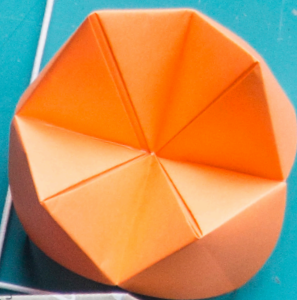


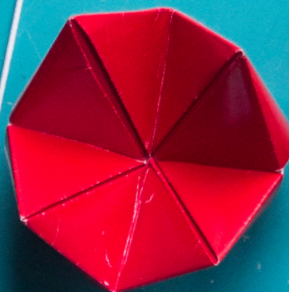
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39.1 | SEPTEMBER 2018

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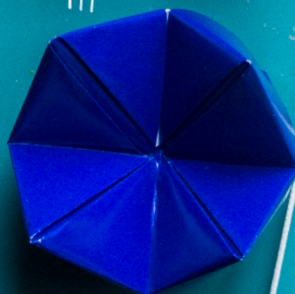
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ORIENTATION
THE SEPTEMBER ISSUE



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26-30
2018
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1. It's Saturday Night.
You can be found:

Re - alphabetizing
your vinyl collection

Getting your
groove on

**2. It's date night
and you want to
woo your boo.**
What do you do?

A homecooked
meal

Go see a
cool gig

**3. It's Sunday morning
after the after party.**
**You awake dazed with a
raging hangover. How do
you nurse yourself
back to health?**

A wholesome
brunch

Tam Tams

Black coffee
and sunglasses

You can't be
hangover if
you're still
drinking
~_('')_~

4. Congratulations!
**You won a round-trip
flight to one of the
following destinations.**
Where are you off to?

Paris

Berlin

**5. Your friends
would describe
you as:**

A sweet
baby
baguette

The royalty
of dirtbags

Life of the
Party

**6. Your drink
of choice is:**

Cocktail

Shots

**7. You have only one
day left on earth, you
choose to spend it:**

With your
closest
family and
friends

Composing
scheduled
tweets to
freak out your
followers from
the grave

**8. You just found
\$20 on the ground
getting off the 80.**
**How do you spend
it?**

Invest
in some
cool new
threads

Shots for
everyone!

Sept. 26
PICCOLO
RIALTO
(LATE NIGHT)

Kilo Kish

You love to be ahead of the game, and all your friends turn to you for insight on the latest trends. Bringing your friends to Kilo Kish will prove you're ahead of the curve. Kilo Kish is booming into stardom, working with the likes of The Internet, Chet Faker, Childish Gambino, and Vince Staples.



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Sept. 26
CINEMA
L'AMOUR

Homeshake

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Sept. 29
THÉÂTRE
RIALTO
(SALLE
EXCLAM!)

SOPHIE

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Sept. 27
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We acknowledge the financial support of FACTOR, the government of Canada, and Canada's private radio broadcasters. We acknowledge the support of the Canada Council for the Arts, which last year invested \$153 million to bring the arts to Canadians throughout the country.

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EDITORIAL:

Situating Ourselves, Choosing Sides

If you're new to Concordia or Montreal, the sheer volume of things happening all around makes keeping track of it all nearly impossible—nevermind actively taking part in shaping the world around us.

Watching the news, it sometimes feels like we're living in the era of institutional failure. We wonder if our university is really addressing the epidemic of sexual violence on campus, and feel our city is failing to protect its most at-risk residents. There are even neo-nazis marching in our streets.

But there's more to that story.

People are addressing these issues themselves. Mutual support networks name abusers and remove them from positions of power. Working folks are organizing their communities.

And the first step on the road towards justice is understanding the terrain that we're operating on. That means situating ourselves within communities, whether that means our school, our neighborhoods, or our networks of friends and loved ones.

At *The Link*, we stand unequivocally with the people in our school, our city, and everywhere in the world who work to improve the lives of the most marginalized.

We support the efforts of students across Quebec to keep tuition low for international students. We condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the unjustifiable decision by the provincial government to soon remove limits on tuition rates for international students. The cost increases associated with this decision will close

doors for innumerable people in coming years.

Education is a right, and should be free for all students—regardless of what side of an imaginary line they were born on.

Making sure that prospective students can access the halls of the university is one step towards remaking this institution in a way that responds to our needs, rather than the needs of its donors and administrators. But it is far from the last.

If students don't feel safe within the university they pay to attend, our efforts to keep education accessible fall short.

In response to the growing number of sexual misconduct allegations both here at Concordia and at McGill University, we support those working with survivors and pushing for policy change. We commend students who have pushed through the trauma associated with sexualized violence and are working to remake their institutions into places that are safer for survivors.

We were excited to see that the Students' Society of McGill University has adopted a stand-alone "gendered and sexualized violence policy," based on the Our Turn National Action Plan.

Our Turn is a student-led project that is attempting to implement survivor-centred changes to university policy across Canada. We support Our Turn wholeheartedly, and believe that students who are directly affected by sexual violence are best placed to know what solutions should look like.

We hope to see the Concordia Student Union—and the university as a whole—adopt similar policies to the one recently

adopted by SSMU.

The glaring lack of effective sexual violence policies at Concordia is not the only place the university has failed to respond to the needs of its students. Mental health resources for all is of paramount importance, yet these services are often inaccessible and difficult to attain across the province of Quebec.

We appreciate that Concordia offers students some resources and encourage students to visit health services if they feel they could benefit from them. We also recognize that the services offered are not enough. Students facing mental health crises suffer long wait times, and a strictly limited number of visits to professionals. Students of colour are faced with a staff that is extremely white, and less likely to understand the specific stressors associated with being a person of colour in a deeply racist society.

We call on the university to increase funding to their mental health resource programs, in order to make these services more accessible to students. We also call for the school's hiring process to factor in the issue of representation and diversity, so as to better serve students of colour.

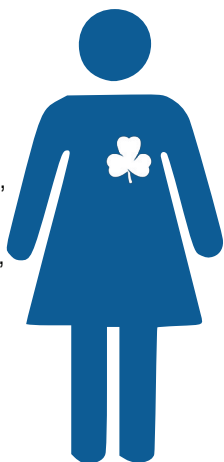
These issues—tuition, sexualized violence, mental health—are just a few of numerous sites of struggle where students are attempting to improve our school. We encourage readers to look around, and identify the places in which our institutions are failing us. And we encourage those realizations to be catalysts for action.

Before we can build a better world, we need to understand the one we're in. ☐

-WANTED-

ALIASES:

STUDENT, FRIEND,
WOMAN, TEACHER,
NANNY, COACH,
VOLUNTEER, MOM,
MOMMY, MA,
GRANDMA, NAN,
COUSIN, CUZ



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International Tuition Likely to Skyrocket After Mass Deregulation

MIRIAM LAFONTAINE
@MIRIAMLAFONTAINE

AFTER RAISING TUITION FOR international students in Engineering, Computer Science and the John Molson School of Business, Concordia President Alan Shepard said the school will be looking to increase tuition for international students in other programs by next year.

Concordia, and other universities in Quebec, don't have that liberty right now—they have a limit set by the provincial government on how much they can charge international students. But that will soon change, as the provincial government recently announced the mass deregulation of tuition fees for the majority of international students, with exception to PhD students and those taking thesis-based master's programs.

The changes announced in May will come into effect in the fall of 2019, and mean the already high rates of tuition for international students are likely to skyrocket over the next decade.

The mass deregulation follows a trend that began in 2008, when legislative changes allowed Quebec universities to charge international students any amount of tuition, without limit, in six programs: engineering, administration, pure sciences, mathematics, computer science and law.

Anyone who's lived in Quebec long enough knows any effort to raise the price of tuition can get contentious quickly.

In 2012, the Liberal government tried to raise domestic tuition from \$2,168 to \$3,793 by 2018. Their efforts were later squashed as student protests and strikes

erupted. With half of the student population on strike in April of 2012 and a quarter million students taking part in the protests at their peak the government backed down by September, announcing a freeze in tuition rates. The following Parti Québécois government kept to their promise to not hike tuition, demanding only small increases tied to cost of living.

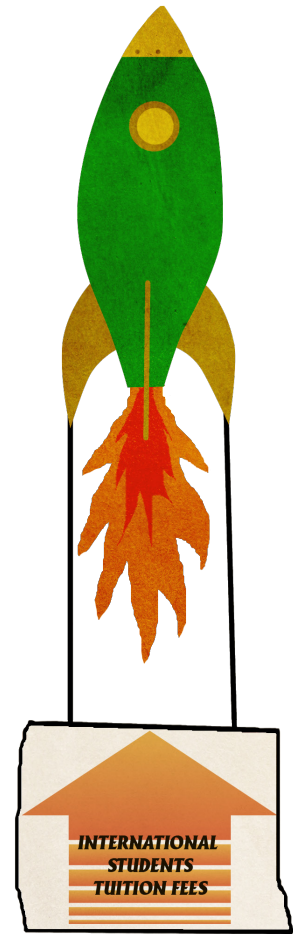
But tuition increases for international students have never been met with the same backlash.

"They know they can't do such a vulgar tuition hike to Quebec students," explained Anas Bouslikhane, the Mobilization Coordinator for the provincial Association for the Voice of Education in Quebec, which represents about 45,000 students across the province.

Tuition hikes for international students have generally happened on a much smaller scale, with small increases that hit students in certain programs, but never all at the same time.

In the five years since 2012, the former finance minister during the 2012 tuition hikes Raymond Bachand has called on the provincial government to deregulate all programs for all international students—through a study he led with the think tank Institut du Québec.

The same Institut du Québec study also asked the government to begin a strategic plan to attract and retain more international students, and in 2016 McGill University made the same suggestion in consultation with Quebec's immigration office. The study also suggested extra funding be awarded to universities that can attract the most. In 2017 about 25 per cent of all inter-



GRAPHICS KATHERINE AMYOTTE

national students remained in Quebec after their degree, and the provincial government has said they hope to see that figure double to strengthen the economy. According to the federal government, international students brought an estimated \$1.5 billion into Quebec's economy and created 14,000 jobs in 2014.

But beyond that, the Institut du Québec study stressed that international students in deregulated programs represent a "precious source of income."

"They know international students don't have that stability, so they feel like they can do that and get away with it," Bouslikhane said. "They can come and go and you can charge them what-

ever you want...It's that or we'll find someone else."

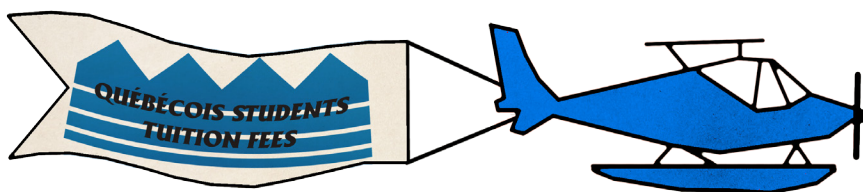
Concordia Student Union General Coordinator Sophie Hough-Martin said the trend towards deregulation stems from an unwillingness by the Liberal government to increase their spending on education.

"It's a shift towards the privatization of education," she said. "They're trying to cut government funding [towards education] and are putting the cost of education on international students instead."

In 2015 the government was criticized for their austerity cuts in education, health care and cuts to public sector salaries that were later backed down on. Quebec universities saw a \$200 million reduction in funding, leading to staff cuts and a reduction in the number of courses offered.

THE COSTS

In the 2014-2015 academic year, the number of international students more than doubled in Quebec in comparison to admission rates in the 1999-2000 year.



With a total of 42,150 students across Quebec according to Statistics Canada, it equalled a 181 per cent increase. Over the same period, international students saw drastic hikes in their tuition.

In the 1999-2000 school year international undergraduate students taking a full course load of five classes paid between \$8,270 and \$9,998 in tuition rates per year, and by 2014-2015 those rates increased to rates between \$17,126 and \$20,700.

In 1990 international students taking the same course load would have paid just under \$3,000. This fall international undergraduate students will pay \$24,627 per year if they take a full course load in the John Molson School of Business.

Lucas Mesquita, who just finished working two years in Concordia's International Students Office as a social engagement coordinator, told *The Link* he's met a lot of international stu-

dents burdened by financial stress. He explained that stress is further exacerbated by adapting to a new culture and endless job searches.

"Many of the students that need jobs are not actually employed, they're looking and they can't find," he said.

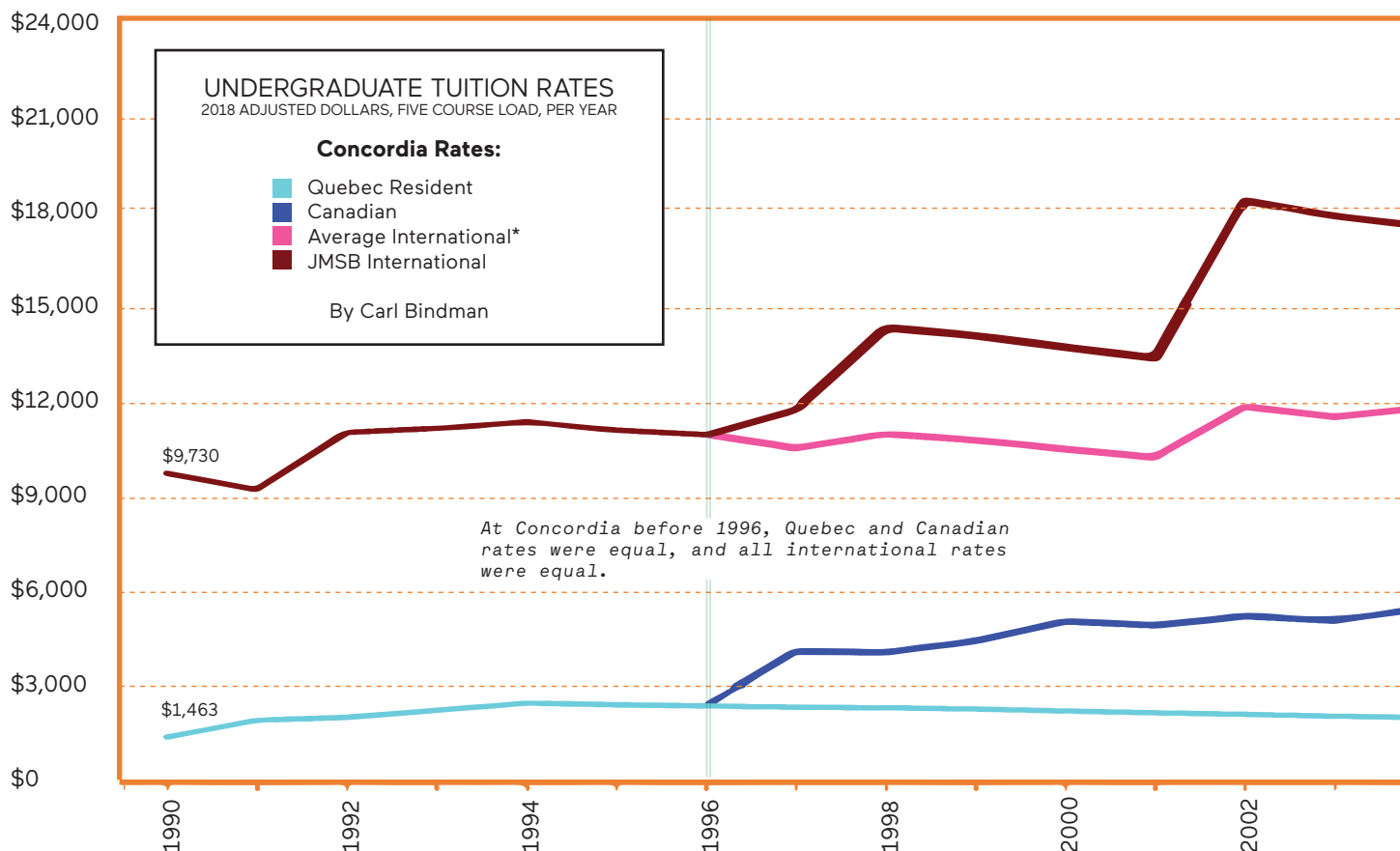
He said he worries about the stress that increased tuition rates will put on international students, noting that many of them face social isolation.

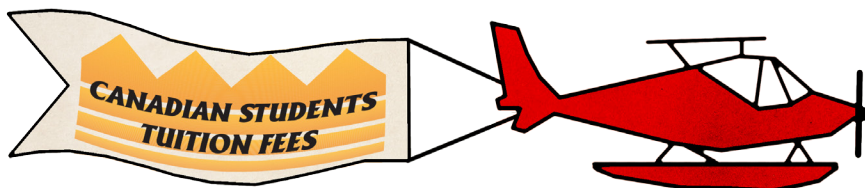
"Here people go to class and go back home after. People don't talk in class very often, they don't bond in class," he said. "I believe students are at risk of being alone, or feeling overwhelmed."

BUILDING MOMENTUM

Hough-Martin said the business model of shifting tuition hikes onto international students is effective since those students tend to protest less.

"International students are more pre-





carious, and as they have immigration status that can be revoked they're less likely to take bigger steps against the government than domestic students are," she said. "They're betting on Canadian and Quebec students not caring about international students' precarity as much as their own pockets, and so think we'll be willing to throw some under the bus for our own benefit."

Mesquita, an international student throughout his undergrad, also echoed the same feeling.

"You don't want to cause trouble," he told *The Link*. "When you're so busy and overwhelmed with everything, I don't know if you're going to feel like going to the streets in protest where you could get arrested. Even when I was still a permanent resident, in the beginning of my degree, I started getting involved a little bit with the CSU's protests (against

international tuition hikes in 2016), but I was wondering 'I'm a permanent resident, what if I get jailed?'"

"If you're an international student and you get jailed, honestly the odds are you'll just get sent back to your country," he added.

When it comes to organizing a mass movement against international tuition rates, Bouslikhane acknowledges it won't be an easy task. "[In 2012] it was an application all throughout the province, whereas now it's going to be more sparse," he said.

For it to work, he said provincial student associations may need to set their differences aside and be willing to collaborate with each other.

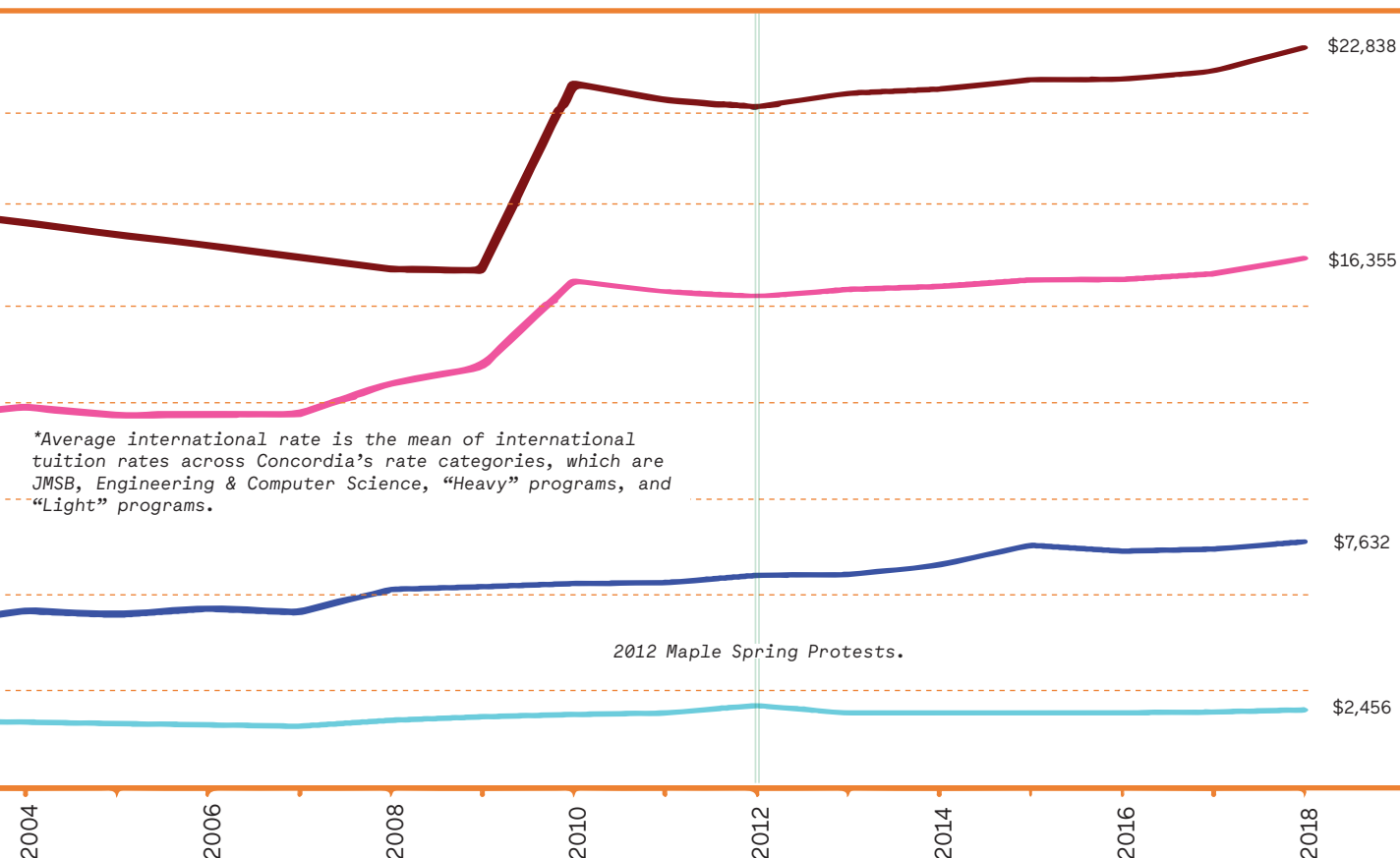
"If we all agree that we're against deregulation surely there's aspects we can collaborate on—eventually," he said. "I can see provincial student associations joining forces as they did in 2012." □

BUT ... FRENCH STUDENTS?

Some students are exempt from international tuition, notably those from countries that have fee-exemption agreements with the Quebec government. This includes not only students from France, who pay out-of-province rates, but also a quota of students awarded scholarships through a Quebec government program from:

Algeria, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, the Francophone University Agency, Gabon, Germany, Bavaria, Guinea, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Catalonia, Togo, Tunisia and Vietnam.

The ministry of higher education notes the program ensures "the best international candidates" will be attracted to study in Quebec. There are also some fee-exemptions for students like diplomats or their children.



A Lack of Diversity and Long Wait Times

Some Students Struggle to Get the Most of Concordia's Mental Health Services

MARISSA RAMNANAN AND
SAVANNA CRAIG @SAVANNACRAIG

STUDENTS DEALING WITH MENTAL illness confront long wait times when seeking support. Demands for mental health services have increased, as a growing number of students are reporting they are being impacted by mental illness. Many also may have difficulty easily accessing Concordia's Counselling and Psychological Services.

For non-white students at Concordia, having a counsellor who has not faced racial discrimination can complicate things, especially if a student needs to process trauma resulting from their own discrimination.

But Concordia's team of 12 psychologists, there are no people of colour to connect with students seeking a counsellor with similar experiences and understanding.

"[My counsellor was] an older white female. In a sense, I felt like she did not understand the intersectionality of some of the things I was facing, directly related to being a woman of colour," said a Concordia student who chose to speak

anonymously. "I didn't feel on the receiving end of any empathy either."

She said she had built up courage in her first year to make an appointment with Concordia's services, but left her appointment feeling worse. It wasn't only the lack of representation but also because of the experience she had with her counsellor.

She vividly remembered admitting certain issues for the first time and not being taken seriously by her counsellor. "I was asked whether school was being affected and that seemed to be the focal point of the meeting."

According to her, the counsellor seemed to be focused on how her mental illness was impacting her education, rather than addressing the roots of her issues.

"I was desperate, and chose to go back one last time the following year and it left me even more scarred," she said. She said she cried for 45 minutes during the session and received a lack of support and advice.

By her third year, she filed for a change. The process took over a month only for her to be denied because the person in charge of accepting or approving counsellor changes was on sabbatical.

"All this even after I stressed how urgent the request was and the treatment I had received," she said. "I haven't been back since."

In May 2017, the director of Health, Wellness and Support Services at Concordia Gaya Arasaratnam told the *Montreal Gazette* that there had been a rise in students needing their services, as well as more complex mental health problems.

Parneet Chohan, a counselling therapist at Open Centre—which provides a space for mental and physical aid for members of the LGBTQ+ communities—said when someone has been traumatized by a certain demographic (whether it's by white people, straight or cis, for example) it's hard to be vulnerable with these groups after personal and an ancestral history of violence.

Chohan has also completed an internship with Concordia's Counselling and Psychological Services. She added that it is possible counsellors with patients from certain demographics which they are not a part of can properly understand or empathize with them, and provide proper counsel. That being said, it can be scary for a patient to name issues of discrimination committed by the same demographic one is opening up to.

"It's important to have people who not only represent or reflect back to us our various sides of our identity, but also people we feel not triggered and threatened by when we do go deep about the things that we've lived," Chohan said.

Chohan said there's a deep importance



GRAPHIC AIDEN LOCKE @LOCKEDSGN

in seeing ourselves in the person who is helping or hearing us.

She said there is an unspoken acknowledgement of experiences. Chohan added that patients have to educate their counsellor, and do “a lot of explaining around surviving racism, white supremacy [or] heterosexism [...] it should be minimal, a lot of work should be done by the therapist.”

Vicky Boldo, in-house cultural support for the Aboriginal Student Resource Centre at Concordia and Co-Chair of the Montreal Urban Aboriginal Community Strategy Network shared similar thoughts.

While she would like to give the Concordia community credit for the consultations held last year regarding institutionalized racism through the Concordia Student Union, more work needs to be done.

Boldo stressed a need for more diversity in Concordia’s team, saying their ability to offer well-rounded services to students depends on it, as Concordia is so diverse.

“Even if it wasn’t somebody directly who is Indigenous, but who is a minority, there is just something in the approach of that individual where they have lived experience,” she said. “It’s not all just book knowledge.”

There is a psychologist that checks in to the ASRC weekly, and Boldo said she can help recommend students to Concordia’s Counselling and Psychological Services if they are in a crisis. However, Boldo also refers students from the ASRC to services outside of the university that are more suited for their needs, since some can claim funding for psychological services from the government if they are intergenerational residential school survivors.

These services offer either Indigenous counsellors, or therapists who are allies of the communities, who she says are sensitive to student’s trauma and experiences of discrimination.

When an Indigenous person has worked with an Indigenous therapist they don’t have to take time to explain Canadian history or what it means to be an Indigenous

person, expressed Boldo.

She said it allows for greater trust and understanding to form between the two.

When Boldo saw a non-Indigenous psychologist and explained the trauma and violence that she had experienced within her youth she said they’d often express shock.

As a result, it would cause her to shut down emotionally and she would stop the sessions because she didn’t want to continue and further upset them with her past.

In working with an Indigenous therapist, Boldo didn’t create the same shock, because her therapist was also an Indigenous woman.

“Sometimes it can take many sessions to create a relationship with somebody, so it saves a lot of time,” explained Boldo.

Director of the Counseling and Psychological Services Howard Magonet said that in the past there have been people of colour working within the counselling and psychological services, though currently there are none.

“It’s only really because I can only hire people who apply,” he said. “We hire anybody, from any culture, from any background, everyone is welcome to work here.”

“Right now, this is the group that we have,” stated Magonet.

“When you look at the bigger umbrella, then we have every person of almost every colour and every background in Campus Wellness and Support Services—so I’m not quite sure why students feel that way,” he said.

Those services include the Access Center for Students with Disabilities, Psychological and Counselling Services, and the school’s in-house clinic.

He explained that counsellors have had exceptional training to be well equipped to handle issues of discrimination and racism. Magonet added that during their

training, people have come in to talk about different cultural backgrounds, taught them how to be sensitive in certain situations, and how to work in a school that is rich in diversity.

Chohan said a racialized person is not only going through the struggles of university with a full course load, but they are

“It’s important to have people who not only represent or reflect back to us our various sides of our identity, but also people we feel not triggered and threatened by when we do go deep about the things that we’ve lived.”

—Parneet Chohan

also facing microaggressions every day, while being discriminated against.

At some point, Chohan said she had to choose between her mental health and being a “good student or achiever.”

Chohan recognized that mental health issues can impact students that have more stressors outside of work, such as students with a job or multiple jobs, students raising kids or those with disabilities.

She explained it’s often people “who are quite privileged and who are having their fees paid for, who don’t have any mental health struggles, who don’t have any trauma” who are more likely to become a therapist.

“It’s no wonder [those] who often graduate from these programs are cis, heterosexual white men and women, able-bodied, wealthy—it’s kind of like a vicious cycle that feeds into itself.”

She said there needs to be a fundamental shift within the system of mental health services.

“ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIPS” WITH OUR DEGREES

Chohan said university can often worsen the state of mental health for students.

“We can’t speak about the mental health programs without speaking about

one of the fundamental causes of so much stress and anxiety that happens with students in institutional frameworks or in institutional settings,” said Chohan.

“The whole educational academic institutional system is based on being overworked and being overloaded with course material [that] is being completely run dry on the requirements of the various programs that students are put through.”

She said it makes sense that there are long waiting lists and a large need for mental health services, because a lot of students are in an abusive relationship with their degree. She said that many students are putting unrealistic expectations on themselves no matter how hard they work.

In her time studying at University of Alberta, Chohan recalls how drained she felt.

At McGill University, the number of students in need of campus mental health services rose 57 per cent over three years, *The Gazette* reported in 2017.

In a survey conducted by Maclean’s magazine in April 2017, Concordia did not make the list of top 15 universities ranked highest for their mental health services. However, 58.1 per cent of surveyed students at Concordia reported feeling overwhelmed on a weekly or daily basis.

When Boldo worked as a teaching assistant at Université de Montréal, professors would begin the class by having a debriefing session with students, which involved checking in with students to see how they are doing. Boldo said professors could help the state of their students’ mental health by adopting this practice in their classrooms.

Counselling and Psychological Services have seen improvements over the past year with an influx of new services to aid students. This includes the newest change, the emergence of the Zen Den, a space on campus where students can find calm, and can attend workshops to address anxiety. It also provides a space for venting sessions.

Montreal universities are not the only

institutions to see a rise in the need for mental health services.

In Ontario, rates of mental illness have risen in students attending colleges and universities, according to a 2016 survey conducted by the American College Health Association with responses by 25,000 students.

The survey showed 65 per cent of students have experienced overwhelming anxiety in the past year. In 2013, ACHA’s study reported 57 per cent.

The same survey said that in 2016, 46 per cent of students disclosed having felt so depressed in the past year it was difficult to function, an increase from the 40 per cent reported in 2013.

“We can provide support, but it’s the system itself that is fundamentally flawed, it’s not based in real capacity,” Chohan said. “It makes sense there’s long waiting lists and huge demands for mental health services.”

In 2017, Concordia Health Services received \$2.7 million in funding. This was distributed to Health Services, Counselling and Psychological Services, as well as the Access Centre for Students with Disabilities, explained Concordia Spokesperson Mary-Jo Barr.

Magonet said that “wait time is first come first serve for triage on a daily basis.”

For some students, it is difficult to get an appointment during the fall and winter semesters. Sometimes, during the summer semester there can be long wait times, explained Magonet.

Sophia Quach, a Concordia student, said she had a good experience with her psychologist, but she faced long waiting times. She wasn’t able to obtain a follow up with her counsellor until three weeks later. After having recently had an anxiety attack, Quach said she needed an appointment much sooner.

“The time that they are talking about is for the follow up, it’s really anywhere from three to four weeks when our services are running smoothly,” said Magonet. “When we get bogged down, like when we have been in the fall and winter semesters—and I was still a counsellor short—the wait list was between five and seven weeks.”

There are 12 therapists for over 46,000 students. “An ideal ratio, though I don’t know exactly where that would exist, would [be] closer to 1 to 1500 or 1 to 2000,” Magonet said. “But these are the resources that we have here today.”

WHERE TO GO WHEN CONCORDIA DOESN'T CUT IT

For those seeking off-campus services, perhaps to find a greater diversity among counsellors, there are services available. Chohan said there are sliding scales which she offers to her clients; a system where someone can pay the maximum price if they can afford it or if they cannot, they can pay the minimum price.

Some places like the Argyle Institute, located at 4150 Ste-Catherine St. W., do background checks to confirm you are under a certain income bracket in order to pay a reduced price.

Chohan said the Argyle Institute provides the sliding scale, however, there are not as many POC health care providers.

Monster Academy, a social justice oriented group, provides accessible and anti-oppressive workshops on mental health to youth. They do not have therapy services, but they share a resource list with BIPOC counsellors which is often updated.

Chohan recommended Project 10 as an excellent resource, with many BIPOC therapists. It is located at 1575 Amherst St., near Beaudry metro.

DESTA, a Black youth network, provides free individual counselling for youth in need of emotional or psychological support. The Native Friendship Centre, located close to Saint-Laurent metro, also offers peer counselling and mentorship to Indigenous people.

Chohan also recommended to go to someone you may be interested in seeking mental health services from and have a conversation about sliding scale pricing.

Chohan herself has a sliding scale of \$50–100, which allows people who are in a lower income bracket to pay the minimum of \$50. ☐

NAVIGATING THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM

Visit the Counselling and Psychological Services and start off with triage—this is where a counsellor assesses your situation and partners you with a psychologist.

These services are located at GM-200 on the downtown campus and AD-131 on Loyola campus.

Triage is open at different times for both campuses, allowing three available spots of half an hour each for students on a first come first serve basis, so students should arrive 30 minutes to an hour early to secure a spot. At triage a psychologist will be assigned to you, as well as a date and time for your first appointment.

At Loyola campus, Triage is open at 2 p.m. on both Monday and Thursday.

For the downtown campus, at two times on both Monday and Wednesday: 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., as well as Tuesday and Thursday at 10 a.m.

If you would like an earlier appointment with your psychologist you can email your appointed psychologist directly to see if they have any cancellations. If that doesn't work, you can seek help outside of school.

Once you have been assigned a psychologist and have met with them at least once, you can either make follow-up appointments for a certain amount of sessions while in the office with your therapist. To make a follow-up appointment outside if you are off-campus, call the services, go see the front desk in person, or email your therapist personally.

SGW: (514) 848-2424, ext. 3545

LOY: (514) 848-2424, ext.

For any cancellation, you should notify Counselling and Psychological Services at least one business day prior to your appointment. Otherwise, you will be given a "no show" on your record at the services.

If you have three "no shows," you will be suspended from the services. Additionally, if you are more than 15 minutes late for your appointment, your appointment time may be given to another student.

An alternative to making an appointment with psychological services are going to the Zen Den, a space where a student can find calm on campus, with workshops often held by psychologists. Some workshops address anxiety and panic. There is also a venting session which lets you express yourself to a stranger over tea. Other workshops can be found on the Concordia website under the Counselling and Psychological Services.

This is found at GM-300. The Zen Den is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. each weekday.



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A Guide to Concordia's Creative Spaces

A Comprehensive Overview of Three Concordia Art Galleries

VICTORIA LAMAS

THERE'S NO SHORTAGE OF CREATIVE resourceful minds at Concordia and their artwork can be found all over campus. Don't shy away from cracking the door open and taking a look—everyone is welcome and it's free. They are calm, engaging atmospheres that can help students relax and recharge in between classes.

"I think anyone should be able to enjoy art even if you're not a Fine Arts student, or if you don't have an art education or background," said Eva Morrison, an artist exhibiting in the Visual Arts Visuals' upcoming exhibition *Smelted*. "All of the arts interlace with each other, I find. There are things that people will be able to take from the show that [relate] to other aspects of their life."

VAV Gallery

(1395 René-Lévesque W.)

The VAV Gallery showcases the work of undergraduate students and is coordinated by three Fine Arts students who come in fresh-faced every year.

It's a professional environment where students get a valuable hands-on gallery experience, and a space where creativity and ideas effervesce.

"I think it's great that it's student-run because everyone is kind of on the same level of experience," said Morrison. "People are ready to help each other and figure out how it's going to be beneficial to everybody, how your show is going to be truly your own show, because it's coming from the student body."

Between Aug. 20 and Sept. 7, you can



Concordia's fine arts students have the opportunity to display their work in the VAV gallery within the Visual Arts building. PHOTO ELISA BARBIER

visit their upcoming exhibition *Smelted*, a look into personal identity. Their finisage event on Sept. 6 is a great way to explore the gallery and meet the artists in a casual atmosphere.

"There's a lot going on in [*Smelted*]," said Susan E. Callender, the VAV's outreach coordinator. "It's all based around identity, and a lot of the artists are working around ideas of queer identity and finding home in self, through [these] more playful approaches."

Isaac Smeele, who studies painting and drawing, will be showcasing his piece "Candyland." The 18 by 24 inch piece is made with "alternative materials" such

as candy, food, garbage, and moss.

"I think that [craft] has a place within fine arts," explained Smeele. "That's why I wanted to incorporate these weird materials that are generally used in gingerbread house making—usually that's the art that uses candy. I also wanted it to be representative of gluttony and overconsumption."

Undergraduate students who are enrolled in at least three credits for the academic year in the faculty of Fine Arts can submit their work. There is no theme or direction prior to receiving the submissions.

"We're just really receiving what a

community is already working on,” said Callender. “[We’re] trying to encourage that community to produce the best thing they possibly can.”

While the VAV receives a lot of visual art, explained Callender, the coordinators want to incorporate more of the other mediums, such as sound art, intermedia, dance, mixed media and performance.

Morrison’s pieces “Perivolos,” “Pecs,” “Fira,” and “Perissa” can also be seen in Smelted. The four oil paintings are inspired by Freudian theory, she explained.

“In my pieces I’m pretty much exploring how memories and dreams and collective memories of different people and cultural groups can morph into something you’ve actually known that becomes the uncanny, the eerie, or the uncomfortable,”

said Morrison.

Callender said they want to “[make] sure that people know they’re welcome here, and make sure people know that it’s a critical space. You’re opening yourself up to everyone else’s view of your work.”

“It’s not a space where certain identities are held back or restricted from exhibiting in any way, or have their work spoken of or thought of as lesser than,” they added. “We try to make sure people can all be elevated to the same platform.”

There are many opportunities for students to get involved. You can take part in the gallery’s subcommittees, such as the fundraising committee. You can also attend their general meeting on Sept. 13, or participate in their upcoming workshops and events.

FOFA Gallery

(1515 Saint-Catherine St W)

The Faculty of Fine Arts Gallery is the place to go for art that is created or curated by the Faculty of Fine Arts, graduate students and alumni. Their upcoming exhibition, *What We All Knew but Couldn’t Articulate*, will showcase artwork by contemporary artists based in Mexico City.

“Contemporary art in Mexico right now is extremely dynamic,” said Jennifer Dorner, director of the FOFA Gallery. “It’s just really fascinating, really engaging artwork that’s extremely relevant today. [...] We’re talking a lot about immigration, multilateral relationships between various countries, and specifically North America.”

The FOFA Gallery showcases a wide range of mediums, such as electronic art, new media, dance, and musical performances, explained Dorner.

Between Sept. 10 and Oct. 19, the gallery, located in the EV Building, will showcase the works of Armando Rosales, Daniel Monroy Cuevas, Lorena Mal, Marcela Armas, and Rogelio Sosa.

“It’s been a project that’s been in the works for a couple of years now,” Dorner said.

“We received funding from Young Canada Works, which is a government organization that exists to give opportunities for recent graduates to travel to other countries and get some really valuable work experience. We received that grant for a curatorial project.”

The exhibition is curated by Ellen Belshaw, a Concordia graduate from the Art History program. In 2016, they spent three months and a half

in Mexico city interning at the school SOMA Mexico. During that time, they met over one hundred artists.

What We All Knew but Couldn’t Articulate was the result of a year-long internship between FOFA and SOMA Mexico.

“I think the best way for students to get involved is to come and see the exhibitions. We have gallery attendants working in the reception area. They are eager to always have conversations and talk to anyone that comes into the gallery.”

Media Gallery

(1.419 CJ Building)

“[The Media Gallery] is a great way for us to collectively engage with the public, on campus but also [with] a broader public. To explore any number of ideas, pressing ideas about the world we live in,” explained Matt Soar, a Communication Studies professor and a member of the Media Gallery’s committee.

Situated on the Loyola campus, the Media Gallery has been home to exciting events and exhibitions since October 2009.

The gallery exhibits artists from outside Concordia, as well as the work and research of professors in the communications department.

The Montreal Signs Project, an exhibition Soar co-founded and is the director of, is a “vivid example of the way in which a professor in the department extends their research into the gallery space,” Soar said.

The Montreal Signs Project collects culturally significant and iconic signs relating to the city’s past. Around the CJ Building, one can appreciate the Montreal CBC sign that was on top of the local headquarters from the mid-1940s to 1973, as well as other signs from Montreal landmarks and metro stations.

“I think it just really adds some extra depth and dimension and excitement to what’s going on on [the Loyola] campus,” said Soar. ☐

“Anyone should be able to enjoy art even if you’re not a Fine Arts student, or if you don’t have an art education or background”

—Eva Morrison

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Jewellery for All

Silversmith Siblings Talk of the Importance of Women in Their Craft

SARAH BOUMEDDA
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NICHED ON THE FIFTH FLOOR OF a rusty-looking building, Deux Lions' studio feels welcoming and luxurious. A narrow corridor leads to the main room—a small showroom, decorated simply and tastefully.

Couches surround the space, tables showcase the jewellery the brand offers: bulky earrings, thin bracelets, dainty chains. Gold, brown, and white dominate, with slight touches of green and pink, on posters and polaroid pictures. Muffled music adds to the laid-back atmosphere.

Charlotte Piché is the founder, creative director, and co-owner of Montreal-based jewellery brand Deux Lions. Though they've gone through many changes since opening in 2014, the driving idea behind Deux Lions has remained the same.

"Jewellery is, for me, one of the industries that kind of touches women of all sizes and all ages," she said. "It gives luxury to women no matter what. We try to do affordable luxury, to be available to people who aren't necessarily very wealthy but still want to indulge in a nice little piece."

The space the brand occupies on 4112 St. Dominique St. serves as a place to welcome customers as well as a workshop where Charlotte and her brother and co-owner, Alexandre, design and produce all the pieces they sell.

They bought the studio in October 2017. Before that, Deux Lions grew through pop-up shops, art galleries and various beauty and fashion stores across the city, and later, through its own boutique on Saint Laurent Blvd.

"I studied Business at McGill University, and then I worked a year in an

office," explained Charlotte. "It was in the jewellery industry."

She was always interested in jewellery and enjoyed working in the trade, but the office job itself, not so much. "It did teach me discipline, though," Piché said with a laugh.

In March 2013, Piché quit her job and took off to New York City to study metalsmithing, the craft behind jewellery making. Meanwhile, she interned with award-winning American jeweller Pamela Love, based in Brooklyn.

A few months later, she was back in Montreal, continuing her studies at the École de joaillerie de Montréal and starting her own brand.

"I just started making jewellery that I wanted to wear. It just started like that," she said.

What kind of jewellery would that be? A variety of kinds, Charlotte answered. "Just the idea that

women have so many facets to them is very interesting to me, and I needed that creative freedom in order to fulfill these [facets] that I had within me, and that I think all girls have," she said.

Looking at the array of collections the brand offers, that idea is clear. Delicate, detail-adorned gold pendants are exposed in Deux Lions' showroom right next to smooth, minimalistic sterling silver hoop earrings. On the same shelf,

an impressively thick shark tooth cuff sits next to a thin open-faced bracelet, ends shaped into small lion heads.

Piché also described her team as an all-feminist team—it would be an all-girls team, she said, before pointedly staring at her brother across the room. Women are at the core of the mission driving Deux Lions and the Montreal jewellery industry as a whole, Piché said.

She cited her old classmates at the École de joaillerie as an example. "There were so many girls, and they're really good!" she exclaimed. "There's a lot of female main d'oeuvre in Montreal."

Lina Hu, founder and creative director of Arc Jewellery, another Montreal-based jewellery brand, shares the same sentiment.

"We have a really good community here, and also in other places I have been, Toronto and New York among them," stated Hu.

While Deux Lions can be described as quirky and "fairytale-inspired," Arc Jewellery offers "clean forms and restraint" to its clientele, said Hu.

When it comes to their craft, both Hu and Charlotte's styles differ, but they share the same sentiment: the local Montreal jewellery scene is filled with women, but that does not mean it was always the case.

"I think the Montreal jewellery scene at the

moment is female-dominated," Hu said. "The majority of my peers in the industry are women, and we are shaping the industry here. I feel that as a woman, me and my female peers really bring a certain inclusiveness and sense of community to the industry."

"By supporting one another, we are really pushing forward the industry as a whole," she added.

Historically, jewellery was a male-

"Jewelry is, for me, one of the industries that kind of touches women of all sizes and all ages."

—Charlotte Piché



dominated field and the parts of that patriarchal history remain today, Hu said. “This is very apparent when I visit the building where my suppliers and subcontractors are. Most of the businesses are male-run.”

Hu described the challenges in dealing with suppliers and contractors who are often “traditional males in the field.” The negotiating process, she said, is sometimes difficult with them.

Charlotte has had similar experiences with various suppliers and specialists she works with. “I can pretty much do everything,” she said, “but let’s say, when it comes to polishing, I kind of suck at it.”

In those situations, Charlotte reaches out to specialized artisans to execute that kind of precise work. What she would do in three hours, they can do in 15 minutes, she said.

“Those are all men,” she pointed out. “Eventually, I started outsourcing my stuff; when I was growing and couldn’t do my own production, I had to be smart about how to grow.”

“I had to go up to all of these guys,

and make my own name for myself,” Charlotte recalled—and it was not easy. She said she would often face difficulties simply because she was a young, female entrepreneur.

“You walk in, and you’re this little blonde girl, and they’ll be like, ‘okay, whatever.’”

“I really had to be hard at the beginning,” she added.

“I’ve had men scream at me at the top of their lungs, and I was eventually able to turn the situation around and get what I want,” she said. “But it’s just the type of thing that you just want to run away from. It’s scary.”

Thankfully Hu’s noticed the industry is shifting, and there are fewer barriers than before.

The National Occupation Classification of Canada groups jewellers, watch repairers and other related occupations together, making it difficult to get accurate data on the labour force driving the jewellery industry.

Statistics Canada’s 2016 census shows

comparable trends in employment numbers as observed by Charlotte and Hu. According to the agency, women of all ages compose 42.5 per cent of jewellers, jewellery and watch repairers and related occupations in Canada. Looking at workers aged between 25 and 34 years old, the proportion of women jumps to 59 per cent.

In Quebec, the same phenomenon occurs—though the numbers are significantly lower. Women between 25 and 34 years old dominate slightly over men at 54.9 per cent, but that proportion decreases to 39.2 per cent when all age groups are considered.

Though it’s hard to tell what portion of those numbers affect the jewellery industry alone, one thing is clear: women are steadily taking over.

Deux Lions doesn’t just target women. Alexandre has been in charge of their men’s collection for about a year and a half.

From big signet rings to simple chains, Alexandre’s creations are as varied as his sister’s, so much so that his signature collection often attracts women too.

Each of the pieces are unique, yet exude the same feeling, Charlotte explained. It’s Deux Lions’ whole trademark.

“The whole branding is pretty whimsical,” she summed up. “It’s made for this fairy type of girl who can, someday, be a badass tomboy, and then another day, she can be something else.”

“She can be whatever she wants.”

For more on Alexandre’s role and the Deux Lions men’s line, check the accompanying online article on *The Link’s* website. [Link](#)

The Piché siblings use their studio in Montreal’s Plateau neighborhood as both a workshop and a showroom.

The Deux Lion’s signature silver bangles, including the namesake lion’s head are displayed among other pieces of jewelry in the workshop.



PHOTOS SARAH BOUMEDDA



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From the Ground Up

How Coaches and Scouts Build Teams in University Sports

DUSTIN KAGAN-FLEMING
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CONCORDIA'S VARSITY TEAMS played in 127 regular season games last year, not counting preseason competition, playoffs and tournament games.

Through a full year of games, a lot happens. Athletes and programs go through highs and lows, jobs are won and lost, and champions are named.

Regardless of the sport, all of this excitement begins in the same place. Each team starts to build towards their program's success (or failure) in the same way.

"If you want to have a successful program, it starts with recruiting," said men's hockey head coach Marc-André Élement. "It starts with bringing the right guys and the right attitudes into your program."

Recruiting is the base of every university sports program. From scouting athletes around Canada and the United States, to trying to get potential players to commit as student-athletes, it's a process that's a lot more than simply liking the way an athlete across town plays and getting them to sign a letter of intent that ties a player to a university team.

It all starts with scouting. Scouts and coaches spend hours watching junior and CEGEP level players and try to identify a: who has the kind of talent they like, b: who is the kind of person they want on their team, and c: who is going to have a blend of a and b while wanting to enter the university level.

Concordia men's hockey head scout Justin Shemie spent time as a scout for the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League's Moncton Wildcats, so he knows how to evaluate players. He understands

just how important it is to evaluate the kind of person a player is before bringing them onto the team.

"It's a lot of information collection I would say," said Shemie. Once he identifies a player he likes, it becomes a matter of talking to everyone around the player and finding out what he can expect off the ice as well as on it.

Shemie and Élement then break down a list of the players that check off the boxes they're looking for, sort it by team needs, and start talking to players to build a relationship long before they become Stingers.

Despite that process, the player that they have on their list may not be the same player they see two years down the road.

Jorge Sanchez, former head coach of Concordia's women's soccer team, did most of his own scouting in his 16 years as coach. For him, the prediction aspect of scouting was tricky.

"You look at a 17-year-old, trying to figure out how good they're going to be at 21. To me, it's a feel," said Sanchez.

It's not as simple as just looking for talent. Will a player continue to develop, or will they plateau at 19? Will they be able to handle the heavy workload of classes while playing in a highly competitive environment?

With athletes spending a maximum of five years with the Stingers, being able to predict development is a must.



As a scout, Justin Shemie likes coaches like Marc-André Élement to be involved in the process as early as possible.

PHOTOS ELISA BARBIER



Marc-André Élement's program brought in 13 new recruits this offseason.

Recruiters have plenty of tools at their disposal to evaluate talent, though. They can scout players during their seasons, but there are more and more ways for players to show off for recruiters.

There are soccer showcases attended heavily by Canadian and American scouts, online highlight packages that players and agents can put together along with personal recruiting websites for individual players.

It's a long way from 15 years ago when Sanchez would have low-quality DVDs mailed to him.

Coaches and scouts also rely on a web of contacts that see players that they can't. The Stingers men's hockey team brought in several players that played junior hockey out West or NCAA hockey in the United States.

It's not feasible for a coach to be out

that far during the season, so they rely on a blend of video and trusted advisors that can tell them who a potential Stinger is as a person and as a player.

Amidst all of this, the scope of the recruiting process in terms of time starts to become apparent.

"In a perfect world it's an 18 month process," said Sanchez, noting that it's different for each player. That gave Sanchez time to see the player play with their schools, club teams, and eventually talk them into coming to play for him.

That kind of timeline suits a scout like Shemie just fine. The head scout believes that the best approach is a long term one that lets the player build a strong relationship with the team.

He started talking to Bradley Lalonde, one of his team's biggest off-season recruits, back in January of 2017.

Lalonde was officially announced as a recruit in late April 2018.

Though Shemie noted that this was on the longer side of things, that's 15 months in which Lalonde got to know the team he's going to be playing for, learned about his coaches, and got comfortable with the people that will be around him next season.

"When you build relationships with guys, it makes it easier to be comfortable with them. It just made the process of choosing Concordia a lot easier," said Lalonde.

The Stingers' new defenceman noted that getting to know the coaching staff and the kind of hockey they want to coach was a big part of his decision. He knew that he would be playing a style of hockey that he fit right into, something that makes transitioning into a

new league much easier.

Comments like Lalonde's make it clear why Shemie likes to have coaches very involved in the process early on.

"It's very important to the player that the coach really shows that he cares and that he's willing to take the time out of his busy schedule," said Shemie. "There's a lot of things players look for when picking a program. One is that they want to feel wanted, they want to feel like 'they really want me to come.'"

The sports aspect of recruiting is only one side of the coin. The word student is still half of the term student-athlete. Players need to want to come into the right academic setting and must meet the proper academic requirements.

Element places a particular emphasis on academics for his players while recruiting, as well as once they've made the team.

"We can be a school where players graduate with a degree and then go play pro. That's what we want," said the coach, stressing the importance of balancing the two.

Academics may be the main off-ice barrier for local recruits, but for players coming from a different province or country, the idea of playing in a new city and culture can be daunting.

Even when teams manage bring in players from out of province, it means a lot more ground work for team officials. Western-born hockey players like Zachary Zorn and Colin Grannary, who need to find apartments in a city they don't know, present plenty of paperwork and mean some extra hours for their coaches. They also offer a level of skill that can pay

dividends for a team willing to put in the work.

Grannary in particular demonstrates an element of recruitment that makes it harder to bring students to the Canadian universities. The Delta, British Columbia native played his junior hockey in B.C. but spent the last two years at the Division One University of Nebraska-Omaha in the United States.

Every program sees potential players lured to either the United States or, sometimes, professional offers. Dreams of full-ride scholarships in top American schools or a paycheck overseas are often too tempting to pass up for Canadian players, and coaches are

well aware of it.

"The reality in Canada, except for a few exceptions, [is that it's] not like in the U.S. where you're throwing full scholarships at students," said Sanchez of his experience competing with American schools with a high powered budgets.

Despite this, several Stingers teams have brought over players from American colleges in recent years. Grannary is joined by teammate Dylan McCrory who played for Bemidji State, a Division One NCAA school.

Stingers football has brought over back-to-back American quarterbacks in former league MVP Trenton Miller (University of South Florida/Mars Hill University) and current starter Adam Vance (Golden West College).

Professional offers have presented the Stingers with more trouble lately.

The men's hockey team recently saw top prospects Jeffrey Truchon-Viel and Phélix Martineau sign American Hockey League contracts despite previously

signed letters of intent with the team.

"We know that with some players we're the plan B. They're borderline playing pro," said Element, noting that while those players hadn't joined the team, the fact that top junior players chose to sign with the Stingers is a bright spot for him in terms of attracting players.

The team still has the university league rights to both players.

From scouting to pitching, dealing with pro offers to working out academics, recruiting is months of work before a single pass is thrown, puck is dropped or goal is scored. It's what crafts every team that will represent Concordia this season. Once the seasons begin, fans will see what that means. □

Dylan McCrory played the last two seasons at Bemidji state, a Division One NCAA School.



Home Sweet Homecoming

Football's Brad Collinson Returns to Concordia as Head Coach

IRELAND COMPTON
@IRELANDCOMPTON

AFTER JUST ONE PRACTICE WITH the team, it had already become clear that Brad Collinson has a clear vision for this program—excellence.

In late May 2018, when it was announced that head football coach Patrick Donovan was departing without having coached a single game in his new position, the future of Concordia's football program seemed uncertain.

"At first, I was really worried," said American quarterback Adam Vance. "I was back home when [Patrick Donovan resigned] and a couple kids called me asking what was going on and I didn't even know what was going on."

Now, with newly appointed head coach Brad Collinson at the helm, it is becoming clear that there is no longer cause for concern.

Watching him on the first day of training camp, it was apparent that Collinson runs a tight ship. His drills were precise and detailed, right to the cool-down.

"This is how we'll cool down after every practice," he shouted. "Helmets to your right, helmets to your right." Not a single helmet was out of place.

"He's very engaged with the players," said Stingers Athletic Director D'Arcy Ryan, who hired Collinson to take over the program back in June. "I've only had the chance to watch for about 15 minutes so far, but I can tell he's organized and in control. He has a vision, he knows what he wants, and his expectations for his players are high."

He expects his players to cool down the same way following each practice. They jump into the cool-down circle where they're called on to show off their best dance moves. Yes, that's right: Collinson's cool-down circle doubles as a

dance circle.

Collinson, who found himself replacing Donovan almost as suddenly as the ex-head coach had departed, knows this school like the back of his hand and began his coaching career right here with the Stingers.

In 2000, the now 39 year-old coach got his start at Concordia as a player, where he played until 2002. In 2003, he moved on to play with Montreal's Canadian Football League team, the Alouettes, returning to Concordia to finish his degree in 2004 when the Alouettes released him.

With his return came the offer of a part-time assistant coaching job by then-head coach Gerry McGrath. From there on, he stuck with coaching, feeling it to be a good fit with his Leisure Studies degree.

Returning to Concordia once more, Collinson has a wealth of coaching and recruiting experience under his belt that will help him steer the Stingers in a new direction, including seven years with the nine-time Vanier Cup winning Laval Rouge et Or.

"I've been preparing for this moment for a couple years now, so obviously

I've had a lot to learn throughout the stages," said Collinson. "Now I'm 39 and my goal has always been to be a head coach before I was 40 and now I've kind of accomplished that."

"I think he's going to bring a great energy to this team," said former head coach, Mickey Donovan. "He spent a lot of time working on offence at Laval, and this o-line group is going into its fourth year. It's probably the largest number

of fourth and fifth year offensive linemen since my brother and I took over the program, and I think they're in good hands."

While it might be easy to assume Collinson's strategy will be to model that of the ever-successful Rouge et Or, this definitely isn't the case.

"I know what Concordia is and what it isn't," said Collinson. "It's definitely not Laval, and I understand that, but there are things that you can do and implement that are done at

Laval or any other program that don't cost money—it's organization, it's doing things the right way."

What signifies the "right way" in the eyes of Collinson? Structure, hard work, and sacrifice.

"I've been saying this since I've been

"I've been saying this since I've been here and I believe it: Concordia University is an elite football program. We have to hold ourselves to an elite standard"

—Brad Collinson



As a former Concordia coach, player, and student, Collinson's hiring is a sweet homecoming.

PHOTO ELISA BARBIER

here and I believe it: Concordia University is an elite football program," he said. "We have to hold ourselves to an elite standard and do things a little differently."

The young coach believes that for this team to be successful, every member of the team has to want it.

"It's the kids' team, it's the players' team," said Collinson. "As coaches we're here to guide them if things go off the rail, which is bound to happen at some point, but in the end the team only makes it as far as the team wants itself to go."

Collinson's arrival as head coach signifies a culture change for the program to many, including Vance, the California native slated to be this year's starting quarterback. The level of professionalism expected of the team has not been seen in previous years.

"I'm excited to work with him this season," said Vance after the team's first practice. "We faceted a couple times

when I was home this summer and I got to know him through that and it's just exciting to see the way he's changed the culture and the way we do things here, it's exciting stuff. Today, he brought it and he's shown everyone a new way to do something."

Stingers Athletic Director Ryan has seen it too, noting the team's willingness to adapt to the changes that are expected of them as a unit and as individuals.

"Everyone is buying into it," he said. "Look at the mandatory team runs at 6:30 on Friday mornings that he's been doing for the last three or four weeks. Everyone who's been in Montreal this summer has shown up."

As Collinson said, this is the players' team, and the attitudes some have shown ahead of this season look promising.

"I think it's going to be a great season," said rookie receiver Frederick Brunette. "We have a talented group and Brad is a great coach. He's bring-

ing intensity in our workouts and our practices, and with him it's about competition. Training camp is a grind, it's hard work and once we get through this it's time for the real deal."

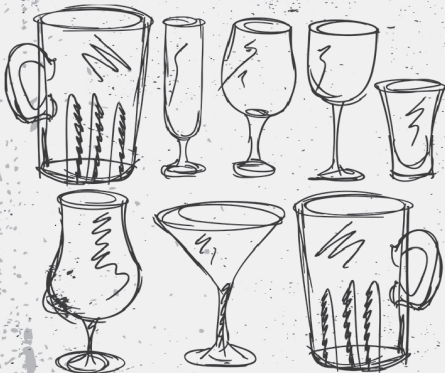
Collinson's goal for this season, like all U Sports football coaches, is to win a Vanier Cup.

"Our goal is always to win a Vanier Cup," said Collinson ahead of training camp. "If you don't have that goal then there's no point in being here."

His strategy for achieving this: taking it one step at a time. This starts with an exhibition game against York University, and then the first game of the regular season on Collinson's former team's home turf against Laval. From there, the team will work towards that Vanier Cup, but it's not something the young coach is worried about today.

"We can't predict the future but with our hard work and what we do we can kind of steer the future the way we want." □

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Don't @ Me: Summer is Bad

No, Seriously

OLIVIER CADOTTE
@OLIVIERCADOTTE

UNLESS YOU'VE BEEN LIVING UNDER an extremely well climate-controlled rock, you've probably noticed the summer of 2018 has essentially been one giant heatwave, with temperatures in early to mid-July peaking at more than 30 C for days on end. I've hated every second of it.

Now, before you write your angry tweets, hear me out. Despite everything, there's a lot of good things that come with the summer. It's perfect weather for the pool, or the beach, or even to relax on a terrace outside. But that's the thing, it's all well and good when you can enjoy the heat (and I use that term loosely). My problem lies with the rest of the time I'm subject to the sweltering sun.

Not to be unnecessarily gross, but even on what I consider a perfect summer day (light breeze, some amount of clouds to block out the sun's horrible radiation), I'm a pretty big sweater. So you can imagine just how extraordinarily gross I get on the hottest days of the year. Nothing feels as self-esteem wrecking than having to bring an extra shirt to wear at work because the one you were already wearing is drenched in sweat.

I take public transit or walk wherever I need to go, so I'm subjected to the heat constantly when I'm out and about. To go to work, I have to walk ten minutes to the bus stop, where there is no shade, to wait for a bus that takes me to the outdoor bus terminal. If the first bus isn't late, I have about 2 minutes to get to my connection, so I often have to run for the bus. After more walking in the sun, I finally get to work an overheated mess.

And to top all of that off, most of the time the buses don't even have air conditioning.

That's right. While both the Société de transport de Montréal and the



GRAPHIC JO FRANKEN

Réseau de transport de Longueuil are slowly converting to newer, more eco-friendly buses equipped with modern conveniences like air conditioning, the vast majority of units in both fleets still offer no climate control options in the summer. Besides cracking open windows, of course, which brings in more hot air, making them about as effective as a used car from 2004.

Worse still, the extreme heat we've been getting this summer poses some very real health risks for those that work outside or don't have a place to stay cool. During the heatwave that struck much of the world in early July, more than 70

people died directly because of the heatwave in Quebec alone. As someone who has worked outside in the summers, and still is, it's scary to think that your body could just give in to the heat if the necessary precautions haven't been taken.

And it's just going to get worse in the future. Thanks to climate change, temperatures are only getting more extreme; while there were heatwaves before, they were nothing like what's happening now. So when you're out sweating like a hog, remember all of the oil magnates swimming in their Scrooge McDuck pools of money. I know I will.

To conclude, give me hoodie and jeans weather, or give me death. ☒

Adoptions, Abductions, and the Grey Nuns

A Peoples' History of Canada Column

LOU TEELUCK

IF CONCORDIA STUDENTS ARE familiar with the Grey Nuns, it's probably because of the charming residence that bears their name. But there's also a dark past involving the Grey Nuns of Montreal—it was one of the various religious orders responsible for what came to be known as the tragedy of the Duplessis Orphans.

In the 1930s the Grey Nuns hid execrable secrets behind its charitable facade. Investigations have since revealed that the ex-convent was host to numerous crimes.

The building we now call Grey Nuns was host to countless atrocities perpetrated upon wards of the state settled there. Hundreds of thousands of children were physically and sexually abused, purposefully misdiagnosed with mental disabilities, and tortured for financial gain.

These children became known as the Duplessis Orphans. Several decades after the tragedy, some of the survivors formed the Duplessis Orphans' Committee and filed a class action lawsuit against the government and church to seek reparations. Due to the cruelty they had to endure, many have been unable to lead healthy adult lives. Scarce reparations have been accorded, but the meager amounts have only left them further aggrieved.

The story of the Duplessis Orphans takes place in an era known as La Grande Noirceur, or The Great Darkness. Poverty was widespread from the Great Depression and conservative values dominated the political sphere. Spearheading this political force was premier of Quebec Maurice Duplessis with strong support from the Roman Catholic Church.

During his time in power from the mid-1930s to the late 1950s (with one break where the Liberals re-took power), Duplessis transferred power to the Church by extending their respon-

sibilities to include operation of most social services like orphanages. This gave the Church authorization to act as a government-sponsored agency—minus any form of public accountability.

At the time, federal funding allocated \$0.70 to \$1.25 per day, per orphan to the church. If an orphan was mentally disabled, they received \$2.50 in subsidies. This precipitated a mass scale process of proliferating “orphans” and intentionally misdiagnosing them as mentally disabled to qualify for the larger subsidy.

In many instances, the children recruited weren't legitimately orphaned. Nuns and priests would travel to low-income neighborhoods throughout Quebec and Eastern U.S. and convince parents to hand over their children, promising them a better future.

Bernard Piché, a doctor who falsely certified the orphans as mentally disabled, admitted to not examining any children in 1999. In a statement, Piché said, “I did it because the nuns asked me to.”

Religious orders converted orphanages into psychiatric hospitals in order to maximize fiscal gain. An investigative report done by social activist Léo-Paul Lauzon revealed the finances of the scandal. The study concluded that the government and Roman Catholic Church were recipients of over 70

million in subsidies and in one instance saved 37 million by converting one of its orphanages into a mental hospital.

Multiple ombudsmen said the investigation proved difficult due to the lack of existing documents. Thousands of files regarding patient identities and communication channels were missing. However, some survived.

The surviving orphans' class-action lawsuit mentions a Quebec government authorized investigative report contained evidence of ice baths, torture, beatings,

and other forms of abuse. The petition includes a quote from an involved psychiatrist saying “orphans died from psychiatric treatments and that these treatments were nothing more than sadistic pseudo-treatments.”

Multiple testimonies from surviving Duplessis orphans describe similar experiences. In a *New York Times* interview from 1999, an orphan recounted being put in a straitjacket

and tied to a bed frame for weeks on end, surviving from the food she was force fed. Her abuser was said to be a sister belonging to Grey Nuns of Montreal, one of the religious orders repeatedly brought up in the class action lawsuits.

Rod Vinneau, a spokesperson for the Duplessis Orphan Committee spoke about the atrocities that occurred during this time in an interview in 2016. He says the

Nuns and priests would travel to low-income neighborhoods throughout Quebec and the Eastern U.S. and convince parents to hand over their children, promising a better future.

hospitals built to facilitate the torturing of children were under the rule of the American Psychiatric Association and C.I.A.

The matching testimonies of the Duplessis orphans being tortured with electro-shock therapy, forcible injections with powerful drugs and other human experimentation raises serious concern that this tragedy was part of MK Ultra—a US government program which honed torture techniques and had a known human-experimentation centre in McGill University.

Sylvio Albert Day, a Duplessis Orphan, says that one of the priests was Joseph Mengle, a former Nazi doctor during World War II. Day's job was to transport dead bodies into unmarked graves. Some of these bodies had to be cleaned because in 1942 Quebec law allowed nuns to sell unclaimed bodies to medical schools for \$10.

A lawyer representing the Duplessis Orphan Committee filed a motion to have an abandoned graveyard dug up. The committee believed thousands of orphans were buried at this site and forensic testing could provide evidence of torture and medical experimentation. Despite over two thousand bodies being discovered, no report on forensic study was released, or even occurred in the first place.

Later that year in 1999, the Quebec government offered \$15,000 to each orphan that was misdiagnosed, which was the government's first financial response

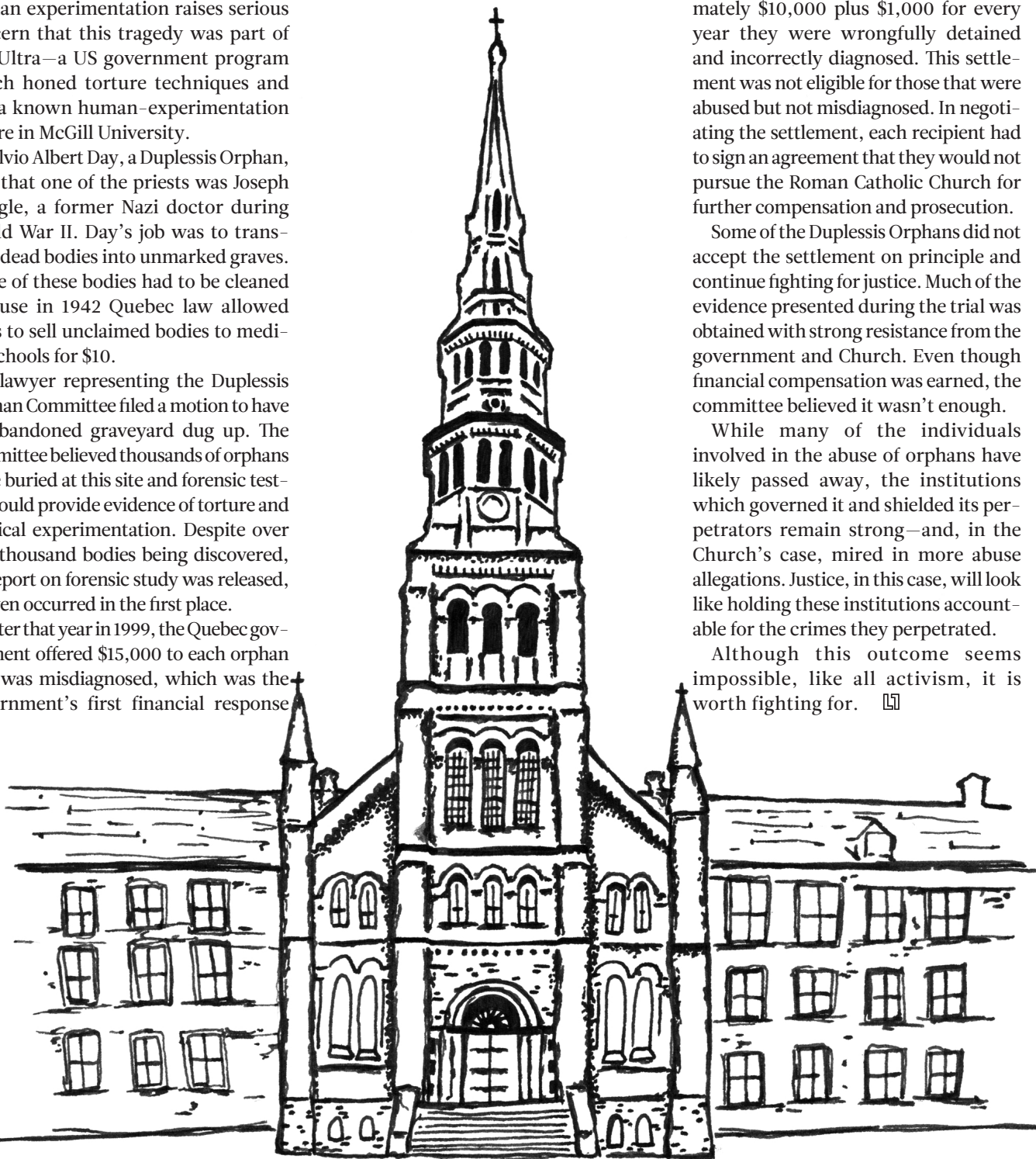
to the allegations. This settlement was rejected and heavily criticized, especially because the lawyers on behalf of the government were paid over \$1,000 a day.

In 2001, 1,100 of the remaining Duplessis Orphans accepted a \$25 million settlement. This amounted to approximately \$10,000 plus \$1,000 for every year they were wrongfully detained and incorrectly diagnosed. This settlement was not eligible for those that were abused but not misdiagnosed. In negotiating the settlement, each recipient had to sign an agreement that they would not pursue the Roman Catholic Church for further compensation and prosecution.

Some of the Duplessis Orphans did not accept the settlement on principle and continue fighting for justice. Much of the evidence presented during the trial was obtained with strong resistance from the government and Church. Even though financial compensation was earned, the committee believed it wasn't enough.

While many of the individuals involved in the abuse of orphans have likely passed away, the institutions which governed it and shielded its perpetrators remain strong—and, in the Church's case, mired in more abuse allegations. Justice, in this case, will look like holding these institutions accountable for the crimes they perpetrated.

Although this outcome seems impossible, like all activism, it is worth fighting for. ▮





Schools Victim-Blame Survivors

NICHOLAS WARD

THROUGHOUT 2018, CONCORDIA and McGill were rocked by accusations of pervasive cultures of sexual harassment on campus.

Both institutions have insisted they are taking action on this, that they are listening to students, and they're finding solutions. Students have received mountains of emails, and the universities have unveiled task forces and committees to show how serious they are.

After six months of consultations, the universities quickly and quietly dropped their reports on sexual misconduct.

"There is a considerable gap between the community's perception and knowledge of the available resources and what in fact is available," says the summary of Concordia's Task Force on Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Violence.

In effect, the report states that the problems are with students, not with the university—that the university already does all it should, and that students are just ignorant of how much is done for them.

A report like this should be provoking outrage, and yet it isn't. Why? Concordia has hidden behind academic minutia, counting on the apathy of people to forget. By burying their non-committal responses in non-committal reports, over months and months, they are playing on short attention spans, waiting for the controversy to blow over while changing nothing.

Despite repeated accusations that the university does not take reports of sexual harassment seriously, Concordia's task force has washed the university's hands of any responsibility.

Concordia Student Union General Coordinator Sophie Hough-Martin explained that the union has a raft of complaints with Concordia's new poli-

GRAPHIC
CAROLINE TRAN

cies, ranging from the three-month time limit on reporting sexual violence, to a complete lack of anonymous reporting options on campus.

Concordia is insistent that its task force is the solution to the university's problems. Jennifer Drummond of the Sexual Assault Resource Centre and a collaborating member of the task force says that the changes outlined in Concordia's report are a step in the right direction, but clarified that there's always more that can be done as far as prevention goes.

Concordia has been promising extra funding for SARC since 2016.

Drummond said that the university is integrating its reporting services. When asked about how SARC's budget has been affected and what has changed since the report, Drummond said that the group is aiming to bring in another full-time employee to help process people faster.

Though McGill conducted a series of consultations, they failed to form a centralized task force on sexual harassment. Instead they conducted student surveys and multiple committees including; an ad hoc committee to study campus sexual violence and make recommendations for solutions and a committee to ensure the school was adequately implementing its sexual violence policy.

Like Concordia, McGill is burying the issue and refusing to spend money on it or bring in outside help.

Despite repeated accusations that the university does not take reports of sexual harassment seriously, Concordia's task force has washed the university's hands of any responsibility.

An Access to Information request to McGill's 'Committee for the Implementation of the Policy Against Sexual Violence' showed a lack of expense reports. McGill responded that they had no receipts relating to this committee.

McGill did form a Task Force on Respect and Inclusion at the beginning of the year, but this taskforce was focused on wider discrimination across the whole university. However, if

one thinks this is a sign of the university taking student issues seriously, an Access to Information request showed the university spent less than \$6000 on this taskforce, over half going to a graphic and a video conference with the principal of the university.

As part of its task force's efforts Concordia paid \$14,000 before taxes to a survey company to conduct online surveys. While this is far ahead of McGill's zero dollars, the university, like McGill, is still dragging its feet on getting outside help.

The universities only seem willing to do what costs them nothing. Nothing is being spent on experts, nothing is being spent on consultations, nor on think tanks, nor seemingly on any continuing action.

While the actions McGill and Concordia are taking are not nothing, it is difficult to believe that these issues are being taken seriously when they will commit virtually no resources to understanding or combating them.

Sexual harassment is a difficult issue to solve, and no individual has a perfect solution. But one thing is for certain, what Concordia and McGill are doing is not enough.

When there is a problem without a clear-cut solution, the answer is to study it. Though McGill has committed to studying the issue with eleven other universities it is still universities policing themselves. McGill and Concordia have been self-policing up until now and have clearly been failing. If universities want real change they need to bring in outside and impartial help.

Solving sexual harassment on campus is going to take more than posters and surveys.

The fact that McGill spent more on a graphic for a report than the report itself is inadequate. Currently for the average student the most they see of SARC's presence on campus are posters on buses, and that's inadequate. We need to stand up and make the universities listen, and to force them to actually put our money to use solving these issues.

There will be no awards, or accolades, no trophies or plaques, because this will take years of concerted effort. Not just to make universities safer, but to change generational attitudes. It is not a glorious fight or an easy fight, grand gestures will get us nowhere.

We need concerted, determined, real effort to change the world, which unfortunately means we may have to pull the old institutions kicking and screaming into the new world. But we must let them know we will not allow them to drag their feet any longer. □

Hoping to become more involved in the Concordia community? Publish your photography or illustrations? Then come to our meet and greet!

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Friday Sept. 7 at 4:00 PM in room 649 of the Hall Building, on Concordia downtown campus – located at 1455 De Maisonneuve Blvd.

Elo's CORNER



by
Eloise Marseille
@eloisemarseille

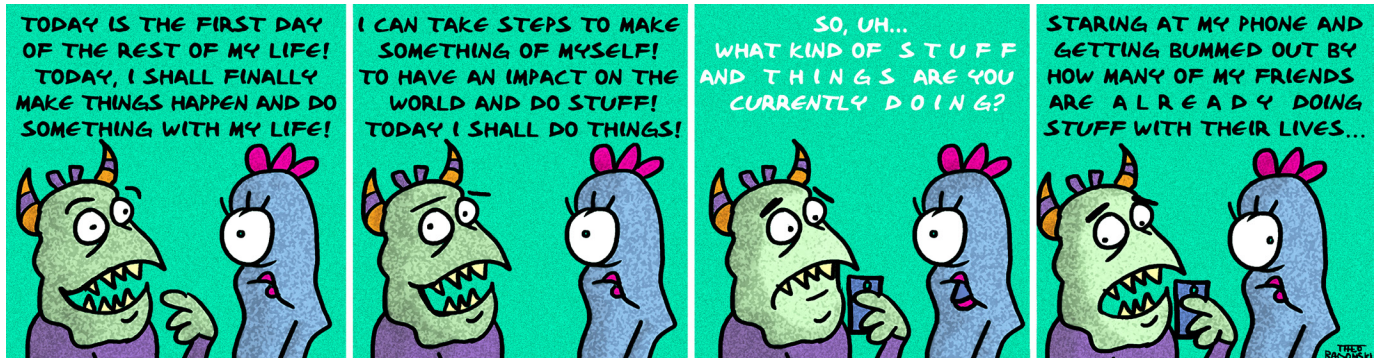
First day of Uni



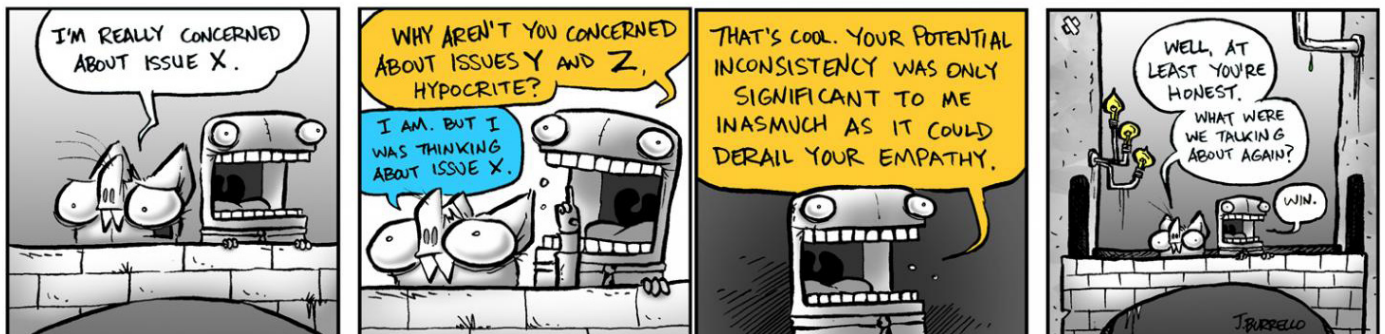
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Hastily Put Together | by Theo Radomski @flannelogue



Blinky & Sal | by Jonathan Burrello @biginsanehappy





Test Protest

by
David Daneman
@thedanemen



The Epic Adventures of Every Man | by Every Man @theepicadventuresofeveryman



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email graphics@thelinknewspaper.ca

WELCOME!



I hope you've had a great summer and are ready for an exciting fall.

If you're new to Concordia, I'd like to welcome you to our extraordinary community. If you're returning, welcome back!

I encourage you to take advantage of all we have to offer. Have a great year!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alan Shepard'.

Alan Shepard
President
alan.shepard@concordia.ca



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THE ORIENTATION ISSUE

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Who Are Concordia's Teams?

A Look at the Stingers Teams Heading Into the Season

DUSTIN KAGAN-FLEMING @DUSTINKFLEMING, **IRELAND COMPTON** @IRELANDCOMPTON, **JOHN NGALA** @LHOMMEJO, **WALA AMARA** @WALAAMARA, **SAM BOAFO** @SABOAFO, **ELIAS GRIGORIADIS** @ELIGRIGORIADIS, **LOUIS PRINGLE** @LOUISPRINGLE96



MEN'S HOCKEY

Head Coach: Marc-André Élement
Player to Watch: Carl Neill
Exciting Rookie: Bradley Lalonde

Coming off their most successful season in over 30 years, the men's hockey team have high hopes for the this season. Last season, head coach Marc-André Élement led the Stingers to one of the eight spots in the national championships, a first for the team since the turn of the century. It will be a battle to return to nationals with the loss of several key players, including top centre and league MVP Anthony Beauregard.

Concordia looks to remain a speedy, high intensity group. A recruiting class in the double digits should create some internal competition for roster spots with new players from NCAA Division One schools as well as top Quebec Major Junior prospects. With strong goaltending and a talented, mobile group of defenders, if the offense can continue to produce with a blend of veterans and rookies, Concordia looks to be competitive again.

PHOTOS DAREN ZOMERMAN

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Head Coach: Julie Chu
Player to Watch: Claudia Dubois
Exciting Rookie: Maria Manarolis

A fast-paced team whose 2017-2018 season culminated in a third place finish at nationals, the women's hockey team is one to watch this year. Last season, coach Julie Chu led her team to their second national championships in as many years, emerging with a bronze medal in hand. This year the team hopes to earn a third consecutive trip to nationals, but it won't be easy with the departure of veteran players like defender Marie-Joëlle Allard and forward Keriann Schofield. The Stingers may find solace in the return of superstars like forward Claudia Dubois and goaltender Katherine Purchase, and the addition of talented young rookies like Maria Manarolis, of the CEGEP du St-Laurent Patriotes, who has signed a letter of intent with the Stingers ahead of the upcoming season.



MEN'S SOCCER

Head Coach: Greg Sutton
Player to Watch: Simon Malaborsa
Exciting Rookie: Alex Fontaine

After a disappointing season where they failed to qualify for the playoffs with a 3-8-1 record, the Stingers have a lot to work on. The most pressing issue was the midfield where they would get dominated almost every game. Whether it would be through the lack of physicality or intensity, both sides of the ball suffered for it. One of the few bright spots throughout the season was rookie forward Simon Malaborsa, who lead the Stingers in scoring. His physical style of play adapted to the university game well and he will be looking to improve on what was already an impressive first season. With the loss of all-star defender and captain Olivier Georges, the Stingers also went out and picked up a promising rookie defender in Alex Fontaine, who will add some much needed depth to their back line.

WOMEN'S SOCCER

Head Coach: Greg Sutton

Player to Watch: Sarah Humes

Exciting Rookie: Kathleen Hilario

The Stingers women's soccer has had its fair share of struggles in years past. Their 3-7-4 record shows that there is room for improvement. After mutually agreeing to the departure of former head coach Jorge Sanchez, Concordia's athletic department went looking for his replacement. They didn't have to look for too long as they opted for Concordia's own men's soccer coach Greg Sutton, who will carry the title of master coach for both soccer programs. There will be plenty of scrutiny to see how one coach running both teams will go.

The team will benefit from the return of third year forward Sarah Humes. She led the Stingers last year, scoring five goals and adding an assist. Coming to help out Humes, rookie midfielder Kathleen Hilario will bring her experienced leadership as a six year captain for her elite youth club. With no way to go but up, the Stingers are looking for a change this season.

PHOTO DAREN ZOMERMAN



WOMEN'S RUGBY

Head Coach: Jocelyn Barrieau

Player to Watch: Shawna Brayton

Exciting Rookie: Jasmine Baxter

After a 4-3 season that fell below their hopes for an RSEQ title, the women's rugby team is entering a period of change. The Stingers have a new head coach in Jocelyn Barrieau who brings more than a decade of coaching experience to the team. Barrieau previously coached at Dawson College, bringing the team to four championships between 2007 and 2011. The team is also facing a major change among players. After five years as two of Concordia's most dominant athletes, Frederique Rajotte and Alex Tessier will both be moving on from the team. The loss of two core players opens the opportunity for new leaders for the team to lean on. After making the transition from soccer to rugby, second year player Gabriella Dobias is one of the athletes with an opportunity to play a larger role this season along with fellow sophomore player Shawna Brayton.

PHOTO COURTESY BRIANNA THICKE

MEN'S RUGBY

Head Coach: Craig Beemer

Player to Watch: Moritz Wittmann

Exciting Rookie: Thomas Goetz

Undefeated in the 2017-2018 season, the men's rugby team is looking to make a splash. The team went 7-0 last season, claiming the RSEQ Championship and earning a trip to the national championships. A true powerhouse, this team looked nearly unstoppable last year, and they're shaping up in the off season to emulate last year's unbeaten season. While the team must face the departure of veteran Andreas Krawczyk, with seasoned talent in returning players like Moritz Wittman, and Krawczyk's brother Nicolas, and promising new players like Thomas Goetz, the young team should have no trouble coming together for another standout season.

PHOTO AMELIE COULOMBE





FOOTBALL

Head Coach: Brad Collinson

Player to Watch: Khadeem Pierre

Exciting Rookie: Derek Acheampong

After a year of ups and downs that saw them finish third in the Réseau du sport étudiant du Québec with a 3-4 record (behind powerhouses Laval and Université de Montréal), the Stingers are looking for a fresh start. In terms of positives, Concordia won the Shaughnessy Cup against cross-town rivals, McGill, and made the playoffs with four all-stars, including defensive rookie of the year, Khadeem Pierre. Unfortunately, they also lost former MVP quarterback Trenton Miller early in the season and were beaten handily in the first game of the playoffs.

The Maroon and Gold will also look to mitigate the loss of all-star running back Jean-Guy Rimpel. They head into this season with a new head coach in Brad Collinson as well as a new defensive coordinator and offensive assistant. Adam Vance, who replaced Miller after his injury, will get his first full season as a starter and will have support from last season's strongest offensive line in the RSEQ. The new-look Stingers will have a blank slate for Collinson to make his mark.

PHOTO ELISA BARBIER

MEN'S BASKETBALL

Head Coach: Rastko Popovic

Player to Watch: Adrian Armstrong

Exciting Rookie: Samuel Lessard

Finishing the season with an 11-5 record, the Concordia men's basketball team will look to come out of the gates with something to prove. The Stingers punched their ticket to the RSEQ final with a semi-final win over Université Laval Rouge et Or, but the team eventually came up short against long time rival McGill. The departure of all-star Ken Beaulieu, who led the team in points, leaves the unit in a vulnerable position, but senior point guard Ricardo Monge, who averaged 11 points per game, will look to embrace the opportunity of sculpting a fresh group of players into a new unit.

The team's success at the three point line should look to cause more problems this season for opponents with the emergence of guard Adrian Armstrong, an automatic weapon beyond the arch and a necessary option for late game situations. First-year guard from Collège Montmorency, Samuel Lessard is another piece the Stingers will look to exploit. His intensity and scoring ability deepens the roster as they look to compete for another shot at a championship title.

PHOTO ION EXTEBARRIA



WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Head Coach: Tenicha Gittens

Player to Watch: Caroline Task

Exciting Rookie: Areej Burgonio

The 2017-2018 season wasn't an easy one for the Stingers women's basketball team. They closed the season with a 4-12 record that included three consecutive losses towards the end of the season which didn't qualify the team for the playoffs. The Stingers worked through some obstacles throughout: poor communication, not acting with enough confidence on the floor and a lack of fluidity among teammates. Despite these difficulties, the team was persistent through a tough season. Guard and third-year student Caroline Task led the team in points per game averaging 15 points while forward and second-year student Coralie Dumont led the team in rebounds averaging 6.9 per game. With the help of new recruits and the experienced sophomores and seniors, the Stingers women's basketball team will be looking for better execution to compensate for last season's defeats. [5]

PHOTO DAREN ZOMERMAN

Pushing Out the Poor

Montreal's Gentrification, Neighbourhood by Neighbourhood

JON MILTON, ALINA MURAD, SAVANNAH STEWART
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GENTRIFICATION REFERS TO THE process of capitalist “redevelopment” of neighbourhoods and cities. When a neighbourhood is gentrifying you might see new fancy restaurants replace the cheap-eats that stood before, or you might see shiny new condo buildings replace affordable apartments and social housing.

Gentrification displaces longtime residents who get pushed out by higher rents and development and replaced by a richer (and often whiter) class, often referred to as “yuppies.”

Many of Montreal's neighbourhoods are gentrifying. Some areas are far along in the process, and others are just beginning to accelerate. Here's our primer on a few of the neighbourhoods where gentrification is happening, has happened, and is being resisted.

PARC-EXTENSION

In August, residents of Parc-Extension tried to deliver a letter of their grievances to BSR Group, a development company which had recently taken hold of a historic building in the neighbourhood. The company managed by Ron Basal had begun evicting tenants as part of their plan to build luxury apartments.

“We were met with pretty much unprecedented levels of violence,” said Amy Darwish, a Parc-Ex resident

and community organizer. “A number of people were punched and kicked. One person was choked, another was nearly thrown down the emergency exit stairwell.”

It wasn't the first time that residents had attempted to make their concerns known at BSR's offices. During a similar visit in December, Basal's employees allegedly attacked residents both verbally and physically. One employee reportedly shouted, “I'm going to build condos all over your fucking neighbourhood!”

The building in question is Plaza Hutchison, and it's been the most explosive flashpoint in a broad community-led struggle against gentrification in Parc-Ex. Over the years, the building has housed social services, language schools, faith centres,

local businesses and community organizations. If the BSR group has its way, those days will soon come to an end.

A historically working-class neighbourhood, Parc-Ex has always been a migrant community. Housing Eastern Europeans and Jewish people displaced by the Second World War in the 1950s, followed by a wave of Greek migrants, it became home to a large South Asian community in the decades that followed. That community's presence in

“I'm going to build condos all over your fucking neighbourhood!”

– BSR Group employee, to Parc-Ex residents



Left: Bâtiment 7 groups together various community initiatives, co-ops and relaxing communal spaces all under one roof.

Right: The Atwater market, seen from Pointe Sainte Charles, sits in a nexus of gentrifying neighbourhoods.

PHOTOS SAVANNAH STEWART

the neighbourhood remains felt through the restaurants and grocers that line Jean Talon Blvd. Haitians, Latinos, and Africans call the neighbourhood home. Locals attest to longstanding networks of mutual aid and community support operating in the neighbourhood.

It's also one of the lowest-income neighbourhoods in the country, with the highest percentage of working-poor residents in the city, according to a joint study by Centraide of Greater Montreal and the Institut national de la recherche scientifique. At the northern limits of the neighbourhood, Parc-Ex is bordered with a fence that separates it from the Town of Mount Royal, one of the richest neighbourhoods in the city.

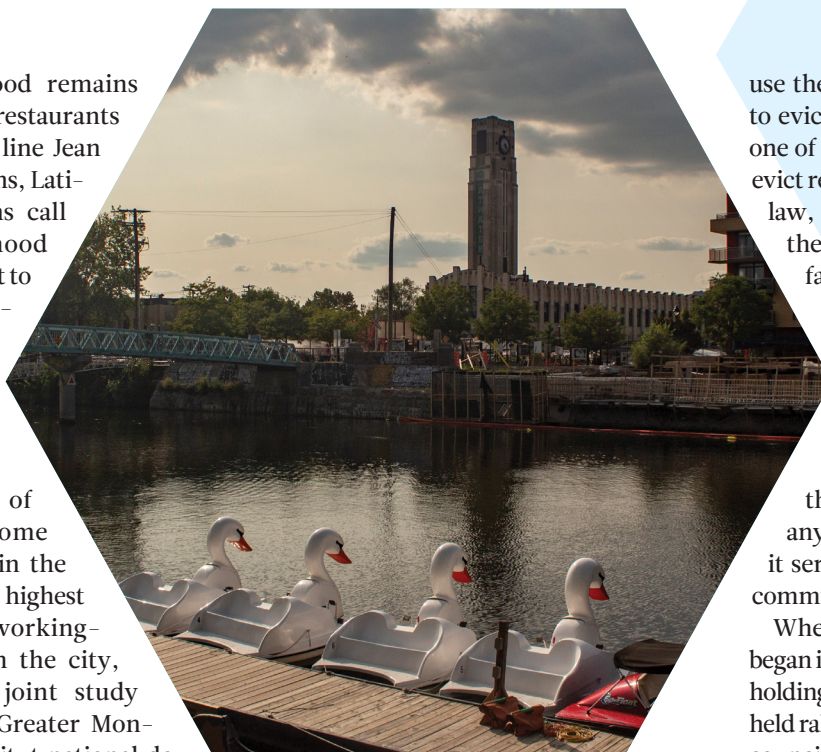
"It's a very clear example of physical segregation," said Darwish. "A lot of people in Parc-Ex see it as a means to separate their neighbourhood from a richer and whiter neighbourhood in TMR."

To the south, Parc-Ex is bordered by the Mile End, a neighbourhood known as a haven for hipsters and artists, having earned itself that reputation after rent in the Plateau rose too high and pushed them farther north. The same process is now repeating in Parc-Ex, as young people search for affordable housing.

The "influx of mostly white students, artists and hipsters into Parc-Extension," has started to change the neighbourhood, Darwish said.

"Things such as posterage heavily for Pop Montreal shows, the construction of spaces like Bar Le Ritz, or the new Le Virage space have contributed to making the neighbourhood feel more comfortable for other artists to settle in," she said.

Darwish said the cultural capital they bring with them—making the



neighbourhood cool and artsy—makes it attractive to real-estate developers like BSR Group, who use the neighbourhood's coolness to sell condos to rich young professionals.

But it's not just hipsters trickling into the neighbourhood. There's another trigger for Parc-Ex's gentrification, and it's having a much more rapid effect—Université de Montréal is building a new campus in the neighbourhood by Acadie metro.

The campus is expected to draw 10,000 students to Parc-Ex. The university itself is also building about 1,300 housing units for students.

Neighbourhoods with high proportions of students tend to see more pronounced rent increases over time, since students tend to settle for a short period and landlords use that as an opportunity to hike the price of rent. According to Quebec law, renters are allowed to see what the previous tenant paid in rent and are also allowed to refuse rent increases—though young people don't always know to ask.

Darwish said she and other neighbourhood organizers are hearing stories about "renovictions" happening more frequently—referring to when landlords

use the excuse of "major renovations" to evict tenants. Major renovations are one of the only ways that landlords can evict rent-paying tenants under Quebec law, and Darwish said that many of the renovations involve converting family homes into small apartments for students.

The rapid gentrification across the neighbourhood helps explain why Plaza Hutchison has become such a potent symbol for residents. As the first building that is seen by anyone leaving Parc metro station, it serves as a gateway to the broader community.

When the evictions in Hutchison began in November 2017, residents began holding neighbourhood assemblies. They held rallies, attended (and disrupted) city council meetings where the BSR Group applied for permits and showed up to the BSR Group's offices in Côte-des-Neiges. Their most recent action saw the highest level of aggression yet from BSR employees.

"While we were definitely rattled by the violence that we experienced," Darwish said, "we're definitely not deterred from continuing to resist, to stop the conversion of Plaza Hutchison into luxury apartments. We believe that actions like this are very important in sending a message, both to Basal and the BSR Group, but also to developers across the city—that we oppose these kinds of projects, and we'll be there to stop them whenever they come up."

SAINT-HENRI

Saint-Henri, considered to be a 'cultural capital,' has long been presented with a battle of epic proportions—gentrification.

The history of Saint-Henri goes back a long time. It has deep roots in the working class community and striving for better socio-economic conditions for all.

From the late 1870s to the late 1920s working conditions in Saint-Henri were poor. People of all ages worked to be paid next to nothing, which led to battles for fair working conditions, unions, and



Currently under construction, the new Université de Montréal campus in Parc-Ex is already accelerating gentrification in the neighborhood.

PHOTO SARAH BOUMEDDA

the creation of daycares and non-profit organizations.

Within this time period, Saint-Henri became an official part of Montreal and became increasingly urbanized, meaning they received necessities like a water supply system, law enforcement, and other public utilities. However, among all this good came some negative results.

“The Southwest Borough (St-Henri, Little Burgundy, Pointe-Saint-Charles, Côte-St-Paul, and Ville-Émard) has made some small steps towards contributing to the construction of social housing in recent years, but the real power to do so lies with the city centre,” said Fred Burrill, an expert on gentrification and the history of Saint-Henri.

Burrill explained that after the urbanization of Saint-Henri, its appeal and

population grew and resulted in bad housing conditions. Middle and upper class citizens could afford to have custom built houses while working class citizens dwelled in overcrowded buildings.

“There used to be a municipal program dedicated to the construction of low income housing, but essentially since the late 1990s the city has washed its hands of development, leaving it up to the private market. While there is a much larger percentage of social housing in Saint-Henri than in most other neighbourhoods in Montreal, that’s principally due to a robust history of tenant mobilization,” Burrill said.

When we talk about gentrification we talk about people’s livelihoods. Those who live in Saint-Henri cannot be overlooked.

Donna Knorren, who has lived in Saint-

Henri since 1997, says that she remembers feeling as though the neighbourhood could have used some “revitalization but not gentrification.” During that time, Knorren recalls the area having a lot of middle to low class residents, but that grocery stores and other essential stores were overpriced. This is not unlike the current conditions of Saint-Henri.

Now with the new trendy bars, exotic eateries, and overpriced cafés, the problem is getting bigger and might “end up displacing those low-income families instead of serving them.”

“Contrary to what some would have us believe, the rising tide is only raising up a few boats, and everyone else is capsizing,” she said.

Knorren felt as though the city could have done more for lower income indi-

viduals and families as there was no community involvement, and not a lot of options for people to help maintain a standard of living.

The expensive shops that line Notre Dame St.—from fancy, artisanal sausages to thousand dollar haircuts—might make Saint-Henri more appealing to rich potential residents, but as Burrill puts it:

“When people talk about the neighbourhood improving, I always ask, ‘For whom?’” said Burrill. “If your apartment gets repossessed and you can’t afford any of the [one bedroom apartments] for rent at \$1500 per month, you’re not going to get to experience or benefit from that improvement.”

Gentrification is a process that affects marginalized communities disproportionately. People of colour will be and have been affected differently by gentrification. One example would be Little-Burgundy to the east, historically a predominantly Black community which was redeveloped by the city in the 1960s, causing a displacement of the local population. In 2011, only 18 per cent of Little Burgundy was Black.

Knorren feels that the gentrification of Saint-Henri could lead to pushing out “the undesirables,” the people of colour with low income. Looking at gentrification from a racial lens, there are many similarities between it and colonization. Taking a diverse place and turning it into something only a specific group can afford sounds all too familiar for Saint-Henri’s residents of colour. Knorren sees the problem in Saint-Henri as a warning about the class system and that “gentrification makes the area more palatable to the colonizers.”

POINTE-SAINT-CHARLES

To the south of Saint-Henri is the quieter, less commercial Pointe-Saint-Charles, another neighbourhood that is experiencing a gentrification process since the reopening of the Lachine Canal in 2002 brought a renewed interest in the area. When you cross the Canal from Saint-Henri to the Point, the stark contrast between the two areas might lead

you to believe otherwise.

“The Point is, I find, more resistant to the effects of gentrification than other neighbourhoods,” said Patrick de Gruyter, project coordinator at the Saint Columba House community centre in the area.

“We only have one bank [...], we have no chain stores except one Dollarama which opened last year, we have almost half of our people in Pointe-Saint-Charles living in some kind of accessible housing.”

Pointe-Saint-Charles is indeed a far cry from Saint-Henri, but for the longtime residents of the area, the rapid social change to the area is undeniable.

“We have gyms now on Centre St. where there were no gyms here before, and they’re quite expensive.”

A housing project is being built next to the Saint Columba House and is expected to open this September. It is just one of several projects in recent years in the area. This particular project is smaller scale with only four units, so it is not obligated by law to make a portion of its units affordable housing.

The relatively new surge in condo developments has become a sort of running joke for residents in the area. Back in February when two low-cost apartment buildings were evacuated with three weeks notice due to bad conditions, rumours that the evictions were done to make room for condos were abundant.

Pointe-Saint-Charles, similar to Saint-Henri, began as a settling ground for workers and migrants in the mid to late 1800s. It was a convenient location for Irish settlers fleeing famine, as many had been hired to build The Grand Trunk Railway and the Victoria Bridge.

In the years leading up to the 1950s other workers settled in the area to work

in the factories along the Canal, which marks the Northern border of Pointe-Saint-Charles. But after railroads were constructed and St. Lawrence Seaway opened in 1959 the Lachine Canal became obsolete and jobs in the area became scarce.

“The effects of that can still be seen today,” de Gruyter explained. “That’s also the reason why there’s so much community solidarity in the Point, people had a tough life because work was gone and they got together to fight for their rights.”

Community mobilization is a common theme in Pointe-Saint-Charles history. Longtime

locals can recall protests from calling for slower speeding limits to keeping the local community-run clinic from being absorbed into the public system, even to denouncing the closure of the neighbourhood’s only liquor store on one more lighthearted occasion.

A local of over 50 years, Donna, who gave her first name only, described how the community got together when Loto-Québec showed interest in building a casino in the Point in 2005. The project was finally scrapped, thanks in large part to the efforts of the community.

The building that stands in what was going to be the location of the casino reopened in May as a community centre designed to meet the changing needs of residents. Bâtiment 7, a project over a decade in the making, is a collection of various initiatives ranging from a youth co-op arcade to artist workshops to a grocery store.

“The priority was always to meet the needs of the community,” said Kevin McMahon, responsible for the financial administration for the Collectif 7 à Nous, who own the building.

McMahon explained that Bâtiment

“That’s also the reason why there’s so much community solidarity in the Point, people had a tough life because work was gone and they got together to fight for their rights.”

– Patrick de Gruyter

RESOURCES FOR STUDENT PARENTS

ELAINE GENEST @EGENSTE

Concordia provides financial aid and soon a new daycare for student parents who are trying to balance education and raising a family.

Daycare

The Concordia Student Union and the Concordia University Student Parents Centre are collaborating to form an accessible daycare to improve the level of support for student parents.

If you would like to receive updates on the progress of the project, please write to academic@csu.qc.ca to be added to the list, and be the first to know when the waiting and registration list for student parents is open.

Both the Loyola campus and the Sir George Williams campus also have daycares not directly affiliated with the CUSPC, and you can contact them directly to register.

The Centre de la petite enfance les p'tits profs is located at 3500 – 3502 Belmore Ave. near the Loyola Campus. Parents can enroll children between three months and five years of age.

The SGW campus is home to the Centre de la petite enfance Concordia, where parents can enroll children between 18 months and five years of age. This daycare is located at 1185 St. Mathieu St. in the GN Building, room 110.

Concordia University Student Parent Lounge

The CUSP Lounge offers a child-friendly space on campus for student parents to feel comfortable.

There, you can find a computer lab, kitchen, nursery and lounge area to rest in.

The CUSP is located at 1410 Guy St. on the second floor, room 24. It is open Monday to Friday between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. For more information about the CUSP Centre, visit <https://www.concordia.ca/students/parenthood.html>.

7 will open two more phases that will address other community needs, with phase two focusing on health and family projects set to open in 2020.

“We’re trying to get a daycare for 80 kids here,” McMahon explained. “There’s also the possibility of a birthing centre with the community clinic, but that’s just a theory. Otherwise it could become an alternative health co-op, or a youth hostel.”

When asked what they would like to see from newcomers in the area, a few longtime locals expressed a mutual wish: they would like new residents to adopt the age old Pointe-Saint-Charles tradition of greeting each other on the street.

“One easy way to start getting to know Pointe-Saint-Charles is to say hello in the street,” said de Gruyter. “Pointe-Saint-Charles is like a small town, it’s very structurally, historically and geographically very delimited, with borders around it, and I always notice some people not saying hello. Say hello in the street, you might be surprised where that gets you.”



Construction on the commercial street St-Hubert has led to the closure of some longstanding local shops.

SARAH BOUMEDDA

The Ninth Floor is on Fire

Remembering the Computer Riot

OLIVIER CADOTTE
@OLIVIERCADOTTE

THE SIR GEORGE INCIDENT. THE Computer Incident. The Computer Riot. No matter the name given to it, it is one of the most well known events in the history of student activism at Concordia.

Feb. 11 will mark the 50-year-anniversary of the Computer Riot, the sit-in against discrimination that escalated, for reasons that still are not clear, into the destruction of the Hall Building computer labs.

The event has had a profound and permanent impact on important aspects of student life, while also giving Concordia the reputation of being a hotbed for student activism.

It all started in the spring of 1968. Six Caribbean students accused their biology professor of racism after receiving lower grades than the white students in their class, for the same calibre of work. Because of a lack of communication and what has been described as a “mishandling of the situation” by the administration, the students who launched the complaint believed they were being given the runaround.

During the fall semester, sit-ins and peaceful demonstrations were growing more and more frequent, and more and more students were showing their support against discrimination. By December, a hearing committee was to be put in place to hear the accusations, but disagreements between the administration and the students on the terms of the hearing lead to their continued delay. In the end, a new hearing committee met on Jan. 29, but disagreements led hundreds of students to walk out in protest.

The Georgian—one of *The Link*’s predecessors—issued “The Black Georgian,” an edition of the student-run newspaper

that gave Black students editorial control to express their concerns with the situation. The issue, with its entirely black cover, save for an eye with a face instead of a pupil, was released Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1969. The next day, the occupation of the ninth floor computer labs began.

The staff of *The Georgian* soon found their office padlocked and guarded by the RCMP. Most copies were seized and presumably destroyed, and the editor at the time was forced by the Day Student Association (one of the many precursor bodies of Concordia’s Student Union) to resign, and *The Georgian* was shut down entirely.

While it reopened and published some articles later in the semester, most of the staff prior to the publication of *The Black Georgian* were not involved. Years after the fact, David Bowman, the editor at the time, recalled years later that “*The Georgian* was not the free press we thought it was. We were told the publication of the newspaper was a privilege, not a right and for abusing that right, we were shut down.”

On Feb. 11, all hell broke loose. A fire, the source of which is muddled at best due to the passage of time and the disparity of stories from people who claimed to be there, broke out in the ninth floor computer lab. The students who were occupying the building had barricaded themselves, and disgruntlement turned to violence, as students fought against each other on McKay Street.

The riot squad of the Montreal police,

and over 100 firefighters, stormed the building and 79 people were arrested.

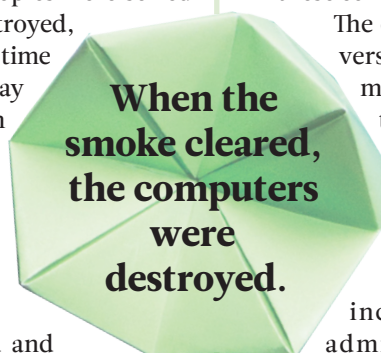
The computers, not at all like the sleek machines of today or even the bulky beige-white PCs of the late 1990s and early 2000s, were almost the size of entire rooms, and employed punch cards to calculate algorithms and perform equations too complicated to write out by hand. When the smoke cleared, these computers were destroyed.

The destruction cost the university \$2 million—over \$13 million adjusted to inflation. The whole incident, as well as the legal proceedings of those who were tried, lingered for more than a decade.

For years, many—including Concordia’s administration—distanced themselves or avoided talking about what had happened, often downplaying their involvement whenever they did talk about it. Even 20 years after the fact, as was documented by a special feature in *The Link*, the administration didn’t want anything to do with what had happened, even though they were not yet around at the time.

Now, *The Black Georgian* can be read in its entirety for free in the archives of Concordia’s website without fear of the RCMP kicking down your door. There are even poster boards on the walls of the seventh floor that explain what happened.

Many of the participants, some of whom went on to have illustrious careers in politics, medicine, engineering, and so on, are now retired, or have since passed away. If they are still alive, they are now in their early 70s, and most



ARTISTS' ORIENTATION

AYSHA WHITE

Here are some resources for Fine Arts students or artists at Concordia. Finding these things on your own can be taxing on top of all the new experiences that starting university or living in new city can bring, so enjoy!

The Fine Arts Student Association: The undergraduate association representing Fine Arts students. Fine Arts students can find job opportunities and experience events coordinated by FASA.

FASA also represents the many clubs and the student-run galleries that Concordia's Fine Arts students operate, like:

- The Art Matters Festival, primarily run by students
- The Visual Arts Visuels gallery, displaying the work of Fine Arts students year round

Where do I go to...?

- Print pretty much anything, bind projects and more: Rubiks, 2148 Mackay St.
- Buy and develop film: Photo St Denis, 3772 St. Denis St.
- Find art supplies:
 - Avenue des Arts, 328A Victoria Ave. (buy local!)
 - Art Supply Store, Concordia's LB-119
 - DeSerres, chain store with several locations

Consider a \$45 membership to the Centre for Digital Arts where Fine Arts students can use digital recording studios, mixing rooms, and computer labs, located in EV.5770 and MB 8.235.

Access digital printing at Concordia's Technology Sandbox, Room LB-211.00, free for students.

You can also find FREE reused materials for projects in the Concordia University Centre for Creative Reuse, room H013-7.

definitely no longer in the limelight or as active in the communities they were involved in years ago.

Having the documentation on the Computer Riot in Concordia's archives is what has permitted many to write about what happened almost 50 years ago. That's why archival work and keeping tabs and records on what has happened is so important; not only for people looking to do research, but also to get a better picture of why things happened, and why they are the way they are today.

While a lot has changed in 50 years, elements of the Computer Riot and the events leading up to it still linger today. While the ability to air grievances with the school now exists in an official capacity, many still feel like their voices aren't being heard, like those who have been victims of sexual violence on campus. Concordia has also kept a reputation as an important part of activism within and beyond the school, and will more than likely continue to have this reputation 50 years from now.

Some things change, some things are eerily similar, but at the end of the day, the now legendary events that happened almost 50 years ago will live on.

Without the Computer Riots, Concordia would not be the same as it is today. That's the beauty of history, not only does it let us remember the past, it helps us see where our present—and our future—comes from. 📖



GRAPHIC HYACINTH WOURMS

The Year In Student Unions

This Year's Forecast for the CSU and AVEQ

MIRIAM LAFONTAINE
@MIRILAFONTAINE

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS taking five classes per semester will pay about \$115 every year to the Concordia Student Union and the Association for the Voice of Education in Quebec, two of the largest student unions at Concordia. So, what will you be paying for this year?

Last year, the CSU represented just over 37,000 undergraduate students, while AVEQ currently represents about 45,000 across the province.

Undergraduate students pay a CSU fee-levy of \$3.62 per credit every semester, giving the group a projected budget of \$6.5 million this year. AVEQ collects \$3.55 from every undergraduate student each semester and this year has a projected budget of about \$347,000.

CONCORDIA STUDENT UNION

As part of a yearly campaign, the CSU has decided to focus on dismantling rape culture on campus.

Last January, Concordia came under fire after allegations of sexual violence emerged out of Concordia's creative writing program. By early March, more allegations of sexual harassment surfaced surrounding an unnamed professor in Concordia's philosophy department.

With this and demands from the provincial government that all university students receive consent training by 2019, it's no surprise students also want a say in the discussion. The CSU is expected to take part in a committee the school has set up to tackle sexual violence on campus and organize consent training across the university.

The same committee is expected to enforce recommendations that stem from Concordia's report on campus sexual violence, released this June. Some of those recommendations include updating how the school defines sexual violence in its policies, ensuring women feel safer on campus,

and opting for more external investigations when dealing with complaints of sexual harassment.

"If you're a student making a complaint against a professor there's essentially no formalized way of doing so," explained CSU External Affairs and Mobilization Coordinator Camille Thompson.

Thompson said the CSU wants to see all harassment complaints against professors handled through a third party, since many are sent to department deans. She explained that while deans are in a good position to make decisions on academic complaints, they shouldn't be equipped with deciding what constitutes harassment—sexual or otherwise.

Thompson also explained that more has to be done to ensure students can file complaints to Concordia without getting intimidated by the process. She said the school's directions for making complaints are confusing, and criticised the school's sexual violence policies since actions you can take against a harasser vary based on whether you're a student, a teacher, or a teaching assistant.

Thompson said that because Concordia's sexual violence policy refers to the Code of Conduct for students and professors' collective agreements it amounts to hundreds of pages.

"It's definitely not accessible, it's not stand-alone," she said.

In the meantime, Thompson said the CSU will be creating "an easy to understand" guide for how to bring forward complaints, and also get to setting up an internal sexual violence policy that applies to anyone students elect to the CSU and their clubs.

She said they'll also pressure the school to put more funding into their Sexual Assault Resource Centre, which offers resources to those who've experienced sexual violence.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE VOICE OF EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

For the next year, Mobilization and Sociopolitical Affairs Coordinator Anas Bouslikhane said AVEQ will focus on ending unpaid internships, eradicating sexual violence on campus and creating more sanctuary campuses.

In recent months Bouslikhane said AVEQ and other province-wide student associations have begun consultations with the provincial government where they can make their demands heard.

When it comes to internships, AVEQ supports a living wage for all students and hopes to see interns protected under Quebec's labour code. They plan to keep collaborating with the *Comités unitaire sur le travail étudiant*, a group of committees from different Quebec CEGEPs and universities focused on the fight for paid internships and the betterment of student labour. AVEQ has also helped fund CUTE's projects in the past.

Bouslikhane said they want to make sure CEGEPs and universities are properly following upcoming legislation aimed at preventing and fighting sexual violence. They also want students to have more say in what schools will demand through the bill and have sent requests asking that the government provide clearer instructions for consent training and sexual violence policies. They hope to see the government set up an independent body to ensure schools are properly following the new laws, Bouslikhane said, and AVEQ is expected to be invited to consultations with the government about the bill in the near future.

They also want to see campuses become sanctuary campuses, where international students without legal status can study without fear of being deported. Bouslikhane said they plan to write up a proposal for legislation the government could take on to allow sanctuary campuses to exist. They also plan to draft policies schools or student unions could follow to help students avoid deportation.

AVEQ also gives funding and support to different student movements in Quebec if their goals align with the campaigns they've taken on. □



GRAPHIC ELISE ARSENAULT



SAVE YOURSELF FROM STUDENT DEBT

ELAINE GENEST @EGENSTE

Student Jobs on Campus

Some full-time students in financial need may be eligible to apply for the work-study program.

The program allows students to work on campus for up to 20 hours a week. Jobs are part-time and pay between \$12 and \$14 an hour.

Students who are interested must maintain a minimum GPA of 2.0 and apply for a work-study Authorization form by logging into their MyConcordia portal.

Applications for the upcoming winter 2019 work-study program will be accepted between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15.

Scholarships and Awards

You can find information on the scholarships and awards available to you on the “Undergraduate Awards” page of the Concordia website.

On the page, fill out your academic year, faculty, department, whether you’re a full-time or part-time student, and your citizenship. You will then get a list of awards and scholarships available to you—don’t miss the deadline dates.

Used Books

Before dishing out the money for new books, look out for the many former and current students selling their used books on Facebook groups. Certain books may also be available used, for a reduced price, at the Concordia bookstore or the Concordia Co-op Bookstore located at 2150 Bishop St.

The not-for-profit Coop Bookstore allows students to buy new and used books in a noncommercial environment.

For more financial questions, you can visit the Concordia Financial Aid and Awards Office in the GM Building downtown or in the AD Building at Loyola.

Continuing The Fight Against Concordia's Rape Culture

What You Need to Know About Campus Sexual Violence

SAVANNAH STEWART
@SAV_EDEN_S

THIS YEAR CONCORDIA'S administration faced one of its biggest public relations scandals in recent years. As a result, press conferences were called, a task force was created, and the administration had a whole lot of damage control to do.

What happened last semester?

On Jan. 8 2018, students had been back in class for one day when a graduate of the university's creative writing program published a blog post, "No Names, Only Monsters," detailing a toxic climate within the program. In the post, writer Mike Spry described inappropriate relationships between professors and students, and references an essay by another former graduate, Emma Healey, which recounts her abusive relationship with a professor in the program.

Two days later, Concordia announced the creation of their Task Force on Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Violence, made up of members of the administration, students, staff, and faculty. They sent a callout for students who wished to apply. The Concordia Student Union promptly protested the callout on the grounds that it violated provincial legislation, which say only student associations can appoint students to councils or committees in the institution.

The task force was met with criticism by the CSU and the Concordia community. On Feb. 1, the CSU demanded three changes to the task force: that the CSU select the undergraduate students for the task force, that the requirement that students be in good academic standing be dropped, and that the number of stu-

dents on the task force is increased from two to four.

CSU General Coordinator Sophie Hough-Martin explained that the requirement that students be in good academic standing to be on the task force lowers the chance of survivor representation.

"Anyone who's gone through any kind of trauma or emotional difficulty can tell you that your academics are absolutely impacted by what you experience in your everyday life, and especially when it comes to complaints against your profes-

sors," she said. Throughout the semester, more allegations of sexual misconduct came to light.

The former president of the Graduate Student Association

was accused of sexual harassment by two women, the outgoing president of the Arts and Science Federation of Associations resigned amid sexual harassment allegations, and a former student filed a complaint against the university with the Quebec Human Rights Commission due to the administration's inaction when she reported a philosophy professor for sexual harassment.

In March, the sexual violence task force held public consultations with undergraduate students. Some students denounced the short notice for the con-

sultations—two weeks—which led to a low turnout.

"A lot of [CSU] councillors were very upset, on behalf of undergraduate students, about the very short notice that was given for this particular session," former CSU Arts and Science councillor Charlotte Genest told *The Link* at the time.

The findings of the third party investigation into the allegations are confidential. David McGimpsey and Jon Paul Fiorentino, the professors at the heart of the

investigation as the CBC determined, are no longer listed as professors in the department.

On June 26, the task force released their study findings. The study found that among other

issues, students are generally unaware

of services available to them when dealing with sexual violence.

What services are available in response to campus sexual violence?

Students can book appointments with psychiatrists and other doctors in Concordia's Health Services, after having seen a nurse during drop-in hours. While insurance, such as Quebec's Medicare system, is not required to see a nurse, it is to see a specialist.

Health Services is on the GM Building's second floor. There is usually a wait time to see a specialist, which varies

"Anyone who's gone through any kind of trauma or emotional difficulty can tell you that your academics are absolutely impacted by what you experience in your everyday life."

— Sophie Hough-Martin

throughout the year.

Another resource is the Sexual Assault Resource Centre, located on the sixth floor of the Hall Building. SARC coordinator Jennifer Drummond explained that they offer a variety of services to survivors and their allies: one-on-one support, group activities, peer support with volunteers, and an advocate to accompany a survivor to the police, the hospital, or to court.

“We offer a lot of different services to those who have experienced sexual violence, but also to their friends, family members, allies, people who are supporting them, people in our community that have received a disclosure,” said Drummond. “I often will speak with a faculty or staff [member] who’ve had a student disclose to them and they’re wanting to make sure they’re being supportive or have offered the right resources.”

When students are in need of academic accommodations because their trauma has affected their performance,

they can also come to the SARC to begin that process.

Drummond explained that the SARC has seen a few spikes in the demand for services throughout the year, especially at the beginning of the year, after the holidays, or in the weeks leading up to exams, which can increase wait times to access certain services.

If that is the case, the Centre for Gender Advocacy is another place to find help. The centre offers peer support with volunteers available to listen and talk through trauma. Usually, someone is available to sit with students the same day they seek help.

The centre’s new office is at 2100 Guy St., in suite 205.

How do you file a report with the university about a student or staff member?

If students wish to file an official complaint with the university, they can do so at the Office of Rights and Responsibili-

ties. Reports are accepted within 90 days of the incident.

In their consultations, the Task Force on Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Violence found that 70 per cent of those who reported to the university were disappointed with the result.

“There’s a lot of documentation that goes along with it that can be hard to navigate and read,” explained Hough-Martin. “The sexual violence policy leads you to the code [of rights and responsibilities], the code leads you to the office, and the office leads you somewhere else.”

For this reason, Hough-Martin suggests accessing an advocacy resource to have a volunteer who is familiar with the process and the documentation walk you through it. An advocate is available from the SARC, the CSU Advocacy Centre or even from the university itself.

Otherwise, students can visit the Office of Rights and Responsibilities to begin the process of filing a report, located in the GM Building, room 1005. 



Montreal Activists Stand in Solidarity With Palestine

The Conflict in Palestine and Activism in Montreal

SAVANNA CRAIG
@SAVANNACRAIG

WITH RIOT POLICE ON SCENE, two of the Hall Building's windows were smashed and the police used pepper spray inside the building, which was then carried through the ventilation system. This came after protests erupted in the building on Sept. 9, 2002.

The protest was triggered after then-former Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu came to Concordia for a speech. Organized by campus pro-Israeli student group Hillel Concordia, the controversial talk was cancelled before Netanyahu left his hotel.

Soon after, organized discussions of the

Israeli-Palestinian conflict were banned on campus by the Board of Governors in a closed session meeting. The policy prohibited Middle East-related activities on campus and prevented groups from tabling on the first and second floors of the Hall Building. The ban was partially lifted after complaints were sent to Amnesty International, but tabling was still restricted—excluding tabling for the Concordia Student Union elections.

Sixteen years after the Netanyahu Riot, Palestinian activism remains ever-present in the halls of Concordia and on the streets of Montreal. Since then, Concordia

students have made strides towards providing support for the conflict through educational events, talks and participation in the Palestinian-led Boycott Divestment, and Sanctions movement.

The CSU officially divested in 2014 after Concordia undergraduate students passed a referendum in favour of Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions against Israel. Within two years, the CSU had divested \$5.3 million.

Over the past year, Palestine solidarity activism has continued to thrive in Montreal. The following is a list of some of the major events.

PROTESTS OVER TIME

MONTREAL

MARCH 9, 2017

Two men interrupt a panel discussion hosted by Solidarity for Palestinian Human Rights in the Hall Building. Shortly into the discussion, men with Israel flags draped around themselves came in chanting, "I'm Israel, we are here to stay." The men continued chanting, "there is no Palestine, there was never any Palestine." Rula Abisaab, a professor of Islamic history at McGill University, tried to read the poem "With Green We Wrapped Him" by Palestinian poet Izzidin al-Manasrah over the men. Panel viewers began to shout "shame" at the men, as Concordia security soon escorted the protestors away.

MARCH 30, 2017

A night march honors Palestinian Land Day outside of Mont-Royal metro station. Land Day marks the death of 6 Palestinians who died on March 30, 1976 protesting the expropriation of Arab-owned land to develop Israeli settlements in the area, where more than 100 were left injured.

ISRAEL/PALESTINE

MARCH 30, 2017

Dozens of Palestinians are harmed in the West Bank after confrontation with the Israeli army, known as the Israel Defence Forces. IDF reports that many protesting Palestinians threw rocks at the IDF. The Red Cross reports rubber bullets hit at least 45 Palestinians. A spokesperson for the IDF says tear gas and non-lethal rounds were used to break up what they called a violent demonstration.

APRIL 13, 2017

The CSU holds a press conference in support of 24-year-old Bissan Eid, a pregnant Palestinian student that was stuck in Gaza for four months following her arrival in June 2016. Under Israeli law, all citizens must obtain an exit permit to leave. Despite applying four months prior, Eid did not receive a permit or a reason for the delay.

The CSU runs petitions and a phoning campaign to Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and pushes Concordia President Alan Shepard to take action to resolve the situation.

MAY 14, 2017

People in Montreal head to the streets to recognize Nakba Day. The day marks the expulsion of 750,000 Arabic people from Palestine after Israeli Independence Day, when Israel became a state in 1948.

JUNE 30, 2017

Bissan Eid returns home to Montreal with her child.

“The siege on Gaza makes Palestinians’ lives miserable and inhuman,” she says in a statement. “Let us continue to support the human rights of oppressed people everywhere and especially the Palestinian people who have been under Israeli occupation for over 70 years.”

NOVEMBER 26, 2017

Palestine supporters gather at Norman Bethune Square to mark the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, which is recognized on Nov. 29. This day of observance was created by the United Nations in 1977.

DECEMBER 8, 2017

A crowd of approximately 200 people protest at the U.S. Consulate to oppose the move of the embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. SPHR Concordia and many others join in.

MAY 11, 2017

Eid’s first child, Sarah, is born in Khan Younis in southern Gaza following Israel’s refusal to provide Eid with a permit to leave Palestinian territory to give birth in Canada or Jordan.

MAY 15, 2017

Many in Palestine and Israel occupy the West Bank and Gaza Strip to mark the Nakba with marches and candlelit vigils. Nakba Day, translated from “al Nakba,” means catastrophe in Arabic.

DECEMBER 5, 2017

U.S. President Donald Trump announces plans to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He announces the decision to Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and other Arab leaders via phone call. This causes uproar, as several holy sites create tension between Palestinians and Israelis over who has ownership of the city.

DECEMBER 6, 2017

In Gaza City, Palestinian protesters burn Israeli and U.S. flags following Trump’s confirmation the U.S. Embassy will move to Jerusalem. Opposers to the embassy display signs saying Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Palestine.

DECEMBER 19, 2018

Overnight, the IDF arrests then-16-year-old Ahed Tamimi in her home in Nabi Saleh, West Bank. Prior to her arrest, viral videos had surfaced of Tamimi slapping an IDF soldier as their family protested the shooting of Tamimi’s 14-year-old cousin Mohammed Tamimi. He had been hit in the face with a rubber bullet by the IDF and survived. Through Facebook, IDF Major General Yoav Mordechai posts that during questioning, Mohammed Tamimi said his injuries were a result of a bicycle accident, despite having a six hour procedure with the aid of seven surgeons to remove the bullet from his head. Tamimi later says he lied about the bicycle accident to avoid jail time for protesting.

DECEMBER 23, 2017

As the streets fill with white snow, the colours of red, black and green from Palestinian flags stand out near Norman Bethune square where supporters of Palestine came to protest the opening of the U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem. One man carries a photo of recently incarcerated Ahed Tamimi.

FEBRUARY 18, 2018

Support for the release of Tamimi grows and the Concordia and McGill chapters of SPHR join forces to protest in Norman Bethune Square. They organize as part of a global day of mobilization against Israel's systemic target and incarceration of the Tamimi family.

APRIL 1, 2018

On a Sunday afternoon, protesters gather outside Guy-Concordia metro to support the right for Palestinians to return to their land, as well as to acknowledge and condemn the harm that resulted from Land Day.

MAY 14, 2018

In response to the opening of the embassy and the attacks on Palestinians, protesters in Montreal gather in Phillips Square to hold two events, one during the day and another held in the evening. The familiar presence of Palestinian flags and the keffiyeh are wrapped around participants filling the streets as they march through downtown to generate awareness and condemn the U.S. recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

**FEBRUARY 13, 2018**

Israel begins trial for 17-year-old Ahed Tamimi, prosecuted with charges of assault and incitement. Israel receives criticism for indicting a minor, as Israel closes the Tamimi trial to the media.

MARCH 30, 2018

Thousands march at the Gaza border to mark Land Day. The IDF opens fire on the peaceful march, and 17 Palestinians are killed with more than 1,400 injured. The Palestinian Authority, which governs the Gaza Strip and parts of the West Bank, declares a national day of mourning.

MAY 14, 2018

May 14 marks the 70th anniversary of the Nakba and Israel's independence, as well as the relocation of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. As Trump praises the move as a "great day," violence erupts at the Gaza border. Some protesters throw stones, smoke bombs and Molotov cocktails, while the IDF responds with tank fire and imposing airstrikes. The Gaza Health Ministry reports 55 Palestinians, six of them children, dead at the border. By next morning the death toll had risen to 59.

MAY 15, 2018

Thousands of Palestinians join to bury the protesters killed in the 70th anniversary of the Nakba in a march along the Gaza border. This Nakba is seen as the deadliest day in Gaza since 2014. 59 Palestinians are killed, mostly from gunfire. The high number of casualties among unarmed protesters receives international criticism.

Israeli military says they were defending the border and condemn Hamas, a Palestinian militant group, for covering up protests as attacks on Israel's border. The military also said rubber-coated steel pellets, sometimes used for non-fatal crowd control, are not adequate in preventing protesters from advancing to or passing the border. □

Students mobilizing at the Hall Building in 2002 as the then-former Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu arrived at The Ritz Hotel.

FILE PHOTO STEVE FAGUY

Preparation Could Save a Life

Opiate Users at Risk, Contamination Poses Threat in Street Drugs

SAVANNA CRAIG
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THE PAIN KILLING POWERS OF opiates have been drowned out by recent reportings of rapidly rising overdoses and addiction to street drugs and prescription pharmaceuticals.

With overprescription of opiates by doctors from legal pharmaceutical companies, this has generated a vast market for resale of these drugs on the streets.

"I don't plan on completely stopping," said Nicolas Quijano. "[I've] been trying to stop for so long that I'm in more of a harm reduction mode."

Quijano is a full-time employee at Métà d'Âme, a peer association that aims to improve the lives of opiate users. He is a long-time opiate user of almost 30 years, and also does work for Cactus, a supervised injection site near Saint-Laurent metro.

He said it's not easy to control usage and maintain balance. Despite his use, he said he's able to function well, currently holding two jobs.

He's now in harm reduction mode, taking low doses of methadone in order to stay off heroin.

Since many non-opiate drugs can get contaminated with powerful opioids that can cause a fatal overdose those who experiment are not free from harm.

This is a result of dealers cutting their drugs with fentanyl, an opioid between 30 and 50 times more powerful than heroin, however, more inexpensive than most opiates. Dealers do this to make a larger profit off of stronger drugs.

Initially in Montreal, fentanyl contamination was most commonly found in other opiates, like heroin and counterfeit oxycodone pills. However, a test conducted by Cactus Montreal between April and August 2018 found fentanyl contamination in morphine, DMT, MDMA, crystal meth, speed, ketamine and cocaine. It has also been found in PCP.

Public Health Montreal has also advised users to be cautious of crack, due to suspicion of fentanyl contamination.

Quijano first began his work for Métà d'Âme after moving into low income housing. He said the requirements to move into Métà d'Âme's housing is that you must volunteer for a minimum of three hours at the organization each month.

Quijano said he was blessed with a thorough education on drug use at a young age. When he first started heroin and riskier drugs, he knew what he was getting into, but was tempted by the romanticism of heroin use from such icons as The Rolling Stones and Sid Vicious.

"I'm giving back to the community when I'm alive and healthy," he said. "I'm turning 50 in 2 years. If I'm still alive it's

because of organizations like Cactus."

While Quijano had the opportunity for proper education at a young age from his father, he wishes prevention messages were more straightforward to identify the difference between substances, since drugs like marijuana are not on the same risk level as other drugs.

"If you are doing hard drugs—don't do them alone, especially if you're going to try opiates," he said.

While using with others it is vital that one person remains sober, Quijano said, since, the sober person has the ability to

react and take proper measures in case of an overdose.

"The most important thing to do is call 911," said Quijano. "It's not worth a friend dying because you are afraid of the police," he said.

Quijano said the Good Samaritan Drug Overdose Act protects the person who calls from receiving drug charges.

Before drug use, Quijano said it is vital to test your drugs and have a naloxone kit.

Brain damage can occur within three to five minutes, as a result of lack of oxygen flowing to the brain.

Along with calling 911, it's impor-

"It's really good to get substances tested, but if it's negative it doesn't mean there isn't fentanyl, [there] could be other substances."

- Alexane Langevin

tant to administer naloxone. For heavy opiate users, one hit of naloxone may not be enough, so it's important for paramedics to arrive in case they revert back into an overdose.

"Naloxone has a shorter half life," Quijano said. "Someone who's taken a lot of opiates can go into an overdose an hour later again."

The half life of naloxone is 60-90 minutes, but if the opiate the user has taken lasts longer in their system, they can go back into an overdose after the naloxone has worn off. Half life refers to the time in which it takes the concentration of the drug in one's body to reduce by one half.

Fentanyl, an opiate originally intended pharmaceutically for aiding severe pain, can cause death from overdose with the consumption of 0.25 milligrams.

Fentanyl can be disguised as OxyContin, the brand name of oxycodone, which was removed from pharmaceutical markets in 2012. The removal of this opiate provided a demand for a replacement to OxyContin. They are often manufactured into pill form and dyed green to resemble authentic OxyContin pills.

Carfentanil, an elephant tranquilizer, is 100 times more potent than fentanyl. Carfentanil was first publicly discovered on the streets of Montreal in February 2018. The drug was found in the home of a 59-year-old man, who was found unconscious. He passed away three days later in hospital.

Quebec was the fourth highest province with opiate deaths in 2016, with 140 opioid-related deaths. Twenty seven of these deaths are attributed to fentanyl. The statistics from Quebec only account for closed cases and do not include cases still under investigation, also excluding those under the age of 19.

Alexane Langevin, project manager for GRIP Montreal, a charity and non-profit organization that provides education and harm reduction for psychoactive substances, said she is often asked about marijuana legalization and

fentanyl. Her work focuses on school and community projects.

Langevin said it's important for users to know fentanyl isn't the only concern.

"If it's not fentanyl, it doesn't mean that [the drug] is pure," she explained. Substances in the illegal market can be mixed, such as MDMA being mixed with methamphetamine or heroin, she added.

"More often when you use ecstasy in Quebec there aren't many traces of MDMA," Langevin said.

It's important to have substances tested for fentanyl, but if the result is negative it doesn't mean it's safe from contamination by other substances, said Langevin.

Both Langevin and Quijano stressed that testing your drugs does not entirely confirm there is no contamination, so there should still be precaution when using drugs that have tested as safe.

Quijano said naloxone will not reverse an overdose for non-opiate drugs, such as ketamine or GHB which often display similar signs of overdose as an opiate overdose. However, there is no danger in administering naloxone to someone who is not on an opiate.

"If in doubt, call 911, administer naloxone, start CPR and let the paramedics deal with the emergency," said Quijano.

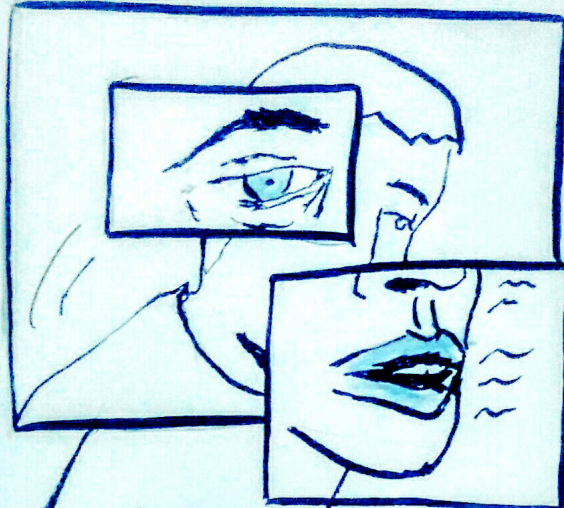
Quijano said naloxone, and the training required to administer it, is obtainable for free at pharmacies or safe injection sites in Montreal.

Currently most paramedics in Montreal carry naloxone, but police do not.

To find a naloxone kit go to: ACCM Montréal, Médecins du Monde, Méta D' me, PACT de Rue, Plein Milieu, RAP Jeunesse, Rézo, Spectre de Rue, STELLA, TRAC.

These following organizations and safe injection sites provide not only naloxone, but the fentanyl strip test, as well: AQPSUD, Cactus, L'Anonyme, Dopamine, GRIP Montréal (GRIP only provides test strips in raves and festivals at the moment). □

Pupils are very small



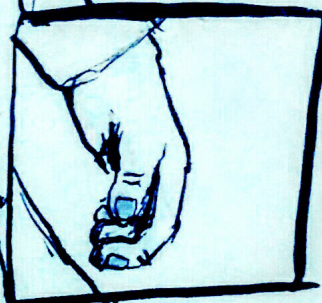
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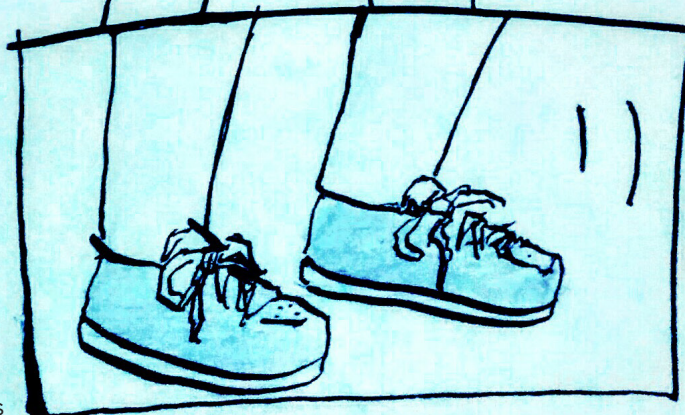
SIGNS OF AN OVERDOSE

Cold and clammy skin



Slowed heart rate

Trouble walking



Lack of responsiveness



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The Link acknowledges our location on unceded Indigenous land. The Kanien'kehá:ka Nation is recognized as the custodians of these lands and waters. Tiohtiá:ke is historically known as a gathering place for many First Nations.

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