

guerilla

Vol. 2 No. 20 25¢

Oct. 27, 1971

Toronto, Canada

DISCOVER

**the exciting, fantastic,
meaningful world of**

EATON'S

Walk in our aisles, discover
our escalators, have adventures
at our counters!

Share the shopping!

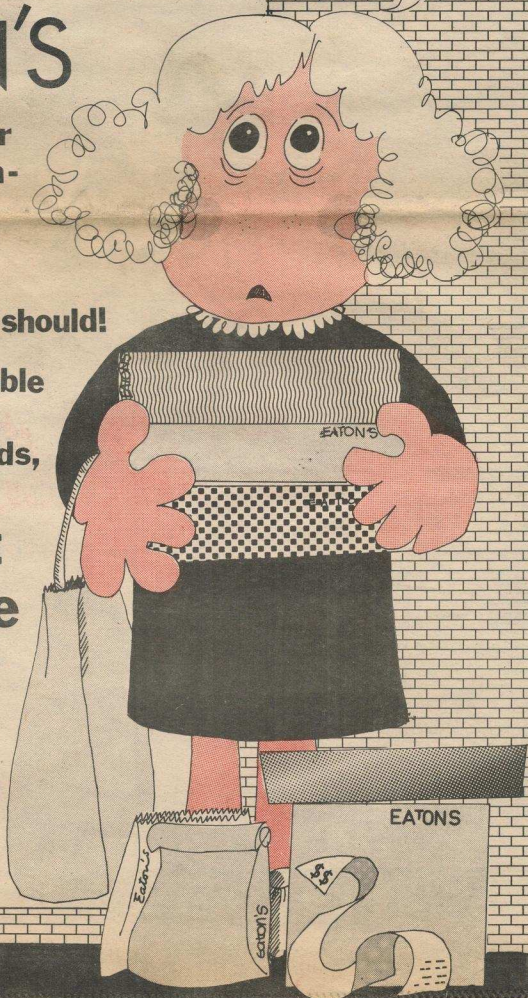
Spend more than you should!

Save yourself the trouble
of finding better ways to
fill your evenings, weekends,
holidays!

DISCOVER that
you too can have
a relationship
with a store!

BUY!

I don't know
what's the matter —
but I don't feel
any better!?





REMEMBER FOLKS
 ONLY 65 MORE
 SHOOTING DAYS
 'Till Xmas

guerilla

201 Queen St. E
 Phone 864-1902

LETTERS

Dear Guerilla:

I just finished reading the last issue and HELLO!

We wrote our angry letters about the comic issue. When we read Bob's reply we just gave up.

But things have obviously changed!

I want to thank you for taking our criticism in a constructive way (except for Bob White). I would come and work with you only I have to leave Toronto.

I'm glad of Marge and the good answers to the letters in the last issue, and the articles are many-fine.

You know you will be blasted by the freak community by not devoting the paper to it entirely and exclusively. But you are doing the best thing. Don't let it hurt, if you can.

Good bye. And in struggle:

Love,
 Lynn

MIKE CONSTABLE for Gurensen ...

BAUCK RASSIDY

Ken Hutchinson AND

© Bill BAUNDER'S BRUCE DIXON

FROSHA ** DOUG AUSTEN

MARK NADELL

jeff + ellen masuda JOHN WILLIAMS

TOM NEEDHAM

Chris Goushoeff

JIM BAIRD !!! JOSE KRAUFMAN

PETER JANEGA

DEBBIE SPILKO * EVERED PAN

& JUDY PECK

IRIN JULL SCOTT

MACDONALD

Richard Van Albie

ZIPER Roger Carter

JOHN LARSEN

RICHARD

RZORNIAK

WALTER enel

NOU ???

short bursts



JUSTICE IS BLIND
SO WHAT ELSE IS NEW
BUFFALO, N.Y. Charlie Starr, a singer/guitarist, was busted while waiting for a friend on a street corner in Buffalo, New York. It seems that Starr was facing a window where a girl was getting undressed, so the police busted him as a peeping tom. The case would never have stuck in court; Starr is blind.



WHY SMOKE TOBACCO?
NEWARK, N.J. A Columbia University survey has disclosed that cigarette smoking is not nearly as common among children who use marijuana. People between the ages of 12 and 17 were surveyed and 84 per cent of the non-users smoked cigarettes while only 64 per cent of the users (60 times or over) smoked the "killer weed." Save your children from the evils of tobacco addiction, start them on grass today! Can't you see it on a billboard paid for by the Canadian Medical Society?



THE MIRACLE OF DEATH
CATS' WORLD-Five of every six kittens born today will be dead before reaching four months.

70 per cent of all animals put in animal shelters are "put to sleep" by injection, electrocution, or rapid decompression where their lungs explode; not pretty, but quick and cheap.

Spaying does not cause the mythological lethargy, or decrease in the animal's joy of life, it has more bearing to Catholic dogma than to reality. Ask a vet sometime to witness the "miracle of death" after you allow your pet to witness the miracle of life. He spends over 90 per cent of his professional life putting to death the animals he is supposed to help.



NIXON SHOWS HIS COLOURS
WASHINGTON-A former Nazi editor, who was Adolf Hitler's leading propagandist in occupied Slovakia during the 1940's, has now become a power on the Republican National Committee.

Dr. Joseph Paucio, who trumpeted the Nazi persecution of the Jews and as late as 1957 defended his past Nazi activities as "the cause of great sacred truth." Paucio is the Slovak-American adviser to the National Republican Committee and a Nixon appointee to the Small Business Administration.

Not long ago, Paucio helped to establish the Slovak World Congress which was held in Toronto in June. Assistant Attorney General of the U.S. Robert Mardian, the Justice Department's internal security specialist, told the meeting that he felt "especially akin to you, and your organization. It is a common heritage that binds us together here today."

CAN PARAPLEGICS WORK?

February 1970, Queen's Park Throne Speech a man in body casts disrupts proceedings and somehow upsets Mrs. Roberts from her chair. This was just the beginning for Allen Baldwin, the dedicated group leader of the Injured Workmen's Consultants, 381 Dundas St. E. Toronto.

Mr. Baldwin obviously, incapable of returning to his old job as a crane operator has surrounded himself with those a generation younger — handily bridging the generation gap. Four social-service students from Ryeison Institute are on hand as unpaid field placements. With their help Mr. Baldwin's office has given the aid that is too often necessary to get a fair deal from the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. This is the sole reason for the existence of Mr. Baldwin's 'Injured Workmen's Consultants'. They exist with the help of the United Church which has paid a salary for one student throughout the summer and a small amount for general expenses.

Four Osgoode Hall law students were on hand this summer to gain experience in the field. There are now 12 storefront lawyers against the conservative establishment.

Some establishment. Chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board is General Bruce Legge. He is also head of a 31 million dollar project — the Canadian Militia, no less!

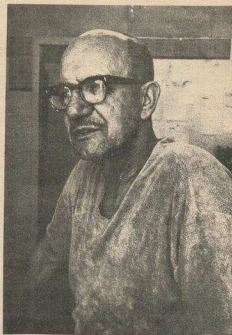
Mr. Baldwin says of him: "He is behind the times. He doesn't have the time to pay proper attention to his job." Military men, of course, are notorious for living the unspatial life and cannot function properly upon

return to the give-and-take of modern civilian society. The mental training of the military officer does not lend itself to a responsive role. Orders are obeyed, not questioned. Decisions are final. Times change though the army would deny it.

Allen Baldwin's questioning relates to key points to do with the board's laws and attitudes and certain doctors. The board is able to deny a claimant's right to change doctors even when a doctor-patient relationship fails due to a doctor's incompetence. There are complications in this as specialists and ordinary doctors in the past realize too well that fees and future co-operation from the board come easier by saying what the board would like to hear.

A doctor may recommend that a paraplegic is available for light duties or an iron lung case is capable of doing telephone work. This is the sort of thing the Ontario Government Workmen's Compensation Board wishes to hear! This is their attitude. Apparently they are incapable of realizing the meaning of physical tragedy or the resultant lost income it means.

The Workmen's Compensation Board pays only 75 per cent of total wages and is not set up to continue these partial payments toward a person's full wage for any length of time. Instead a man or woman may be rendered physically incapable of performing their regular job by injury — then receive only 75 per cent of that pay through no fault of their own. Many individual companies in Toronto thrive with chronic injury



on the job. Sadly business managements see nothing wrong with this. Payments of 75 per cent of wages are not always permanent although a disabling injury may be. This means a man and his family revert to the poverty level of welfare payments while corporations go their merry way unresponsive to the people they ruin.

Chief Justice McRuer is his report regarding the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board asked for an ombudsman who would, of course be independent. At the moment there is a Workers' Advisor only. The Advisor (?) reports to superiors. This seriously compromises his own objectivity in making recommendations about cases. Again he may feel obliged to say what his superiors wish to hear him say. You can be sure applicants for this job are well screened. He won't cause a loss to help someone if there's a chance of losing that goddammighty government pension. Justice McRuer also recommended that a lawyer always be present to represent an injured workman at hearings.

The failure of the government paid Workers' Advisor post can be seen in the need and continuing success of the Injured Workmen's Consultants. Success simply means the heavy stream of injured workmen who come to the little office are better able to pry out of the Board the monies that are rightfully due them in the first place.

Mr. Baldwin stated: "They bought out a buddy of mine with a higher pension and a lump sum amount but they can't buy me out."

Victor Fletcher



Was H. Rap Brown Really Busted?

Nobody Knows For Sure.

At 8:15 p.m. of October 16, two black men driving along West 85th Street in New York saw four other blacks enter the Red Carpet Lounge with guns drawn. The conscientious citizens phoned police who arrived in minutes with six radio cars. The cautious police used the conscientious citizens for shields as they went in to make the capture.

Despite the police allegation that the four men were armed with "two shotguns, one carbine, three hand guns and over 300 rounds of ammunition", only two policemen were injured in the shootout and neither of those seriously. Three of the men were captured unharmed; the other led pursuers on a chase that ended on the roof of a building one block away where he fell in a hail of police bullets.

The three men captured at the scene of the robbery were identified as: Sam Petty, 23, and Arthur Young, 25, both of St. Louis, and Levi Valentine, 24, of Chicago. The three were members of a group called the Black Liberators, based in St. Louis.

The fourth man was identified by police as H. Rap Brown.

Three independent fingerprint checks identified the suspect as Brown, who has been on the FBI's 10 most wanted list for the past 17 months after he failed to appear in court on charges of arson and inciting to riot. He had been assumed dead in the explosion of his car in Bel Air, Md. in March, 1970.

Brown's family visited Roosevelt Hospital where the suspect is under 24-hour guard, but refused to talk to reporters. One lawyer, who got in to see the suspect, said "the man does not look like Mr. Brown." William Kunstler, Brown's attorney, was permitted to look through a window into the hospital room, and could not say whether the man was Rap Brown.

The suspect insists his name is Roy Williams but police have booked him as Hubert Gerold Brown, on charges of attempted murder, robbery, and possession of dangerous weapons. Similar charges have been filed against the other three men.

Police have said that the charges filed in New York will take precedence over all other charges.

The suspect underwent surgery late

Sunday for removal of two police bullets, one from his abdomen and the other from his right hip. His condition was reported as "fair".

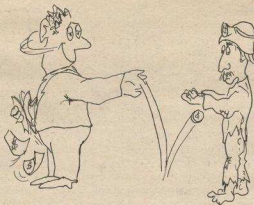
The St. Louis police department reports that it had observed the suspect in contact with the three men with whom he was captured. It is a mystery why the St. Louis police would refrain from apprehending such a notorious fugitive, and from notifying the FBI.

On October 6, Guerrilla ran an interview with Rap Brown, which stated that Brown planned to leave North America. The interview contained several inconsistencies, which might be explained away as cautions on Brown's part. If caught, such an interview might be incriminating if proved true. Why would one of the 10 most wanted men in the country stick up a bar? The most acceptable theory seems to be that, if it is indeed Rap Brown in Roosevelt Hospital, Brown was inside the bar when the robbery occurred. Seeing all those cops made him run, and police assumed he was with the bandits. It seems strange that all but Brown were captured on the spot.

Ernest Fisco

COPPER IN CHILE

by Jorge Timossi
from Prensa Latina



SANTIAGO DE CHILE — President Salvador Allende has established that the excessive profits obtained by U.S. copper corporations amounted to \$774 million. This decision means that virtually no indemnity payments will be made to the U.S. companies, whose Chilean holdings were nationalized in July.

Making use of powers granted to him under the constitution, Allende made the announcement September 28 at a ceremony attended by his cabinet, high military commanders, church dignitaries, worker and student representatives, and the leaders of all the parties and movements belonging to his Popular Unity coalition.

Allende explained the theoretical and political basis of the decree, which must be ratified by the chief on the Control Department and is open to appeal by the corporations concerned.

Observers noted that the political aspect of the decree emphasizes the doctrine of the Popular Unity government regarding the recovery of the country's basic resources and Allende's thesis that through such steps Chile is opening up possibilities for other developing countries.

"The international economic relations undergone by our people," Allende said, "are based on an organically unjust structure which imposes on the dependent countries decisions adopted unilaterally by the holders of hegemony."

"This unilaterally character," continues the decree, "seriously harms the economic interests not only of Chile but of Latin America in general."

"The formal equality among all states is intrinsically limited or ignored by the fact that some use their might to subdue others. It is not possible to speak of freedom and dignity in the relations among peoples when their basic means of production, the vital resources for their subsistence, have been appropriated or compromised by a tiny group of huge corporations pursuing profits at the cost of the underdevelopment and backwardness of the masses of people in the countries in which they are established."

The amount of excess profit will be deducted from the value of the corporations when indemnity payments are calculated. The exact value of the companies is still unknown, since it is set in the United States by the parent Anaconda and Kennecott corporations, but it is estimated at about \$740 million, which means that the deduction rules out indemnity payments.

TED KENNEDY IN IRELAND

Thoughts of 1776 must have stirred in the United States Congress October 20, when Massachusetts Senator Edward M. Kennedy made a speech calling for Irish unity and a withdrawal of British forces from Ulster. "Britain has lost its way," Kennedy said, "and violence there will continue until London has made a firm commitment to troop withdrawal and Irish unification."

Nearly 200 years ago in Massachusetts, John Adams, later U.S. Senator and President, spoke similarly of removing the British from Boston.

In Belfast, the day before Kennedy's speech, troops and police withdrew from Queen's University ending a seven-hour siege aimed at capturing an officer of the political wing of the Irish Republican Army. Students there refused to surrender the officer, Tomas MacGiolla, who was there to speak on British entry into the common market.

The attitudes of British editorial writers toward the Kennedy speech were understandable. **THE UFC IN**
from Prensa Latina

dably hostile. They accused Kennedy of "irresponsibility" and of encouraging the terrorists in Northern Ireland to further his own political interests. The tone of the British editorials is reminiscent of pro-Vietnam War editorials in American newspapers, which attacked the Senator's opposition to the war in Southeast Asia.

Kennedy's position is a liberal one. He does not advocate a united, Socialist Ireland. He only advocates a united Ireland. But even for this, support within the American Government has been rare. Such an absence of hostility toward the Irish struggle, if shared by the U.S. Administration of Richard Nixon, would be of great benefit to the Irish cause.

President Nixon, however, recently refused to permit IRA leader Joe Cahill to speak in the United States for purposes of raising money to purchase arms, and the Irish question could be a major issue in the upcoming American presidential elections. Ernest Fusco

THE UFC IN COSTA RICA

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — "The Costa Rican treasury is in fact subsidizing the United Fruit Company by granting it over \$30 million in tax exemptions."

This situation was denounced by the dean of the department of economics of the National University, Professor Jose Manuel Salazar Navarrete, who commented on U.S. pressure before the forthcoming review of the contracts between the Costa Rican government and the powerful banana company.

Salazar Navarrete stressed that the new contract should be negotiated in Costa Rica and not in Washington as has traditionally been done because of American pressure.

The dean pointed out that the United Fruit Company is the largest latifundist in the country and owns more than 150,000 hectares of the best land available for cultivation, of which only 13,000 hectares is used for bananas.

Most of the uncultivated land is located next to the new road leading to Limon. The road was built by the Costa Rican government, increasing the value of the American-owned land.

"The fruits," Salazar continued, "are not limited only to the tax exemptions and

real estate deals". The United Fruit Company, and its subsidiary the Costa Rican Banana Company, some months ago became part of a cartel with more than twenty American companies.

A few of these companies lent their services to the Costa Rican Banana Company for exorbitant sums with the object of avoiding taxes. This was revealed by investigations and analyses carried out by experts in the University's School of Economics.

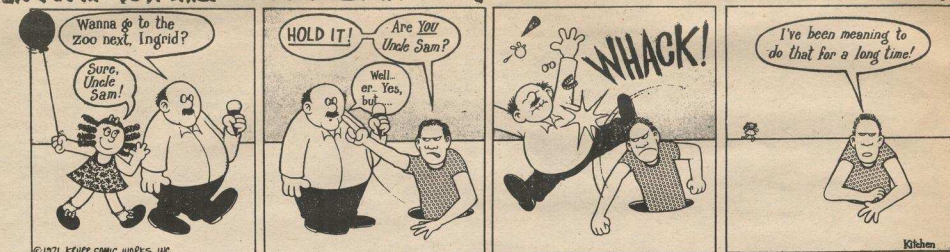
"After a three-week strike," said Salazar, "in which the National Guard intervened, arresting several and even killing one, the salaries of the workers were increased."

This increase represented around five million colones (\$755,287) a year. But it has now been announced that of the 20 million colones (\$3,021,148) which United Fruit owes the government in taxes, it will pay only a million colones, or \$151,057.

"The company itself informed the Ministry of the Treasury that it would only pay a million colones, when three months before it was announced it should pay 20 million colones," pointed out Dean Salazar.

"With this immoral gesture, the Banana Company emerges with benefits from the small increase in salary which it was forced to grant the workers three months ago."

LITTLE INVERTO



©1971 KEATY COMIC WORKS, INC.
GEORGIA STRAIGHT

KINGS OF T.O.

Kingston Newsreel, political film-makers, have pulled up stakes in eastern Ontario and come to T.O. Their new address here is:

NEWSREEL
Box 340, Station E,
Toronto.

Some of their films are:

Only *The Beginning*, which shows the new American GI in Vietnam and at home, culminating in the 1971 GI Veteran's March on Washington. 20 min. Rental, \$20.

79 *Spring of Ho Chi Minh*, a moving portrayal of the life of Ho Chi Minh, from militant student to revolutionary leader of

his country. This film is lyrically and imaginatively done by Cuban film-maker Alvarez. 25 min. Rental, \$25.

Earth Belongs To The People, a realistic approach to the ecology issues, which explains the dominant myths about over-population and pollution, and the relationships between industry and the consumer. 19 min. Rental, \$20.

Paris in the Month of May, a documentary about the events in Paris in May of 1968 — the workers' strike, the students' strike and the implications of trying to organize a general strike. 35 min. Rental, \$25.

FALN, an historical and analytical perspective to the social and economic conditions that led to the outbreak of guerrilla struggle in Venezuela. 25 min. Rental, \$25.

She's Beautiful When She's Angry, guerrilla theatre presented by some very angry women. A beauty contest is primed by her mother, teacher, boyfriend, an adman and a capitalist for the roles she must fulfill to be a "winner". 17 min. Rental, \$20.

Day-care, about a group of women who liberate an empty storefront in order to create a day-care centre. This centre reaches out to the community and provides an example of how organising around co-op child

care can be a step towards human liberation. 20 min. Rental, \$20.

The Women's Film, telling the story of poor and working women who talk about the oppression they have felt in their homes, on the job and in society. 45 min. Rental, \$45.

Richmond Oil Strike, despite a press blackout, students ally with striking oil workers as local police and Standard Oil goon squads attack strikers and their families, killing one and injuring many others. 15 min. Rental, \$15.

Newsreel catalogues are available on request.

THE SELLING OF EARTHBOY · 1971

"Had Enough?" The question could just as easily be asked referring to Robert Nixon's campaign as BY IT.

As another "democratic" election crashes to a halt in a blaze of flashbuds, it's difficult to resist the urge to throw up all over the living room rug. Though all election campaigns are disgusting, this one seemed to reach some kind of absurd nadir in the quality of public debate, and the willingness of the vast majority of the public to be fucked-over by the most blatantly transparent charlatans the system has ever been able to field.

When it is realised that, as Adam Clayton Powell once put it, the one overriding paramount concern of the public politician is to be re-elected, then it's easier to understand the staggering fact that the Conservatives felt's forget that "progressive" bullshit spent somewhere around 5-million to convince Ontario voters that Bill Davis loves his mother, doesn't kick dogs and "has the best interests of Ontario at heart," whatever in the fuck that means.

Which brings us to the matter of the advertising campaigns of the 3 major parties. (The other 3 or so small parties fielding a few candidates didn't have as much to spend, so their campaigns were considerably simpler and, by necessity, relatively honest and straight.) The use of advertising agencies and market research techniques are now so taken for granted that it's hard to realise that they are fairly recent innovations in elections. Just another reminder of how deeply the big parties are involved with the capitalist corporate structure. Rather than the old backroom boys, the party hacks like "Rast Eddy" Goodman, the new campaign bosses aren't bosses in the old sense at all. Oh, the patronage and the kickbacks still exist, but the new style plays down such vulgarities in favour of slick advertising campaigns that market a candidate exactly like toothpaste. This is hardly any news flash, but how appropriate that a prime supporter of the techniques of conspicuous consumption like Bill Davis should himself be sold by those very techniques, to be consumed by a public that has been almost totally mystified into accepting anything so offered.

Of course, the new "backroom boy" wouldn't be caught dead in a back room. He's more likely to be found in the "concept room" of some air-conditioned St. Clair Avenue advertising office, resplendent in his mauve and pink \$20 shirt, Edwardian-styled locks and Zapata moustache, going over polls results to determine whether his client should wear pinstriped or check suits. Instead of simply working out a speaking schedule and having campaign matchbooks made up, the new backroom boy considers and coordinates every possible aspect of the candidate's character and appearance for a pre-determined effect, or "image", as it's usually called.

The conservative's Svengali in this campaign was a Tory ad executive named Norman Atkins, who along with Tory hacks like Alan Eagleson, constructed the strategy which virtually re-named the party the Davis Party. Based on results obtained from a Detroit-based opinion poll outfit, the decision was made to emphasize the personality and image (largely artificially manufactured) of Davis as a leader, and mostly ignore any of the uncomfortable issues which the Conservatives are inherently incapable of addressing.

An attempt was also made to equate Davis with Ontario and Ontario as a sort of state of mind (if not of the United States), thanks to bread-and-circus gestures like Ontario Place. A fairytale land where there are no Indians, no poverty, environmental destruction, no unemployment (there were 132,000 unemployed in September), no wide-



spread social despair, no anti-union labour laws, and certainly not a colonial possession of the United States of America. Such identification of a political leader with a "fatherland" might ring a bell with some of you who are even remotely familiar with the Germany of the '30s.

The similarity with totalitarian fascist regimes only begins there, however. A prime characteristic of such a regime is the low level of political consciousness that's encouraged among the people. A classic case of this could be heard at least 3 times an hour on "hip" CHUM-FM as dozens of conditioned, deadened, pathetic sheeplike stoned to Bill Davis' "sincerity", the fact that he's "a good family man", that he's very "intelligent", and that "he's a man of courage who says what he thinks", on Davis radio blurbs. That such an abysmal situation exists shouldn't surprise anyone.

It is obviously to the advantage of a party like the Tories to capitalise on the carefully-orchestrated ignorance and gullibility of a population that has been incultured with the Protestant ethic through the school system and the media. None of this is an accident. It is done methodically and as thoroughly as we used to be told it's done in the Soviet Union. Consider that according to U. of T. students campaigning for Attorney-General Allan Lawrence, a poll consisting mostly of "hippie" off-campus students carried Lawrence. At the same time, establishment praise of "the fresh, new ideas and ways of thinking" of the young have reached such "motherhood" proportions that many of the young have been mystified to the point where they themselves believe it. It's all a lie, of course, but if the corporations can get you to believe that the revolution has arrived when we have a long-haired prime minister who likes the Rolling Stones and wears Leas, then there's no reason to work for a real revolution.

The Liberals' campaign, was based mainly on the theme

of "Had Enough? and somewhat gingerly attacked the policies of the Tories "gingerly", because they have no alternatives. The thing is, they really see nothing wrong with the Conservatives' ideologies or methods at all; theirs are virtually identical — they just want to get elected. Robert Nixon's campaign was planned by the loudmouthed adman Jerry Goodis of Goodis Goldberg Soren. His main tack seemed to have something to do with Nixon being a "nice guy" until halfway through the campaign when he suddenly "got tough". This mainly meant that little Mr. Nobody pounded his fist a lot and turned purple in the jaws. Real mean.

In the company of such revolting opponents, Stephen Lewis comes out smelling like a rose. Of course, there's always his legendary self-righteousness, but with that competition, who's going to blame him? Unlike the other 2 parties, who either ignored the issues like the Tories or misrepresented them like the Liberals, Lewis never lets anybody forget the things that are fucked, and why. I can't say that I'm very close to the NDP, but at least they got their votes by an honest appeal to peoples' desires for social justice, rather than by exploitation of their gullibility.

Coming to the question of use of the media, we encounter an intriguing riddle of the chicken or the egg variety. Was the ephemeral nature of the popular media inherently suited to a campaign based on the quality ephemeral "issue" of personality, or was the campaign theme of both Tories and Grits shaped to exploit the characteristics of the media?

Certainly it's no accident that Marshall MacLuhan has served as a consultant in many recent election campaigns. It's safe to assume that all that cool-medium stuff has penetrated the back room boys' consciousness pretty deeply. Consider the consequences of that one for a minute, and you get a picture of electronic media especially, being pressed into service specifically because of its innate totalitarian nature.

That is, following MacLuhan's theory that television supplies a minimum of visual information to the viewer, a candidate's best bet is to simply deal with "cool" (i.e., vague and misinformative) slogans rather than deal with complex issues that the tube is technically unable to convey. This may or may not be mumbo-jumbo, but the point is that most party organisers believe it, and as a consequence, it's lowering the level of public debate to the point where decisions on issues will be determined even more removed from the public — since the public will be largely incapable of deciding, due to its lack of knowledge. This, then, is one way the technology is depriving us of those rights that have always been guaranteed by the tradition of British civil law.

When one of our staffers dropped around to the campaign headquarters of the Tory candidate for St. David's, Margaret Scrivener, he was told they had been instructed not to discuss the issues. Presumably all you'd be allowed to ask a Tory worker under the campaign strategy would be the name of Davis's tailor. After checking, it seemed that this edict was more or less general. In other words, the degree of co-ordination had even reached the riding association level, so we have the tail wagging the dog. The advertising campaign doesn't just announce party policy, it helps determine it. This, of course, reinforces the previously-mentioned media strategy.

The whole thing dovetails so nicely that, esthetically alone, it must be enough to warm any adman's heart.

John Williams

THE BUCK

PAY TO: THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO.

THE SUM OF: ONE TYRANNY & NO SENSE.

DO NOT CO-OPT, SWINDLE OR HUMILIATE.

SIGNED, WILLIAM DAVIS.

OCTOBER 21, 1971.

THIS CHEQUE GOOD FOR 4 YEARS.

Elections eat the beliefs out of your heart. When the votes are in, the myths begin to die. And when the myths are gone, the legends change to nightmares.

John Kennedy's New Frontiers campaign used to be the Mekong delta. C. J. Les deGaulle's force de frappe machete-gunned students in Paris. And Pierre Trudeau's just Society lynched a generation of prisoners in just Kingston.

Is this a part of democracy? Or is this a human evil itself, dangling beyond our rational grip?

For several reasons, you could put these questions about our recent provincial elections. First, so few real questions crept into the campaign that the mind swoons at any actual chance to function politically.

Secondly, the Tory "landslide" has expunged any

notion of thought based on concrete issues. After all, mere thought without the prospect of successful action is a bummer. Academics play this game — it's known in artsy-science universities as "Relevance". A truckload of shit stands a better chance of fertilising an asphalt parking lot.

Thirdly, the so-called "landslide" prods some dark corners of the Ontario political mind. Is it a "Landslide" when 45% of the total popular vote grabs 67% of the total number of seats?

The Glob & Mail thinks so — they headlined a "Landslide For Davis".

So 45 = 67. The wonders of the New Math.

But while the math may be new the minds behind them are as old as the ice age. For the past quarter-century they've stripped the poor of their jobs. (That's the definition of "recession" — when the non-rich can't work.)

They've robbed the immigrant of his or her chance to become Canadian. (You've heard of sweat-shops? You thought they went out with the Stutz Bearcat>Welcome to Spadina Avenue, Toronto, 1971.)

They've burglarised dignity and equality from women Indian and minorities. (Toronto Women's Caucus and the

Ontario Indian Federation will supply the facts.)

They've ground down the worker between the granite mills of big business and scabs. (Texpack, meet Annings — Annings, meet Texpack.)

WHAT KIND OF POLITICAL MIND INFLECTS SUCH PUNISHMENT ON ITSELF 28 YEARS IN A ROW?

Maybe it's the protestant ethos. If you work hard, sacrifice and persevere, you build a better life for yourself. Translation: if you fuck over your co-workers, kiss ass and do both constantly, you'll eventually gain a plateau where others will perform the fucking-over and kiss your ass . . . constantly.

Maybe it's the yankee leprosy. Only money, status and image really count. Translation: character, love and co-operation are neither profitable, prestigious or glorious.

Is this Ontario/Maybe not — but it's 45% of her voting population.

What has this gained Ontario? Two generations of insular hypocrites? A mass of misinformed egotists? A

—Continued on Next Page

6
ELECTION cont

people steeped in prejudice, confused by the simplest complexity?

Answers:

On insular hypocrites: the Ontario people I've known have (with a few exceptions) no knowledge of the BNA, no knowledge of the Criminal Code, no knowledge of the U.S. Constitution, no knowledge of the English common law. Yet these same people cheerfully admit to being among the most perceptive voters in the world (They also lie regularly for business reasons.)

On misinforming egotists: if you read the above... what else would you call such people?

On prejudice: Ontarians have expressed the sheers hatred of: Catholics, Jews, Americans, Quebecois, Newfoundlanders, west Indians, blacks, Indians, Chinese, Germans, Russians, Greeks, Italians, Portuguese, Slavic peoples, and on down the roster of the United Nations.

Some of my most bigotted relatives in the South would envy the Ontario Hate List.

On confusion over the slightest complexity: in a so-called parliamentary democracy, who besides the most unthinking person would buy the recent Ontario election campaign? Who would be sucked in by the mindless advertising, the nearly-erotic cult of personality, the casual, ignoring of issues and programs?

Who but the Tory 45% of the electorate — plus the 17% of the Liberal "me-too" voters? That's 62% non-thinkers.

WHAT DO WE NEED?

The mediocre is the message, to parafuck MacLuhan. But we desperately don't need MacLuhan's parafucked message right now.

I've focused on who we are as a people, rather than on what we can do as a government, because it's obvious that the Davis government's message is: "We're not gonna do NOTHING. You dummies didn't vote a program, or a policy — you voted an ad campaign. That means caveat emptor, ha, ha, Tough shit!" So we're left asking who we are. If the answer is "mediocre", then the human evil that is politics is truly beyond us.

But does it have to be? If we don't take the Davis view of politics for our own, then we can opt for co-operation and not for fucking-over.

We can demand that rational considerations of the poor, of women, or minorities and workers should address their conditions as people.

We can practice people-values as opposed to property- or profit-values.

We could analyze society as simply us — not a media horde of statistics, not a market to be exploited.

We could grasp conditions as the prefab, plastic results of our conditioning — and struggle towards a different conditioning.

Naive? Of course. It's customary to label intelligent analysis as unrealistic.

But it's equally unrealistic to grovel in pollution, lose your job to a scab, surrender your industries to a foreign megacorporation, insult your sex or skin color, jockey for unfair gains over other human beings, or hedge in the heart with hate.

We've just handed the Davis government a blank cheque for 4 years on these issues. Anybody who feels they can cash it in should stand pat.

The real wealth of a place, though, lies in ourselves. If we can work on our own praxis, our own resources would render the Davis-type "bank" N.F.F.

Naturally the Davis-types would try to hinder this. Hindrance from the left might also possibly occur. IBM did not invent structuralism and blind obedience to central authority.

But where the left is a political community, it can remold the beliefs which this election has flattened. As a community, human beings participate in each others' well-being, are responsible for it — and finally ACT TOWARDS IT.

Most importantly, participation, responsibility and action take meaning as dialectic FROM humans and conditions... and not the reverse.

Nobody can really expect the Davis government to agree to this new conditioning, these new values. But if these things become ours, what can they do?

They can give in, of course. But capitalism seldom surrenders without a struggle. The politics of humanness versus the politics of profit. A worthwhile conflict — because the alternative is the dreadful idocy that went down on October 21st.

Jeffrey Masuda

Impressions of Contemporary China

We attended "Impressions of Contemporary China" at Cody Hall of the University of Toronto. Over 300 people, largely young Chinese, filled the hall to hear first-hand observations of the People's Republic of China by people who had either been in the country or lived there. The evening's programme was divided into various segments.

The first part was a slide presentation with commentary given by Frank Kehl of the department of Anthropology at Columbia University. The slides showed various aspects of the industrial, social and political life after the Cultural Revolution. One series of slides showed a commune outside of Shanghai which had been almost totally destroyed by a natural catastrophe in 1962. Instead of accepting help from the state, the people rebuilt the commune completely on their own. Now they have a prosperous life, taking what produce they need for themselves, and selling the rest to

the state for cash, with which they are able to purchase a variety of consumer items.

In the second part of the programme, Dorothy Kahl, who is married to Frank Kehl, talked about women and education in the People's Republic of China.

Before liberation in 1949, women were not educated and were married off at a certain age. Now 90% of the women in the People's Republic are working, earning an independent income, while their children are kept happy in state-subsidised daycare centres. The number of women on the Central Committee of the Communist Party is still small but growing. Chou En-Lai would like eventually to see 50% of the leadership roles in the country go to women, but he says that this will take time. Meanwhile, he is giving public encouragement in that direction.

The main philosophy behind education in China is that of linking theory to practice.

Right from the start, young school children are put to work in shops and factories. Peking University students work side by side with workers in factories. Every student must put in 2 to 3 years of manual work before graduation. This is an attempt to avoid the creation of an "intellectual elite."

The two guest speakers from the Canadian Table Tennis team, Helen Simerl and Larry Lee, both spoke of the friendliness and hospitality of the Chinese people. Helen told of the capitalist decadence in Hong Kong, where the few rich live in concrete palaces while the many poor live in tin shacks. Larry, who had lived in Canton as a child, said that it was a clean and prosperous city since the revolution.

The only disappointment of the evening was that Joshua Horn, who many people were especially interested in, spoke only briefly. Dr. Horn, who had lived in China from 1954 to 1969, training doctors, said that he felt homesick for that country. Most

of what he said was in the question period that followed where the panel of speakers answered questions from the audience on subjects such as: family-structure marriage is entered into freely, usually at age 25; on crime, there is very little of it to speak, and violent crimes such as rape and murder are very rare.

Mental illness is regarded as the responsibility of society; the result of its within society rather than within the individual.

Religion: various faiths are represented and are protected by the constitution. But religion is not taken very seriously, especially by young people, who are more interested in revolution.

On the whole, there was a general good-feeling and enthusiasm from both the panel and the audience at Cody Hall. I wish you could have seen all the smiling faces leaving the hall at the end of the gathering.

T. Howé



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TORIES CHEAT TO WIN!

It isn't enough that the Tories win 66% of the seats of the Ontario legislature with just 44% of the popular vote. It isn't enough that the Tories use a massive television advertising campaign that various pundits estimate at about \$7,000,000 in cost. It isn't enough that the Tories use one of the finest American advertising firms, based in Detroit, for an Ontario election.

They also contravened the Canada Elections Act by instructing voters to bring partisan election material into the polling booth. Just look at some of the cards that Tory cabinet ministers handed out to susceptible voters.

On the same side of a card reading "Vote for Allan Lawrence" that was one of nearly 100 brought into the St. George constituency poll (No. 12) at 211 Jarvis St., were the words "Please take this card with you to the polls." According to New Democrat campaign workers, this also happened in St. Andrew-St. Patrick and Bellwoods constituencies. It is also interesting to note that all three of the Progressive Conservative (Tory) incumbents in these ridings are cabinet ministers — John Yaremko of Bellwoods, Provincial Secretary in charge of Citizenship; Allen Grossman of St. Andrew-St. Patrick, Minister of Trade and Development; and Allan Lawrence of St. George is the Attorney-General of Ontario. (Him of all people!)

A Globe and Mail story on the irregularities — buried under other stories of

PC euphoria and Liberal-New Democrat gloom — told the following about a St. George poll:

"When voters came to the poll at 286 Dundas St. East, Mr. Moad (the Deputy Returning Officer in charge of that poll) held up the Lawrence card — which urges people to vote Conservative — and asked them whether they had one.

"It seemed the logical thing to do," Mr. Moad said in an interview. "Almost everyone who came in had one of the cards, so if they didn't, I figured that was reasonable grounds for challenging them."

"Mr. Moad said he had never been a deputy returning officer before. Neither had he ever voted. (Sic!) He said he worked for the Junior Board of Trade and "Mr. Lawrence's people called the office and asked a bunch of us to do this."

"Mr. Lawrence said last night (Oct. 21) that the returning officer for the riding had difficulty getting enough people to work the polls and asked Mr. Lawrence's organization for suggestions. Mr. Lawrence's people suggested the Junior Board of Trade would be a good organization to ask for help.

"The polling booth is in a semi-detached house. On the lawn and front porch of the adjoining building, two large signs urged people to vote for Mr. Lawrence. The porch is common to both houses.

"No scrutineer from the other parties was at the poll until a voter called the campaign headquarters of Liberal Peter Maloney to

complain about Mr. Moad's system.

"Mr. Moad stopped."

Helen Roedde, the Bellwoods New Democrat candidate and her workers got wind of Mr. Yaremko's "voter identification card" (much the same as Lawrence's) and was able to run off 15,000 notices correcting errant behaviour of some voters the day before the election. Her notice reads:

"IMPORTANT: BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU TO THE POLLING BOOTH FOR IDENTIFICATION".

"The above notice appears on a John Yaremko "voting card" currently being distributed in Bellwoods riding. This information is **DEFINITELY MISLEADING and POSSIBLY ILLEGAL.**

"Please note: These cards will *not* identify you at the voting place. Valid identification includes driver's licence, birth certificate social security card, passport or citizenship papers.

"DO NOT SHOW ANY CANDIDATE'S CARD INSIDE THE VOTING PLACE. THIS IS ILLEGAL."

The notice was co-signed by Helen Roedde and Karl Jaffary, New Democrat Alderman for Ward Seven in the City of Toronto.

As of presstime, no New Democrat had initiated any move to have Yaremko, Grossman or Lawrence prosecuted for breach of the Canada Election Act which specifically states that there is to be no campaigning of any nature in the vicinity of

the polling station.

This incident is of much greater significance than may appear at first sight.

Many ardent party workers were too demoralized by the dashing of their high hopes in the election to even try to do anything about this matter. If they continue to do nothing, then they are virtually supporting arrogance of office or some other appropriate term for political corruption. If they try to protract the issue longer than six months, on the other hand, then they will be accused of being shit-disturbers and cry-babies and the like.

But even deeper, this incident raises the question of the value and point of electoral politics within the scope of revolutionary struggle. Marx and Trotsky claim that social democracy must necessarily precede advanced revolutionary struggle.

Neither considered the question of a system benign too conservative to permit even social-democracy.


It would appear then that we will always have corrupt political intrigue in Ontario if we are to continue to pin our hopes on an NDP (social democrat) victory. Notice how the electoral boundaries were not revised before the election even though the census occurred in June?

Now what do we do? I can't wait until the mid 1980's for a socialist revolution.

Can you?

Johnny Inkslynger





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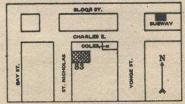
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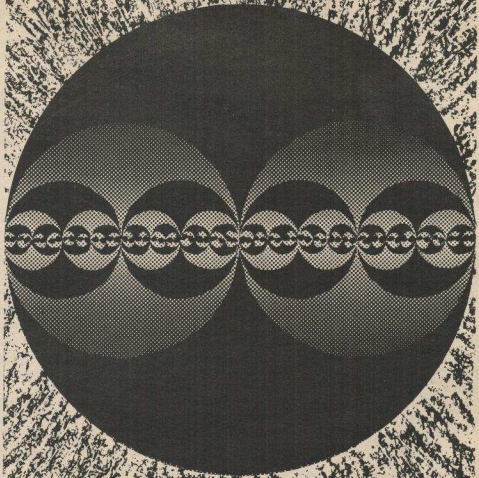
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WHY EATONS?

Red Morning's action of Oct. 16, commemorating the War Measures Act and in support of the Quebec people, our strongest allies in the struggle against the state and the corporate interests which it defends, has proved all in all to have been successful.

There is no doubt in our minds that the days of the massive demonstrations such as those protesting the Viet Nam war are over. The proclamation of the War Measures Act saw to that. Thus it is only fitting that the first anniversary of that day was chosen to initiate what must become the theme of future demonstrations — explicit resistance.

For the 200 or so people that participated on October 16 in Toronto, and the thousands more who participated in similar actions in Quebec, Dartmouth and Vancouver, to have come and listened to speeches or picketed would have been patently absurd in the light of what it was they were there to protest. That the struggle in Quebec is escalating daily is constantly confirmed by the events of the last few years (those that manage to reach the ears of most English Canadians through a willingly muffled press).

What October 16 was all about was concrete action to support the struggle in Quebec, while escalating the struggle here in the heart of the English-Canadian beast. What Red Morning was able to demonstrate to us all was that it can be successfully done.

It was those 200 people, constantly being contained by at least an equal number of cops, who marched down Yonge Street and loudly proclaimed their support for the

Quebec struggle that finally shook up the desperation activity level of that street. When the windows in Eatons went, we found it absolutely amazing that the large majority of people were together enough to be able to avoid arrest, despite incredible numbers of police expecting trouble. In the end it would appear that the police resorted to that old standby of arresting anyone in the general vicinity.

What has come out of this of course has been heavy repression. The police know all too well that they could not contain an action of that type, nor will they be able to in the future. Their aura of invincibility has been badly soiled and they mean to strike back and HARD. Every person arrested has been charged with 'conspiracy' and at least one other charge. Conviction can mean up to ten years in jail.

As serious as this is, we cannot allow it to be a determining factor in the future choice of the ways in which we express our opposition to this society. When the man is hit hard he reacts hard and we have no control over the system that he employs to maintain himself. Therefore as hard as it is we must avoid the fear of the consequences and consider it only in terms of how our action helped or hindered the building up of a strong political movement capable of addressing itself to the basis of this society.

October 16 was a defeat only if we allow the man to convince us it was. To the people who were there it was a people's victory of remarkable proportions and one that should be learned from by us all.

Bill, Chuck, Ellen, Frosch, Jeff, John



Timothy Eaton-founder of the empire

This article first appeared in the Last Post. It is the only real piece of muckraking we have ever encountered on Canada's largest retail chain. We feel its relevance to recent events in Toronto is self-explanatory.

1 — Timothy come to the Big Town

Early to bed
Early to rise
Never get tight
and — ADVERTISE!

— Methodist preacher's slogan.

It's doubtful that even an Eaton's publication today would write of Timothy Eaton the way a company history wrote of the founder in 1919:

"He reminds one of Cromwell smashing into the effete Parliament of Charles I; or of Cecil Rhodes founding a commonwealth among savages."

The Cecil Rhodes and the savages part would have application to the attitudes of some of his later heirs, but Timothy was a rather straightforward, even dour Presbyterian-turned-Methodist who arrived in Toronto in 1869 with \$6,500 and settled down to the business of making money.

He paid the \$6,500 for Jenning's dry goods business on Yonge Street and embarked on what was, to his just credit, a revolution in Canadian retailing.

The money he brought with him came from seven years' partnership in a store with his older brother in St. Mary's, near Stratford. Timothy had always earned his money by hard labor in the best Presbyterian tradition.

Since he had gone through a hard, seven-year apprenticeship in a store in Ulster before he emigrated to Canada, he had an appreciation of what it meant to work hard for a trying employer. As a result, he was to be an understanding, if strict, employer himself, concerned about his staff's welfare.

He would lead the country in introducing shorter working hours for his staff, and paid welfare and pensions before most employers had heard of these terms. But he could not abide labor unions, when they arose toward the latter part of his life — that interfered with the intense paternalism and strict authority with which he ran his store. That much, his heirs learned from him.

The retail revolution Timothy Eaton launched in Canada was based on two tenets:

cash only, instead of the credit and running charge system that most retail stores in Canada then worked on, one price only, which wiped out the dickering over prices that was the accepted shopping method in Canada.

Later, "satisfaction guaranteed or money returned" was to be a slogan that shook some of Eaton's competitors. Then Timothy learned the values of advertising, and that became another ingredient of the rise of the Eaton empire:

constant, saturation advertising.

His rural ingenuity extended to paying the horse-drawn streetcar drivers to cry out "Everybody out for Eaton's" when they pulled up before the store — a modern day equivalent being the curious way Eaton's has direct access to the Toronto and Montreal subways, so that a large part of the passenger traffic can't get out without walking through the store.

But the major revolution was the Eaton's catalogue. In a fragmented country where vast numbers of people had no access to modern products, this was the only way to shop. In the early parts of this century, the Eaton's catalogue was an integral part of the culture, an indispensable text that was used not only to shop, but also to learn English.

When Timothy died in 1907, the massive Winnipeg branch had been opened, Mail Order was a separate unit, and the firm had its own buying offices throughout the world and employed 9,000 people. He left his heirs a personal fortune estimated at anywhere from \$3,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Sales that year totalled over \$22,000,000.

Jack Eaton, later to become Sir John Eaton, an unreconstructed reactionary, took over the firm. He and his wife Flora became the unofficial First Family of Canada — patrons of the arts, mansion builders, owners of yachts, villas, private railroad cars, horse stables.

Under Jack Eaton, and later Robert Y. Eaton and John David Eaton (current head of the clan), the empire grew to become the third largest employer in Canada after the federal government and the railroads. Its 50,000 year-round employees are supplemented by 15,000 part-time workers over Christmas. The Eaton family is the sole owner of 48 department stores across Canada, five warehouses and service buildings, factories, 352 catalogue sales offices, large tracts of strategic downtown land, and the personal Eaton's estates and fortune. The tag on the Eaton empire is estimated at \$400,000,000. When John David's home in Toronto was robbed over a year ago, the jewels stolen were valued at \$1,000,000.

The Eaton empire is more than that.

It is one of the most powerful concentrations of wealth, economic power and political influence in Canada, ranking with E.P. Taylor's Argus Corporation, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Power Corporation. It is also an empire that wields this imposing power whenever something stands in its way.

It is a structure whose history and methods reveal much about the country itself, and the financial and political elite that ran it through Eaton's boom years. It is a firm that has cowed newspapers into silence, ordered municipal governments around, and maintained a large reservoir of

political influence to this day.

While propagating the mythology that it was only interested in serving the interests of the country and its people, it wrote a history of reaction, manipulation and entrenchment, erecting a tower of wealth on a mountain of low salaries, poor working conditions, and arbitrary management.

Yet in periods it led in pensions, shorter hours, and welfare benefits to employees, and in the play of these seeming contradictions it erected an institution that has had a profound effect on Canadian life, and reflected much of this country's history — not all of it laudable.

It begs examination, because that is precisely what it has always successfully stifled.

2 — All that glitters

How ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm
After they've seen Paree? "

— Post-war song.

"After the sweet came the desert of fruit and it was at this luncheon that I learned, from the example of the Duchess and the Princess, how to eat a fine ripe peach with a spoon. They used a knife to cut the fruit open, removed the pit with knife and fork, and then picked up the dessert spoon and ate the two halves from the skin, in the same way as melon is eaten. This is now one of my mealtime habits, and one doesn't have the messy business of peeling the fruit."

— from the memoirs of Lady Eaton.

Canadians have always been a straightforward folk, aware of their place in the order of things, and not given to assuming postures patently beyond their class standing. The British were always more more cultured and commanding, the Americans smarter and richer — the Canadians were, as the French say, "Nes plus un petit pain."

Nothing was more revealing of our secret longing to scrape the dung off our boots, however, than that curious period when Canada tried to produce its own aristocracy, headed adulation on Lady Eaton as Mrs. Canada, and sent her on a tour of every Rotary Club west of Yonge Street. And we have very few more revealing glimpses into the nature of that Canadian ruling class she symbolized, the principles and ethics they espoused, the social system they sought to erect (successfully for a while), before they gently gave their seats away to the pleasant young men from New York with the blueprints.

Flora McCrea, born in Omeme, Ontario, married John Craig Eaton in 1901, and from the Twenties onward became the matriarch of the family — "A great traveller and social leader . . . a staunch patron of the arts . . ." hails the official Eaton's history.

In 1915, when John Craig Eaton, president of the firm until his death in 1922, was knighted for his service to the war (he paid for a machine-gun battery) she became Lady Eaton.

In her "autobiography", entitled Memory's Wall and published in 1956, Lady Eaton writes to her clan so that "you will be enabled to know me better", but lets the public peek into the lives and times of this vice-regal family. One of the undiscovered gems of Canadian literature, it is an exercise in name-dropping, in recalling all the great parties that were held and who attended them wearing what, a literary rattling of jewels that borders on the arriviste. Here is a home-grown empress dowager, mooning publicly over the loyalty of servants, over the lovely people of the Toronto elite, recalling with thrills the times she was presented to the Court in Buckingham Palace, and allowing the great unwashed masses to derive inspiration and pride by pecking in on these idyllic moments.

The attitudes of this matriarch from Omeme also reflect the ideas of the Eaton family and their concept of divine mission, and bring us closer to understanding the roots and nature of the paternalism that is the bedrock of the Eaton empire.

In a diary she wrote on a Maritimes fishing trip, and which she published privately for distribution to her friends, she makes these observations on the Quebec conscription crisis of 1917:

"We went on past the new park overlooking the River Valley and around the Plains of Abraham, and back through the New St. Louis Gate to the Chateau. We had dinner and afterwards walked up and down the Dufferin terrace where so many have walked through many years — where so much of the history of Canada has been cradled; and now in another crisis of our country we walk amidst it, our own countrymen speaking a foreign tongue; through misunderstanding and ignorance evading the responsibilities of the country whose advantages they enjoy; and one wonders what eventually will be the outcome. They see sheep without a shepherd, without even a sheep dog to keep them straight; but they are a simple-living people, and we cannot help feeling that if the present question of conscription is handled with care and explained to them (for it is largely that they do not understand it) then there will be no trouble." — September 1917, "Rippling Rivers".

The Eatons at that time owned a private railroad car, a yacht, palatial mansions, and a villa in Florence. Lady Eaton frequently travelled to Italy to get away from it all, and fondly recalled her travels in her book. But she omits recalling some of her more interesting impressions of that happy land in her book. Fortunately they were recorded by The Toronto Daily Star, October 19, 1927:

ITALLY NOW HAPPIEST LAND
SAYS LADY EATON RETURNING
PRAISES MUSSOLINI'S RULE

Found Whole Country Improved, People Happiest in World Admires Signora Mussolini for Her Domestic Qualities — European Countries Unprogressive in Caring for Sick

In the article she is quoted as saying how nice it was that "no more do the beggars in the streets and around the cathedrals annoy everyone" and laments that "Mussolini is not really in good health, he suffers intense pain and the only relief he gets is in distracting his thoughts by playing his violin."

She also pronounces herself on womanhood: "I may be called antiquated for some of my ideas," Lady Eaton said, "For I am not one of these 'votes for women' women. I do not see that women have gained much by the vote — it has merely complicated the problem because the vote is not restricted to intelligent women. I think the vote is rather a nuisance myself."

Lady Eaton considers that a woman can find no greater sphere of endeavor than in her own home. "I may sound old-fashioned in saying that," Lady Eaton said, "but I believe that women have lost sight of that fact to a certain extent and that they are coming back to it."

On November 16 she sang at Massey Hall for Toronto's elite, and The Toronto Star bubbled:

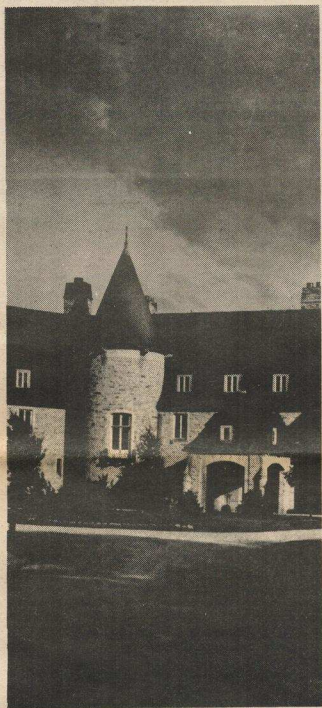
VOICE OF RARE SWEETNESS
CHARMS TORONTO AUDIENCE

The flavor of the fawning review is not to be missed: "Luigi Von Kunze tapped with his baton on his desk. The orchestra paused from its overtone. A slender figure came from under the curtained archedway and advanced quickly through the maze of chairs and music stands. The conductor left his platform to meet her and escort her to the footlights. . . . The artist, . . . bowed to left and right gracefully but not lingeringly. . . . Her deep toned 'Helas', with which she began the aria's change from interrogation

to regret, was a true cri de coeur."

Of her preparations for Court presentation, Lady Eaton leaves us this account of London manners:

"We had taken instructions in the Court curtsy from Miss Violet Vanbrugh, one of London's well-known actresses, and she had been an excellent teacher. She would say, 'Walk up to me,' then, after making us sink back on the supporting foot, she would order us to do it again, 'and remember the earth will hold you up, and don't be afraid to step up firmly.' It was important that we lift our heads after the moment of full drop of the curtsy. . . . There was some difference of opinion in London about the matter of lifting one's face and smiling when presented to one's sovereign, but Miss Vanbrugh insisted on it. . . . How Her Majesties managed to retain their gracious composure during an evening of eight hundred presentations was a mystery, but also a lesson for the rest of us."



The temptation to quote more of Lady Eaton's gems of managerial wisdom and passing observations on the points of wealth and station is hard to resist, but suffice it to remind out that her memoirs are available from any public library in this country and come highly recommended.

Thus for more than 20 years, the newspapers glittered with mentions of Lady Eaton, with descriptions of her residences, of her charitable donations, of the gala events she attended. John Craig Eaton was Sir John, and with Lady Eaton they were "Canada's first family." They were met by flocks of reporters when they disembarked from the luxury liners after their sojourns abroad. Lady Eaton's pronouncements on the passing scene were dutifully recorded, her attire and grace spread over the social pages of the Toronto and Montreal papers. And though Jack Eaton was a more hard-headed sort who shied away from this sort of publicity, Lady Eaton played her role well.

Here was an Edwardian Canada, a native merchant family that sought the splendour and status of a colonial aristocracy. Here was the highest ornamental development of an indigenous capitalist elite.

3 — "The beggars around the cathedral"

Excerpts from testimony by Eaton's factory employees before the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, 1935

By Mr. Bullen (Lawyer, ILGWU)

Miss Nolan: Q. Miss Nolan, were you employed by the T. Eaton Company, Limited, of Toronto?

A. Yes, I was . . . Q. And when you first went there what was your basis of pay?

A. \$11 was guaranteed (per 44-hour week on piecework).

Q. And after that did it ever change?

A. Yes, I got \$12.50. Toward the end of 1928, it was raised to \$12.50.

Q. And what was the result, first of all, physically, from this drop in rates? (Piece-work rate of \$3.60 for making a dozen velvet dresses, which was dropped in 1933 to \$1.75 a dozen for same dresses and same work.)

A. Well, you had to work so hard, you were driven so fast that, it just became impossible to make \$12.50, and you were a nervous wreck. The girls cried. I was hysterical myself. It almost drove me insane.

Q. Was that condition general or did it only happen to you?

A. It was general. All the girls were the same.

Q. And did you break down by reason of it all?

A. Yes, I went into hysterics several times and I had to go to the hospital and the nurse said, "What is the matter? You girls are always coming here."

Mrs. Annie S. Wells:

Q. You were going to tell the Committee about the material. You said it was inferior. In what way?

A. The cotton goods were full of starch — we called it starch. You know, they fill it with something to make it appear thick and strong. The manufacturer did; we did not, and of course when you turned the dress you were just smothered in starch, and the particular fault of that starch was that it raised sores on your arms.

Q. Did it hurt you breathing at all?

A. Sure. It made your throat sore and your nose stuffed up and you felt a wreck. That was easy.

Q. Was that a very prevalent condition?

A. Yes, very prevalent.

Mrs. Wells continuing:

Q. Would you mind indicating to the Commission from your standpoint as a worker why you disputed the pay for this dress? Please describe the dress, what you got per dozen for making it, and why you objected to that price?

A. Well, this dress was a cotton crepe, and we had to make the blouse with double fronts, and a fill in between on the one side, with a handle sleeve. That is a sleeve that is not set in; it came up to the neck here. We had to make the skirt, which consisted of three straight lengths in the front, and two pleats let in, and this had to be stitched down on the outside and finished off with a little stitching. That was that. I forget now whether the back had a pleat in it or not. I think it had one; anyway, we had to make this skirt, and then we had to join it to the blouse, and we had to sew that bow that is on the shoulder but sewn in such a position that the bow could be threaded through a button-hole. It had to be put into the right side. It was not just the trimming. Then we had to make the belt loops.

Q. How many?

A. Two belt loops and put them on the waistline for the belt to thread through. And you got \$1.15 a dozen.

Q. How much?

A. \$1.15 for that amount of work.

By Mr. Sommerville (Member of Committee)

Q. That is about nine and a half cents for a dozen of these dresses?

A. For that amount of work.

Q. You get nine and a half cents for doing what you have described?

A. Nine and a half cents.

By Hon. Mr. Stevens (Member of Committee)

Q. What does the dress sell for?

A. The selling price is \$1.59 each. It is marked here, (Later) . . . It took an ordinary four and a half to five hours to make a dozen.

Miss Amy Tucker:

Q. It has been stated here by Eaton's do countenance and recognize Unions. Have you anything to say about that?

A. When we tried to organize, Mr. Clendinning said "You girls can join a Union if you please but that does not mean to say that this firm will recognize a Union. This firm will not recognize a Union."

Q. Who told you that?

A. Mr. Clendinning.

Q. Anything else?

A. And then he went on to say "Of course we recognize Unions." And I said "You do in the printing, because it happens to be government work and it must have the Union label on it. But otherwise you do not recognize Unions." And in all our talk he would try to bring in racial questions, about the Jewish people, telling us we should not belong to the Union at all that was controlled by Jews.

In 1934, a remarkable figure in Canadian politics took aim at the big companies in Canada and went on a private radio and pamphlet campaign to expose the conditions of workers in factories, and the transgressions of high finance. He was all the more remarkable because he was the Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Conservative government of R.B. Bennett. This man, Henry Herbert Stevens, hurt the Bennett government so much with his attacks that he was persuaded to resign in October of that same year.

But he had managed to leave a legacy — part of which was the Stevens Committee on Price Spreads, as swash-buckling a one-man attack on private interest and its role in the Depression as has ever rolled over Bay Street. The favorite target of this curious Red Tory was the retail trade. And that meant Eaton's. For the first time in history, with batteries of company lawyers kicking and screaming, the untouchable company was forced to bare its dealings, wages, capital, profits and losses.

As the Eaton dress factory workers, women who struggled at living on the prevailing \$12.50 minimum weekly wage, in Ontario were brought to testify about working conditions, salaries, battles between the International Ladies' Garments Workers Union (ILGWU) and Eaton's, a picture emerged of the sweat that was the base of the glitter of Ardwood, the Florence villa, the Court receptions, and the ecclesiastical silence of the press.

The witnesses before the committee (it was made a full royal commission in the fall of 1934) admit that working conditions were not among the worst until the death of Sir John Eaton, and the onset of the Depression. But they give a picture of where Eaton's transferred the misery that arose from the lower sales of the Depression period.

The minimum wage in Ontario at the time was \$12.50 for a 44-hour week. More precisely, the law required only that 80 per cent of a department average \$12.50, and the other 20 per cent was uncovered. The companies, therefore, could and did play the averages game with employees' salaries.

When the slump in buying came, its implications were immediately dumped on the factory employees. Where a dressmaker would earn \$3.60 a dozen for her work on a particular voile dress, in 1933 her rate of earning was knocked down to \$1.75 for the same dress, and the same work. For an eight-hour day she would, if she worked very hard, take home \$2.50. Even in the depression, this bordered on outrageous. Eaton's de facto policy at the time was so petty that if a woman earned 33 3/4 cents on a piece, she did not receive the fraction, but was computed at 33 cents.

With styles becoming more complicated, and the dresses harder to make, the rates were not raised, but drastically lowered, and the women expected to produce more, not less. Witnesses speak of being "badgered and harassed" and "threatened if you did not make the \$12.50 you would be fired." They were clocked by stop watches, disciplined for slow work by being sent home to sit out a week with no wages. If they came five minutes late for work, they were frequently locked out of the plant and forced to go home without earning anything that day.

One case out of many was that of Miss Winnifred Wells, an 18-year Eaton's veteran, who recounted to the commission how she was approached by one of the managers, a Mr. Jeffries, and asked if she had made her minimum for the previous Friday.

"... I said 'No, I have not.' I think I was about 30 or 75 cents short."

The manager returned in a half hour and told her "You go home; go home and don't come back until I send for you, and we will send for you when we are ready."

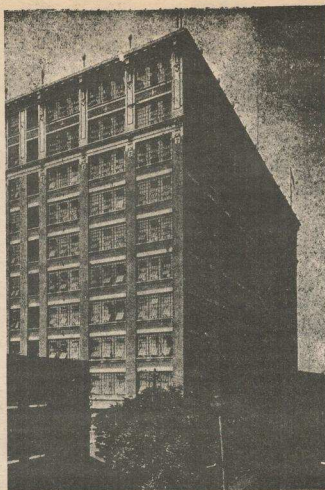
She went to Jeffries' superior, a man named Conroy.

"And he said that was a new system that we are bringing in, every time a girl fell down on her work she would get a week's holiday, go home for a week.

"And I asked him if he thought that was quite fair; that was the first day in the week; I had the rest of the week to make up the \$12.50. And he did not seem to consider that was anything at all ...

"... So I asked him how he thought a girl was going to live if she was going to be sent home every time she fell down on her money. He said it did not matter to him; none of his business, and got very angry over it."

Of course if Miss Wells were starving, she could have reported to the welfare office at Eaton's. It was a matter of company pride that it had a generous welfare office. It is in the nature of this sort of corporate paternalism to take care



An Eaton factory in Toronto

of the needy — and also to make sure that the welfare office would never be underpopulated. Eaton's took care of its sick and destitute. But why would it never translate the funds available for welfare into a decent wage?

If the workers received a decent wage, they might get notions of having earned it, instead of having received it. And when that sort of system entered, it would threaten the existence of Ardwood. It might lead to such violations of "family" corporatism as unions ...

On July 11, 1934, an incident occurred that clarified Eaton's attitude towards unions.

In March and April of that year, the women of one department organized into a local of the International Ladies' Garments Workers Union. Witnesses before the commission testified that they had been warned against organizing into a union. A manager named Clendingin said to the girls that they didn't need a union and told one "how would she like to go home with \$6 a week and he said some of the fellows in his office went home with \$6 a week; and she told him he ought to be ashamed to say that they got that ... He told us we were out of our class, that we were mixing with the people on Spadina." (union officials — Spadina Road is Toronto's dressmaking district.)

But the women joined the union — 38 in that section, and began to ask for higher rates on some of the dresses they were working on. Eaton's made short work of them.

On July 11, after several days of asking for higher rates on a specific dress, the committee representing the women went to see management (a Mr. Moore and Clendingin) to ask again if they would raise the rate, and were told definitely not — "take it or leave it." So the women stopped work that afternoon and waited to see what would happen. They were summoned to see Moore and Clendingin.

"... and Mr. Clendingin asked each of us how long we had worked there. We told him. He wrote that down. Then he said 'Are you willing to work on this style?' We said no, we would like to have the price raised. He said 'Well, you can wait until 5:30. If you cannot make up your mind to work then, we no longer require you.'"

The women asked for passes out of the building to see their union officials, and were granted them. The officials urged them to go back to work and press for the higher rate without a work stoppage.

"We went back the next morning ready to work ... We went back and the time keeper would not let us pass ... We went up to the 9th floor. We were ready to go downstairs to take our machines and he told us our cards were out ... We were locked out. We did not strike, we were locked out."

After 5:30 no one could get into the factory building — it was cleared by then. The women could not have been logically expected to turn up at 5:30 to announce their intention to return to work. With surgical efficiency, Eaton's had divested itself of a union group.

One of the more astonishing distortions in the recent official history of Eaton's — "The Store that Timothy Built" by William Stephenson — deals with the very critical and revealing series of hearings by the Stevens committee.

This is how the book writes off the damaging testimony: "In June 1934, to take their minds off unemployment



Lady Eaton

and the breadlines, Canadians were treated to a circus staged by the federal government.

Included in the charges the firm was eventually asked to answer to were:

That Eaton's practice of featuring 'loss leaders' could wreck the market for any smaller retailer dealing mainly in that commodity;

That Eaton's system of selling 'distress goods' created havoc among smaller retailers;

That Eaton's received special discounts from manufacturers for larger orders, so that it could sell these products at far below most of their competitors' prices;

That Eaton's put pressure on suppliers not to sell to others at such discounts;

That Eaton's mail-order department took everything out and put nothing back into areas where it flourished;

That the only reason Eaton's could afford to sell at such low prices even with such dubious tactics was because the firm paid very low wages and forced factory workers to toil at 'intolerable speeds.'

The book claims Eaton's had "no trouble" refuting these claims and that "all the other headline-making claims of 'unfair competition' and 'slave labor' were refuted with similar ease."

The ease with which Eaton's refuted these charges is, to anyone who leafs through the hundreds of pages of testimony, somewhat dubious. A reading of the report leaves no doubt that Eaton's was raked over the coals and run over by a steamroller.

The book continues to portray an utterly shaken R.Y. Eaton (then president), his feelings hurt by the investigation. It reads: "... R.Y. chose to view the whole inquiry as a warning that for a firm like Eaton's — the nation's storekeeper, willing servant and watchdog of excellence — profit must be considered, for lack of a better word, as sinful, and must never be allowed to become the sole criterion of success. Never again must there be even the flimsiest excuse for an investigation."

This magnanimity obviously failed — despite the best efforts of the firm, of course — because it is widely estimated that Eaton's is worth \$400,000,000 today. Nice try, though, R.Y.

But as if the poor Eaton's weren't hurt enough by the scurrilous allegations of women earning \$12.50 a week, Stephenson notes in his book that "... the Stevens Committee was to make R.Y. even more conservative than he had been before."

He writes: "An even more notable manifestation of this ultra-conservatism occurred in September, 1934, when a Telegram reporter, in his description of the Labour Day Parade, noted that several union marchers 'dipped their flags in sorrow as they passed Eaton's.'"

"RY demanded a retraction. The editor replied politely that he had checked the story and found it to be true, so there was no need for a retraction."

The picture of the poor, distraught man, wounded to the soul by the Stevens Committee, running around trying to censor newspapers, coupled with the suggestion that this was all the fault of the Stevens Committee for having made him an "ultra-conservative" — this is so incredible as to border on genius.

Victory Against Texpack

"Though of course the wage settlement is not as good as we desired, still we have a respectable contract. What is of outstanding significance is that we have won a strike that many thought would be broken."

Speaking at the ratification meeting in Brantford, October 18, Canadian Textile and Chemical Union leader Kent Rowleyson went to describe the contract negotiated with Texpack Limited that week. The minimum wage increase that was eventually accepted consisted of 27 cents an hour over the next two years.

Previous to the strike, workers, 80% of them women, had been receiving only \$1.93 an hour. (And this at a branch plant of the giant American Hospital Supply Corporation which showed profits of over \$25 million last year). The union was asking for 65 cents over two years and makes no pretense that they are satisfied with the final wage offer.

Other contract clauses were not so disappointing, even though the company during the final hour of negotiations was still refusing workers a 10 minute afternoon break and demanding a managements' rights clause which would in effect deny workers everything not specifically granted in the contract.

The union won on both those points. Workers will have an improved Sickness and Accident Plan, a new Drug Plan for prescription drugs and seniority rights for recall. Employees discharged during the strike (an illegal act on the part of the company) will be rehired immediately.

The prized victory for the union bargaining team was Texpack's agreement to rehire 140 workers. There is little consolation in wage increases if Canadian jobs are being lost. The union has argued all along that the main thrust in this strike was the intention of American Supply Corporation to turn Texpack Limited into a warehouse operation for the distribution of foreign-made goods in Canada. Only a skeleton maintenance staff would be needed under such circumstances.

The company agreed, however, to a clause stating that they would rehire 100 employees. On the following day Texpack announced in the Globe and Mail that only 30 jobs were being offered. Caught in this apparent double-cross by union leaders, the company proceeded to publicly guarantee 140 jobs, the number that existed on July 16 when the strike began.

The union members at the ratification meeting made a difficult decision and voted 102-19 to accept the contract proposal. If the strike had continued they would have chanced the survival of the union itself, the money coffers were being depleted and the Textile Workers of America were busy organizing against them and their strike in Rexdale.

The Strike Ends

During the last week of the strike it became obvious that Texpack wanted to settle. The battle had proven longer and tougher than the company had anticipated. One picketee speaking to an Annings guard at the Rexdale plant was informed that the company had hired Annings for only 3 weeks way back in July. Obviously, AHSC saw the strike as child's play and was prepared to smash it within weeks. After all, hadn't they smashed Teamsters' before? The GTCU is a small, independent union composed largely of women and must have seemed hardly worthy of much attention.

With the help of Annings' protection services and professional goons from Chicago the company had originally been able to keep the Brantford plant open with scab labor. Eventually, however, the militancy of the workers and their supporters blocked the busing of scabs from Hamilton and by

the end of September they had shut down the Brantford plant. The company simply couldn't get enough people into the plant.

Any picketline is crucial for the protection of the strikers' jobs and as a means of getting a company to sit down to serious negotiations. The success of the Brantford and Hamilton picketees should have meant that Texpack would have to negotiate. Instead, the company tried a new tactic to avoid collective bargaining with the union.

Texpack began to move in machinery and stocks to its old Rexdale plant. Though this move was meant to be temporary, it would serve the purpose of diverting attention and human resources from the Brantford picketline. Texpack then attempted a back-to-work movement with battle-weary strikers, encouraging them to bypass their union and return to work without a contract.

The strikers and supporters were not fooled. A picketline was organized by the Waffle at the Rexdale plant and with the help of a lot of people both fronts were covered.

On October 13, the Honourable Walter Smishek, Minister of Health and Social Development in the Saskatchewan NDP Government announced that all public hospitals in the province were to stop using Texpack products after it was disclosed that the company's army surplus bandages had been found to be contaminated by the Food and Drug Directorate of the Department of National Health and Welfare. Public pressure was mounting.

On Friday, October 15, 8 arrests were made at the Rexdale picketline swelled with supporters from a union conference held earlier that week in Toronto. The tension was building; the Rexdale tactic was failing. Douglas Aircraft workers, themselves out on strike, were prepared to add hundreds to the morning picketlines and even the police were getting worried. That morning the police approached the company management about a possible deal and returned to report that Texpack had responded to the situation in what by then was a familiarly arrogant fashion. "If YOU can't handle them, call in the army!"

Later that same day the Court of Appeals announced that it had quashed the injunction.

cont'd on p. 16

Heavy Drug Busts on Kids in Holland

Come to Amsterdam, yes—but tread cautiously. This is not the haven for drug-using and hip transients which the misinforming media have hyped it up to be.

No, soft drugs are not legal, not even at those two infamous clubs, Paradiso and Milky Way. Much hash-smoking does go on at these clubs and they are rarely busted. At these clubs and they are rarely busted. At these clubs and they are rarely busted. At these clubs and they are rarely busted.

If you are charged, you wait 6 to 8 weeks for trial—in jail. There is no bail, parole or suspended sentences for tourists here.

In Holland, as in all Europe, the attitude towards soft drugs, which has been liberal, is shifting under the influence of Nixon and French president Georges Pompidou.

Convictions and sentences are increasing. I met an American boy given 2 months for possession of 4 grams of hashish. Another boy from Luxembourg received 4 months for possession of 30 hits of LSD. Foreigners comprise 62 per cent of the people in jail here.

The patience and hospitality of the good-willed Dutch people is being tried. They see their beautiful downtown parks and squares clogged and littered by young transients.

Come to Amsterdam, yes, but keep it cool, or you may end up spending a few more months here than you counted on.

—from a letter sent to GUEP/LA by a young transient busted in Holland.

BIG SAUL



Saul Alinsky slumped against the lectern and squinted. The tough-guy professional organizer from Chicago had been talking to a packed hall of Ryerson students and community organizers from across the continent and now he paused for effect. "You have to work inside the system if you are going to change it. Where else are you going to do it from? Outer space?" At this the hall erupted in applause. This is what all those future engineers, technicians, printers, and accountants wanted to hear. Oh, there had been some favourable reaction to "militant" statements, but against this overwhelming mandate, that reaction could mostly be attributed to the influence of hip chis.

The occasion of this orgy of self-affirmation was the Conference on Community Control held at Ryerson Poly-Tech to which Alinsky, among other authorities in the field of community had been invited. The conference continued for three days and followed rather conventional lines for such affairs. Speeches, seminars, panels, that sort of thing.

On Friday morning, Saul Alinsky was scheduled to speak, preceding a panel consisting of Howard Bushbinder of Praxis and Stanley Aronowitz of New York City. Alinsky, for the benefit of the uninitiated, is the 63 year-old organizer who organized the Back of the Yards in Chicago, the worst slum in the U.S. 30 years ago. He subsequently worked in union struggles and eventually became a professional "outside agitator" who hires himself out to community groups who have a specific problem and who, of course, can pay him. His training institute for would-be agitators is funded mainly, and not really so ironically, by the president of Midas Mufflers.

Brought to international attention largely through a series of articles in Harpers magazine, Alinsky has been much sought-after on the campus auditorium circuit for his many colourful anecdotes regarding his tactics. The cardinal rule for His training institute, for would-be agitators on the level that the people you're organizing can understand. In other words, if they live in a residential district with narrow streets, you organize them around the issue of traffic safety, and you never question their situation; you assume they are going to respond only to an appeal to self-interest and accept it. This brings up the characteristic that Alinsky is both praised and criticized for: his over-riding pragmatism.

Ever the realist, he says that you make use of what you've got. The world won't afford you the luxury of the best alternative, only the last one available to you. In the face of organized power like Daley's Chicago machine, you don't count on Karma consciousness to win, you organize your own power in a way that Daley can't co-op. You fight to win and "moral victory" is a euphemism for getting the shit kicked out of you.

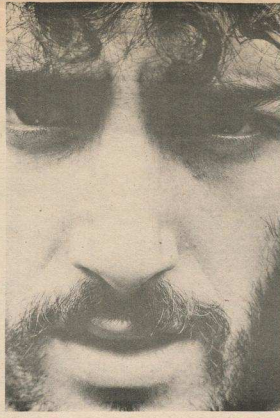
All of this is perfectly sound and well-proven methodology. The place where Alinsky flunks out and flunks out badly is in his social analysis or rather lack of it. In short, he ain't got no politics. He believes that familiar line of bullshit, "no political system has the answer". It isn't the question, of course, of whether one system has the ultimate answer, but which one has the most accurate analysis of our society. When Alinsky defines middle class people as those who call themselves middle class, he ignores their relationship to the production process, the fact that they don't essentially make anything. Thus if he can't identify the source of his clients' alienation, or class, then he can't accurately attack that source. Alinsky's actions may be very successful, but in the long run they're only band-aid solutions to the central problem, that people have no control over their lives because they have no control over what they make. It could be argued that Alinsky's organizing could help them achieve that objective, but if his efforts are going to turn one group of potential class-battles against another as they often have, then it's not likely they'll ever even identify the objective.

After a brief break for lunch, the panel discussion began. Here things started to cook a little. Enter Stanley Aronowitz, an organizer from East Harlem who writes periodically from the fashionably radical New York Review of Books and who disagreed colourfully with most of what Alinsky had just said. Aronowitz, who looks like a sort of well-fed Paul Krasner, said that it's not enough to organize around short-sighted, easily co-optable goals, but around a new basic analysis. Workers hadn't shed blood simply for bread, but for power over their lives. When John L. Lewis and other union leaders failed to grasp this, they sold out their own men. The many current illegal wildcat strikes are actually protests against old union administrations that mirror the values of their oppressors, the management they're supposedly fighting. The young union membership is now recognizing this, Aronowitz said, and people like Alinsky aren't helping them any.

After Alinsky left to catch a plane back to Chicago, Aronowitz talked about the problem of leadership, which he saw mainly as one of making the people-in-question dependent on the organizer. He said that the concept of leadership is a product of the Protestant ethic and hardly appropriate to the collectivity that's needed to challenge the system. The question of surviving physically while organizing was raised by a person in the audience and Aronowitz said that he always organizes on the job he's on at the time. This way he gains subjectivity; he's a subject of the revolution.

The importance of organization and leadership was put into perspective by Howard Bushbinder of the Toronto group, Praxis when he said that revolutions aren't made by organization alone, but by the integration of theory and action.

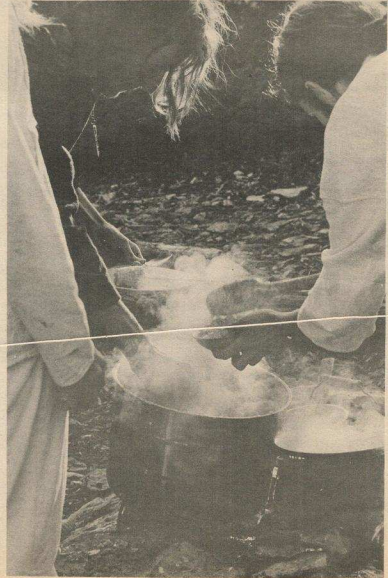
John Williams



manitoulin **communes**

photos by JEREMY COOPER

from a showing at the baldwin street gallery







LBJ, THE GLORIOUS

In the summer of 1931, Lyndon Baines Johnson began his political career when, as a Houston high school teacher, he campaigned for Richard M. Kelberg, owner of the King Ranch (largest in the world), in a special election to fill the seat of dead U.S. Congressman Richard Wurzbach (D-Tex.).

Following the election, the victorious Kleberg took Johnson to Washington as his Congressional secretary, a job Johnson held until 1935, when, through personal contact he established with President Roosevelt, he was appointed Texas State Administrator of the National Youth Administration.

FDR became Johnson's new political hero, replacing his boyhood idols "Pa" Ferguson, the Texan governor impeached for fraud, and Huey Long. In his legislative career Johnson would disagree with FDR only once, in voting to continue a low interest rate on farm loans.

LBJ kept his Texas job for only two years, for in 1937, Rep. James P. Buchanan, of Texas' 10th Congressional district, died unexpectedly. Johnson captured the seat in a special election, and retained it with little or no opposition for eleven years.

1941 saw, among other things, the unexpected death of Texas Senator Morris Sheppard. Mr. Johnson was thwarted, however, in his hopes for Senatorship by a narrow statewide margin of 1,311 votes by W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel.

That election included six candidates, and was more of a vaudeville show than a serious campaign. The circus-like approach to electoral politics was commonplace in the rural state of Texas where voters appreciated a good show. But Johnson's showmanship was cut short. Time Magazine said in June, 1941: "Lyndon Johnson, 32, the New Deal's candidate, suffered . . . (as) his voice gave out just as he began a whirlwind speaking tour." That attack of tonsillitis may have made the difference in the election. FDR tried to boost Lyndon's campaign by sending fellow Texan Alvin Wirtz, Secretary of the Interior, to campaign in Texas. But the effort failed, and Johnson returned to the House.

SENATOR JOHNSON

The lesson of that hairline defeat must have stayed with Johnson, for in 1948, he again ran for the Senate, and no one died this time. But there is a standing joke about the Texan child who runs crying to his mother: "Mom, daddy didn't come to see me last Tuesday." The mother replies that daddy's been dead for . . . years. Says the kid, "But he just voted for Lyndon Johnson." Johnson reportedly told that joke himself, when assured of friendly company.

After preventing any of his many opponents in the primary from winning a clear majority, he won the run off required by Texas state law by a statewide margin of 83 votes. The election results were challenged by his opponent, Coke Stevenson, who tried to obtain an injunction preventing Johnson from taking his Senate seat. The move for injunction was quashed by Johnson's lawyer, Abe Fortas. Johnson would later, as President, attempt to name Fortas to the Supreme Court. But the election looked suspicious. Newsweek, Dec. 3, 1951:

"When he (Johnson) first reached the Senate...he barely squeezed in."

Time Magazine, Sept. 13, 1948:



"... when the unofficial tallies were finished in midweek, he (Stevenson) had a 362 vote advantage. But in the weeks that followed, corrected totals were substituted for hurried early vote counts. Stevenson's lead dwindled. At weeks end (week of Sept. 13) Johnson was 162 votes ahead."

Shortly after reaching the Senate, LBJ assumed the role of assistant leader (whip). He was unopposed. He was appointed to the Senate Armed Services Committee; asked the Senate to establish a Senate Armed Forces Preparedness Subcommittee; and, upon its establishment, became its chairman. While he held that post, the subcommittee unanimously approved each of its 44 reports to the Senate.

Nation's Business, Dec, 1954:

"While Congress is in session he is constantly phoning Senators, or collaring them in the corridors or pinning them down in the cloak-room . . . asking them, telling them, pleading and pressuring, badgering and placating . . . all with a sense of terrible urgency."

Virtually without opposition, Johnson became Democratic leader in 1953, and firmly established himself as the real policymaker during the Eisenhower Administration. U.S. News and World Report, Jan., 17, 1958:

"In Congress, two Democrats, backed by Democratic majorities, are deciding what shall be done about missiles, space, and domestic issues."

"These men, Speaker Sam Rayburn, and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, both Texans, sized the initiative. They intend to keep it."

Not everyone was overjoyed with this situation. Nation's Business said in Dec., 1954:

"... the liberals were appalled at the idea of having as their leader a man who had voted for the Taft-Hartley

labor-management act, and against President Truman's civil rights program." (therefore) . . . the majority leader went out of his way getting preferred committee memberships for those who lacked the seniority necessary to get the really important committee assignments."

"Early in 1954 . . . one Democratic newspaper charged that Senator Johnson used the party to promote his own interests . . ."

"In 1952, Lyndon Johnson came under suspicion on the part of liberal Democrats for having failed to campaign vigorously for Adlai Stevenson . . . there was talk that Johnson was 'lyin' low' for fear of arousing the ire of the politically powerful Texas Democrats who had come out for General Eisenhower."

With the relatively weak Eisenhower Administration installed, Johnson and Rayburn could dictate policy. And that Congressional dictatorship lasted through the McCarthy era and into the tense cold war period of the late 1950's. Johnson attacked Truman's policies of "Delay, defeat, . . . retreat" in Korea, and called for an American military victory there. He made a very frightening speech on the "missile gap" in January of 1958 to open the Congressional session, which was so effective that it sparked the beginning of the American space program. And he voted against every civil rights measure which came up for Senate consideration.

In an interview given to Reader's Digest and printed in April, 1959, Johnson said, in part:

"The mandate of our American System — and perhaps its ultimate genius — is that the people shall be the true philosophers of the government within our nation's basic law."

"I believe there is always a national answer to each national problem, and believing this, I do not believe there are necessarily two sides to every question."

And in U.S. News and World Report, Jan. 17, 1958:

"Control of space means control of

the world, far more certainly, far more totally than any control that has ever or could ever be achieved by weapons or by troops of occupation."

The Saturday Evening Post, after interviewing Johnson, said, "To shed light on what makes Johnson run, it might be pointed out that as a boy he had driven into him an almost neurotic compulsion to make good in a big way."

OUT OF THE CLOAKROOM

In 1960, Johnson actively campaigned for the Democratic Presidential nomination. This was Johnson's first intrusion into presidential politics. He had paid only lip service to candidates Truman and Stevenson, and FDR never needed any help. Newsweek, June 27, 1960:

"Representative Lee Metcalf of Montana . . . was planning to announce his support of Kennedy for President. He was summoned to Johnson's office and lectured for two hours. It was made abundantly clear to him that Johnson controlled the purse strings of the Senate Democratic Committee. Whether Metcalf would persist in his plan to endorse Kennedy was now uncertain."

"Governor Hershel Loveless of Iowa, a Senate candidate with strong Kennedy leanings, was warned his would indeed be loveless when committee appointments were passed out if he failed to back Johnson."

"Abner Laisen, state Democratic Chairman of North Dakota visited Johnson's office to solicit help on legislation and received a stern dressing down for his support of Senator Kennedy."

"In the House wing of the Capitol, Speaker Rayburn was operating in an identical manner, with Rep. Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico among his first conversions from Kennedy to Johnson."

After John Kennedy's victory at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles, in 1960, LBJ accepted, amid great confusion, a tentative offer of the vice-presidential candidacy. Robert Kennedy, when informed of the decision of his brother to include Johnson on the ticket, spent some time on the phone trying to talk John out of it. He then leaned his head against the wall and said, "My God, this wouldn't have happened except that we were all too tired last night."

Johnson was an active Vice-president. He headed four major federal organizations, and was in constant contact with the Senate, where he still retained great influence. But the vice-presidency was still a step down for LBJ, who as Senate leader had been the single most powerful man in America.

When President Kennedy was killed in Dallas, Texas, in 1963, Johnson assumed the Presidency, and was elected in 1964 by a majority unprecedented in U.S. political history. His platform was essentially a peace platform, made up of old Kennedy Administration programs. But Johnson, the manister who said, "We will never send American boys to do what Asian boys should be doing," eventually sent more than 500,000 Americans to South east Asia on the pretext of an attack on American warships in the Tonkin gulf.

Part Two next week.

Ernie Fusco

PIONEER ELECTRIC

This strike is also over with a settlement that was marred by the CANADIAN DRIVERS POOL... and in furtherance, we should ALL realize that because of the settling of these two strikes and the manner in which they were harassed by both the CANADIAN DRIVERS POOL and ANNINGS that the war is just beginning... we should remember that as long as such outfits as ANNINGS and CANADIAN DRIVERS POOL are allowed to exist, their NO UNION IS SAFE, regardless of its size or its strength, for like the vampires, the huge, grotesque leeches that they are, as ANNINGS and CANADIAN DRIVERS POOL continue their unprincipled, unscrupulous onslaught against labour, they become more arrogant, more monied and more protected by the CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO.

Make no mistake... there can be no dealing, no compromise with ANNINGS or with CANADIAN DRIVERS POOL for they seek the extinction and the ultimate destruction of all forms of trade unionism of all forms of collective bargaining, of all forms of principle improvement for the working people of Ontario.

And they must be stopped... for their is no room for principled and honest trade unionism and their union busting policies in Ontario.

TEXPACK was a hard fought battle with many casualties, with the unions coming out a victor, because of UNITY, but it was still a battle, and the war is still to be won.

So, let us increase that unity, let us take a deep breath and get back into the battle, let us put pressure on those that have put pressure on us... let us harass those who have harassed us... let us remember Trane and Procto-Silix and every strike, that ANNINGS and the CANADIAN DRIVERS POOL have broken or attempted to break. Let us remember our brothers and sisters that have been harassed and victimized because of these insidious STRIKE BREAKERS.

SMASH ANNINGS NOW!!!!!!!

REDPATH

Like here is the place, the strike that all concerned trade unionists and interested people can continue the ceaseless battle against the "Yellow Leg" tactics of ANNINGS AND CANADIAN DRIVERS POOL... The Chemical workers would appreciate any assistance in their battle against the harassment and pressure exuded by the CANADIAN DRIVERS POOL at present there are negotiations going on between company and union.

COMMENTS: The Bear wonders about the recent arrest of "Rickydyck" Grange and Constable Chapman having anything to do with the talks. Also, I wonder if it has been brought to the attention of the public that one of the members of the REDPATH management is also apparently an inspector of the auxiliary police? And it is true, that "RICKYDYCK" GRANGE is also a member of the Conservative Party.

TORONTO SUN

It is interesting to note that the newly conceived tabloid destined to reach Toronto streets in the immediate future, has such personalities as Linn Zink and Mackenzie Porter on its staff, with such "personalities" as these and with

Bear's Lair

—by George Longley

Peter Worthington as its editor, I see a really "CONSERVATIVE" paper especially when I see that there is no mention of more "honest" and "objective" writers like Ron Haggert and Marc Zwelling. So Mr. Creighton you fool me not one little bit and you can wipe your ass with "LUBOR THE GOOBER" ZINK or the equally snide and aristocratic verbiage of a crass and ignoble snob like "MAC THE HACK" Porter.

Procrastination, thy name is the Toronto Press and we need another right wing paper like we need another hole in our head.

And if I was to take the Toronto Sun with such assorted personages as Messrs. Yaremko, Carton, "DENNIS THE MENACE" BRAITHWAITE, Davis, "LUBOR THE GOOBER" ZINK and all the duly assorted CONSERVATIVE POLITICIANS and place you all in a very large bag with one principled and odourous skunk, I know as a distinct certainty that the skunk would jump out because of the moral lack of ethics and hypocrisy of his companions.

ELECTION 71

Liberals — in all fairness, there are a few that I can live with, but not many.

Conservatives — The real you yos of this province, bootlickers for big business, velvet fist fascists supported by the Edmund Burke Society or a thirst for the almighty buck Onarians.

Social Credit — answer to the NAZI party right of right extremists, union busters.

N.D.P. — a chance, no utopia, but a chance for the working man.

Communist — some idealistic, some good, some bad, some concerned with the worker, some simply archaic, some adventurous.

And as the election draws nearer to a conclusion and as this is written before the results, I wish to go on record as saying that the whole part and parcel of the "election" is getting as phony and as contaminated as the American system... like for instance, the 28 dictatorship years that revolved around the CONSERVATIVE regime... where they run scared and put forth a five million dollar campaign, a campaign that concerns itself with what BILL DAVIS DOES THINGS FOR PEOPLE emanating from the media.

When in reality, the statement should be what BILL DAVIS DOES THINGS TO PEOPLE.

And the question should be, fundamentally and directly put to all the CONSERVATIVE CZARS is where did the five million come from.

Perhaps from plants like TEXPACK? Or from the CMA? How much did the Insurance Companies put into the kitty?

And Willie Davis, you, and yours and all those that put the lie to free enterprise, to ANNINGS who should have sweetened the pot? to the finglers and connivers, to the "RINKY DINKY DOOS" for you're sweet money and you're off the cuff and your under the table and over the table and the BAY STREET Long green and the dough from London Ontario you put the word democracy back a hundred years and further put the words "democratic process" back to a place of non-return.

BRAMPTON

Last Saturday, and because the word was out that many of the Tory politicians were using ANNINGS as security, The Militant Co Op made the trip to Bill Davis's committee rooms, to protest the use of Labour's arch enemy as security for any political party.

So we made the trip to ye olde Brampton to beard the mumbering lion... and we saw the houses and the domiciles of the tired old capitalists up and down the inner drag of Brampton and the people came out and big-eyed the new "thing" on Brampton streets. Some of the Guerilla people were there and together we walked our beat and distributed our leaflets and we saw the TIRED people and one old gal even said dear old Bill and argued and we saw some young people and one young guy gave us a cheer and we were even applauded there in the midst of Brampton.

CTOS

The Committee to Outlaw Strikebreaking is asking for support and wishes to announce that ANNINGS is working in Albion Mall. Please send letters to Mr. Cousineau, Care of the Albion Mall, Kipling and Albion Rd. protesting the use of these strike breakers as security in a place of business, where union people are customers. Help Stop Annings... by getting involved... your note or letter can and will help.

TEXPACK

As of this writing, the Texpack strike is over with a 44 cents settlement over two years, including benefits... overall, with all things considered you have to call it a victory... a victory over CANADIAN DRIVERS POOL and ANNINGS... a victory over CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT bullshit and the heavy hand of the big octopus to the south. You weigh all the situations, all the armchair quarterbacking, you add the alternatives and the emergence of the TWA union in Rexdale, organizing the SCABS in Rexdale and you got to call it a victory.

And it is at this time, that I wish to offer my congrats, to not only the Canadian Textile Workers of TEXPACK, for their gallant and heroic struggle but also to each and every student, professor, to all union members from all unions to the Waffle, to each and every person who saw fit to take the time and the effort to go out and support this strike... and also last but not least to the members of the Militant Co Op who also supported the TEXPACK STRIKE... and of course the staff and readers of Guerilla who also were in attendance.

A Joseph Janni production of John Schlesinger's Film



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TEXPACK cont.

tion issued to Texpack on August 11 by Justice Moorhouse. The injunction had limited the picketline to 3 persons at the Brantford plant and had seriously limited its effectiveness. The union's appeal was based on new labour legislation passed last year and the fact that this legislation was upheld and can be considered by all of labour as no small victory. The Texpack strikers fought for 2 long months under the weight of this illegal injunction. Strikebreaking injunctions must not be granted on the kind of flimsy evidence that Texpack presented.

The company sat down to serious negotiations for the first time that day.

TJUWA

During the last two weeks of the strike the CTUC had to contend with the backstabbing of another union. With the help of the company, the Textile Workers Union of America signed up almost 100% of the scab labour coming into the Rexdale plant.

According to one organizer of the TJUWA all the organizing was done by American imports of the union; not one Ontario organ-

izer was involved. This incredible move meant that the strike was almost broken, not by the Company, but by the bosses of other organized labour.

This union (TJUWA) will be seeking certification at the Labour Relations Board on October 29. For information about a proposed picket for that day phone 531-1503 and ask for a member of the Strike Support Committee. There are also plans to leaflet the Ontario Federation of Labour Convention on November 1, 2 and 3 at the Royal York.

The strike may be over but the battle for Canadian jobs, decent wages and responsible labour legislation is not yet won. Supporters are asked to stay informed. This company is not to be trusted. Just try to figure this one out. Texpack has fired supervisor Ken Rowe who served as head of the strikebreaking operations and was himself responsible for driving in some of the scab workers to the plant. They have hired his replacement from the ranks of that vicious leech of the labour... Annings!

Laurell Ritchie



short



bursts

5 years in the future.

Canada, October 27th, 1976:

VICTORIA, B.C. — RCMP riot troops opened fire on 4,700 Haida Indian protestors this morning, killing 34 and wounding hundreds.

Provincial police were assisting in cleaning up the fact of the demonstration, began two weeks ago by the Haida.

The coastal nation has been protesting the new B.C. Native Assimilation Act. This law, given third reading in the legislative assembly Sept. 17th, gives all native treaty lands in British Columbia to the province.

In return, all Indians are now entitled to welfare and voting rights.

Two weeks ago the Haida nation marched on mass from their ancestral lands near the Queen Charlotte Islands, and began their 24-hour encampment before the assembly in Victoria.

Last Sunday almost 5000 students from Vancouver joined the Haida demonstration. Militia units dispersed them with mace and trained dogs.

The RCMP troops were called in premier W.A.C. Bennett at 11 p.m. last night. Bennett went on television to announce that the Mounties' crack "Urban Force Alpha" would be used to break the back of the sit-in.

The Haida want their lawful lands returned. Chief Andrew Waters said, "the voting and welfare rights we don't need or want — but the lands are ours, and they have always been ours."

Under the 1974 Federal Indian Measures Act, Ottawa gives the provinces the right to determine ownership of treaty lands, and the extent of rights and compensation given to their occupants should the province seize such lands.

Oil and cobalt have recently been located in the Queen Charlotte Islands. The oil deposit alone is estimated at 295-trillion drums.

TORONTO — Mayor Wordley Denizen announced he will support the Lampport-Marks resolution calling for a committee to name a group to choose a panel to select a consulting firm to make a feasibility study on whether a board of lawyers should draft an amendment to the BNA that will allow Metro to set the limits of any future high-rise at "no LESS than 35.4 storeys in height."

Denizen made his statement at the usual marathon City Council session. Aldermen John Sewell and Larry Saunders were the

only living influences on the tedious event. They played gin rummy for a tenth-of-a-point a point. A usually reliable source said Sewell had won 106.1 joints.

"Larry's in a losing streak," Sewell explained to reporters.

"Shut up and deal," Saunders retorted.

MONTREAL — The Revolutionary People's Tribunal has passed a death sentence on City Corporation Controller Lucien Saulnier, and posted a \$10,000 reward for his deliverance to the TRP.

A Tribunal communique to local radio stations said Saulnier has been indicted for "crimes against the people, acting in collusion with American and Canadian imperialists, and usury and nepotism in betraying the democratic goals of the Quebecois."

Montreal police immediately announced they were detaining 300 men to guard Saulnier, his home, his family, his office, private jet and summer estate.

A QPP spokesman said the provincial cops were detaining 300 men to watch the Montreal police.

Whose going to watch the QPP? The RCMP?

The World, October 27th, 1976:

WASHINGTON — The 1976 Presidential campaign's "Great Debate" was held in the Pentagon, tonight. The all-network show featured GOP nominee Ronald Reagan and Democratic contender John Lindsay.

Both candidates, relaxed and blasé despite a ring of military guards, blasted each other for the same reasons.

Lindsay attacked the Republican's "trendy fascism" and "Reagan's attempts to turn politics into a Hollywood scenario," while Reagan blasted Lindsay's "creeping communism" and "the Democratic cult of personality."

The debate was moved from NBC's New York studios following a Weatherman communique that they would "explode the myth of this so-called election" with TNT.

The hour-long broadcast showed a strangely imbalanced rating. They polled 55.4 Nielsen points for the first 30 minutes. But in the last half-hour, their rating slipped to 13.9, as a specially-filmed wrestling match shown on non-network channels in New York, Chicago and L.A. polled 34.3 rating

points. Bruno Sammartino dethroned The Sheik in the wrestling match, 2 out of 3 falls, to take the world's heavy-weight crown.

KUALA LUMPUR, F.M. — An American advisory team suffered heavy losses yesterday when they called an air strike against their own position.

The advisory team was backing up Federation of Malaysia troops in their battle against the Scarlet Eagles, a communist popular movement. The Eagles overran both the Federation posts and the American positions. They were reportedly repulsed by the air strikes, losing 356 men.

American and Federation losses were estimated as light.

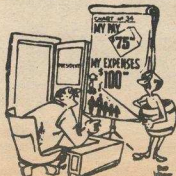
PARIS — Womens' liberation leaders said they will "take positive steps" in boycotting the new "pre-adultery Look" fall fashions. The PPL, as it is called, features plastic, short print skirts, sandals-loafers, and plastic stick-on knee scrapes.

"I think we will have to kick," said Simone de Beauvoir, French intellectual. "And if I see some woman wearing knee scrapes, I personally will kick so hard she'll have no further need for the plastic variety — because she'll have REAL knee scrapes to worry about."

Spokeswomen said they were contemplating a possible strike against world-famous fashion houses such as St. Laurent and Dior.

Liberation women described the Pre-Adultery Look as demeaning, infantile and slightly overpriced. (A St. Laurent original sold last week for \$45,000.)

Jeffrey Masuda



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HORROR FILMS AT MIDNIGHT SATURDAYS

Oct. 30

ALL HALLOWE'EN DOUBLE BILL

THE BLACK CAT — 1934

with Boris Karloff & Bela Lugosi

THE BLACK CAT — 1941

with Basil Rathbone & Bela Lugosi

FILMS FROM SHAKESPEARE

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Starting today and may be running for two weeks at 7 and 9:15 are two films. The first is short, one part of a longer film by three directors, this segment being by Fellini and called TOBY DAMMIT, from the story by Poe and starring Terrence Stamp. I hear it is really good and really good Fellini is always a must. With it is DUTCHMAN, a film of the LeRoi Jones play that boasts an amazing performance by Shirley Knight in an allegory about Blacks and Whites in the land of the free (?). The next programme is the French version of Claude Chabrol's excellent psychological thriller, THE MAN MUST DIE. Chabrol has incredible colour sense and a deft hand at deliberate as opposed to slow pacing. Friday the 29th you can see PERFORMANCE at midnight, if you really want to. A better midnight show is on Nov 5: HEAD with the Monkees and Zappa. I hear this is better than the Beatles' films ever were so it should be a lot of fun.

Bob also has shows Sunday at 2. On the 31st it's John Huston's incredibly perverse and degenerate REFLECTIONS IN A GOLDEN EYE. Interesting but QUEASY? On Nov. 7 you can see Lawrence Olivier interesting and kinda good film tribute to Shakespearean theatre, Henry V. Olivier stars, so you're at least guaranteed of a great performance.
INNIS FILM

SOCIETY, University College Rm. 104; at 7 & 9.
Nov 1: THE RISE AND FALL OF LEGS DIAMOND is an OK gangster film from the 50's directed by Budd Boetticher who has a small but intense following. With it is Orson Welles' MACBETH, the only film after CITIZEN KANE on which he had full control. It is a very gothic and bizarre treatment with the bravura only Welles can muster.

Nov 8: John Ford's STAGECOACH is only one of the best Westerns ever made mainly because he went on to make better ones. But it is hard to match for fun and beauty and perfect structure in its handling of nine different characters all at once. With this is an early

Fellini, IL BIDONE with Broderick Crawford. It is more neo-realistic in style than you may be used to from Fellini, but at that time he made a number of beautiful films in that style including LA STRADA, one of his best.

ONTARIO FILM

THEATRE, Ontario Science Centre, Don Mills at Eglinton at 8:00.

This is better place to see STAGECOACH when it plays on Nov. 2. On Nov. 9 you can see TWO DAUGHTERS, an Indian film by Satyajit Ray who never really gained the prominence he seemed bound for even with the success of such films as THE MUSIC ROOM and THE APU TRILOGY.

Thursday is devoted to Harry Langdon, one of the great silent comedians, often classed with Chaplin and Keaton. On the 28th it is LONG PANTS directed by Frank Capra whom I have praised many times in these pages. Langdon quit Capra to direct himself, but he didn't understand his character as well as Capra had and his career tumbled. The films are still said to be good and on the 4th you can see THREES' A CROWD.

OISE, 252

Bloor st; at 7:30 & 9:30.

Oct 28: Two Bergman classics, SHAME and THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY. If I write anything, I'll just use superlatives ad absurdum, so why not just go as you can use them yourself?

Nov 3: The Marx Bros' MONKEY BUSINESS is one of their Paramount, and therefore whackier and better films. MISSISSIPPI is a lesser Fields film with some good bits and Bing Crosby in a semi-funny self parody... I think.

Nov 10: IT'S A GIFT is a famous Fields film but it's not as good as SIX OF A KIND which also has Burns and Allen.

For Hallowe'en fans, the Poor Alex is showing two versions of THE BLACK CAT midnight Oct 30. One has Katoff and Lugosi and is really weird and scary with hints of incest and enpotism and lots of revenge. The other has Rathbone and some others and is said to be funny. THE BIG PARADE is a great epic and made in 1924 by King Vidor and with John Gilbert in a really good performance in this strange treatment of war. It's at the Silent Cinema. The Crest is getting NINOTCHKA, one of the all-time great comedies which is no surprise when you consider that Billy Wilder wrote it, Ernst Lubitsch directed it and the star is Garbo.

LE QUEBEC

AUX QUEBECOIS!

NOUS VAINCRONS

On the sixteenth of October, 1970, Trudeau proclaimed the War Measures Act in an hysterical attempt to quash the inevitable Quebecois revolution and further pull the wool over the eyes of the Canadian people. The War Measures Act gave the police and the army unlimited freedom to fuck over the people.

On Saturday, October 16th of this year, about 8,000 Independentists demonstrated their disgust with these fascist measures in the streets of Montreal. They marched under the green/red/white flag of the Patriotes of 1837-38 and many among them battled with pigs at the Provincial Police Detention Centre where FLQ freedom fighters are being held prisoner, and at the offices of La Presse, Montreal's largest daily newspaper, which is notorious for its exploitation of workers. They also smashed windows at the Hydro-Quebec building where pig Bourassa has his Montreal offices. The marches heard speeches by Michel Chartrand, Pierre Bourgault, Raymond Lemieux and others emphasising the need to intensify the people's struggle for a free Quebec.

Meanwhile, at OPP Detention, FLQ political prisoners Paul Rose, Francis Simard, Francois Schirm, Michel Viger, Pierre Boucher, Georges Demers, Andre Ouellette, and possible Jacques Rose were already 3 days into a hunger strike. The Montreal Sunday paper Dimanche-Matin deleted the exact reason for the hunger strike from their account of the story.

Very strange. But not surprising.

T. Howe

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THE NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTION:

"This time we have a choice my son."
"Yes b'y we have. A choice between
merchants and lawyers and lawyers
and merchants."

— old Newfoundland saying

ST. JOHN'S — When Joseph Roberts Smallwood inked the final contract with New York industrialist John Shaheen for a \$155 million oil refinery complex in April of 1969, the Liberal party machine which had ruled Newfoundland since its entrance into Confederation in 1949 began grinding rapidly to a halt.

In protest over the financing of the deal (which Shaheen himself called "the sweetest deal") three prominent Liberal cabinet ministers — John Crosbie, Alex Hickman, and Val Earle — crossed the floor of the House of Assembly to sit as Progressive Conservatives.

These three men, along with PC leader Frank Moores, now form the nucleus of the opposition which on October 28 will probably hand Smallwood his first defeat at the polls in 22 years.

The Shaheen agreement, perhaps the last of Joey's "develop or perish" schemes, showed most of the trademarks associated with his reign: the government's insistence on putting all its financial eggs in a super-industrial basket while ignoring the fisheries; the opportunistic patronage system; the unilateral decision-making by one man who habitually ignores his advisers and cabinet.

John Shaheen had tried to sell his refinery to every major seaport in maritime Canada and on the American eastern seaboard. No one would touch it; there was too great a potential of oil spillage and other disasters.

Joey, envisaging great economic growth ("jobs, jobs, and more jobs," he gloated), jumped at the chance to entice another spectacular industry to the province. But his closest advisers disagreed. There was a major cabinet rift which finally resulted in the three ministers (one of whom, Earle, was finance minister) abandoning the Liberal ship.

Two of the three, before crossing the floor, challenged Smallwood in a provincial Liberal leadership contest. Crosbie finished second to the premier, with Hickman running a distant third. The leadership election, as one prominent cabinet minister who remained confidant, was a "flirtish exercise in democracy."

The schism in the party never healed. Crosbie supporters remained Crosbie supporters, while Hickman and Earle supporters swung to the Conservatives.

A few months earlier, the Liberals had had another come-uppance when the PCs took six of the seven federal seats in the 1968 election. This growing anti-Liberal trend crystallized during the Shaheen debates and the leadership contest.

(There is no differentiation between provincial and federal politics on the island — in any sort of election people vote for or against Smallwood.)

What are the differences between the Liberals and the PCs? Their backers and leaders are of the same class: urban lawyers and merchants. Their policies are remarkably similar. Their campaigns are run in the same fashion, emotive and personal rather than analytic.

The Smallwood empire was maintained over two decades by a handful of rich Liberal backers. The most prominent of these is multi-millionaire John C. Doyle, who owns most of the mining and timber rights in Labrador, and a linerboard mill and a brewery on the west coast of the island; as well as mining interests in mainland Canada, the U.S., and Central America.

Liberal promoters of note (other than John Shaheen) are Arthur Lundrign, who owns a large construction firm (roads, build-

ings, you name it), and Art Noseworthy and Joe Ashley, both major electrical contractors.

These men have been rewarded for their loyalty. Most provincial construction contracts are given without tenders being called. Until the federal department of Regional Economic Expansion got tough with Joey two years ago, the Lundrigns and Ashleys kept getting richer and richer. Now, with federal government forcing competitive industrial bidding on government contracts, other contractors are getting their share of the spoils.

The only other significant contractor is One Andrew Crosbie, millionaire brother of John, and Joey's campaign manager for this election. No matter how the vote swings, the Crosbie family cannot lose.

If Smallwood loses, as he probably will, brother John is not likely to turn his back on a business in which his wife and sons hold a major share. And it is brother John, not Frank Moores, who is the major wheel in the PC political machine.

Moores is viewed by political insiders in Newfoundland as something of an opportunist. He was born into a rich fish-merchant family in Conception Bay and first entered politics in 1968 as a federal PC in his home riding. He won in the anti-Smallwood wave and later that year was elected national Progressive Conservative Association president as a compromise candidate.

Then in the spring of 1970 he came home to contest the PC leadership election (The former leader was forced out when he was caught in a Montreal whore-house during a police raid). The PC faithful elected him as the best of a bad lot. Thus Moores, still politically wet behind the ears, finds himself as potentially the first PC premier of Newfoundland.

Moores was dropped into this political slot by forces far beyond his control. He happened to come along when large portions of the electorate were voting Conservative — that is, voting to oust the Smallwood government.

The primary gripe the voters have against Smallwood is the fisheries policy (or lack of it) that the present government has pursued. While Norway and Iceland have become international fishing powers in the North Atlantic, Newfoundland, with greater fishing resources, has ignored its potential as a fish processor and exporter.

Tied into this downplaying of the fisheries is a Joey scheme known as "centralization." This program consists of moving entire towns full of fishermen to inland industrial growth centres. Except that, in too many of these centres, industrial employment has not been forthcoming without exorbitant cost (witness the Shaheen deal).

The PCs are pushing for sweeping reforms in the fisheries. Among the changes they hope to enact are an extension of the 12-mile territorial limit to 50 miles, and a greater emphasis on the smaller fisheries (lobster, crab, herring, caplin, etc.) including the possibility of processing and canning plants.

This would shift the basis of the provincial economy from one of supplying natural resources to one of secondary industries, an necessary change that has been a long time in coming.

One of the more significant movements of the last year has been the formation of a fisherman's union encompassing both fishermen and fish plant workers. Fishermen still get only 47 cents of the 45 cents-per-pound bulk market value of cod. (This explains why St. John's has more millionaires per capita than any other Canadian city, while the outports remain so poor.)

The fishermen's union, organized by former Liberal MP Richard Cashin who is now leaning toward socialism and the NDP, has become quite militant during the past summer and is solidly anti-Smallwood.

Because of the uneven electoral distribution in the province (some rural districts have only 3,000 voters while urban ridings have as many as 18,000 voters), the fishermen's vote is very important. Ironically, Smallwood designed the electoral map this way deliberately, because the outports have traditionally been the Liberal stronghold. St. John's always votes Conservative.

The other major area of difference between Joey and the voting public is his make-or-buy, industrial schemes. The first of these was a phosphorus reduction plant at Long Harbour which received provincial subsidies far out-weighting the wages returned to Newfoundland workers. This is the infamous plant responsible for the ocean pollution that put 400 fishermen out of work three summers ago.

Another such deal is the heavily subsidized linerboard mill at Stephenville that John C. Doyle is constructing at a cost of \$175 million. And the unnecessary fourth brewery that Doyle is starting in the same town. And the \$155 million Shaheen complex. And . . . Always the biggest, always the most spectacular.

Added to the public outrage that these deals can be arranged by one man — Joey Smallwood — with little or no regard for opposition within or without his Liberal party, is the fact that more than 25 per cent of the voters in this election were too young to vote in the last.

And the Newfoundland young are fanatically anti-Smallwood. Virtually their entire vote will go PC or else to the New Labrador Party (who should take at least two of the

three Labrador constituencies) or the NDP (who are seriously contesting four or five seats, with token candidates in about half of the 42 districts).

The NDP could, with the proper split in votes, take one or possibly two ridings. This would give minority parties anywhere from two to five seats.

New Labrador Party leader Tom Burgess would be a New Democrat in any other province. Within two or three years he and fishermen union president Richard Cashin will almost certainly emerge as the leaders of the provincial NDP. In fact, David Lewis himself has sent down the word to the Newfoundland NDP to halt the internal bickering with the Labrador Party.

A minority government, however, is unlikely. The trend towards the Conservatives that started with the Shaheen contract is too widespread and too intense.

Why has there been such a hostile reaction to this deal? Here are some of the contract clauses:

*For 25 years after the plant is in operation, Shaheen has the right of first refusal to any similar industrial complex built anywhere in Newfoundland.

*Shaheen associates will supervise the construction of the plant and be reimbursed for all personnel costs plus 100 per cent by the provincial government.

*A provincial Crown Corporation actually runs the plant initially, but Shaheen receives 5.1 per cent of gross sales as a supervisory fee.

*The Newfoundland government can appoint a maximum of two representatives to the Crown Corporation's board of directors. Shaheen can appoint a maximum of thirteen.

*After 15 years, Shaheen has the option of buying the complex outright for the paltry sum of \$2,000.

Small wonder Shaheen called it "the sweetest deal." If the PCs win this election, John Crosbie has no alternative but to make sure the Conservatives re-negotiate the contract so that provincial tax-payers can get a better deal.

But Crosbie and the Conservatives will have more problems than an inherited financial mess. They will have to form their first government ever without any experience, without any loyal civil servants, and without falling into the patronage traps that mired the Liberals down in the past few years.

If this election is a major hurdle for the politicians, it's also a major jump for the electorate. For the first time since Confederation, the voters are on the verge of using their franchise to oust a government.

And it's a healthy democratic sign when people realize they have the power to throw out governments with whom they disagree. It is the first sign that the island's voting public is able to exercise some political power.

But the government will remain in the same hands: merchants and lawyers.

(This report was prepared with the help of the staff of the St. John's Alternative Press.)



JOEY'S LAST STAND?

By Lan Wiseman
Last Post News Service

SORROW, WIT, DRUGS AND REVOLUTION

"Liberxina 90", a Spanish political film, opened and closed Saturday night at the St. Lawrence Town Hall.

St. Lawrence gets a pat on the back for timing "Liberxina 90" to coincide with the Conference for Amnesty in Spain ("Amnistia").

They also earn a crack on the knuckles for not showing director Carlos Duran's work in a longer run. But they could obtain verbal noxema for their hurt if and when they bring any of Duran's films back to Toronto.

Not that "Liberxina 90" glitters with glamorous marvels. Duran's politique defies the brain, the funny bone and the tear-glands in a clever dance. Carlos/Luis (William Pirie, a Canadian) and his political mistress kiss and caress with a wondowpane between them. Ha-ha on Bunnel. But for Carlos/Luis, a Spanish Yippee-Weatherman, and his fashion-model (?) woman, the glass barrier puts a certainty into their love which only Ali McGraw and Ryan O'Neal could envy.

And the story line, from whence cometh the title: Liberxina 90 is a new "liberation drug" which blows the mind and, if fed into the metropolis's gas supply, will make free freaks out of 12 million people. "The State," says Doug, the older revolutionary, "could never keep down 12 million people longing to be free - even if the drug wore off after twenty days."

Someone must get the drug into the gasworks. Enter Sandra, another older revolutionary (35ish), who knows the works. But her fundamentalist CP discipline brands the scheme adventurist.

The mind teeters between slugging at a drug like Liberxina 90 or creeping over the depths to which the revolution has sunk.

But this is very intelligent politicising too. Duran grasps the "drugs or guns" question which grips the counter-culture in most places. He wriggles humourously into the same place Godard found himself in "La Chinoise" - the classroom of dialectic. Godard seems to find the class analysis of revolution drawn from the characters. Duran flip-flops this equation, and so exposes Carlos/Luis's Yippee-Weatherman warmth when he analyses the Communist Party position in Antiochia. It's elitist and set off from the masses Carlos/Luis maintains.

"Do you want to clear it (the gaswork plot) with the central committee?" he asks. "They will take a month to define its Marxian fram of reference, and then announce a further study - the question can always be discussed."

Sure it can. The police are hot on their trail, they've had to kill 2 already.

Sandra's argument is that this use of drugs is useless and hare-brained. Duran is very good at creating characters with inner tension. Sandra's tension comes between her self-doubts about the Party and her love for Doug. She chooses the latter, goes to the gasworks - and changes her mind.

Carlos/Luis's mistress endures a conflict between her dangerous love for him, and a comfortable life. She chooses him, takes Sandra's place at the gasworks, and the film ends when she, Carlos/Luis and Doug are gunned down in a police trap.

Sandra is spared only because she's



already been killed after the first gaswork run. I believe the action is purposely kept confusing - this way (partly through Fernandez Cid's modish photography) to accent a single thread - the political insight into conditions.

For a Spanish revolution today is still in a phase-one stage. The strategy, the tactics, even the personnel are still to be decided. Duran's political characters, slightly decadent and so humanised, take the tack that here is a revolution still fired more by love than by hate. The feeling is there despite the gunplay and pig violence. You realise the mayhem is simply lifted from "Z" and "Bonny And Clyde."

The preceding was Duran's unpaid political announcement to the world, about how he saw his revolution.

For the Spanish, though, there are 2 other special demands. First, that the revolutionary should grow honest enough to seek the truth. (Some of the ex-Falangists in the audience squirmed nervously.) Carlos/Luis describes how he views it as butting his head against a wall UNTIL HE SEES A CRACK. "It may not actually be

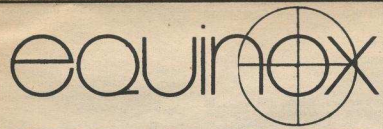
there," he says, "or it may vanish - but for an instant, I saw it." Self-delusion? Hardly. That bump on his head is pretty real.

Secondly, Duran is asking the Spanish to remember that self-doubt is often sorrow at the loss of certainty. This is Sandra's dilemma; this was Carlos/Luis's dilemma until he assembled his "Footage of Horror". The sepiu slides and videotapes of Besen, Hiroshima, south Vietnam, Chicago and Biafra spill across his home screen. If you, Duran might be arguing, are still against our revolution, look at the sorrows of the world, lose your certainty . . . and join us.

The english-Canadian crowd slouched up the aisles, chatting about "Liberxina 90's corny dialog (It had been dubbed in excellent north American English.)

The Spanish crowd walked thoughtfully towards the exits. But once in the lobby, a few of their voices rang in animation. Maybe the dialog also struck them as corny. I don't know; I don't understand Spanish. But I think something may have happened in the world of their heads.

Jeffrey Masuda



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MIND SURVIVAL



Wed

Toronto Women's Caucus meeting at 88 Adelaide St. W.

Legal Aid at the Free Youth Clinic at 8 pm.

Bread and Puppet Theatre will perform **FIRE** on the 2nd floor of the Art Gallery of Ontario, 8 pm., price: 25 cents.

NATURAL CHILD BIRTH CLASSES, 7:30 every Wed. night at the Hall. Call Abbie for info, 368-5386.

Yoga at the Hall, 11:00 am.

Thurs

The co-op situation — Alex Laidlaw (CMHC-Ottawa) will be leading a discussion between 12 noon and One at Holy Trinity Church

OISE — The Shame and Through a Glass Darkly (Berigman) 7:30 \$1.50.

YOGA CLASSES at Nell-Hyckel College, Mon. & Thurs. in the cafeteria, 8:30 p.m. Bring donations or blanket

INFORMAL FRENCH (conversational), Parliament St. Library House, 265 Gerrard St. E., 7:30 p.m.

ANNEX RATEPAYERS ASSOC' 8 p.m., Huron St. Public School

Fri

Picket the Ont. Federation of Labour (address in book), the Textile Workers Union of America is seeking accreditation at Texpac.

League coffee house with donuts, music and talk, 8:30 pm. YMCA basement at Bayview and Sheppard.

CHAT Dance at Holy Trinity Church, 8 o'clock.

Sat

Open house today and tomorrow at the Atmospheric Environment Service, 4905 Dufferin call 638-4723 for more information.

Misc

The Civic Garden Center has a flower exhibition, Mon.-Fri., 2-9 pm. Free.

Richard Farina's novel "Been Down So Long it Looks Like Up to Me" is a movie now at CineCity. I know the book was good so the movie might be worth a look too.

Toronto Free University, 864-1376. Seminars now happening, no admission requirements, small groups.

Psycho-biology. The biological relationships of psychology. Mon. 8:15, YMHA, Bloor and Spadina.

Poetry and Folk Forum, Tue. 8 pm, 19 D'arcy.

Music, Piano and Theory, and Appreciation., Wed. 8 pm. 70 Beverly

Astrology — a philosophical and psychological approach. Wed., 8 pm., 233 Borden

Life Drawing — Thurs. 1:30 pm. 201 Marlborough

Pottery — various times, call T.F.U.

Batik — Mon. 7 pm., 6 Trinity Square.

Literature — Fri. or Mon. at 8, call Michael 964-0311, 201 Marlborough

French Conversation — Sunday at 2, 6 Trinity Sq.

Toronto Women's Caucus — 88 Adelaide St. W., Wed. 8 pm.

The Factory Lab Theatre are looking for new playwrights, so if you have a play get in touch with them.

CFTO are giving away tickets to see the taping of their new quiz shows, for tickets call CFTO ticket desk at 291-9111.

Give your local library a call because most of them have something going on during the week. If the program don't suit you they might have something for your friends pre-schooler.

Abortion & Birth Control Info., 631 Spadina Ave. (at Harbord), Tues. and Thurs. 7:30-9:30 pm.

Newtonbrook Recycling Depot, 155 Hilda (2 blocks west of Yonge on Steele) papers and cans only, papers must be tied, and cans must have both ends removed and be flattened.

Wycliffe Plaza Recycling Depot, Bathurst and Steele, glass and cans depot.

For info on Nell-Wyck movies call Robert Holmes at 368-0928

MOTHER (free school). Anyone interested in being involved with a free school in any way call 228-4046.

"**BOYS IN THE BAND**"...a play at the Central Library Theatre, Tuesday thru Sunday 'til Oct. 30th, 8:30 p.m., admission: \$3.50, students, \$2.50

The Parkdale Single Parent Association is actively involved in trying to set up a co-operative day-care centre. Meetings are held Wed. eve, 7:30, at 250 Dunn Ave. Baby sitters provided. Membership is open to separated, divorced, unwed or widowed persons. Male or Female regardless of custody. Call Donna West for info, 638-2877, during working hours.

Art

Me and My Friends, 237 Queen W., Sculpture by Glenn Elliott

Gallery Moos, 138 Yorkville, 922-0627. Edward Avedisian (paintings) till 1/5

Art Gallery of Ontario, 317 Dundas W., 363-3485, The Art of Tom Thomson

Stage

Matters, Manners And Mauve Tea, a drama review, on Sat. at Hart House Theatre at 8:30, admission \$1.

Tue., Nov. 2

Love, Hate, Freud and Understanding by David Mutch at The Factory Lab Theatre, 374 Dupont St., 921-5989

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FREE RIDE BUMPY

When I saw the 2nd performance of "Free Ride" on October 1st at Theatre Passe Muraille, I felt I was watching a "late-period" rehearsal of a work that would eventually be, but wasNt yet, very good. Considering it again some days later, this still seems true. And I am pretty sure the show improved before it closed. Please bear that in mind as you read these remarks.

"Free Ride" is about hitchhiking. Starting from an eastern hostel we see various "stations" of the westward pilgrimage. Everyone seems to have essentially the same experience while hitching and, consequently, beginning with the literal and personal, we soon find ourselves on a surreal and eventually on a mythic plane of collective experience.

Moments in "Free Ride" catch you up like a banana peel. Two men, wasted with waiting for a ride, see a flying saucer approach, only to realise that there's not a vacant seat. Another, near the end, almost kills himself climbing a net-mountain because a friend ("The Bastard!") "got himself together" that way. Other moments flash a truth at you in similarly exciting, funny, moving ways.

The metaphysics of the show are strong but its politics are weak. And how can one deal with any subject today without seeing it in some political/historical context? We get an amiable flash of Trudeau "molding" (as it were) the "V" at freaks in a passing car, but the moment seems to occur in social limbo. Green from Toronto's suburbs, a young man is scared by drunken Indians, but no analysis is attempted, nor is the scene placed in a

context that would give it political coherence. All that is shown is the startling encounter with an unfamiliar and unmanageable "heavy": "bad Indians," he mutters as he stumbles back to the car. This is the sort of underexplored scene that can reinforce the racism I've encountered more than once in Toronto. (And in course I realise the cast of "Free Ride" of no way intended to do this.) There are economic-cultural factors to explain the phenomenon of drunken Indians, and it is possible without imposing on experience theory, to indicate these factors in theatrical terms.

And nowhere in the show does anyone draw the macro-political indications of simply not getting a ride. For example, this one: "Stranded in Alberta/ six hours in the rain/ hundreds pass by/ cars full of empty seats/ and not one stops./ Some gnarl a grin at you./ others - firm, Scots, presbyterians/ I refuse with principled head-shakes/ the kiddies maybe flash a V/ at you and giggle./ but nobody stops./ So you stand there/ stranded there/ soaking wet there/ and you feel (in little) the continuing struggle/ of the Haves and the Have-nots/ and you feel (a little bit) Indian, or Black/ and you dig the anger/ of those peoples/ and you'd love to smash/ that passing car/ and crack its grinning windows."

I go on too long perhaps but to me this is a serious omission. In attempting to hitch back from B.C. this summer, this is one of the main things I experienced. And the Whole World Picture is only a blow-up of this one: the so-called advanced industrial

nations sitting on their technology or using it only to exploit for profit, refusing wealth and skills to the so-called underdeveloped nations, unwilling to share and arrogant or righteous in their selfishness. I should like to have seen the people at Passe Muraille develop, or at least suggest, this theme, perhaps using as a documentary starting-point the kids who hijacked a Grey Coach bus outside Manitoba or those who knocked over a service station in Golden, B.C. I don't know the details of those incidents, but there must be a seed of the same old global injustice in each of them: I wish that "Free Ride" included a unit like that.

At the end of the show, the hikers have all come back to where they began. The free ride is just that. The Search is not geographical. This statement is made simply with clarity and integrity: it cannot be misconstrued as reactionary propaganda and that is a credit to the people who devised the work.

As theatre, the production, developed by the cast with Paul Thompson's direction, varies in quality throughout. Saul Rubinek ("Out To Breakfast", "Spring's Awakening", "I Had It But It's All Gone Now") has got to be one of the best actors anywhere: whether he's playing a father trying to dissuade his son from going on the road, a fellow discovering love at a truck stop or whatever, he brings intense belief, concentration and a fine sense of truth; he is very much "there", and it's worth the money and effort simply to see this man work. Larry Molin tends to be speedy, but he is a witty and rhythmic actor who achieves quite a few textures and is generally very good. Rosemary Burris does great vehicle sounds - no mean feat! - but all in all the women in the cast are weak.

The "rap-out-a-story-for-yourself and-make-it-absolutely-real-for-yourself" approach that made "Doukhobors" such a simple, fine, humble, unpretentious expression is used in "Free Ride", but THE CAST AS A UNIT doesn't get it on, so the approach doesn't work nearly as well. The

players are especially weak when trying to work "in the abstract" rather than "in the literal" and their physical transformations in the long Winnipeg section are quite inarticulate and confusing and made me yawn (and so does your style, Bush, me!). Contrarily, a lengthy unit about getting stuck in Wawa, Ontario works very well: the group keeps wearily chanting "Wa-Wa" as individuals space short/funny/terrible lines throughout.

Positively, much of "Free Ride" is very fresh and moving; negatively, the actors often seem to not know what they are doing. But as I said before, I saw the show early and that may have changed by the end of the run.

Steven Bush

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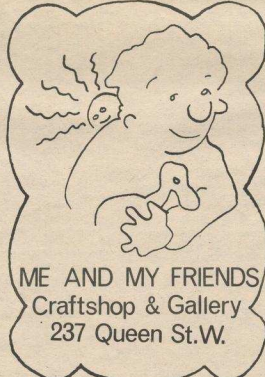
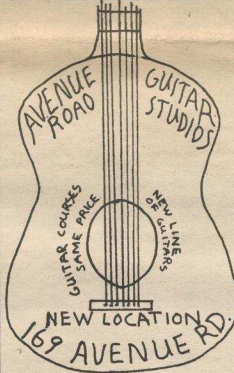
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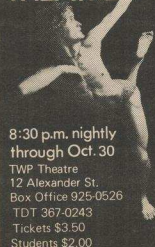
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High Park area co-op, two blocks from subway, 3 rooms available. \$40-\$65 a month. Call Dave 767-3028

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Wanted: young girl to share very large flat with same. Own bedroom unfurnished. Cheap and no hassles. Call 766-9194, Hyde Park near Bloor.

Reliable working person wanted to rent room sharing house with others. Call 486-5045 after 5:00.

Young man wishes to share furnished apt. with straight girl. Mississauga area. Call 625-3974 after 5:00.

Young mother and 2 children looking for quiet inexpensive place to live in Northwest Toronto. Call Veronica at 741-3603.

Wanted: persons 23 and up to live in a semi-detached house near Eglinton and Yonge. \$68 single, \$40 per person if room is shared. Call 485-9657.

House for rent. Three bedrooms, two kitchens. Vaughan north of St. Clair. Good condition, location. Rent \$210. Call 651-8338.

Warm, friendly commune has room for rent, starting Nov. 15 for any chick or guy who wants a home in a creative atmosphere. Rent approx. \$37. 331 Davistville Ave. Call 486-7014.

Vegetarian into kits. Being sought by most co-ops in the area. \$15 a month including utilities, phone, laundry, pear trees, grassy area. Call 964-2923.

One large room to rent in co-op. 366-0047.

Wanted for farm in Stoutville; area 1 person, preferably draft-dogger; phone box at 741-0484.

Two girls with babies want cheap apt. or flat - 3 rooms & kitchen; call Suzanne 536-2290.

Spacious antique co-op home requires one other real person live here too) to ease the financial burden. Located in Parliament-Carleton St. area. Must be responsible, creative and non-smoker. Your own bedroom with lots of other working space. Everything on co-op basis. FREEDOM. Rent and utilities about \$85 a month. Available immediately. Phone Murray or Gail at 964-8836, 24 Geneva Ave.

Unfurnished room for girl in co-op. Nov. 1st onwards. 4 guys & 3 girls. \$23 per month and share of fone, and hydro. #3 George St., Hamilton, 525-9099.

Looking for girl to share place with housekeeping, food & anything else that's cool. Reform ed. freak/businessman. Call Bob at work 366-6477.

Young freak couple to share 2-bedroom apt. 920-8964.

Single worker over 30 simply tired of straight world but not a freak wishes to form or join a communal household with same, or family. No hang-ups. Leave message with Vic for Bob D.



Fender telecaster like new hard shell case \$250 251-1478 with 5 or 7 leave name and number

Drummer seeks job with working bar group phone 923-5957

6string espanyia guitar for sale. immaculate condition comes with case. Str. 225-8164

Drummer wants to join or start jazz-rock group call Shelly 962-5287

Bass player from Chicago with 9 years experience available. Call Charles 466-4749

Struggling young duo seeks struggling young comedy writer. Call 277-4211.

Classical guitar lessons. Ask for Victor 532-7080.

Good blues lead guitarist wants to contact bass player and drummer to form group. Call 364-2762, ask for Denny.

Wanted old 78s. Collector would appreciate any donations to forward organization of 78 club. Call Bob at 366-3186.

Premium drums for sale, complete set with extra cymbals (8 months old); full price is \$600. 964-3664.

Traylor Bassmaster amp. Gibson 12-string guitar; reasonable; call 259-1276.

Wanted - someone to teach me how to play bass guitar. Call Bill after 6:30 weeknights 922-7543.

Accordion-electric-immediately - until Feb-March; leisurely, interesting theatre work-union, read & fake. 364-2534; 920-0795; 531-1794.

Violin or viola, doubling double bass - immediately until Feb-March. Leisurely interesting theatre work. Union - read & fake. 364-2534; 920-0795; 531-1794.

Brand new 5string framus banjo for sale with case. Paid \$115, will sell for \$60 or best offer. Jos. 368-1459.

Hernandez Spanish classical guitar, nice case, capo. Less than 1 year old & handled with love. Cost \$250, sell \$175. Call or leave number at 463-2523 (work number), Gayleann.

Singer for Chicago Blues Band. Phone Larry, 694-0952.

Guitar & flute taught; 125 Spadina Rd. Ron & Dennis.

Acoustic group forming. We are a bong player and a flute player. Here's what else we might be able to use: congas, strong rhythmic guitars, another flibby, creative vocals. High-energy music, jazz/folk/rock. Call Ron at 366-0193 or 366-6477.



material scraps wanted for children art class in Regents Park call between 9 and 4-30 966-3600 ext 455 Corriann

Sixteen co-ops now form the core of Dundum Villi in Hamilton. Art studio, outlet for crafts, record store & coffee house already established. Hope to start food co-op, free school & health food restaurant. Wanna help? Write/call 63 George St. Hamilton 525-9099.

Project Seed, a free secondary school, needs voluntary resource persons fluent in French to conduct conversation and studies in literature, drama, etc. Heather Johnson, 921-4181, days and 923-1644 nights.

Don Valle Food Co-op 80 Winchester St. Hours: Thurs 7-9 p.m., Sat 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Mon 7-9 p.m.

\$20 a month, that's what a press clipping service costs-Save \$20, join the INFORMATION EXCHANGE CO-OP. We each list one topic and all of us watch for information on all topics. Write: Box 261 Adelaide St. P.O., Toronto.

Wanted to borrow - Super 9 projector and/or editor to show 3rd Ontario Conspiracy movie at Rochdale. Tim, room 1615, Rochdale. 341 Bloom St. West.

All Together Now Cultural Centre - We have a farm in Capti Breton, green with trees, and lake with ocean and sky. We are people who are into yoga, gestalt, music, meditation, massage, etc. and want to share our energies with others. We are travelling throughout Canada this winter looking for other skilled people, donations, and are offering our skills in a workshop programme with a small fee to raise funds for our centre. We will begin building and planting spring of 72. If you have a self-disciplined trip and want to be part of a group of people who community drop us a line and look for us in your community this winter. Sharon All Together Now, Box 2101, Halifax, South, Halifax, Nova Scotia (mailing address in Toronto. All Together Now, 492 Huron St.

Looking for cooperative day care for month old child. Will work for services for same cause. Interested people call Carol at 366-3882.

Rose Avenue Public School - after four programme 3:30 - 5:00, 1 or 2 days per week. Volunteers needed. Call A. Williams 481-5306.

Day-care for two year olds and over call 483-6329

FREE AUDIENCE! If you have something you want to try out on an audience, we provide the audience, if you provide the something. PLAT-FORM at Global Village Contact Vinetta 929-3376 (answering service)

PERSONAL



Dave Clark please pick up stuff at Amelia immediately and pay debts. We are being evicted.

Private lessons in French and Italian (conversation and university lessons) by University graduate. Call Rose 445-4873 evenings

Tarot readings reasonable rates for information call 533-4812.

Jackie Stark call sister. 416-920-6097

Anyone knowing whereabouts of Walter, young guitar and banjo player, please call Ralph, 821-7288.

I'm male 6 feet 1 one-half inches, gentle, masculine, blue-eyed, lean, good-looking, sensitive, radical, sans sensual, solvent and underemployed. I'm new in Toronto and need a friend '92-4, a long-haired male student or dropout- or fairly responsible freak, to share interests with: politics, athletics, photography, music (chamber, folk, and rock) Kevin. 962-9785.

RUTH CRUBIE
JUST CALL HANE
MOM + DAD

ERIC! Co-op are you? Call David or Evelyn at 366-2646.

Jenny Fraser contact Ric Fraser at 112 Seton St.; Will not send you home.

BBLBHP TAPP

Bob Oliver - haven't seen you in a couple of years but I finally made you. Phone Henry 694-5378.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of Mary Curton, former waitress of former Penny Farthing Yorkville Ave., please call 255-2069.

Pina Allento-Please contact home, mother very sick.

Interesting young man wishes to meet women for meaningful relationships; call John 481-6554 between 6 & 8 any day.



need ride to Belleville, Pictou or thereabouts Sat or Sun. 844.192 leave message for Annor J.

Need ride to Chicago for one or two people. Will share expenses and preferably Nov. 5 share expenses and driving. Jean Clark 824-2121

Ride wanted to Fredrickton anytime share expenses. Call Duncan 928-4899 (days) or 485-1900

Ride needed to New York or Boston on Oct. 29 Roshan 533-4090

Ride needed to Vancouver Oct. or early November. Can help with expenses but unable to drive. Call John 269-9901

Marion and her daughter need a mid-Nov. ride to S.F. with nice people. We can't drive but can help to pay expenses. Please call 445-3452 or 447-2291.

Need a ride to Frisco around Nov. 15 for two people. Will share expenses Call Marion, 445-3452.

Ride to NYC around Oct. 28th, share expenses. Call 924-5933.

Young man (35) driving a companion to seek pleasant female companion to come along age, race or color no problem. Contact Ron Routley, General Delivery, Pefferlaw, Ont.

CRAFTS



Gays Dating Assoc. - Gay girls and boys - a wide choice - fully confidential. Call 536-7529.

I'll babysit for your child along with mine (age 9 months to 2 years). Call Suzanne 536-2290.

I like to make CROCHETTE things for people - clothing, shoes, bags, etc. Reasonable prices; Call Evelyn at 366-2646.

Young male wishes to do full-time work for people's social aid organization of any kind, in exchange for single room, meals and if possible, a small wage. Fine writing ability, some typing, capable and willing to handle cold and field work. Sincere and co-operative. Please reply in writing to "J.F." c/o Guerrilla, 201 Queen St. E. or call 536-1723.

Have typing, shorthand and all that jazz; am a woman but don't want to be a secretary. Want to work in a non-profit organization with people as a people. Call Audrey 489-1051.

I need a job soon. Would like to keep my hair long Grade 10 (Quebec). Prefer to work in a boutique or shop. Call Serge 444-4768. If not home, please leave message.

I'm a lady bartender looking for work as such-preferably with young folk. Call anytime before noon 924-4230.

Catcher silk-screened T-shirts from Mike & Martha (offical silk-screens by appointment) to Guerrilla and Wachee. 364-0530 or 363-3953.

LET JOE TRUCK DO YOUR TRUCKIN 366-0193

BUY &

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND!

SELL

JOBS
WANTED: dishwasher, 15 years exp; m/c; PWD required; minner wages. Call Mr. Jones

co-operative Habitat association of Toronto, looking for part-time secret- any bookkeeper call 279-9819 ask for George

Wanted: secretary for typing, some dictaphone, invoicing, and modelling clothes in showroom. Phone Bob Mine 366-6477.

Persons needed to distribute a new paper in Toronto beginning in November. Distribution mainly on downtown street corners and payment on commission basis. Phone 964-6858 anytime.

Wanted: Tutor to teach my kids phonetics. I'm keeping them out of school right now. Can you help? Phone 465-4079.

FOR SALE



4-week old king-size water-bed; mattress fitted with heavy-duty navy blue liner and warm foam pad & wooden frame. No leaks, perfect condition, 5 year guarantee. Cost \$85 - will sell for \$40. 486-7014.

'64 Pontiac Laurentian 283 cu. in.; good mechanical condition; needs body work. \$205; call 920-6445.

'64 Chevy Van camper - good running shape - \$1650; 922-2502 Maury.

Panasonic tape cassette recorder; \$20; one 3/4 mattress with wooden platform \$25; 368-4274 morning.

Trans. & other parts for '54 Matchless - AJS 350 single - free, 964-9542.

Gitane 10-speed bike; reasonable, call 259-1278.

'69 VW Pickup with fully insulated split-seater camper body. Totally reconditioned, including rebuilt engine and new tires. Certified. \$1700. Phone 539-2321 (after 6 P.M.).

Tschiakowski's "Romeo & Juliet," Boston Symphony Orch. (3-record set). \$6. Tschiakowski's "Symphony No. 5 in B Minor" Eugene Ormandy & (natural) Philadelphia Orch. (5-record set). \$10. Tschiakowski's "Swan Lake Ballet" London Philharmonic (4-record set). \$8. OR...\$20 for all 3 sets. 364-0639.

Trade-high performance parts for '34 Ford parts or sell 'bottle' Corvette power for VWs; 160-HP motor \$150 or offer; 41 Hillary Ave. off Rogers Rd., W. J. McClure.

Electric stove for sale, good condition, guaranteed. \$25. Call 363-4872, or leave message for Ernie at 863-1527.

'56 Fargo ' ton pick-up, good condition, not certified. Call 699-7647. Kip Kilpach, Wed thru Sunday.

WANTED-LOVING HOME FOR MY HOME '58 VOLKS CAMPER SLEEPS 2 TABLE CUPBOARDS, ROOF RACK AS IS \$250. (NEEDS WORK ON 4TH CYLINDER)

PAT JOHNSON 694-7841



4 kittens, 9 weeks old, fussy but pretty. 1 black, 2 black and white, and one multicoloured with 7 toes. 962-2845 Mary

Fluffy black kitten too lively for apartment needs home with backyard call 653-0285

loveable dog for a loving owner 6 months old. Schnauser complete with flea powder call Lucy 363-4872

I LOVABLE 7-TOED KITTEN TO BE GIVEN AWAY 924-3507 OR COMETO 132 CARLTON

6 tabbies ready to go, 6 weeks old, Call 922-2502.

Female pussy 4 months old needs home. Call Marion at 366-4756.

Young puppy wanted for pet. 920-8984.

have you ever heard of an elderly puppy?

Outdoor dog needs country home; 2 months old and very friendly. Urgently seeks country air. FREE! Call Irene, 56 Beverly St., 368-1810.

Kitten wanted-with 6 toes-preferably white and fluffy; Grace, 922-9042.

FOUND CAT! Butterscotch striped tomcat, 42 Beverly St. 366-3370.



Badly need stove and refrigerator. Phone Judy or Paul. 363-7955

If you promise not to browne, come on in and get your GUERILLA at no charge during NOVEMBER and December at Lill Andrews News Agency 23 Gerrard St. W Phone 368-2893.

Poster artist, OP, POP, Funk, Psychedelic, etc. lowest rates. Call Richard 231-2715

Need rug 9 x 12 or larger Cheap. We're poor. 926-0063.

CITY HALL Newsletter - celebrating their 1st birthday. Bringing people in touch with the vital political issues confronting Metropolitan Toronto. By: Aldermen Crombie, Jaffray, Kilbourn, Sewell and others. \$10/yr. (issued every other week) 654 Spadina Crescent 969-5196.

Bike wanted: Pref. woman's and 3-speed, age doesn't matter but in good condition \$25-40 Call Lois, 532-3960.

Wanted: one drafting table and any other general art supplies. Call Temi at 633-3382. Please leave your number if I am not at home.

We want to buy a second-hand stereo turntable. 364-3992.

Free baby carriage, needs a bit of repair. Call 463-9511.

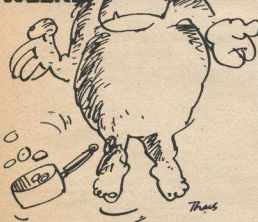
LIFT for two, Saturday (Oct 30) NITE 7-9 Montreal FREE! 363-7884

HEY FOLKS!

We are tired of kids in Peterborough getting buster through lack of knowledge of legal rights. Anyone having a bust card or knowing where we could get one contact. Youth Info. and Crisis Centre 475 George St. North Peterborough, Ontario

GUERILLA CLASSIFIED IS FREE! (FOR 3 TIMES) CALL 864-1902 !!!!!!!

YOUR FRIENDLY NEIGHBOURHOOD UNDER-GROUND WEEKLY



CAN BE PICKED UP at these places:

DOWNTOWN

BELOW DUNDAS

- Reid Books 130 King W.
- Circle Sound T-D Centre
- Lichtman 112 York
- Young Books 277 Young

ABOVE DUNDAS

- Times Square Yonge St.
- Dave Mason Gerrard W. of Bay
- Used Books 75 Gerrard W.
- Books and Gifts 72 Gerrard W.
- Village Books 29 Gerrard W.
- Little Andrews 23 Gerrard W.
- Third World Books 367 Yonge
- 70 Walton

ABOVE WELLESLEY

- Olympia 587 Yonge
- Book Centre 675 Yonge
- Book Cellar Charles Promenade

YORKVILLE

- Grab Bag Yorkville
- Book Cellar 142 Yorkville

WEST OF UNIVERSITY

- DuPont Variety 153 DuPont at Deavenport

- Rochdale 2nd Floor Store
- SCM Bookstore Rochdale
- Meyers 320 Bloor W.
- Empire 322 Bloor W.
- U. of T. Bookstore U. of T.
- Whole Earth McCaui St.
- Natural Foods 25 Baldwin
- Cosmic Egg 39 Baldwin
- Yellow Ford Truck 38 Baldwin
- Vanguard Books 344 Queen W.

SPADINA AND WEST

- Volume One 427 Spadina
- below College
- Tai Aviv Restaurant 440 Spadina
- below College
- Salesburg Smoke Shop 273 College

- 5th Kingdom Bookstore 77 Harbord
- Oasis 89 Harbord
- Whole Earth
- Truck Store Roberts and Sussex
- Europe Record 408 Bloor W.
- Jins Variety 495 Bloor W.
- Grocery Store 346 DuPont

EAST OF CHURCH

- 7th Sun 87 Queen E.

EAST OF JARVIS

- Variety & Food Market Gerrard and Seaton

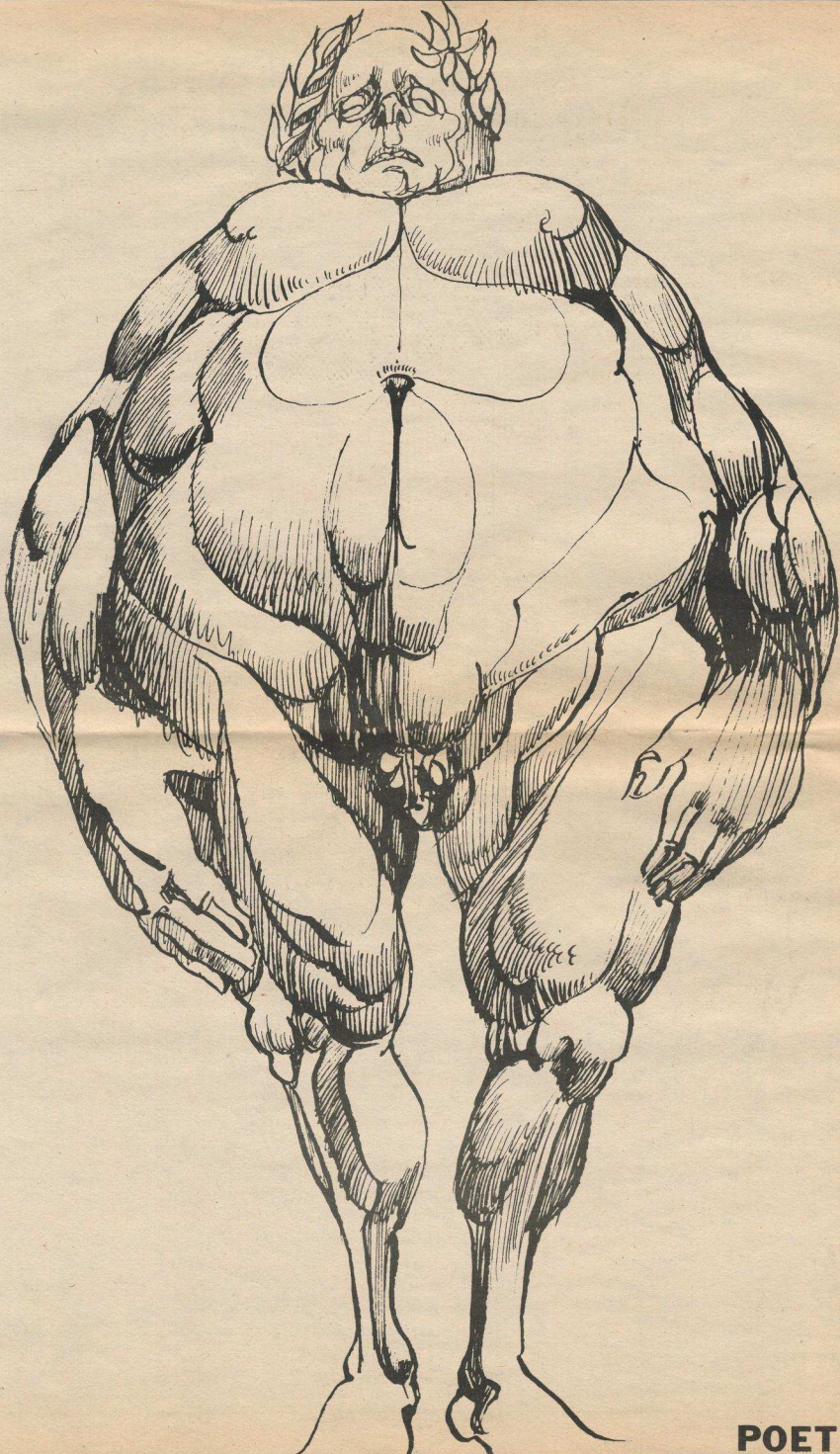
- PDM Grocery (Sackville & Amelia) (one below Wellesley)
- Chey Lima Milk 466 Sherbourne
- Chucks Variety near Wellesley East of Sherbourne

EAST

- Lous Variety 1111 Queen E. east of Page

NORTH

- Farrs 1118 Yonge near MacPherson
- Buckley Books 1108 Yonge
- Towne-Claire Pharmacy 79 St. Clair E.
- Sherwood Smoke 2547 Yonge near Briar Hill above Eglington
- Sunnybrook Smoke Eglington & Bayview
- York U. Bayview-Lawrence
- Newtonbrook Smoke 5819 Yonge above Finch
- York U. Keele-Steeles



POET