pound, 1970*. A

vertical photograph of a man lying down but propped up on his bed with his hands clenched tightly, his arms straight. Beams of light come from a window on his right, dramatically hitting one side of his face. Although his eyes squint a little, they defy the sunlight and stare boldly into the camera. Cartier-Bresson stood at the foot of Pound's bed for an hour and made two exposures.

"The camera is a way of shouting the way you feel. I love life, I love human beings.

"I hate people also. The camera can be a machine gun. It can be a psychoanalytical couch. It can be a warm kiss. It can be a sketch.

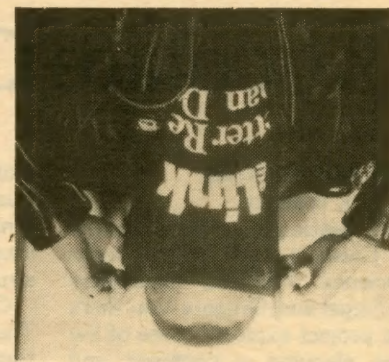
"I enjoy shooting a picture, being present. It's a way of saying, 'Yes! Yes! Yes!' It's a tremendous enjoyment to say, 'Yes!'"

Cartier-Bresson has a profound rapport with and understanding of his subject, whatever it is. It is as if he has entered its psyche.

Number 3. *New York, 1947*. A vertically framed photograph taken between two skyscrapers. Beyond them there are endless others. The sky is barely visible. Halfway down the gap between the two skyscrapers is a young man, in profile, sitting on the ground staring at a cat that is standing in front of him.

"In order to 'give a meaning' to the world, one has to feel oneself involved in what he frames through the viewfinder. This attitude requires concentration, a discipline of mind, sensitivity and a sense of geometry. It is by great economy of means that one arrives at simplicity of expression. One must always take photographs with the greatest respect for the subject and for oneself."

Henri Cartier-Bresson continues at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts till September 4, Tuesday through Sunday, 11 - 5 p.m.



Out of My Mind

by Jim Carruthers

Part of the fun of going to a film festival is getting to know that breed of journalist known as the film critic. Life for a critic at a major film festival seems very good. You get into most of the movies by using your press pass. If you are from out of town you are put up at a good hotel. The press office is stocked with good typewriters, and all sorts of information about the films and the people who put them together so that you don't have to look it up yourself. Two companies sponsoring the festival give away beer and cigarettes. There are phones and copy machines for the using, press conferences to supply you with predigested journalism, parties at ritzy discos, press luncheons with free bars and fine food.

But those are only perks to make the job pleasant. The real trip of being a film critic is that people actually listen to what you have to say about the movies that you have seen and some actually believe you. This is an ego boost of the first grade.

It seems captivating, the perfect parasitic existence. You watch movies while a flock of people work to make sure that you will enjoy it. Then you tell an even larger group of people about the movie and tell them what they should think about it. They discuss your discussion of the movie in lieu of the real thing since they haven't seen it yet.

At a film festival, the critics can wield much more power than they normally do, since a film festival goes outside the normal rules of film going. Most or all of the films are on first time release and limited to a few showings. Since there is such a selection to choose from, you naturally want to choose a film that you will enjoy, so you turn to the critics. This is not to denigrate the job that critics perform; after all, what is the value of art without an informed critique of what the art is?

Certainly most critics covering the festival are experienced in writing criticism. Writing intelligently about a movie calls for concentration and experience with how films are put together. For all the perks and ego boosting, covering a film festival can be hard work. Not hard in the physical, carry-this-ton-of-bricks type of hard, but hard mentally.

When you are seeing five or six films a day for ten days it tends to burn out your mental faculties and wit. Reality becomes what is on the screen in front of you and that other stuff is what happens when you shuttle from one theatre to another or go to a press conference. After a while the films blend together and your buttocks hurt.

The hard part about reviewing so many movies in such a short period of time is that you lose your sense of wonder. The most important thing about reviewing movies is that you enjoy watching them. If you enjoy movies, then you can separate a good one from a bad one. I would imagine that it would be a sublime torture to watch so many movies that one would learn to hate films. I mean, bad films are one thing, they can be enjoyed for their badness and silliness, but a mediocre, boring film causes brain rot. This was the sort of impression that I got from seeing the judges for the festival coming out of the screenings of the Official Competition films.

I have a dream in which I am strapped into a chair and forced to watch film after film, beginning with very awful ones like *For the Love of Benji*. Then they would move up the quality scale in direct proportion to the destruction of the quality discrimination centres of my brain until they were showing my favorite films like *Road Warrior* or *Decline of Western Civilization* and I would be like Malcolm MacDowell in *Clockwork Orange* with my eyes forced open and puking into my popcorn. Makes one shudder in blind abject fear.

But of course, that is only a nasty nightmare and seeing a pleasant film tomorrow at 9 in the morning will ease those jitters. It is not like they are planning to do a tribute to John Waters and hold breakfast screenings of his films, is it?

What is needed to fight jitters from watching so many films that are good or almost good would be a trash film festival, with lots and lots of Three Stooges and junky propaganda films, awful television commercials, cheap horror flicks and exploitation pics of every genre. It might make Montreal known for something other than quality. All that would be needed as accessories would be real popcorn and Visene.

Henri Cartier-Bresson



Sports Schedule

Concordia Stingers

Football 1983 Schedule

Sat. Sept. 3	York	at Concordia	2:00 p.m.
Sat. Sept. 10	Ottawa	at Concordia	2:00 p.m.
Fri. Sept. 16	Concordia	at McGill	7:30 p.m.
Sat. Sept. 24	Concordia	at Queen's	2:00 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 1	McGill	at Concordia	2:00 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 8	Bishop's	at Concordia	2:00 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 15	Concordia	at Carleton	2:00 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 22	Concordia	at Bishop's	2:00 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 29	O.Q.I.F.C.	Semi-Final	1:00 p.m.
Sat. Nov. 5	O.Q.I.F.C.	Final	1:00 p.m.
Sat. Nov. 12		Semi-Final Bowl	1:00 p.m.
Sat. Nov. 19		Vanier Cup	1:00 p.m.

Men's Varsity Soccer

Schedule 1983

Sun. Sept. 18	Sherbrooke	at Concordia	2:00 p.m.
Wed. Sept. 21	Concordia	at McGill	8:00 p.m.
Fri. Sept. 23	Concordia	at Bishop's	4:00 p.m.
Sat. Sept. 24	Concordia	at UQTR	4:00 p.m.
Wed. Sept. 28	McGill	at Concordia	4:00 p.m.
Fri. Sept. 30	UQTR	at Concordia	4:00 p.m.
Fri. Oct. 7	Bishop's	at Concordia	4:00 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 9	Concordia	at Sherbrooke	2:00 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 15	Sherbrooke	at Concordia	2:00 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 16	Concordia	at UQTR	2:00 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 23	Concordia	at Bishop's	2:00 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 30		Finale/Championnat de l'ASUQ	

Men's Varsity Hockey

Schedule 1983

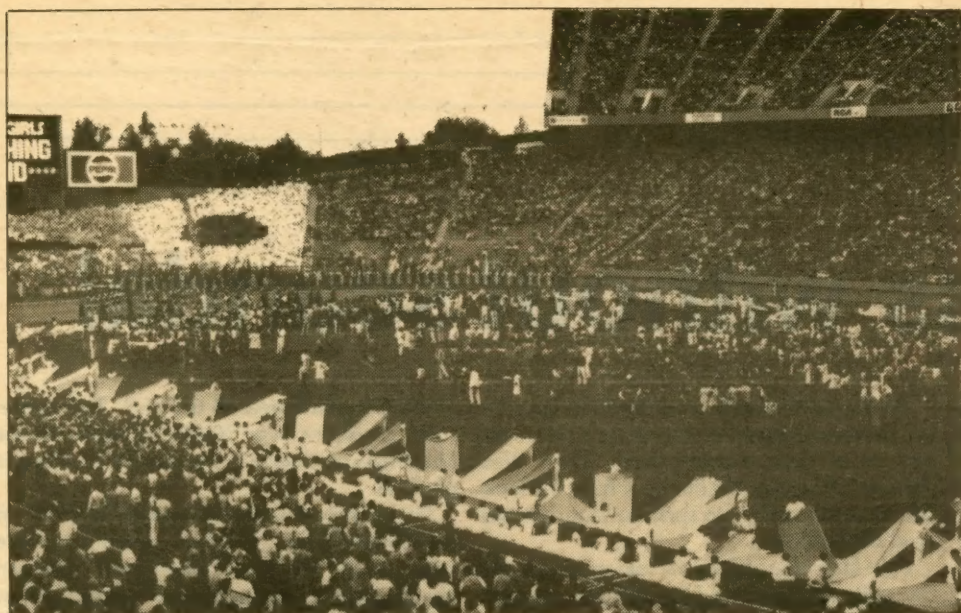
Sat. Oct. 8	Concordia	at Chicoutimi	
Fri. Oct. 14	Ottawa	at Concordia	*7:30 p.m.
Wed. Oct. 19	Concordia	at Clarkson	
Tues. Oct. 25	Concordia	at Ottawa	
Sat. Oct. 29	Chicoutimi	at Concordia	7:30 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 30	Concordia	at Plattsburgh	3:00 p.m.
Wed. Nov. 2-Sun. Nov. 6	Concordia	at International Cup (Verdun)	
Mon. Nov. 7-Tues. Nov. 8		United States International	TBA
Fri. Nov. 11	Concordia	at Maine	
Sat. Nov. 12	Concordia	at Maine	
Tues. Nov. 15	Concordia	at McGill	
Fri. Nov. 18	Chicoutimi	at Concordia	7:30 p.m.
Wed. Nov. 23	Concordia	at Trois Rivieres	
Fri. Nov. 25	Trois Rivieres	at Concordia	7:30 p.m.
Fri. Dec. 2	Concordia	at Chicoutimi	
Tues. Dec. 6	Concordia	at Ottawa	
Fri. Dec. 9	Ottawa	at Concordia	7:30 p.m.
Tues. Dec. 13	Dartmouth	at Concordia	7:30 p.m.
Fri. Dec. 16	Trois Rivieres	at Concordia	7:30 p.m.

Quebec Women's Intercollegiate Hockey League Schedule 1983

Fri./Sat. Nov. 4-5	Concordia	at York Tournament, Toronto	
Fri. Nov. 11	Concordia	at McGill	6:00 p.m.
Tues. Nov. 15	Bishop's	at Concordia	8:15 p.m.
Fri. Nov. 18	Concordia	at John Abbott	5:50 p.m.
Wed. Nov. 23	Concordia	at Bishop's	7:15 p.m.
Tues. Nov. 29	McGill	at Concordia	8:15 p.m.
Fri. Dec. 2	John Abbott	at Concordia	7:30 p.m.
Tues. Dec. 6	Potsdam	at Concordia	8:15 p.m.

The Link

The Link needs an interested and committed individual to edit the Sports section. Come talk to us in H-649.



Spiking for metals

by rob clément

The appearance of the volleyball team from the tiny central African country of Rwanda turned into a minor media circus. The improperly equipped volleyball team gave journalists something colourful to write about.

After the first day of competition, when stories surfaced about how a major sporting goods manufacturer had supplied the team with uniforms and shoes which complied with regulations, the team as a whole refused to grant any more interviews unless they were in French. As a result, the *Link* alone was allowed to speak with the coach, a Quebecois, and players.

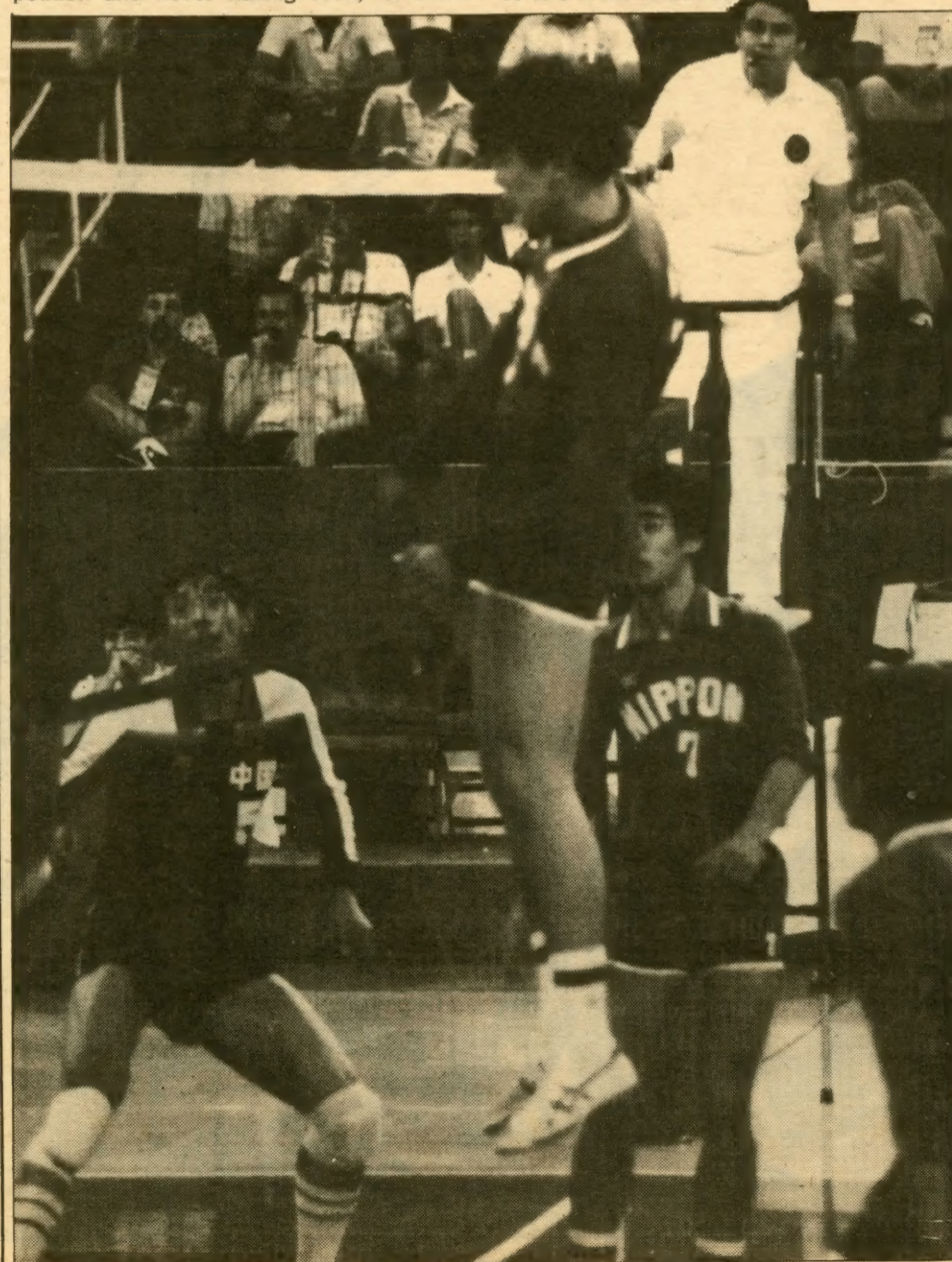
Collectively, they felt journalists were misrepresenting them. "We paid for all our equipment," the coach said.

Never having had played on the wood surfaces that are common to international competition and never having seen, let alone

played against, the kind of teams they came up against, it is surprising the team was not totally demoralised. Yet, though they failed to advance, the team did improve as the games progressed. The team lost consistently but learned from their mistakes, acquiring new skills and strategies.

At the other end of the volleyball totem pole was Team Canada. Throughout the games, the Canadian men won every match. Yet they choked during the all-important gold medal match against Cuba.

A less than capacity crowd sat in the Northlands Coliseum as the Canadians, appearing very self-conscious, allowed the effervescent Cubans to come back from a 7 to 14 deficit in the third set with the match tied at a game apiece. The Cubans never looked back and, after obtaining 9 unanswered points to win 16 to 14, went on to beat the deflated Canadians 15 to 8 in the fourth set.



THE LINK rob clément

Sports Feature

Universiade: success without scandal

by rob clément

The World University Games held in Edmonton this past summer were an important preliminary for many athletes hoping to attend the Olympics in Los Angeles next year. The Pan-American Games in Caracas were restricted to competitors from the Americas and the world athletics championships in Helsinki were only concerned with track and field. The Edmonton games, known as Universiade '83, require participants to be students, hence they are all of the amateurs status required for Olympic competition.

Universiade 83 was the most important international sporting competition of the summer, yet it was not without its problems. The minor dramas surrounding the Edmonton games were by and large blown out of proportion by the press who appeared insensitive to underlying issues.

The games had not even started when the press started crying foul. Where, they demanded to know, were the 4500 athletes from 75 countries promised by Games officials? Instead there were only 3000 participants from about sixty nations. The media felt cheated.

Journalists did not stop long enough to study why a number of countries choose not to send teams. The big disappointment was the absence of the East German team. The reason given was the conflict in training schedules created by games in Helsinki.

This excuse is only partially valid. The athletics championships required East Germany to send only about a third of the athletes

to Helsinki that its sporting prestige and past record, especially in swimming, would have demanded it send to Edmonton.

Helsinki is only 2600 km from Berlin whereas Edmonton is over 12,000 km. The cost of transporting seventy athletes to the Finnish capital is considerably less than the expense that would have been incurred sending over two hundred sports-people to Alberta.

Simply stated the non-participation of the East German team at Universiade 83 was quite likely a matter of finances.

The vast majority of nations which had originally indicated they were coming and at the last moment withdrew were from the South. While developed nations of the North are undergoing a modest economic upsurge the developing southern hemisphere has not been so lucky.

Ghana did not send any athletes but a cultural troupe touring the continent visited Edmonton to take part in Kalideiscope '83. The Ghanaian musicians were one of the highlights of the very diverse and entertaining cultural activities which coincided with the games.

Those African nations which did send teams were not represented by large contingents. Nigeria, the most populous black African nation, sent only 11 athletes. Yet they took home five gold metals in the 100, 200, 400 m dashes and the long jump and triple jump.

"We are more concerned with quality rather than quantity," said Nigerian head coach J.S. Omagbemi.

All the gold medalists on the Nigerian team are on scholarships at American universities and do all their training there. Their West African homeland just does not have the facilities or programmes to turn out international level competitors.

Pale Harouna, a 27 year old sprinter, was the only athlete from Upper Volta. An economics student, he studies and trains in Paris. His impoverished West African country could only afford to send one athlete to Canada.

Though lonely, Harouna was very happy to be a part of the Universiade and a visitor to Canada. He was particularly impressed with the treatment he was receiving from all he met.

"The people here are very open and friendly. It's a big change from Paris," Harouna said.

Unheard of here, in Upper Volta his name is a household word. Harouna is one of the few top-level athletes his country has produced recently.

Basketball was the big crowd pleaser, gaining the largest amount of media coverage, in no small part because the Canadian team made it to the gold medal game.

Aside from the finals, there were plenty of exciting games to see. Senegal, led by dreadlocked number seven Moussa, played a thrilling 60 minutes against Great Britain, losing in the final seconds by one point. Moussa, a mechanics student at Senegalese Military College St. Michel, blamed the loss on a lack of defensive discipline.

The most electrifying men's basketball came the evening before the medal round

when Canada defeated the U.S. The hometown crowd of over 10,000 packed into the University of Alberta's recently-finished sports pavilion.

Nicknamed the BUB (Big Ugly Building), or the Butterdome, the bright yellow structure reverberated with the tremendous cheers of the partisan spectators as the Americans tried to use their finesse to get around the feverish Canadian team.

As the game progressed and it became clear the Americans could not get their act together, CBS commentators in the media section started berating their sporting administration for sending what they felt was a second class team to the Universiade. The next night, after the U.S. contented itself with the bronze, the Canadian team went on to win fairly easily over Yugoslavia.

The team was led by the offence of Jay Triano, the sound defence of Eli Pasquale and a surprisingly strong performance by Bill Winnington.

Despite naysayers, the games were successful. The city of Edmonton and its thousands of volunteers deserve all the credit they got for a smoothly run games. Aside from the tragic death of Soviet diver Vladimir Shabashvili the games will be remembered for their cordiality and beautiful setting.

Having twice established, in 1978 with the Commonwealth Games and again this summer with Universiade 83, that they can run a cost-efficient games, Edmontonians are already looking towards the future and the 1992 Summer Olympics. More power to them.

