

TORONTO CLARION

VOLUME ONE, NUMBER ONE

OCTOBER 15, 1976

10¢

Over a million coast to coast

LABOR MARCHES—NOW WHAT?



Workers show
uncertainty about
direction of
union leadership.

By Virginia Smith

Canada's labour leaders spoke bravely about labour's past and future at Thursday's Queen's Park rally, perhaps because the dimensions of Toronto's protest did not tempt them to dwell on the present. Crowd estimates varied according to the source, but it was clear that only a small fraction of Toronto's organized labour force, no more than about 8,000 had turned up to demonstrate against the federal government's year old program of wage and price controls.

David Archer, President of the Ontario Federation of Labour, speculated that October 14 will "equal the Winnipeg General Strike, when we look back on it." Demonstrators dusted off signs and slogans from labour's March demonstration in Ottawa and April demonstration in Toronto — a reminder that October 14 was the result of a year of steadily escalating protest against the AIB.

Picketers sang songs that have added momentum to other struggles, at other times. "We shall not be moved."

There was talk of a brave, new union movement in Canada. Joe Morris, President of the Canadian Labour Congress, assured the crowd that the day marked "a watershed in the history of the labour movement. Things will never be quite the same again." Archer felt sure that workers will no longer "be satisfied only to negotiate purely parochial issues of wages, hours, and fringe benefits with their respective employers."

There's no doubt that all the results of October 14 aren't in yet; they may not be in for years. But it's also clear that Morris' "new union movement" won't develop unless the CLC radically revises its methods of education. In the meantime, protestors had to satisfy themselves with free coffee, cold hands, and a few dull speeches.

It was hard to see the future, standing there at the back of the crowd. It was hard to feel the strength of other demonstrators in centres where nearly all workers had turned out — Sudbury, Oshawa, Saint John. The long view was obscured by placards.

Metro Grant not enough

Nellie's Needs More

By Tom Corbett

Metro Social Services Committee failed to mention last week that \$10,358 of the \$17,250 it offered Nellie's hostel for women had previously been promised to them.

The problem started earlier this year when Metro gave Nellie's an \$85,000 payment-for-services contract to cover operating costs for 1976. But the contract was based on last year's figures when the occupancy rate was much lower than it is this year. When Nellie's pointed out this discrepancy, the staff was told that the ceiling was a mistake - a mistake that wasn't rectified until last week. "Now they're trying to make it look like a \$17,000 increase," said Paula Fainstat, a Nellie's staff member.

Request denied

Hostel board president Jacqueline White asked the Social Services Committee for a \$121,000 budget. She explained that even this amount would not cover necessary capital expenditures like the replacement of leaking showers and purchase of mattresses. She said that Social Services Commissioner Ray Tomlinson commented on the need for new showers when he visited the hostel last month, but failed to mention the matter at last week's meeting.

The Committee turned down White's request at the urging of Chairman Gus Harris and Tomlinson, and approved the \$102,000 budget submitted by the Commissioner.

White was "shaken" by the Committee's decision. She said the hostel will have to cut back on an already over-worked staff, unless it obtains more funding. "I don't know how we'll cope with these financial restrictions," she said.

\$20,000 deficit

Right now, Nellie's can be sure only of a \$20,000 deficit, caused by the old rate structure Metro used for payments. The hostel was formerly paid \$9 for each resident on weekdays and \$12 on weekends. The rate increase approved by the Social Services Committee would give Nellie's \$11.50 a day, .50 less than White requested.

Under the old system, Metro paid for lunches only on weekends. But some residents had to stay at the hostel all day during the week because of sickness or other problems. Nellie's provided the lunch, but wasn't paid for it.

Nellie's may not even receive the inadequate increase offered by Metro. Tomlinson, in his proposal to last week's meeting, asked "that further support be conditional upon the hostel's reducing the number of residents within the safety limit established by the City Health and Buildings departments."

Much in demand

Since August, Nellie's has been refusing to turn away women in need of its services, even when the hostel went above its allowable limit of 30 women. There are only about 100 emergency beds for women in the city, compared to 1,100 for men, and Nellie's space is much in demand. Pregnant teenagers, battered wives and deserted women are just three types of problem clients using Nellie's.

Commissioner Tomlinson, at last week's meeting, proposed that a coordinator be hired to refer women to the different hostels in Metro, so that these would all be used to the fullest. Nellie's staff member Joan Headley scoffed at the idea. She wondered what use a coordinator would be, when there just aren't enough beds

for women.

The provincial government must share the blame for Nellie's problems. It is, for instance, responsible for much of the overcrowding at the hostel. Because the government has imposed austerity measures on all social services, including hospitals and psychiatric institutions, prematurely released patients may end up at Nellie's. "We're getting a lot of people who really should be getting some kind of psychiatric help," said board member Margaret Bryce.

"Hospitals are putting people out of active treatment too soon. They often should be in hospital or some kind of

intermediate care.

Counselling needed

Many residents badly need counselling. Nellie's tries to provide this service, but Metro and the province won't pay for it.

"People who come to us are the ones most affected by the cutbacks," said staff member Paula Fainstat.

Grace Bates was one such woman, who came to Nellie's after being refused help by several social agencies. Bates came to the hostel in July this year after sleeping in a park for three nights. When Nellie's heard of her problem, she was immediately transported to the hostel, but it was too late. She died the

next day.

"The main problem seems to be that

this woman was neglected because she had no place to go and no one to turn to for help," according to the Coroner's jury.

Insufficient funds

The jury complimented hostels, such as Nellie's, but also pointed out that they were understaffed and limited in facilities because of insufficient funds. It went on to suggest some of the provincial lottery money be used for hostels. The provincial government has not replied to the jury's recommendations.

Danger in the Lake

By Karolyn Kendrick

How dangerous to you are the chemicals found in Lake Ontario?

One of the reasons that the most recently discovered toxins cause so much concern is that they accumulate in the body. Over time concentrations in the body can build up to dangerous levels. All the chemicals have caused malignant tumors in laboratory animals.

PCBs

In Japan in 1968 when PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) leaked into a shipment of rice oil used for cooking, 1300 people were poisoned. Some died. Others still show symptoms of the poison. At the time victims reported

acne-like lesions, darkened skin, headaches, swelling of the eyelids, and temporary loss of vision.

In New York this year General Electric workers in close contact with PCBs fell ill with the same symptoms reported from Japan. They are now suing the company.

PCBs in Lake Ontario have caused birth defects and reproductive failures among gulls and terns nesting on the lakeshore. Concentrations of PCBs as low as 2.5 to 5 parts per million have produced reproductive failures in monkeys.

Mirex and Kepone

Mirex is the insecticide whose

presence in Lake Ontario provoked the New York ban on possession of most Lake Ontario fish.

Mirex degrades into Kepone, recently discovered in Lake Ontario fish. Both Mirex and Kepone are long-lasting pesticides that have caused liver cancer in laboratory animals.

Nearly 80 employees of a plant that manufactured Kepone in Hopewell, Va., showed symptoms of Kepone poisoning last year. The plant has since been razed, but not before discharges of Kepone from the plant had poisoned bacteria essential to the working of the city's sewage treatment plant.

Warning

The Ontario Ministry of Health has advised women of childbearing age not to eat any of the following fish from Lake Ontario. The Ministry claims that men and other women may safely eat an "occasional meal" of the fish. However, the Ministry has produced no data to support this claim of safety.

Under health warning are coho and chinook salmon, smelt, bass, catfish, and eel because of high concentrations of PCBs in the fish.

Under warning for Mirex contamination are white and yellow perch, brown bullhead, alewife, Northern Pike, brown trout, and smelt.

The Ministry advises anglers to skin all fish before consumption because PCBs accumulate in the fat layers under the skin.

White South Africans Jailed

(AN) The Cape Town Supreme Court last week sentenced three whites for contravening internal security laws. David Rabkin and Jeremy Cronin were sentenced to ten and seven years respectively for helping to produce and distribute pamphlets for a number of banned organizations. Among them were the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party, the Pan Africanist Congress, and Spear of the Nation. Susan Rabkin was also found guilty on lesser charges, and was sentenced to one month in prison.

If you agree with these statements, then you're wrong!

"Fact or Fiction", one in a series of fact sheets published recently by the Women's Bureau of the Ontario Ministry of Labour, examines many of these widely held beliefs about working women and presents convincing evidence to shatter the more common stereotypes. It is imperative these misconceptions be corrected if women are to receive more equal treatment in the labour force.

According to the Women's Bureau, the belief that women are not disadvantaged in the labour force is contradicted by the evidence available. In 1972, for instance, women made up 79% of clerical workers and 52% of service employees, both lower paying job ghettoes traditionally inhabited by women. Things are not much more encouraging in the professions.

Women tend to be concentrated in the low-paying "female areas". Women constitute 72% of all professionals in health care, for example, but account for only 3% of dentists, physicians and surgeons and 99% of occupational therapists, nurses and dental hygienists.

The belief that women work primarily for "frills" is another misconception discredited in the bureau's publication. In fact, 36.8% of the female work force in Ontario during March 1975 were single, divorced or widowed. "Self-supporting women such as these," states the fact sheet, "work out of necessity, not for pin money. Although 15.8% of Canadian families are classified as low income, 43.5% of those with a female head fall into this category."

Similarly, "many women work because their husbands are not paid enough to support another adult and two or three children."

Other popular fictions discounted by the fact sheet: "female hormones hamper job performance", "women workers have greater absentee rates and change jobs more frequently than men" and "women should stick to 'women's jobs' and not compete for 'men's jobs'."

What is not fiction, though, is that women in the paid labour force have desires for recognition, achievement and advancement, just as their male counterparts do.

Community Victory



People in the Grange Park Area marked the official opening of the Hydro Block. The Block, being developed by City Non-Profit Housing, is partly finished. The first residents are now moving in. The housing, the result of community actions which opposed the Block's development by Ontario Hydro in 1970, was inaugurated by a ribbon cutting ceremony and community celebration.

Guns

American arms are being shipped to Chile through the port of Montreal, at a time when the American government is reassessing its assistance to the junta.

Late in August, members of the Quebec-Chile Solidarity Committee spotted and photographed a shipment of ejectable reservoir tanks being prepared for loading onto a Chilean transport ship.

These reservoir tanks, produced by a California company, are attachments for the F-5 fighter plane, which the United States used extensively in the Vietnam war. The junta has purchased 18 F-5's from the American government. The reservoir attachments can contain gasoline or gases like napalm.

Such material can't be shipped from Canada without an export permit. In the past, the Canadian government has denounced the junta's repressive policies and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce has given assurances that permits for export of military equipment to Chile are not being granted. The recent shipment indicates that there has been a change in policy.

(Latin American Working Group)

TORONTO CLARION

The Toronto Clarion is an independent newspaper, published once every two weeks by a staff-controlled, non-profit cooperative.

The Clarion was started by the donations and subscriptions of hundreds of backers.

The Clarion's goal is to approach self-sufficiency through advertising revenue, but it will continue to rely on the support of its friends and sympathizers.

A general meeting of people interested in working on the Clarion will be held Thursday Oct. 21 at the Clarion office at 454 King St. W., Suite 209. Phone 363-4404.

Fact or Fiction

Married women take jobs away from men; they ought to quit these jobs and leave the labour force.

No one likes to work for a female boss.

Women workers are not disadvantaged.

Protest Plans Neglect Rank & File

By Virginia Smith

Was the day of protest a fall festival, a power grab by Joe Morris, an organized expression of workers' anger, or a good excuse to get drunk? Most of us weren't sure. We were never invited to a national protest day before.

Organized workers might expect their unions to offer them information and support in such an unfamiliar situation. But a random survey of Toronto government and service workers' unions indicates that most organizations did little to promote discussion of the protest and the controls. In many cases, the leadership simply issued a recommendation about October 14 and took a vote. In some unions, members weren't even polled. Education was somehow left out of the process.

The survey also showed that most Toronto area government and service unions felt that the protest was fine for industrial unions, but not for them. They supported labour's action with words and perhaps black armbands, but felt that their members couldn't go out.

"Industrial unions have an easier opportunity to take employees out. They're used to striking", says Peter Slee, a public relations officer with the Ontario Public Service Employees Union. "White collar unions aren't used to striking. They may not have the right to strike or a lot of restrictions on the right."

OPSEU's policy on the protest day was a notable exception to the pattern of support with words. Its leadership strongly recommended joining the protest. "The difference between us and other white collar unions is that we've been taking a very heavy clobbering," said Slee.

But the OPSEU membership rejected the leadership stand and voted to stay on the job. "The tradition of respect for authority is deeply ingrained in the character of civil servants," said OPSEU communications director John Ward, commenting on the results of the poll.

Protest preparation in several Metro unions went something like this:

CUPE Locals 43 & 79

Members of a few Metro locals of the Canadian Union of Public Employees were caught in a squeeze between the national and local leaderships. CUPE's national leadership has always strongly supported protest against wage controls, but some Metro leaders weren't quite so enthusiastic. The executive of Local 43, Metro's outside workers, made no recommendation on the protest at all. Local 79 encouraged workers not to go out, but to protest outside working hours.

Both locals, which together represent about 10,000 workers, called meetings in September to vote on the protest. These meetings attracted a pathetically small percentage of the membership. 360 of Local 79's 5500 workers showed up to vote. The stalwarts who made it to the meeting didn't even have to listen to the discussion. They could vote and then leave.

Such a dismal performance is not untypical of Local 79, according to Dennis Lomas, a local 79 shop steward. "There is no apparatus for bringing people out to meetings or going on strike."

Local militants and national leaders weren't prepared to accept these meetings as the last word on October 14. CUPE's Metro Area Council urged locals that had already voted to reconsider their decision. Concerned Local 79 members issued a leaflet explaining the importance of the 14th and circulated a petition asking for another Local 79 meeting.

Johnny Wolansky, acting president of Local 43 while President Ed Haggan is away, didn't greet this intervention graciously. He complained that the national leadership "didn't make their position clear" and "didn't get in touch with members about it." He told

Leaders of most public service unions didn't feel like marching yesterday and didn't bother discussing the walkout with their members.

the *Clarion* that Grace Hartman, CUPE's national President, wanted "to meet with Local 43," but "I'm not going to stick my neck in a sling for her. If she tries to strong arm us, I'd make a motion to pull out of CUPE. She'd lose 4000 members. There's a lot of money involved."

In the midst of this confusion, workers were "wondering whether to participate", says Lomas. He estimated that at least half the workers in his division, a welfare office on St. George St., would go out if the leadership endorsed the protest.

Les Pechenick, a George St. worker not much involved in union affairs, said he'd walk out if the union decided to go but "I personally don't agree with going out. We provide a service and the people who would suffer wouldn't be the government. One day means a lot to a welfare recipient."

Public Service Alliance of Canada
The PSAC national leadership reacted quickly and autocratically when the date of the protest was announced. Although PSAC delegates to the CLC convention had voted for the general strike, the Board of Directors decided that the Alliance wouldn't join the protest because the directors couldn't in conscience recommend illegal action. The Board added that it felt the membership didn't support the action, but didn't bother testing out its feeling with a vote. The Alliance's Ottawa office, in fact, instructed its regional representatives not to get involved in any discussion of the 14th.

Some angry Toronto members brought a resolution to the Toronto Area Council expressing "displeasure with the PSAC Board of Directors for the method of presentation of the issue" and pointing out that "no attempt has been made by the PSAC to educate its membership about the CLC's rationale for action." The Area Council passed the resolution and sent it on to Ottawa, but the Board didn't budge from its original position.

PSAC President Andy Stewart was finally required to give an account of himself at a recent meeting of taxation workers in Toronto. Stewart explained that there had been no time for consultation because the Board of Directors had met almost immediately after the CLC announcement. John Gordon, regional president of the General Labour and Trades component of the PSAC asked why the meeting couldn't have been put off for a week, but "I just got a brush off, no real explanation."

So hardly any PSAC workers were out on the 14th and it's not hard to understand why. The Alliance has stated that it will try to protect workers who are absent that day through no fault of their own. GLT workers staged a wildcat strike a couple of years ago and didn't get union support, so they're naturally apprehensive about the 14th, said Gordon.

AIB BOX SCORE

By the end of April this year, the Anti-Inflation Board had recommended 117 rollbacks out of 149 cases studied. It recommended only 6 price rollbacks.

The legislation itself is vague about prices, and allows "legitimate price increases due to higher costs." It also exempts a great number of goods, like imported goods, agricultural products "at the farm gate," land and housing prices, and well-head oil prices.

Ontario Public Service Employees Union

OPSEU tried harder, and strongly recommended joining the October 14 protest. OPSEU workers are hurting from a recent AIB rollback and from Ontario government cutbacks and staff reductions. But they are also denied the right to strike and face harsh retaliation from their employer if they participate in the protest. "There's been an explicit threat of losing five days' pay. You have to have a medical certificate to stay out on the 14th," according to John Fraser, a worker in the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The OSSTF polled its members in only two districts - the City of Toronto and the Borough of York, "because of rank and file agitation," according to York teacher Charles Novodgradsky.

The OSSTF City of Toronto District Council endorsed the walkout by a two-thirds majority, but the subsequent vote made it clear that the Council didn't reflect the mood of its constituency. The teachers voted not to go out. The vote was "decisive" according to Toronto OSSTF Executive Secretary David Clark. "What we've been telling the press is that over 50% of the teachers voted not to go out. Council voted not to divulge the actual numbers."

or a day's pay to fight controls, we would be in favor. I think it's more appropriate to fight controls at the next election."

The union's leadership called for staying at work and a subsequent membership vote confirmed the recommendation.

Metropolitan Police Association

On October 14, the Metro Police were doing some protesting themselves about the terms of their recently awarded contract. Their 10 day work slowdown ended at midnight on the 14th. But the slowdown "wasn't part of our support for the day of protest," said Association Vice President Al Evelyn. The coincidence in dates wasn't planned. But the Association is offering the CLC verbal support. "Our stand on the day of protest is moral support for labour."



During the month of October, OPSEU held 41 meetings across the province to poll members and encourage participation. The union also explained its position to members and to the public through newspaper ads.

Fraser called the noontime Kentucky fried chicken meeting he attended pretty minimal. The accent was on the provincial government. Wage and price controls were presented as the mechanism through which the province got us. "Still, the presentation at the meeting convinced Fraser, who had been undecided, "that I should vote in favor of the strike."

Another Queen's Park employee, Carl Compton, correctly gauged the mood of his fellow workers when he called Queen's Park a "hotbed of rest. Nobody's into it. People are afraid of what will happen." He complained about OPSEU's usual "lack of communication with the rank and file."

Teachers

The provincial office of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation is "very strongly in support of the day of protest," according to Information Officer Jack Hutton, but "we didn't recommend that teachers stay out." The provincial office instead encouraged after school activities. The OSSTF executive felt that "considering the climate in the province, a walk-out could damage our cause with the people who want ceilings", said Hutton. And "speaking realistically, we're not sure we would have everyone out. It could be divisive." He recalled the massive teacher demonstration in December 1973, and implied that teachers are exhausted. "Once we've done it, there's no way we could equal it."

The Toronto Teachers' Federation, which represents 3200 public school teachers didn't poll its membership because "you don't take a vote unless you know it will go well. We knew it would go badly," says TTF President Mennow Vorster.

Toronto high school teachers were regularly savaged by the media during their long strike last year. This may be one reason for their reluctance, or presumed reluctance, to walk out now.

"I think a lot of people are discouraged and angry about the strike and are having a reactionary response to it," said Toronto teacher Myra Novodgradsky. "The backlash is stronger than I thought it was." Vorster thinks that "the negative reaction to teachers has affected elementary school teachers equally."

Transit Workers

Two bus drivers the *Clarion* met seemed worried that the AIB might roll back their recent settlement, but skeptical about the day of protest. If there's a rollback, "I wouldn't be surprised to see us out on the street," said one, who didn't want to be identified. But the "CLC's presentation of the issues" didn't convince the two drivers to walk out. Asked about discussion of the protest within the union, one didn't "imagine there was very much. There's a no strike clause in the contract."

"As a union, we are opposed to wage controls and support the CLC, but it won't work for us," said Charles Johnson, for the Amalgamated Transit Union, Division 113. Logistical problems made a walkout impossible for bus drivers, according to Johnson. Anyway, "if the CLC had asked for \$5

Bartenders

The International Beverage Dispensers and Bartenders union didn't call a meeting to discuss October 14. It took "a random vote of the membership by phone," said Julius Troll, secretary-treasurer of Local 280. When I spoke to Troll, he was in the middle of making 118 phone calls. The union "supports the protest wholeheartedly," said Troll, but wasn't sure how to express its solidarity.

The bartender at the El Mocambo, Bob Essex, seemed resigned and disgusted about his union and the day of protest. "If you got to go, you got to go," he grumbled. But "I don't want to go. I'll lose a day's pay. I don't care for our union. They don't do nothing. They're about as strong as my baby finger. You never see a rep in here." Asked about wage controls, he conceded, "if I was in a good union, I'd probably identify with the day of protest, but I'm not in a good union."

CLARION FREE CLASSIFIED ADS

This is the one part of this paper which can only be written by you, the reader. Our free classified ads are available to everyone.

You can let thousands of people know what you want to teach or learn, buy or sell, find, get rid of, or share. All for free! Clip out the coupon and be part of our next issue.

There are a few rules - no business firms should advertise in this free section, and we refuse to print ads to buy or sell sex. And please don't phone about ads, our staff and lines are overworked as it is. Mail it in, or bring it to the office.

CLASSIFIEDS,
454 King St. W., Suite 209,
Toronto, Ontario

Sports Winners' Circle

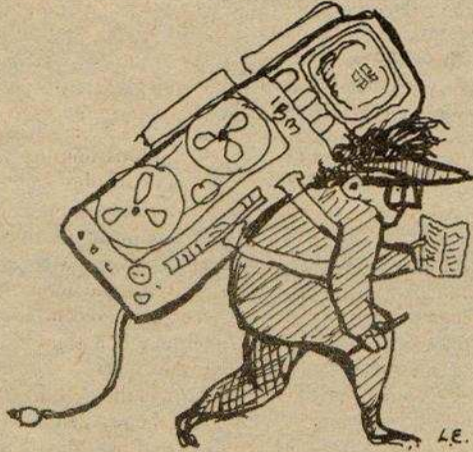
Bill Johnston

After all is said and done, what makes the racetrack happen for so many people is that they can make decisions, and then almost immediately see the consequences of their decisions. Intelligent handicapping makes the decision-making process more rational and, not incidentally, more lucrative for the track fan.

This is the first of a series of six articles to explain the art of handicapping and provide the reader with the basic tools for intelligent handicapping. Many of the examples used here will be drawn from racing in Ontario.

The six articles will cover eligibility conditions of the race; how the race is run; evaluation of the horse; fractional times; the Whole Picture; and predicting Friday's card.

The last article will apply all of the principles developed in the series by examining an entire Race Card during the Fall Meeting at Greenwood.



Eligibility Conditions of the Race

We begin with the eligibility conditions of the race, not because they are the most important factor in the selection of winners, but because they are the most neglected area of contemporary handicapping.

Races are written with specific groups of horses in mind. Basically, the conditions tell you who should and should not be in any particular race, in advance of the running of the race.

The conditions of the race are drawn up by the racing secretary with the assistance of a committee of horsemen. The conditions appear in the condition book, published at regular intervals throughout the season.

-TORONTO-
CLARION

CAN YOU HANDLE IT?

for \$8 receive
The Clarion
at home.

Help The Clarion grow by sending cheque or money order to The Toronto Clarion, 454 King St. W., Suite 209, Toronto, Ontario.

Let's take a look at the eligibility conditions in a particular race. The conditions appear in the racing form in the paragraph of small type above the past performances and next to the diagram of the race. The eligibility conditions follow the conditions pertaining to distance and surface and precede the allowances pertaining to weight.

On Friday, October 1, 1976, the ninth race read "Non-winners of \$4680, twice other than maiden or claiming at a mile or over since Aug 8." These conditions immediately tell us something very important about the race: The race was written for horses that have won a race whose value to the winner was \$4680 at a mile or over since Aug. 8.

7th Race Woodbine



1 1/4 MILES (1.492). ALLOWANCES: Purse \$6,000. 3-year-olds and upward. Non-winners other than maiden or claiming at any time. 3-year-olds. 121 lbs.; older, 126 lbs. Non-winners other than claiming at one mile or over in 1976 allowed 3 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. (Winners preferred.)

Exactor Wagering on This Race

Creemore - 3 113 Ch. c (1973), by Great Cohoes—Don't Say It, by Fair Minstrel. Breeder, J. L. Davis (Can.). 1976 11 1 3 3 \$9,414 1975 13 3 2 0 \$9,822
Owner, Den-Mar Stable, Trainer, L. N. Anderson

But since a horse may enter any race above its class, a quick glance at the form shows that of the six horses running in the ninth race, only two meet the conditions. For all practical purposes, the ability to read the conditions of the race has reduced the number of likely contenders from six to two, greatly simplifying the decision-making process.

There are many different types of conditions. Non-winners of 1, 2 or 3 races, non-winners other than the maiden or claiming, non-winners since a particular date, etc. However, no matter what particular conditions are attached to a race, they effectively limit the probable contenders in each race.

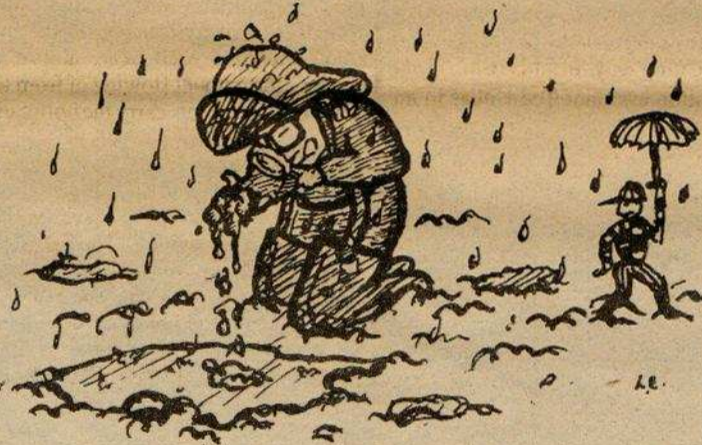
Practically speaking, in a "non-winners of 3 races," you would limit your contending group to horses that have won two races. Others such as maidens or non-winners of two should be viewed with utmost caution.

Of course, as with every other racing maxim, when long odds are coupled with a specific trainer's horse who has demonstrated an ability to overcome the conditions, then by all means back that selection.

All rules of racing should be firm and yet never too firm to exclude the occasional well-reasoned exception.

A good example of a trainer who can overcome conditions is D.O. Brown. On at least two occasions this year Brown has dropped a maiden into a winners race and succeeded in returning a mutuel price of \$50 plus

One instance was the case of Buddy Who. While the horse paid \$56.30 to win, the return was only \$8.10 to place and \$4.60 to show. Someone had wagered \$600 to place and \$600 to show on the horse at the outset of



betting. These low prices on the back end were even more astounding, considering the fact that the favourite, a 3 to 5 choice, Sailors Luck, ran out of the money.

Lou Cavalaris is a trainer who is acutely aware of the importance of the conditions book. A good part of the success of Gardiner Farms rests on the intelligent claims that are made for them during the winter. These claims are usually in the \$15,000 to \$35,000 category.

Generally they involve horses with good money earnings and an excellent win percentage. However, the key factor is that these horses have only won high priced claiming races. This means that the horse is eligible for at least three different "Non-winners other than maiden or claiming" races.

Gardiner thus spends from \$15,000 to \$35,000 for a horse with reasonable assurances that as long as the horse remains sound, it can easily win \$12,000 against highly outclassed opposition in a "non-winner other than maiden or claiming" at any time.

So much the better are some of his "non-winners" that some of these horses go on to win stake races: Carney's Point, Rare Adventure, Salim Alicum etc.

Gardiner's initial investment is, in effect, underwritten by the conditions of the book. When you bet on Bush Woman (8 of 17 and 37,000) and you hook Creenore, you're taking all the best of it.

An ability to read the conditions of a race and determine the leading contender is useful in evaluating the recent past performances where significant changes in class are obscured by similar claiming prices.

An excellent example was the recent win of The Big Swing, paying \$72.30. A knowledge of conditions was an important indicator pointing right to The Big Swing.

The Big Swing appeared to be going in for a claiming price from \$4,000 to \$5,000 after failing at the lower level. However, anyone who was familiar with the conditions of recent races knew that in reality the Big Swing was dropping in class from an "open-winner" race to a "non-winners of two races."

Moreover, in the "open-winners" (winners of three or more races), he closed more lengths through the stretch and picked up four horses, thus beating more than half the field.

Next Week: How the race is run

Big League Bigotry

By Fred Moon

Some people say that the National is baseball's ONLY major league. After all, they've beaten the American League in 11 of the last 12 All-Star games (with one tie).

So it figured that the two leagues decided their batting champions in such different ways this year. Chicago's Bill Madlock went a classy 4-for-4 in his last game to overtake Ken Griffey of the Reds for the NL title. Meanwhile, over in the AL, KC's George Brett nosed out mate Hal McRae when Minnesota outfielder Steve Brye let his fly ball bounce past him for an inside the park home run. Strictly bush.

There was another angle to the AL race. Brett and Brye are white. McRae is black, and he charged that Brye had let up on the ball on purpose to give Brett an edge.

A strange story. But not entirely unheard of. In 1953, Al Rosen of Cleveland lost the batting title (and the triple crown) on a hotly-disputed decision at first base. Rosen was Jewish; some suggested that the call had been influenced, consciously or not, by anti-Semitism. Nothing much came of the Rosen incident. This time around, the AL promised an investigation. And it turned out (surprise!) that only Steve Brye knows if he purposely misplayed Brett's fly ball, and he insists it was an honest error.

And if it wasn't -so what? There have been plenty of cases of racism in baseball -Alvin Dark's assertion that blacks are lazy, Charlie Dressen's reference to immigrants as "vegetable peddlers", the Phillies' fans habit of booing Dick Allen before each game of the NL playoffs. One more individual example proves nothing. If the AL really wants to investigate something important, it should look at some figures which suggest that institutionalized racism is as much a part of the game as it was before Jackie Robinson broke the Color Bar in 1947. Between 1969 and 1973, Whites accounted for 58 per cent of all at bats in the major leagues; blacks and latins, 42 per cent.

But white pitchers worked 87.7 per cent of all innings pitched. This was almost exactly the same proportion as from 1961 to 1968, though the percentage of white major leaguers overall had dropped significantly.

This suggests that whites are given preference at baseball's most important and most visible position -as they are at quarterback and middle line-backer in football.

However, black and latin pitchers, in general had better won-lost batting and earned-run averages. And black and latin hitters had higher batting averages, more hits, and (blacks alone) more home-runs than white players per 550 at bats.

The explanation? It seems that blacks and latins must be better than whites to have an equal chance of playing - and that even then they are kept out of positions of prominence.

Big news for wrestling fans -Philadelphia Flyers traded "The Hammer" Schultz to LA for what are called "future considerations." Translated, this means that the Flyers don't consider that Schultz has much of a future.

Dave boasts an enviable selection of penalty records, and one story on the trade made a joking reference to his "criminal past". But Schultz is really small-time stuff in a league which has seen two owners (Tom Scallon of Vancouver and Harold Ballard of Toronto) go to jail, and President Clarence Campbell faces charges in the Sky-Shops scandal. Maybe Philly is planning to draft Clarence as their bad guy if he beats the rap.

Poisoned Fish Sold in Ontario

By Karolyn Kendrick

Although the Ontario Ministry of Health has advised women of child-bearing age not to eat most species of Lake Ontario fish because of contamination, not one word of warning has been ordered posted at any point of sale.

Instead, the Ministry relies on short-lived media stories to alert consumers to the danger. In fact, officials in the Ministries of Health, Environment, and Natural Resources were unaware, until the *Clarion* told them, that over two million pounds of fish are harvested annually from Lake Ontario by commercial fishermen. They had supposed that the increasingly frequent health warnings, as the dangers of more contaminants become public knowledge, were primarily for the benefit of sport fishermen.

In addition, eels, which have been banned from sale in North America because of their extremely high concentrations of lethal PCBs, are still being exported to European countries without limits on the chemical.

The Canadian limit on PCBs is two parts per million. Some eels have been found in Lake Ontario with close to five times the maximum limit.

Ontario fish consumers are not likely to find Lake Ontario fish in their supermarkets' frozen foods section. Small packers sell the fish on ice for immediate use, but no one in the Ontario government knows precisely where the fish are sold.

Possession banned

It is known generally that fish from Lake Ontario are marketed in Toronto, Montreal, local areas in eastern Ontario, where the fishing industry is concentrated, as well as exported. Bullhead, carp, eel, sunfish, and white and yellow perch are among the major commercial species in Lake Ontario.

Until New York banned possession of seven major species of Lake Ontario fish because of high concentrations of the cancer-causing pesticide Mirex, some of the fish harvest was exported to that state. Now all shipments are being stopped at the border. Last month the *New York Times* claimed that 2.3 million pounds of Lake Ontario fish were bound for the Canadian market.

Ontario officials are unable either to

confirm or deny the claim. The only certainty is that over two million pounds of poisoned fish are being caught and sold, mostly for human consumption.

Last month New York Environmental Conservation Commissioner Peter Berle banned possession of coho and chinook salmon, brown bullhead, catfish, lake trout, smallmouth bass and members of the alewife herring family when tests confirmed concentrations of Mirex in these fish above the U.S. limit of .1 part per million. Canada has not yet set an official limit. New York also warned women of childbearing age not to eat white perch, white bass or smelt from Lake Ontario and its tributaries.

In issuing the ban Berle called the contamination of the lake "an environmental tragedy of the first order" and admitted that his department had not acted as soon as it should have.

The Ontario government tried to dissuade New York from issuing its ban.

Frank Miller and Environment Minister George Kerr called the ban "unjustified" and Kerr was quoted as saying, "to wipe out a whole industry just to emphasize that they mean business is pretty severe. The overreacted."

A Ministry of Health information officer, told the *Clarion* that New York's ban was based on the assumption of steady consumption of the fish, whereas Ontario has issued only health warnings because "in Ontario we don't have continual consumption of the fish. We Canadians are not great fish eaters, you know. People eat only an occasional meal of Lake Ontario fish."

However, a New York official denied that the ban was based on continual consumption of fish. "The levels of Mirex are unacceptable. We don't want people eating any of the fish," said conservation assistant Ted Hullar in an interview.

Mirex is a powerful chlorine compound, "the most persistent pesticide known," according to Bill Butler of the Environmental Defense Fund, a U.S. public interest law group. Mirex has caused cancer in laboratory mice and rats and cataracts in the eyes of

rats. In Lake Ontario it is now degrading into Kepone, a substance highly toxic to human and wildlife reproductive systems. Tests on rats and fish have shown that Mirex in combination with PCBs speeds accumulation of PCBs in the flesh, increasing the likelihood of cancer.

No available data on the effects of any of the contaminants found in Lake Ontario - Mirex, Kepone, PCBs, DDT, mercury and other heavy metals - would tend to support the complacency of Health Minister Miller and Environment Minister Kerr.

Meanwhile, plans for stocking the lake with salmon and trout are going ahead. "No real changes in our stocking

program have been made. We are very aware of the problems, but the fish have recreational value. Even if they are not eaten, people do like to fish," said Lake Ontario biologist Diane Kolenosky in an interview.

Stocking the lake

More important are the long-term attempts to rehabilitate the lakes, including restructuring the fish populations to what they were in the relatively pristine days of 1930. Last year about 300,000 lake and rainbow trout were released into Lake Ontario, as were 165,000 coho salmon. "These are long term efforts," said Kelenosky. Lake trout, for example, take eight years to reproduce."

"Man can't go on forever polluting the Great Lakes, because we're too dependent on them. Our plans have to be based on the assumption that someday the lakes will be clean again," she said.

However, last week scientists monitoring pollution in the Great Lakes released a report warning that the lakes are contaminated "forever." Contamination carried by air currents from large urban centres is serious and a continuing threat. Levels of DDT, Mirex, PCBs, heavy metals, and other persistent pesticides show no signs of abatement. Generations will pass before many of the chemicals now in the lakes are broken down through natural processes.

Witches' Brew

A witches' cauldron of deadly poisonous chemicals, combining, degrading, and mixing into new, exotic and more lethal compounds. That is the image imprinted by scientists' increasingly desperate assessments of what uncontrolled industrial and community wastes are doing to the Great Lakes.

"There is an urgency to what we're saying. The new threat of chemistry in the water has a frightening character," Max Cohen, Canadian chairman of the joint Canadian-U.S. commission monitoring lake contamination said upon the unprecedented release of the commission's report six months ahead of schedule.

Newest discovery is that fallout from the air is a major source of contamination by phosphorous and PCBs. Experiments have shown that rain and snow precipitates more than 1400 pounds of cancer-causing PCBs into Lake Michigan each year, almost as much as the amount flowing in from the surface. Air currents carry the pollutants from urban centres to the lakes.

Contamination of the lakes, especially Lake Ontario, is already so serious that dozens of scientists have warned that the lakes are dying. "The fish in the Great Lakes are of no use to man; they're harmful, they can't be eaten. In my mind the Great Lakes are dead when we cannot use their natural life for mankind," said Lionel Dworsky, a

former science advisor to the U.S. government last May.

Meanwhile, the Ontario government still refuses to ban fishing in Lake Ontario despite indications that combinations of cancer-causing Mirex and PCBs speed accumulation of PCBs in the flesh, increasing the likelihood of cancer.

Every year industries introduce over 1000 new chemicals. Almost none is adequately tested before use. Some disintegrate; some are discharged into the air; and many wash into the rivers and lakes. "It's like driving down a road at high speed and thinking maybe you'll have an accident," Christopher Timm, U.S. Chairman of the International Joint Commission said in July.

Once in the lakes, particularly Lake Ontario where so many of the chemicals are found in dangerous concentrations, the chemicals combine and begin to display synergistic effects.

Synergism is the joint action of two chemicals where the total effect is greater than the sum of the two acting independently. The lethal combination of PCBs and Mirex is an example of synergism.

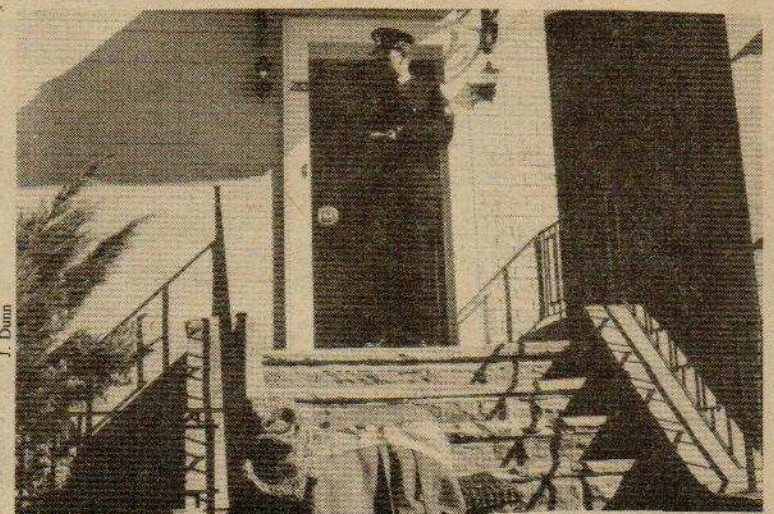
"It's impossible to duplicate in a laboratory all the chemical combinations that now occur in Lake Ontario. But it's being done every day in the human body," Mike Gilbertson a biologist for the federal Environment Service said recently. "The whole human race is a giant chemical experiment now."

Courts in the U.S. have finally begun slapping heavy penalties on industrial polluters. Last May Reserve Mining Co., owned jointly by Republic and Armco Steel, was fined more than \$1 million for polluting Lake Superior in violation of state permits.

Last month General Electric was forced into a landmark out-of-court settlement. It agreed to pay \$3 million towards cleaning the Hudson River of PCBs discharged by one of its plants and also to earmark \$1 million for research into chemical contamination.

Last week the Allied Chemical Corporation was fined over \$13 million for polluting the James River in Virginia with Kepone, a toxic substance also found in Lake Ontario. The fine is believed to be the largest ever levied for water pollution.

"Get Out!"



The police refused to interfere as a partly clothed woman was evicted from her home Monday night. They warned tenant Dorothy Holz that she could be arrested if she tried to reclaim the room, which was still legally hers.

Holz moved into the room less than two weeks before the eviction. She was given verbal notice to leave after a fight with the landlord, Andrew Holley. Tenant Hotline, a tenant counselling service, told Holz that, according to the Landlord and Tenant Act, only a sheriff with a writ of possession issued by a judge could physically evict her and that the eviction order could be contested in court.

The Hotline intervened, and the landlord's counsel agreed to postpone eviction for several weeks, long enough for Holz to find other accommodation.

The landlord's lawyer told Hotline staff members that the situation wasn't covered by the Landlord and Tenant Act, because the tenant didn't have complete control over the room (She wasn't given a key), and because the room is in a private house. Holz intends to lay a charge of illegal eviction, but is in the meantime barred from her room.

The incident raises several questions about the status of tenants, especially those living in rooming houses or private homes. Do tenants in rooming houses have the same rights and protections as other tenants? What is the role of the police in landlord tenant disputes?

In this case, the police applied a double standard. They did not interfere with the landlord's action, but were prepared to arrest the tenant if she asserted her legal right to re-enter.

Fast Against Nuclear Insanity

By Peter Davies

Two Canadians and an American are fasting and keeping vigil in front of the White House and Jimmy Carter's campaign headquarters in Washington in an attempt to persuade the two U.S. candidates to renounce their declared readiness to order first-strike nuclear attacks in crisis situations.

Sister Mary Alban of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Toronto, James Douglass of the Pacific Life Community in Vancouver and Bob Schneider of the Pacific Life Community in San Francisco, started their 30 day fast on October 3. They plan to maintain it until November 2, the U.S. presidential election day.

Their plans have been disturbed already by the police who arrested the two men on a charge of trespassing without a permit. Douglass and Schneider were later released and face trial October 26.

Washington Fasters

The Washington fasters are being supported by groups in their home cities who are keeping vigil and fasting outside U.S. consulates and Canadian government buildings. In Toronto, a group of six concluded a week's fast this morning. Judy Atherson, a St. Joseph's Sister, Anna Bulpitt of the Student Christian Movement, Stuart Coles of Bathurst Street United Church,

Jane Harvey, a visiting homemaker, Dick Renshaw of the Holy Cross Fathers and Nancy Tyrrel, a community college teacher, have been keeping vigil at the U.S. consulate on University Avenue.

The fasters believe that the strike-first position taken both by Ford and Carter is "the most dangerous military policy in history, which cannot be justified before the human family."

Canadian Support

In Vancouver, earlier this year, Canadian Defence Minister James Richardson said that he supports the U.S. government's first-strike policy. Mr. Richardson said that the building of a Trident nuclear submarine and missile base 60 miles south of the U.S. Canadian border "should be encouraged and welcomed by Canadians".

One Trident submarine - and up to 30 are planned - will be able to launch 408 nuclear warheads, each directed to a separate target. Each target will be hit with a force three times that of the bomb burst over Hiroshima in 1945. Robert Aldridge, a former aerospace engineer with 16 years' experience on five generations of sea-based missile systems has described the Trident D-5 missiles as "a fully first-strike weapon."

Cranes to load the missiles into the submarines are now under construction by Heede International, a Port Moody, B.C. company. The company received the \$3.8 million contract through the Canadian Commercial Corporation, a crown corporation reporting to Parliament through the federal minister of supply and services.

Resistance

Remi J. De Roo, Roman Catholic Bishop of Victoria, B.C., in a statement last March, referred to the Trident programme as "this disastrous project." He said, in urging people to protest it, "Silence on our part makes us accomplices to this war-like gesture." As a spokesman for Vancouver's Pacific Life Community pointed out: "Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, is less than 10 miles from Trident submarine movements."

The three fasters in Washington believe they are voicing the feelings of millions when they say: "We believe in nonviolence as a way of life. With our communities we appeal to people everywhere to deepen in nonviolent resistance to the injustice and violence overwhelming the earth, and to begin by calling on the presidential candidates to renounce any first use of nuclear weapons."

Canada Finances Apartheid

By Peter Davies

The spent cartridge cases lying at the feet of policemen in the bloodied streets of South Africa and South African occupied Namibia may have been paid for out of the savings of Canadians.

In 1971, according to a former official of the European American Banking Corporation, three Canadian banks between them loaned eight million dollars to the South African ministry of finance. A year later, in 1972, the same three banks loaned nine million dollars to the South African Iron and Steel Corporation. The corporation is government-owned. Its factories supply much of the ammunition and military equipment used to suppress the non-white citizens of South Africa and to hold Namibia under an illegal and barbarous military rule.

Early this year, the South African Electricity Supply Commission arranged to buy two nuclear reactors from France. At about the same time, the Commission raised its biggest loan ever — two hundred million dollars on the international money market. In a letter dated April 15, 1976, D.J. Colen, vice-president, First National City Bank, New York, made it known that "the \$200 million, 5-year syndicated loan involves 28 banks from the United States, Europe and Canada." In early May, the Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility, acting on behalf of the major Christian denominations in Canada, asked five Canadian chartered banks either to confirm or to deny their involvement in the loan. Every one of them answered in an almost identical fashion: the confidential relations between a bank and its

customers could permit neither a confirmation nor a denial.

In the United States, bankers are less reticent. First National City Bank and the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of New York both admitted frankly that they are in the loan syndicate.

A witness appearing before the African sub-committee of the United States' Senate Foreign Affairs Committee testified on Sept. 23 that the South African government is attempting to raise a further three hundred million dollars in North America. Reports suggest that this latest endeavour to acquire financial aid follows South Africa's failure to arrange a \$500 million loan from the Shah of Iran.

It is not known if, once again, Canadian banks will lend the savings of Canadian depositors to Mr. Vorster's repressive regime. When Arnold Agnew, general manager, marketing and public relations, of The Toronto Dominion Bank, was questioned about this recently, the enquirer was referred to a statement made to the annual meeting of shareholders on December 10, 1975, by Allen Lambert, the bank's chairman. Unfortunately, the statement provides no answer to the question: "Is your bank lending money to the government of South Africa or to its agencies?"

Nevertheless, in the light of recent developments in that land of misery, what the statement does reveal may alarm Toronto Dominion Bank depositors.

Mr. Lambert, having declared that his bank is "unalterably opposed to the policy of apartheid as practiced in South

Africa", went on to say that, "it is our considered opinion that withdrawing support from South Africa would not be in the best interests of the black there and, indeed, we would be very much concerned that we would be hurting people who, in fact, we desired to help."

For the bereaved and the wounded in the townships of South Africa and for those tortured by South African soldiers in Namibia, the desire to help, uttered by Mr. Lambert and echoed, presumably, by his colleagues in the Canadian banking brotherhood, must be like the kiss of death.

The *Wall Street Journal* reported on Sept. 13 that a new flight of capital from South Africa was underway and that officials of the South African Reserve Bank were worried.

The bank is an agency of the South African government. What it does will be in accord with government policy. And the cornerstone of that policy is apartheid. Every Canadian dollar loaned to or invested in South Africa has a direct connection with reinforcing that cornerstone. Canadian bankers, perhaps, fail to see the connection. Or they choose to ignore it. For millions of Canadian bank depositors, there is only one question in this matter of basic humanity: "How long will Canadians' savings support South African apartheid?"

Kissinger in Africa

What makes Henry run?

By TCLSAC

The meaning of Henry Kissinger's recent adventures in southern Africa is quite clear, although you might not think so if all you read is the Toronto dailies. No, the United States hasn't suddenly awakened to the fact that white minority rule in that part of the world is morally repugnant. Nor is it a matter of gallantly forestalling the threat of Soviet expansionism on yet another front. Instead Kissinger's aim is to preempt a social revolution.

This means, in turn, that the lessons of developments in Mozambique and Angola have finally been learned by the United States. In those territories the U.S. backed Portuguese colonialism until it was too late. Faced with an intransigent colonial power Africans had no choice but to fight and in the process of doing so movements like FRELIMO (in Mozambique) and MPLA (in Angola) were forced to clarify their goals and genuinely to mobilize their people for struggle. Thus, when they came to power, the new regimes were already radicalized, and much more reluctant to play ball with western economic interests than their nationalist counterparts in other, more neo-colonial, countries of Black Africa.

Of course, with Portugal defeated militarily in Africa and its colonialism in a state of collapse after the 1974 coup, the United States was forced to try other ploys. In Angola, in particular, pliant Africans were found (in movements like FNLA and UNITA) who would agree to fight MPLA while promising to guarantee a neo-colonial solution to the decolonization process if successful. Such clients proved a weak reed, however, and when American and South African activity in Angola was counter-balanced by Soviet and Cuban involvement on the side of MPLA, the latter, more popularly-based, movement carried the day.

Moreover, Kissinger's most aggressive plans for "saving" Angola from the revolutionary path were actually

checked by the American Congress, more mindful than the Secretary of State of the lessons of defeat in Vietnam. At this point American policy-makers apparently resolved that they would never again leave it to the last minute to counter the logic of revolution elsewhere in Southern Africa.

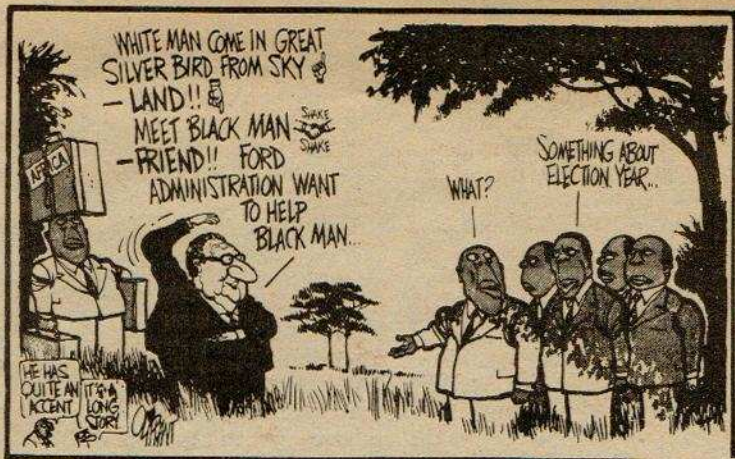
The opportunity to profit from this experience soon presented itself. In Zimbabwe (known as Rhodesia by the white settlers who live there and by the western press) and in Namibia (known as South West Africa by the South African regime which illegally occupies the territory). The liberation of Mozambique and Angola (adjacent to Zimbabwe and Namibia respectively) opened much longer and more accessible borders to Zimbabweans and Namibians eager to fight for their freedom. In the case of Mozambique, in particular, FRELIMO was prepared to help Zimbabwean militants to learn the lessons Mozambicans had already learned, so that they could overcome their chronic disunity and toughen themselves for effective struggle.

The result: a new kind of leadership, exemplifying a new sense of direction and new methods of political work with the people, did begin, slowly but surely, to emerge among Zimbabweans. For the

first time, too, it was possible to pose a really serious military threat to Smith. Clearly the handwriting was on the wall for "Rhodesia".

Kissinger read it. Left to run its course, the Zimbabwean struggle would produce not merely "independence" but a revolution. Yet the process of radicalization had only just begun. Fortunately for Henry, there were still many of the old guard African leadership around, left over from earlier phases of Zimbabwean politics. Most of them had passed the years since Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence of 1965 engaged primarily in making demands that Britain pull their chestnuts from the fire for them or in jockeying with each other for political advantage in "soon-to-be-liberated" Zimbabwe. They were much more reluctant to embrace the imperatives of guerrilla struggle.

These men, perhaps unbeknownst even to themselves, were Kissinger's secret weapon. Not yet wholly discredited with the African population inside the territory, they might yet be brought to the bargaining table — and to formal political power. Moreover, a shrewd old political chess player like John Vorster of South Africa — holding land-locked Rhodesia's thin economic



International

THAILAND

A wave of bloody repression is being carried out against democratic students in the wake of a military coup that followed the return to Thailand of former military dictator Thanom Kittakachorn.

Kittakachorn, was overthrown three years ago by a student uprising which brought democratic government to the country. Kittakachorn's sudden return to the country veiled in the sacred saffron robe of a buddhist novice sparked off widespread unrest that culminated in the right wing violence and coup of the night and day of October 5 and 6.

The crisis reached its peak, according to the *New Asia News* correspondent in Bangkok, on September 23 when Premier Seni Pramoj resigned amid pressure from the anti-Kittakachorn faction, consisting of the National Student Centre of Thailand, the recently formed National Labour Council and other activist groups that Kittakachorn "be tried for his involvement in the killing of at least sixty-four people

during the bloody uprising three years ago."

Premier Pramoj took no action in response to the demands. He said that "Kittakachorn should leave when his father dies, or should his presence result in any violence". The *Singapore Straits Times*, editorialized "there is no indication that the father is seriously ill". Bangkok's daily, the *Voice of the Nation* angrily pointed out "that the second condition was virtually an open invitation to violence".

Violence did flow. The *Toronto Star* reported that the coup which followed bloody clashes at Bangkok University left 30 killed and hundreds injured. The toll we fear is much higher. The military triumvirate in control imposed a nightly curfew and tanks and soldiers took up positions in the streets of the capital.

The arrested Prime Minister Seni Pramoj, the *Star* said, abolished the two year old democratic constitution, banned all political parties and closed all newspapers.

LETELIER

More than 5000 people participated in a militant procession and funeral service in Washington, D.C., for Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador of Salvadore Allende's government.

Letelier was assassinated in Washington, September 21 when his car exploded in a bomb blast. A co-worker, Ronnie Karpen-Moffitt, was also killed in the blast.

Mourners gathered for the joint funeral service on September 26 near the assassination site. Leaders of the former Unidad Popular Party of Salvadore Allende led the procession to St. Matthews Cathedral.

Informed sources suspect that Letelier was murdered by the secret police of the present right-wing Chilean junta. It is not yet known whether the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was involved.

As head of the Transnational Institute at the Institute for Policy Studies he had an institutional base from which to move in intellectual and government circles in both Europe and North America.

Having played a key part in lobbying

life-line in his hands — could also be brought to see the elegance of such a gambit. Smith became a pawn to be sacrificed, with a "stable" black regime a consummation more devoutly to be wished.

Needless to say, the game is not over. Smith may still try to slip out of the net; the "old guard" may fail to submerge their private ambitions long enough to accept the gift of power. Nor have the more militant Zimbabweans in the armed bases in Mozambique and still active militarily inside Zimbabwe fully been heard from. Many a slip between cup and lip, as the saying goes.

Yet whatever the immediate outcomes, Kissinger's fancy footwork has already been revealing enough in and of itself. It indicates the speed with which the struggle throughout Southern Africa is escalating, and the agility which will be required of vested interests if they are to keep up with it.

Too much agility, in fact. Even in Namibia, Kissinger's parallel plans to pre-empt the radicalization of SWAPO (the Namibian liberation movement) by seeking a neo-colonial solution there are much less likely to meet with South Africa's unequivocal approval. And, of course, in South Africa itself there is not even the remotest possibility of such a denouement. Kissinger himself has been very silent on the subject and Vorster has made it very clear that blacks — of any political stripe — can come to power in South Africa only by means of a revolution. Fortunately, the people of Soweto seem quite prepared to make a prophet of Vorster in this regard! But that is another story.

congress for the cut-off of military aid to Chile. Letelier had set his sights on stopping all economic aid to Chile, which now receives two-thirds of the "food for peace" appropriation destined for Latin America. He was also in a position to weaken Chile's international credit standing.

The theoretical groundwork for this task was clearly laid in an article published in the August 28 issue of *The Nation*. In the article, Letelier documented the connection between the economic policies advocated by Professor Milton Friedman of Chicago University and the repressive policies of General Pinochet.

The *Nation's* editorial in the same issue concluded: "It is a heart-rending story, and for Americans aware of the United States' involvement, public and private, a revolting one".

(from Liberation News Service, Latin America)

TRINIDAD

In Trinidad last month, Prime Minister, Eric Williams led the People's National Movement (PNM) to its fifth consecutive electoral victory.

For the first time in his political life, Williams is faced with a genuinely radical parliamentary opposition in the shape of the United Labour Front (ULF). The 19-month-old ULF, led by radicals Williams jailed in 1970 for trying to overthrow his regime, won 10 seats, mostly in the Asian-dominated sugar belt. In theory, the ULF is an alliance of East Indian and black workers, firmly based on the four major trade unions, controlling sugar, oil, transport and electricity, and the most significant working class party to emerge in the island's history.

The ULF has called for the immediate nationalisation of all foreign investments in Trinidad (close on 1,000 million dollars of United States investments). Its leaders, a mixed bag of populists and marxists, talk the language of the militant left, but in fact, the ULF owes its success at the polls to the fact that it is a more plausible vehicle of East Indian opinion than the half dozen pathetic fractions of the old traditional East Indian Party, the Democratic Labour Party (DLP). The DLP won no seats. Out of ULF's 10 members of Parliament, eight are of East Indian origin. Race still seems to take precedence over ideology in Trinidadian politics, blacks voting for the PNM and Asians for the opposition.

from Latin America

REVOLVER

President Geisel sent a congratulatory message to Chilean President Pinochet on Chilean army day recently. The Brazilian army minister General Silvio Frota attended the celebrations and presented his Chilean counterpart with the Gra-Cruz da Ordem do Rio Branco and a revolver.

(from Latin America)

You Thought It Was Bad

UIC gets tough

Alan Meisner

The Unemployment Insurance Act will soon undergo important revisions.

The changes include increasing the number of weeks one has to work to qualify for benefits, relating the length of time benefits can be drawn more directly to the number of weeks worked and reintegrating the unemployment insurance bureaucracy with the other federal agencies involved in labor force regulation.

The remarriage of the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration into what probably will be known as the "Canada Employment and Immigration Commission" has already begun, as has tightening of controls on present UI recipients.

The proposed amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, first announced in the Budget address last May 27, await final approval in this session of parliament. They are intended to make the Unemployment Insurance system "more equitable, dynamic, more responsive to regional economic conditions and less costly", according to Minister of Finance Donald Macdonald.

Parliamentary reactions to the budget's proposal were mixed. The Conservatives, expressing support for the direction if not the substance of the proposals, responded in what can best be typified as "what took you so long bravado". The NDP was demonstrably more critical.

Max Saltzman, the NDP finance critic, condemned the budget for failing to bring in full employment policies. Instead, he said, the government was suggesting a series of moves which would ask the poor in many of the areas of Canada where there is not any employment to pay for the government's failure.

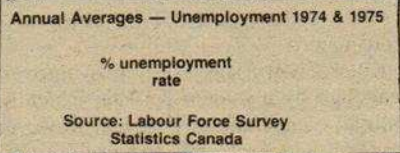
In responding to the proposed changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act, Saltzman accused the government of trying to "out conservative the conservatives". Increasing the qualifying time from eight to twelve weeks would not have the economizing effects the government anticipated. Instead, Saltzman argued, the increase would "constitute forced transfer payment from the provincial and municipal governments to the federal government, as people are moved off unemployment insurance and on to the welfare rolls in those parts of Canada where the seasonality of work would make it difficult to establish minimum eligibility."

An amendment proposed by Saltzman expressing regrets that "at a time when more than 760,000 Canadians are unemployed the government has announced its intention to change the minimum qualifying period for Unemployment Insurance benefits from the eight to twelve weeks," received support from the NDP and the Soereds but was defeated by a 192-20 vote in the House.

Five year Plan

On June 2, Robert Andras, then Minister of Manpower and Immigration, detailed the government's view regarding an employment strategy for Canada. He outlined a five year program whose goal while "not necessarily a 5 1/2% or even 5% unemployment rate... is the fullest employment rate in light of inflationary pressures and the international economic situation." He acknowledged the complexity of the unemployment situation in Canada.

The situation, Andras said, "cannot be solved by any one program nor by simplistic generalized solutions. It requires an array of more fully developed and precisely aimed manpower programs..." At the heart of these programs is a system of tighter benefit controls in the Unemployment Insurance Act which will, the government claims, generate savings that can be applied to "make work".



The expense of the present Unemployment Insurance system is attributed to its administrative inefficiency in relation to other labour force bureaucracies and to widespread abuse that has supposedly resulted from its flexibility.

People without "long term attachment" to the labour force are particular targets of the proposed revisions, "designed to enhance motivation to work". Isolated examples of abuse have received front page coverage in the press lending further credence to these claims.

The Real Situation

What is the real situation.

"Some disincentive to search for gainful employment" did result from the greater availability of benefits brought about by the 1971 revisions to the Unemployment Insurance Act, concluded the Economic Council of Canada in its report on the labour force, "People and Jobs".

However, there was no evidence of a widespread exodus of people from the labour force to collect unemployment benefits. Rather, the council found a tendency on the part of women and low-income earners to remain idle longer once on unemployment benefits.

Additionally, in a study of attitudes toward work and jobs, the council reports that "employers did not regard unemployment insurance as an important factor in prompting workers to leave their jobs."

The report concludes that the 1971 revisions to the act helped stimulate the total demand for goods and services, contributing to employment growth and providing incentive to work for those outside or marginal to the labour market.

Employers receive measurable benefits from UIC. Unemployment Insurance benefits and welfare payments, the Council said, maintain the work force in off periods. In the absence of benefits workers would move away or step up their pressure for higher wage and more employment security. "Naturally, says the study, many employers find this to their advantage."

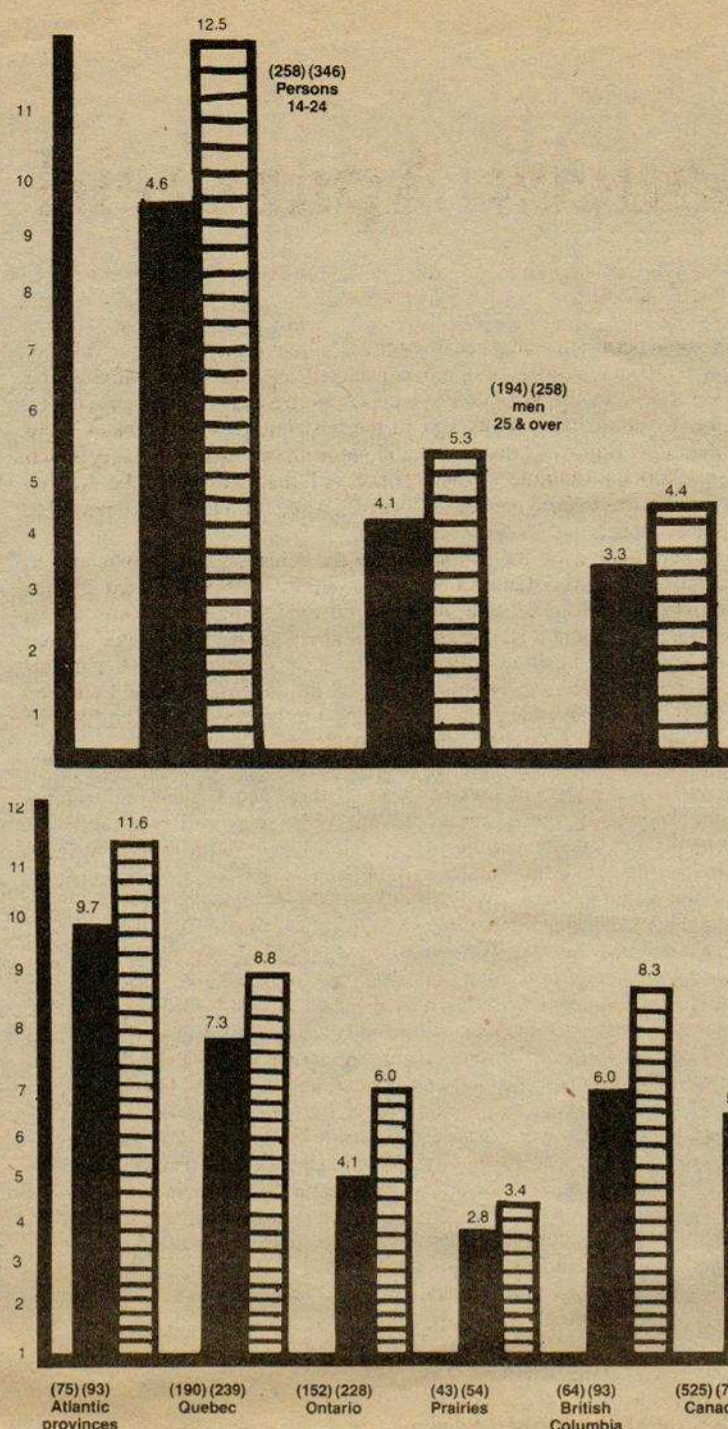
Make-Work

The government's revisions would tie unemployment insurance more closely to programs of "job creation." Community oriented "make-work" schemes of the LIP variety, financing occupational training and retraining programs; and the use of unemployment insurance to maintain the short work week are all under consideration. With the short work week an employer could retain his entire work force intact with allowances to make up the difference paid by the unemployment insurance program.

Changes in benefits will require people to work 12 weeks to be eligible instead of the present eight. As well benefits will be given over three phases: an initial phase, a phase related to the number of weeks worked, and an extended phase, tied to regional rates of unemployment. At present there are five phases. The government claims that these changes will result in greater equity.

A cruel hoax

Edward Broadbent termed the proposals "a cruel hoax". According to the NDP leader, the government's contention that a three phase system will help those in areas of consistently high unemployment has little basis. "While some people will benefit from this particular change," he continued, "it will mean disadvantages rather than advantages for people particularly in Atlantic Canada, Quebec, Northern and Southeastern Ontario." The net result of the three phase system Broadbent



claimed, would be to decrease the number of weeks individuals would be able to collect, passing over to the Province "the tab for higher welfare costs".

The twelve week eligibility requirement will most immediately affect those in areas of Canada where seasonal and short term work are a main source of income to many. The requirement will also affect groups of people who have yet to establish a strong relationship to the work force. Among the latter are many working women who provide full or partial support for their families and young workers under 25.

Since the mid 1960s, the number of women and young workers has increased dramatically. The Economic Council of Canada reports that 25% of the work force is now composed of people aged 24 and younger. Moreover "the unemployment rate for young people is substantially higher than the Canadian average." The proportion of women has risen from a little over one-fifth to more than one-third and has accounted for about half the net increase in size. "Rising costs", the council said, "have encouraged employers to develop part-time work or short-term jobs that permit the employment of women who are prepared... to accept fairly low remuneration in return

for flexible employment that meets the needs of their immediate family circumstances." In 1974, Statistics Canada reported that 25.2% of all working women, that is 797,000 women, were part-time workers.

Women the Losers

Women, for the most part, who do take temporary jobs would prefer full time work if it were available, according to Marianne Langton, a job counsellor at Times Change Women's Employment Service in Toronto.

"If women, as Andras claims, do make up a large portion of the so called 8 to 11 weekers (those most directly affected by the changes in eligibility requirements), it is not because they don't want more permanent positions."

In Ms. Langton's opinion, employers have traditionally used women as a source of temporary labour. The proposed changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act will have the effect, she said, "of removing the economic buffer that has provided these women with a degree of income stability and will force many of them into more dependent relationships; either on individual men or onto welfare."

Tighter unemployment insurance regulations appear likely to limit the mobility of the work force generally.

Tips on Crime Prevention

By Rick Leswick

More than 16,000 break and enters, almost 8,000 assaults, and nearly 16,000 thefts of over \$200 occurred in Toronto in 1975. These are the common crimes that happen to an increasing number of Metro citizens.

At work to educate the public to the need for preventive measures is the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Metropolitan Police. Coordinator of the Bureau is Staff Sergeant Douglas Bamford, a 21 year veteran of the force. Each police division has one or two Crime Prevention Officers who work under the direction of Staff Sgt. Bamford.

"These days people are fairly security conscious," said Staff Sgt. Bamford. The activities of the Crime Prevention Bureau prove this. The Bureau is very active in responding to public need. Following a number of illegal entries through sliding patio doors in the Scarborough area, the Bureau produced and distributed 5000 leaflets dealing with recommendations to householders.

Last year police officers answered 45,000 alarm soundings. Only 1.1% of these were actual alarm situations; the rest were false. In one division officers had to attend the same alarm three times in three hours. Such needless activity not only ties up police manpower but tends to give the beat officers a "Run sheep run" attitude when dealing with repeat false alarms. The Crime Prevention Bureau recognized this situation and implemented a report procedure that is much more effective both in terms of manpower utilization and crime prevention.

But even after all the ratepayers meetings, brochure production, and film showings people are still being robbed, assaulted and dealt with in a variety of other ways by professional and amateur criminals. Staff Sgt. Bamford even admits that it is almost impossible to make any house burglar proof but there are some simple ways, some common sense duties and some mechanical means to lessen the likelihood of you or your home being subject to criminal disturbance.

In the next few weeks, with the assistance of the Metropolitan Toronto Police, Staff Sergeant Bamford, personal experience and the text of other professionals, this column will deal with some suggestions to assist you in crime prevention at work, at home and alone.

NEXT WEEK: The Safest Locks

The effect will be especially evident among young workers whose high unemployment "reflects their search for more satisfying and secure jobs."

cont'd on p. 8

Occupational Health

By Gary Cwitok

It has taken two years but the report of the Royal Commission on the Health, Safety of Workers in the Mine is complete. The Royal Commission was at the insistence of miners and their unions and was prepared by James Ham, an engineer, and Dean of Graduates at the University of Toronto.

Though mildly worded, the report is a thorough review of the callous way in which the health and safety of miners has been ignored. It is indeed unfortunate that Prof. Ham did not make the kind of recommendations which are needed to deal with the serious conditions he documented.

Professor Ham accepted virtually all of the charges made against the industry and the two levels of government by the miners and their unions; he failed,

however, to accept their recommendations.

Although the report has been praised by the media and by legislators it contains a number of serious weaknesses.

Ham refused to recommend that workers have the right to refuse to do a job which they consider unsafe. Instead, he proposes a series of reports and inspections which would delay action while the miner presumably continued in a job he considered dangerous. The report does not deal with the possibility that the miner's judgment might be correct.

The report also failed to recommend that a bargaining unit have the right to strike on issues of health and safety while a collective agreement is in force.

Such demands are not "pie in the sky" or radical proposals. All workers in Saskatchewan already have these rights.

The Steelworkers recommended that full time worker inspectors be used to monitor conditions in the mines and that these inspectors have the power to close down unsafe areas. Ham's proposal is timid in comparison. Although he accepts the concept of worker inspector, he proposes one for every twenty-five miners; he would give them neither the time nor the authority to do the job properly.

The worker inspectors would be allowed only one shift per month to carry out their duties and their "intended role is an advisory one." The programme for training these miners in

cont'd on p. 12

INSIDE THE POST OFFICE

By Peter Cassidy

Headlines scream: Postal Workers Walk Out Again!

People complain about letters not delivered for six months, and the Canadian Manufacturers Association demands the right to strike be taken away from essential services. Yet with all the millions of words written and spoken about the Canadian Post Office there is very little attempt made to understand the grievances involved and even less to analyze the root causes of the conflict.

The first employee association in the Canadian Public Service was the Railway Mail Clerks, founded in 1889. One reason they organized was that they had not received a pay increase in 32 years.

During the 1919 Winnipeg Strike postal workers were told by the Minister of Labour that unless they returned to work, signed an agreement never again to take part in a sympathetic strike, severed all connections with the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, they would all be fired, lose their pension rights, and lose any right to employment by the Dominion Government. The posties stayed overwhelmingly with the strikers. Of the 16 who went back, it is reported that four quit again, refusing to work under the government's conditions.

One reason for postal workers' continuing militancy is the terrible working conditions. In the past many posties were veterans and the operation

continues to be run on military lines.

Formerly letter carriers were lined up for inspection in the morning. If buttons weren't polished or shoes didn't shine, the offender got a public dressing down and was sent home without pay.

Even today military terms abound: to quit is to leave the service, to be absent without due notification is to be AWOL, one rises from the ranks to be a postal officer and after so many years service a furlough is earned. With the terminology goes the mentality.

Spying was a key issue in the past, as it is today. Until the late sixties peepholes and catwalks were everywhere and there were no doors on the toilets. These measures supposedly to prevent theft, served to intimidate and to keep production up.

Following the post World War I inflation, the system of giving individual employees bonuses to maintain salaries came under attack. Postal workers threatened to strike with no provision for collective bargaining in force the Civil Service Commission was assigned to recommend increases. The post office management itself thought the recommendations inadequate.

Eventually the government granted just the minimum. The settlement was then imposed upon the Customs Department and the rest of the Civil Service. This marks the beginning of posties setting the pattern for other government workers.

In 1924, the Postal Associations called a 12 day strike and forced a

slightly more favourable raise for themselves and other civil service workers.

Militarism & Spying

These bits of labour history would just be nostalgia except that the same trends continue today. Take the military attitude mentioned before. The Civil Service is still dominated by military types.

Referring to the post office, the Montpetit report of 1965 said:

"These people have only a vague notion of the importance of maintaining good relations with their staff... We heard too often of postmasters or supervisors who consider themselves almost infallible or who, under the pretext of maintaining at any cost their conception of order and discipline, obstinately refuse to change any decisions made at a lower level."

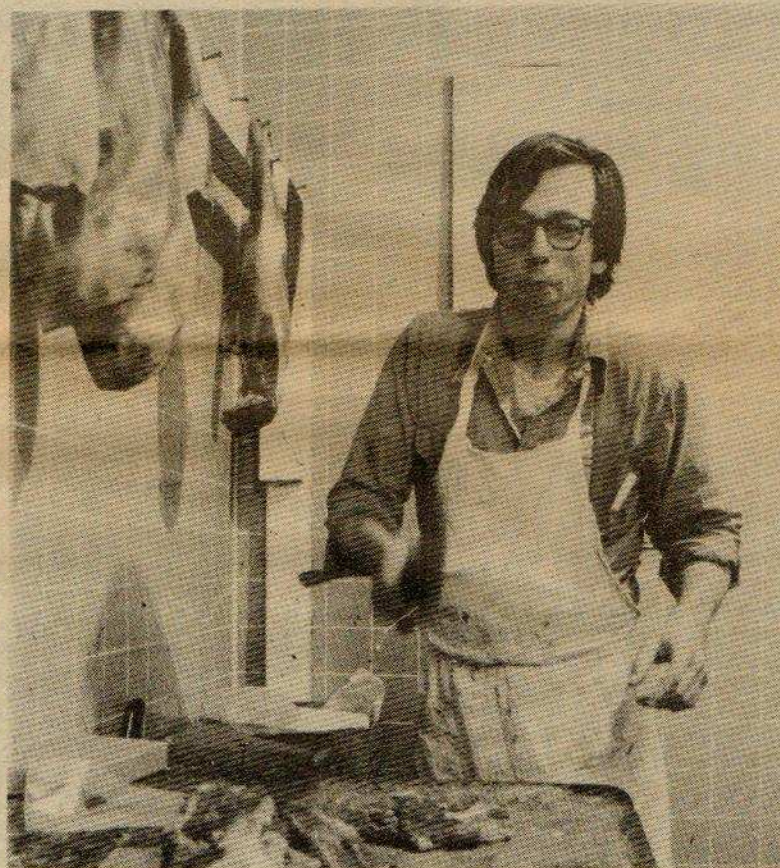
Direct spying on workers was ended after the 1965 nationwide illegal walk-out that won collective bargaining. But now its back in new improved form with not one, not two, but three closed circuit television systems, complete with video

tape, directed at workers on the job. Ostensibly these systems are designed to prevent theft and watch machines but no postal worker believes that.

The pay, approximately \$6 per hour may seem pretty good compared to what most workers receive, but it is not so much in Toronto, where it takes about \$10,000 a year to maintain oneself decently. More importantly, wage issues in the post office must be seen in light of forthcoming automation which threatens to displace many workers.

Under the terms of the public Service Staff Relations Act there is no negotiation allowed regarding job classification, technological change, staff movements, or a whole range of other vital issues. Because the CUPW has refused to confine itself to the supposedly traditional issues of wages and hours of work and has tried to deal with the human issues of social and technical change, it has come into conflict with the postal management, the government, the media and the public.

On the Line Buzz Burza



By Beth Gaines

Bins of fruits and vegetables crowd the floor of Pallas Tropical Foods in Toronto's Kensington Market. The walls are lined with tinned food — chick peas, black eyed peas, and many more a casual visitor might not recognize. In the congested store it is difficult to pick a path between the bins and the groups of Jamaicans and East Indians.

In the corner at the rear a man, the only white Canadian in the store, is dancing and hopping, fritzting with the customers, flirting with the ladies and pounding and slicing grey pieces of meat. He is speaking a strange mixture of pidgen Hindustani, punctuated with the lilt and flow, the rolling r's of a West Indian accent. He is Buzz Burza, the butcher.

Later we spoke about his job as butcher in Kensington Market.

Butchering is something I do as much by accident as anything else. It's not my profession nor is it particularly my natural inclination.

A year ago I walked into the front door of Pallas Tropical Foods at 173 Baldwin Street because there was a sign in the window saying "Boy Wanted". I had no experience cutting meat, I've been trained on the job.

In many respects my job is a throw-back to the days when one's butcher was a personal friend who could be counted

on for advice, and the occasional joke, as well as meat. In today's supermarkets the butcher is locked away out of sight where he spends his time packaging the meat behind sanitary barriers of cellophane. In school he's been taught how to cut meat in a very fancy manner and display it.

None of those guys would be qualified to cut meat where I do. Here it's a matter of selling meat to people. I personally help the customers choose whatever they want, chop the meat and package it. The operation is truly custom.

Pallas Foods caters to Toronto's West and East Indian population, plus the occasional Canadian who has a taste for curried foods. Most of what I sell is goat meat. It's sold in three grades — the back leg, the front leg and shoulder, and then everything that's between them. The higher the price, the less bone that's in the meat. Beef meat is cut from the fronts of beef into basically two categories, stewing or soup meat.

Cow feet are sold either by the piece or by the yard. Each foot is first cut lengthwise and then each half is cut again into seven pieces. The feet of the goat are sold in 2 pound packages to East Indians who make soup out of it or put it into curry. I've never heard of West Indians doing that. West Indians like cow's feet and say that anybody

UIC cont'd from p.7

Young people, reports the Economic Council of Canada, are more able than others to accept part-time and temporary work in construction, tourist and recreational activities, and other seasonal occupations. "But these jobs terminate." With unemployment benefits harder to obtain young people will be even more dependent on jobs which inadequately utilize their abilities or present little future prospect.

"Why," asked Mr. Broadbent, "is the Liberal government doing what it is doing?"

One answer is that the government is creating the mechanisms that will give it more active control of both the relative size of the labour force and the choices of people within it. While unable to deal fully with unemployment because of Canada's interrelations with the American economy, the government has initiated the same old programs in a somewhat new package.

The program, financed through savings generated by tighter benefit control, appears to affect most immediately those groups of workers, women and the young, whose work force aspirations have only begun to develop in recent years. The government claims the new program will create jobs and greater equity in the Unemployment Insurance system.

The final answer must wait for an evaluation of how these changes materially affect the fortunes of working people across Canada.

Changes in a Nut Shell

— The number of weeks required to be eligible will increase from 8 to 12

— Benefits will be given over a 3 phase period instead of the present 5

— Severance pay will be treated as savings and as such will not affect a person's eligibility

— The act will be amended to permit the payment of benefits on a discretionary basis to individuals who take part in selective employment training and/or short time work programs

— The Unemployment Insurance Commission will be combined with the Ministry Department of Manpower and Immigration into a unified labour bureaucracy

who eats goat's feet is crazy. We have no problem selling all of the feet.

Most Canadians never taste these cuts of meat. What you buy depends not only on your culture but on what your momma taught you. If your momma said that you gotta have a lot of bone, then that's what you're gonna want in your meat. Some people ask for it specifically. They'll come in and buy 5 pounds of leg meat and then ask for 2 pounds of bone — specifically tell me to make sure there's no bone in it.

As I said, there is much more to this job than just cutting and packaging meat. About three or four months ago I suddenly realized that I was selling to the public. I listened to myself, the line, the prattle, the pitch and realized that I'm a meat salesman — a meat salesman. Of all the jobs I've had and to all my lists of occupational equipment, I can now add meat salesman.

It's sort of interesting. There's a great deal of humor involved with the job. A lot of joking around and sometimes not so much joking around. You're fair game for all of the abuse that people can heap on people's heads if they've had a fight with their husband or if they don't have enough money for the rent. Sort of like being a cab driver, it's similar.

When I started at Pallas I was a student needing a part time job. I'll be a student for another year. I'll be a part time butcher for another year.

Festival Eases Tensions

by Mark Wainberg

A multicultural festival in Hideaway Park, near Pape and Dundas, brought together people of many races living in the area for a festive day of music, games and food.

The festival was organized by the Anti-racist Legal Defence Group. A Group composed of lawyers, law students, and other citizens concerned about the increasing number of racial incidents in the Riverdale area.

The Anti-Racist Legal Defence Group was formed to assist victims of racial violence and harassment. The Group provides assistance in prosecuting attackers defending people against the counter charges which are often laid in such cases and making application for criminal injuries compensation. Such judicial remedies however do little to alleviate

racial tensions in areas such as Riverdale.

The Hideaway Festival was an attempt to bring together East Indians, West Indians, Chinese, English Canadians and other residents of the area as a way of breaking down some of the mistrust and hostility that had been building up.

East Indian and Canadian food was served, folk music from all the groups present was played. Races and other games were organized by Reverend John Robson, chairman of the Riverdale Intercultural Committee.

One of the currently popular myths, that East Indian food is not fit for Canadian consumption, was destroyed. Huge quantities of Indian food, including samosa and curried rice, disappeared within an hour, mostly in English Canadian mouths.



DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION CENTRE
121A AVENUE ROAD
TORONTO
ONTARIO M5R 2G3
CANADA

(416) 964 6560

DEC Books

The Development Education Centre has a bookroom specializing in Canadian and international material on political and social themes. The bookroom contains both our own publications and those from a variety of other sources. Areas covered include the politics of food, culture, education and corporate power. We are located on the second floor of St. Paul's Centre. Come in and browse or give us a call at 964-6560. Free catalogue on request from DEC, 121 Avenue Road.

Radical Technology \$6.95

Southern Africa:

The New Politics of Revolution ...\$3.95

Underdevelopment in Canada (DEC File #1) \$7.50

UP AGAINST THE STAIRS

By George Prokos

The imposing main entrance to University of Toronto's fortress-like Robarts Library has an ever-present barrier in front of it.

It's a twelve foot high cement hurdle made up of twenty-eight steps — broken approximately half way up by a landing.

This concrete elevation effectively ensures that those individuals who must travel with the aid of crutches or wheelchairs will find it difficult, if not impossible, to enter the doors which lie beyond.

The even more imposing main entrance of the recently constructed Wittington Tower at 22 St. Clair East, just across from the subway station, has ten formidable steps in front of it. A most handsome structure which has won international awards for its architect, this building also bars the way for the handicapped.

However, it would not be correct to say that the designers of these modern Toronto towers have forgotten the existence of the crippled, infirm and aged.

Each of these buildings has in fact

many seconds, why do architects continue to specify step barriers at entrances which prevent many people from reaching these elevators?

According to Toronto architect Paul Nightingale, such steps are not really necessary; in most cases a building design plan can be drawn up which gets around topographical problems of land inclination. "It is possible for commercial-public buildings to be built minus sets of steps to bridge elevations to the first floor level. Even bedrock footings present no problem with modern construction techniques."

Steps are an ancient device as old as history itself. They were probably invented by the Assyrians in the ninth century BC and modern builders have not outgrown the compulsion to make stairs a necessary or ornamental addition to the outside approaches of their structures.

A closer look at history will explain why the phenomenon continues with us today. From humble utilitarian beginnings they grew to grandiose proportions in the Middle East before find-

disabilities who now live in Metropolitan Toronto. (This does not include the many thousands of senior citizens who are less than agile when they move about.)

At least 40,000 of Metro's crippled population can negotiate the steps in buses and street cars, but with difficulty. They must wonder why it is still necessary to struggle up two steps to get into a modern public transportation vehicle. Surely there must be a better way — like ramp devices built on sidewalk bus stops? Or hand rails on the vehicle doors?

Toronto's subway is yet another story. It is virtually out-of-bounds for many handicapped people. Some stations have escalators going up and down, some only one way and others, like Davisville and Rosedale, are without escalators at all.

"The frustration of the travelling handicapped is just incredible" says Mike Coxon, a community development officer of the March of Dimes. "The obstacles that steps present are just another block in their path which is put there by the community. The result is that their self-image is lowered and they see themselves as lesser people in a world which seems to deliberately disregard their needs."

Attaining better ways of bridging the gap between levels is one of the objectives of a group of disabled people who

organized CUTS (Coalition for Usable Transportation Services) in February of this year. They represent about four thousand people who are members of 30 groups of disabled individuals in Metropolitan Toronto.

CUTS' Chairperson is Marilyn Collins, a recent sociology graduate of York University, who is afflicted with cerebral palsy. She feels resentful when she has to go searching around the back of buildings, sometimes through alleys and garages, in order to get into a steep chair fronted structure... "public buildings should have an alternative to steps and chairs."

As if adding insult to injury, some builders equip their outside stairs with ornamental and difficult-to-use hand rails. The generally accepted height of these is about three feet — and it is certainly a great help if they are in fact easily grippable.

Unfortunately, so many of them are not; they may sometimes be higher than three feet and, if made of boards as thick as 8" x 8", as is sometimes the case, are rather difficult to hold on to. But they look nice, which is perhaps all the designer had in mind.

CUTS is one of the groups that has brought pressure on the TTC to add handrails to the doors of buses and the implementation of these aids is now being considered.

They also influenced Mayor Crombie's Task Force Committee on the Disabled which in April helped put through city council legislation which will make ramps compulsory in all new public structures erected in Toronto. CUTS hopes that the ramps will be

easily accessible, at the front of buildings.

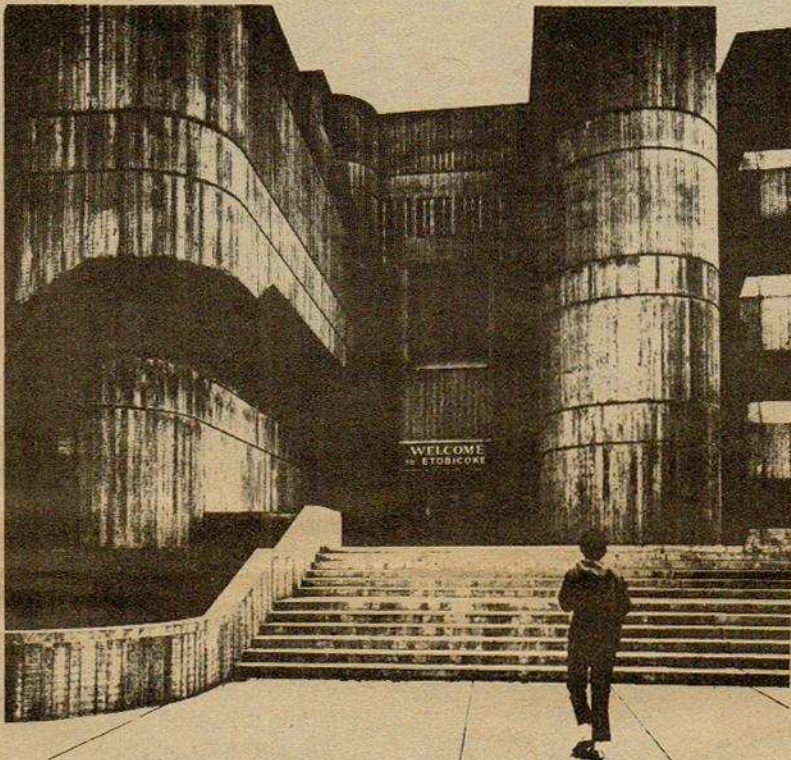
At a time when the handicapped are starting to work out a much better image of themselves as gutsy, effective people who can train and participate in their own Olympiad — it would seem appropriate that additional legislation be passed regarding the unnecessary use of steps in public buildings.

Steps should be taken to do away with steps that are "cosmetic", and to design the first floor of structures as close to the ground as is possible with today's methods of construction.

Steps are a discriminatory device — especially if they are not necessary!

Addendum

The following are some of Metro Toronto's public buildings which have what seem to be unnecessary steps that present difficulties for the handicapped: The Ontario Art Gallery, the Etobicoke Board of Education Building and, of all places, the government's Vocational Rehabilitation building (at 110 Eglinton Avenue West). The handicapped people who visit this building have to overcome 3 steps at the entrance. Some of the social workers associated with the rehabilitation program there have talked to the government about building a ramp (incredibly, there is none there at present) but have run into red tape problems. The city, for its part, has stated that building a ramp in the front side walk area would be too hazardous for able bodied pedestrians passing by!



made provision for outside ramp entrances. In both cases, the ramps are "strategically placed"... quite a little distance away from the front door — in fact, around to the side or back of the structures!

The put down is very obvious. If you are physically handicapped and have difficulty getting about, you must take the long and sometimes painful way around to use the ramp.

It's not exactly an ego inflating experience for a crippled person. Obviously a second class citizen. Please enter by the back door!

However the handicapped must feel about the slight of tucked away ramps, he must often wonder about stairs themselves: are these steps really necessary?

In an age of refined high-rise development, where automatic elevators whisk people twenty stories in as

ing their way to ancient Greece. There the Greek love of the informal resulted in stairs being relegated to out-of-the-way corners. They were not used as monumental approaches to the great temples and buildings. The Propylaea of the Athenian Acropolis was more likely entered by a winding path and not by the imposing flight of stairs that are there today; these date from the Roman period in Greece.

The Romans developed stair building into an art form. Broad expanses of steps became magnificent adjuncts to beautiful buildings like the famous Arcoeli on Capitaline Hill. This decorative effect seems to continue to intrigue today's architects.

It's not known how many lame and handicapped souls existed in ancient Rome. However, the number was probably less than the estimated 150,000 people with physical-motor

City

By Buzz Burza

Spadina Crescent is part of the City of Toronto all of us are familiar with, but few know how it came to be. Crescent Gardens, now known as Spadina Crescent, is that unique roundabout in Spadina Avenue, just north of College Street, which contains a large gothic structure that is part of the University of Toronto. Crescent Gardens was in existence for close to fifty years before the building was, and therein lies a special story.

An early shaker and mover in the history of Toronto was Dr. W. Baldwin, one of the first members of the bar of Upper Canada, as well as being a physician. He had dreams of founding a dynasty that would have as its seat a large house he constructed on the promontory 20 feet above lake level, just east of the site of Casa Loma. From this magnificent vantage point, Dr. Baldwin's extensive land holdings stretched southward toward what is now College Street. In the best imperial cum colonial manner he named his house after the Ojibway word "ishapadenah" meaning hill or sudden rise. Since there is no long "i" in this Native North American language, the house was known as "Spa-dee-na." Although Dr. Baldwin's name lives on through Baldwin Street the main thoroughfare through the Kensington Market, he is more widely known by the name of the magnificent roadway he laid out and named after his house, Spadina Avenue.

Dr. Baldwin planned Spadina Avenue before 1820 to run between Lot Street, as Queen Street was then known, and Bloor Street which was the northern limits of the city. He had the foresight to lay out the street at double the normal width, giving us today the magnificently sweeping Spadina Avenue. He also took the boldly imaginative step of providing for a series of roundabouts between College and Bloor Streets. Only one of the roundabouts was ever constructed, what we now know as Spadina Crescent.

Originally known as Crescent Gardens, its main function was to enhance the value of the surrounding building lots which Dr. Baldwin, in

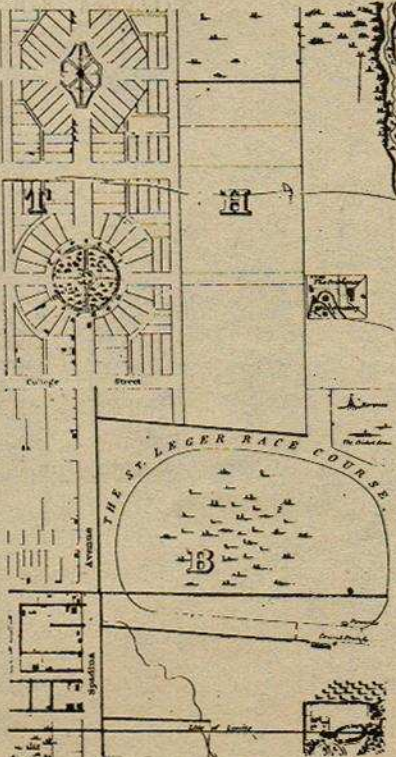
Spadina Crescent

the best real estate developer fashion, was concerned with selling. This magnificent jewel of a park existed quietly in its uniqueness for fifty years.

The Baldwin dynasty the good doctor envisioned never materialized. Rather, the doctor's son, Robert, saw that the needs of the New World wouldn't allow the development of family structures along the lines of a landed aristocracy, and concentrated on the development of real estate.

He laid out Spadina Road between Bloor and Davenport accounting for the jog in the junction of the two Spadinas. But the new portion of Spadina lacked the European grand width his father provided Spadina Avenue. Nor did it contain any expensive frills such as Crescent Gardens. It was just another typical street, stretching drearily on.

The Doctor in his wisdom deeded the park in Crescent Gardens to the City with the proviso that, given certain conditions, his heirs could dispose of the land. And dispose they did when, in 1873, his granddaughter realized the then not unsubstantial sum of \$10,000 from the sale of a public park. The result was the



construction of a quasi-public building, Knox College, in 1875. Its construction produced the rare situation in Toronto of a street's vista terminated by a building, a scene most pleasing to the senses. Only two other noteworthy instances come to mind, Osgoode Hall located at the northern end of York Street, and the Synagogue at the top of Dennison Street. One has to travel to such places as Paris or Washington D.C. to see this fundamental principle of city planning applied to any meaningful extent.

What about the land immediately adjacent to Dr. Baldwin's park on Spadina Crescent? One quarter was the site for the City Dairy Company. The structure, with its nicely whimsical false Corinthian columns, still stands, now occupied by one of the departments of the University. Another quadrant, presently the site of the circular Lord Lansdowne School, has been the location of a school for over a hundred years. The third portion of Spadina Crescent is the home of the Addiction Research Foundation. Only the northwest portion of the Crescent was ever given over completely to residential houses constructed between 1875 and 1903. All are still stand in various states of disrepair. They provide the unique opportunity of gazing down a street of limited length whose sweeping curve contains some fine examples of 19th century Architecture. There are eight buildings, one detached house, an interesting Edwardian six-plex and six semi-detached residences.

Two of the properties located on the middle of the curve have been abandoned for some time and the prospect of another winter without heat increases the likelihood of their demolition. Already they have been the scene of several fires started by derelicts and/or children, extensively damaging their interiors.

I strongly urge you to take a stroll around Spadina Crescent one half block north of College. The beautiful smile created by the eight buildings located on the site of Dr. Baldwin's folly of so many years ago will surely be lost by the demise of any of the houses.

Where to buy The Clarion

Annex-Yorkville

Adam's Smoke Shop — 1240 Bay
Amex Green Book Store — 328 Dupont
Bookcellar — 142 Yorkville; 1560 Yonge
Bookworld — 367 Davenport
Glad Day Books — 4 Collier

Bloor Street West

Agruento-Supermarket — 1279 Bloor W.
Bob Miller Bookroom — 180 Bloor W.
N & N — 326 Bloor W.
SCM Bookroom — 333 Bloor W.
Tops — 60 Bloor W.
Varsity Books — 324 Bloor W.

Bloor South

Bookcellar — 730 Yonge St.
International News and Bookroom — 663 Yonge

Third World Books — 748 Bay
Upper Canada Gift Shop — 960 Bay

Harbord-College

Firenza Variety — 720 College
M & N Variety — 466 College
Nth Hand Books — 102 Harbord
Tigers Coconut Grove — 51 Kensington
Toronto Women's Book Store — 85 Harbord

U. of T. Bookroom — 63A St. George

Queen Street

Beaches Bookstore — 2199 Queen East
Don't Variety — 657 Queen West
Fred's Shop — 103 West Lodge

cont'd on p. 15

FALL FESTIVITIES MARK SUMMER'S END



B. Arsenaull



J.J. Forrestal



J. Dunn

The Annex, Grange, Kensington and Latin American festivals highlighted a cornucopia of autumn celebrations in the city.



J.J. Forrestal



B. Arsenaull



Exotic Fare For Toronto Taste

The Star of Omar Khayyam Restaurant has a lot of good things going for it. Count them off. The food is exotic, tasty, inexpensive, non-fattening (if you skip dessert) and good for you. The restaurant is open 24 hours a day on Friday and Saturday, and from 7 AM till 1 AM the rest of the week. The staff is always willing to try and explain the intricacies of the middle east dishes on the menu. Now if only they could do something about the decor and the location.

On College Street near Dovercourt, the Omar Khayyam is a short step from a TTC stop, and there's plenty of on-street parking.

But the decor: The arborite-topped tables, the lunch counter and stools, and the fluorescent lighting help keep alive the memory of what this once was - a typical neighbourhood restaurant.

When Albert Ghazal took over, he didn't change much. The chrome shelves still display miniature boxes of breakfast cereal, right beside jars of sesame seed paste, cans of halvah, and pans of fresh baked pastries.

If you arrive at the right time, you might find Ghazal's wife patting Kubbeh patties at an unused table at the back. These miniature footballs of dough stuffed with chopped meat, pine nuts, and cinnamon are deep-fried to order from 95¢ each, as an appetizer.

They go well with saucers of garlic spiced 'humous b'tachinah', the protein-rich combination of chick pea and sesame seed purees, garnished with olive oil and parsley. A basket of pita, the flat middle eastern bread, is a necessity here, since the ideal, in fact the only practical way to eat humous b'tachina - or the equally tasty chopped eggplant appetizer - is to tear off match-book size chunks of the bread, and dip them right into the bowl, enveloping the sauce in the folds.

Sampling all these delights on the same visit requires several friends,

because they're quite filling, and the main course is yet to come.

The traditional shish kabob is good here, made with lean lamb, and served with salad and ho-hum white rice. They also offer shish-tawoo, made with "fowl". It's a tasty, but not hearty dish, for \$2.75.

Falafel, the increasingly popular middle eastern answer to the high cost of meat, is available for \$1.15. Deep-fried chick-pea balls are popped inside a hollow pita, and layered with shredded salad to make a portable vegetarian dinner.

The Sfiha, or "middle-eastern pizza", as it's billed, should probably be avoided. It's a disappointing saucer sized concoction with a thin but not crisp crust, and not much topping beyond a meat sauce. If you can wait till next year, Yerevan, the Armenian pavillion set up for the annual Caravan celebration, makes a far better version of the same dish.

Desserts are excellent. There's baklava, the firm little pastry made of infinite layers of fine filo dough and chopped walnuts, soaked in sweet honey sauce, for 35¢. And there's Bulma, a combination of pistachios and honey, enclosed in a flakey tri-cornered hat of filo. They import them specially from Montreal and though they're small, they're good, and worth 45¢ a shot.

At the end of the meal, they will bring a plate of fresh mint sprigs, and a pot of hot water to brew an aromatic tea. It's a very refreshing way to cleanse your excited plate.

On your way out, be sure to stop at the aquarium in the corner. Hiding in the soupy green water is a fish almost the size of the tank. Watching it rush towards the glass walls of its world always makes me glad I missed seeing Jaws.

A complete dinner at the Star of Omar Khayyam costs between \$3 and \$5 a person, depending on your ability to resist temptation.

By Ken Wyman



Photo by Ray McFadden

Tiger in the Coconut Grove

Eric "Tiger" Armstrong, well known sportsman and raconteur, has opened the latest and most interesting of Toronto's many ethnic Restaurants. TIGER'S COCONUT GROVE, located at 51 Kensington Avenue in the eastern section of the city's famous bazaar, offers a tempting fare of authentic Jamaican dishes and drinks. The menu is simple consisting of either entrees or drinks. Of the former, the specialite de la maison is called simply Fried Fish, cooked in a manner Arthur Treacher never thought of.

Jack Fish, a salt water species found in the Caribbean, are season-

ed, fried and served with steaming rice. Simple yet unbeatably delicious. In addition there are dishes featuring roti, conch, curried goat, chicken, steak, and of course the familiar Patty. Except this time the patties are encased in a pastry whose flakiness is worthy of the finest of pie crusts.

To compliment the entree portion of the menu is a tempting array of freshly squeezed drinks and coladas. A "COLADA" IS A DRINK PREPARED WITH COCONUT AS A BASE AND THE SPECIALITY OF THE HOUSE IS FITTINGLY CALLED Tiger's Colada, a noteworthy concoction of pineapple and coconut

juices. There are also lemon and papaya coladas as well as Mango, Grapefruit, Orange and Carrot juices not to mention a homemade Ginger Beer that is uniquely unsurpassable. For unadventurous souls there is always coffee.

Tiger stays open till the wee small hours of the mornings. For TAKE OUT ORDERS IT IS SUGGESTED THAT YOU TELEPHONE AHEAD. Tiger will be glad to take your order at 368-3148 and have it waiting for you, or you can eat it there over looking picturesque Kensington Market.

By Buzz Burza

Organizing Tales from Riverdale

Elites threatened by the potential of a real redistribution of power in Canada will see Don Keating's *The Power to Make it Happen* as a dangerous piece of writing. For those of us with little control over the decisions which shape our lives, this book provides a guide to a method of taking power for ourselves: MASS-BASED COMMUNITY ORGANIZING.

Rooted in the experience of Chicago community organizations staffed by Saul Alinsky and later Tom Gaudette, mass-based community organizing assumes "that the basic problems in working class communities is powerlessness, and all other problems are merely symptoms". Winning an issue is equally as important as building a strong broad-based organization.

From 1969 through 1972 the people of Riverdale in Toronto practised mass-based community organizing with effective and well documented results. Known successively as the South Riverdale Community Project, the Riverdale Community Organization (RCO) and finally the Greater Riverdale Organization (GRO), their federation initiated and/or supported many citizens' actions against City politicians and bureaucrats, local businesses and land developers.

In addition to winning issues which raised the confidence and taught organizing skills to Riverdale residents, RCO and GRO built a membership of nearly 150 organizations,

neighbourhood groups and agencies. In 1972, GRO convened the first community convention in Canada which was attended by one thousand enthusiastic delegates representing more than 80,000 Riverdale people. Keating relates this remarkable exercise in participation with power by people like you and me from the point of view of his experience as Staff Director of the organization over the four year period. As he traces the history of the organization, he examines why certain actions were successes and others were not.

One success involved RCO's and the Grant-Kintyre Neighbours Organization's forcing Sunnybrook Meat Packers to repair a private lane, provide improved garbage control and install a drain to prevent blood from spilling down the roadway.

Petitions didn't get results but a mass delegation to an official's home in Forest Hill at night did. All the actions described are similarly instructive and in each the blossoming of tough, grass-roots leaders energizes the organization.

Placing credit where it is due, the book contains nearly fifty photographs of local residents who were key participants in RCO and GRO. Numerous other pictures of streets, houses and stores and of individuals against whom actions were taken personalize the Riverdale experience.

The Power to Make it Happen is a useful handbook for citizens throughout Canada. Keating's language is lively, frank and free of social science

jargon. Several photostats of leaflets, letters and contracts illustrate techniques of successful actions.

Discussing honestly the internal power struggles of RCO and GRO and examining critically his own role as Staff Director, Keating shows that he wants us to learn from the people of Riverdale. While the power of the organization originated from the mass of its members, it at times had to deal squarely with the problem of

elitism within its own ranks.

When the City cut off its grant to RCO in 1970, the organization was beginning to redistribute among its members power that traditionally they had only lent to politicians on election day. The elite was worried. Fully aware that it is not in the interests of an established institution to fund a group that seeks to change the existing power structure, Keating

suggests that new approaches to foundations, churches, social planning councils and united community fund bodies be made to obtain funds for mass-based community organizing.

There has been little tapping of private industry for money by citizens' groups because of the strict "educational criteria" they must satisfy to be granted non-profit charters. Keating charges, "Once again the law favours the rich: it rewards the rich who would help the poor and penalizes the poor who would help themselves." 30

Green Tree Publishing; 248 pages, \$4.95.

Practical Puffins

Ever try printing with fish? Making Magic by the Moon? Grown Mushrooms? Crunched your nose? Made sandals to wear? Fixed your bike? Cooked a Foodburger?

Practical Puffins are for children who like to do things for themselves. They are planned around projects that work and are fun, that provide basic skills and tap the child's own inventiveness. Titles in the series are: *Carpentry, Body Tricks, Bicycles, Cooking and Strange Things*. Illustrations, by David Lancashire, are simple, clear, and delightful to look at. Sentences are kept short, and very much to the point; i.e.: "Cooking: Hold the end of the skewer and gently push the chunks down on to your plate with a fork. Don't push too hard or they will go everywhere." Language is geared very much to a

child's way of thinking: "Cooking: making things to eat", the chapter on "Stuffed Things" is just that - Stuffed Things. After giving examples of fruits and vegetables to be stuffed, the reference is to the "thing": "Scrape out the middle of the thing to be stuffed and Cook them until the stuffed things are tender".

One of the most noticeable aspects of the book is the out of the ordinary subjects - instead of the usual meat and potatoes, in "Cooking", for example, instructions are given on how to make chocolate balls, soft cheese, dumplings, sugared flowers and leaves, jam, foodburgers, and icy granita.

Strange things to do and make will keep an entire family occupied for the better part of a day! Tongue-in-cheek humour is constantly present:

"Fish Prints" in *Strange Things* - "Printing is a good thing to do with a fish you kept too long after you caught it." *Strange Things to do and make* covers such interesting projects as warts, and how to get rid of them, hiccups, how to make a space box, how to tell the weather, and Pyramid Power. The topics are so diversified that it would take another book alone to cover them. Suffice it to say that this review cannot do merit to this mini-encyclopaedia and as a former children's librarian, I highly recommend them.

Each book has lots of things to do - things that are peculiar or funny or mysterious or just good to have at the end. *Practical Puffins* will appeal to 7 - 12 year olds and to any one else who isn't too grown up.

By Cat Williams

Fennario's Plays — Workers' Scenarios

situation. Nothing really changes by the end of the play except that the characters have experienced a sense of their potential power and have had a little fun doing it.

Fennario claims that he is a revolutionary, but one tempered by an artistic desire to please as well as communicate. Already the author of **Without a Parachute**, a book based on the journals he kept while working in the rags trade, he had been approached by Maurice Podbrey of the Centaur Theatre to consider writing plays.

Realizing the potential in drama to unite his political ideas with his desire "to fight all the misery in the world", he began to study the techniques of playwrighting. The product, **On The Job**, is as tight and entertaining a piece of theatre as one could ask for. But it isn't a complete product as far as Fennario is concerned. His next play, called **Nothing to Lose**, he hopes will be even more politically optimistic and pleasurable than **On The Job**.

Nothing to Lose will likely be just as successful as Fennario's first play. Many writers are content to rest on the merits of one popular work but Fennario creates his art with an overriding understanding of the need continually to better it. He believes that nothing useful can be created without dedication and determination this conviction demonstrates most succinctly the effects on him of five years of factory work.

One other outstanding aspect of Fennario's character that is reflected in his play is his deep respect for the ordinary human being. He has not used his play as a vehicle for building personal prestige- it is too politically controversial for that to be a motive. It rather seems to be saying: Look! Everyone has in himself the strength to effect change in his own life; use this strength together with the strengths of others and the possibilities are unlimited.

It isn't just the jokes or the slapstick physical romps that make the **On the Job** enjoyable, but also this high regard for the basic honesty, common sense and energy of ordinary people that is evidenced in its every line.

by Boyd Neil

Rarely are Toronto theatres visited by plays having both broad popular appeal and an optimistic though critical comment on the need for change in our less-than-perfect society. Some of our theatres seem to feel that plays making pertinent social statements are suitable only for political conventions. David Fennario, a relatively unknown Montreal writer has proven that a play does not have to be vacuous to be entertaining and that realistic and intense drama can be enjoyable. After great successes in Montreal, the Centaur Theatre brought Fennario's **On the Job** to Toronto for a successful run during the past three weeks at Toronto Workshop Productions on Alexandra Street.

It is quite clear that his play does have a political message -workers need new, more militant unions if they are going to successfully create a world responsive to their needs. But he is equally firm in his wish to package this message in a digestible form. The result is a play about the lives of five men working in the textile industry (more affectionately called the "rag trade") in a Montreal suburb; and **On The Job** is full of raucous songs, blunt working class jokes and human warmth.

On The Job isn't unequivocal to the point of being dogmatic. Because the play is based on Fennario's own experiences in the work force, it contains many of the human conflicts and passions that are the lot of factory workers. Fennario says that he consciously presented the competitive work habits, pomposity and destructive disorganized rebelliousness of the young workers to give a real picture of the work place contradictions. He does, however, place the blame for these conditions on the wage system. The workers in the play overcome their prejudices long enough to take some revenge against those responsible for their

About that Toronto Jazz

by Onari



Oliver Lake, a member of the New brass and percussion, Anthony Delta Ahkri, appears October 23 at A Space. Lake plays reeds and flute. Davis, piano, Wes Brown, bass and flute, and Paul Maddox, percussion. Other band members are Leo Smith, (Photo by Bill Smith)

Toronto has always been regarded as the Jazz centre of Canada, and if one simply looks at the listings of music for October it becomes apparent that this is no idle claim. The whole spectrum of the music is represented, from the casual dixieland fan through to the serious student of the newer music forms.

For the "trad" fans there is the long running Brunswick house with sessions nightly, the Saturday afternoon sessions at the Chez Moi and Maloneys and now the Inn On The Park has recently instigated a policy with more mainstream music. The older clubs, George's Spaghetti House and Bourbon Street, both run by Doug Cole, continue to present their music in the "club" fashion where one might not always have the necessary quiet needed to fully appreciate the music, but a good time is guaranteed.

In recent years a new attitude has arrived in Toronto. Clubs and galleries have been opened for those listeners who wish primarily to hear the music. We refer to such places as Mother Necessity, which presents the best of the modern local players nightly, the Music Gallery, which has developed from the need of more adventurous music to become public domain, and A Space, which has become a most important centre presenting the new creative improvised music in concert form with famous players of international repute. This is the first column in this paper and it is hoped that as the paper develops we will review concerts in more depth and present even more information for you to discover the marvelous world of Jazz music.

Health cont'd from page 7

the use of the various types of monitoring equipment is left unclear.

Ham not only accepts the position that matters of health and safety are a part of management's right to manage, he predicts that this will always be the case. Yet he fails to propose any penalties or sanctions against those employers who fail to live up to the parent-like responsibilities he sets up for them.

The effects of a workplace which is unhealthy or unsafe are felt by workers in their lungs and livers. Management's pain is felt only in the profit column. Workers need more than just an advisory role, they need to share the power to make decisions which literally

affect their lives.

Miners appearing before the commission had demanded that before any new chemical could be introduced into the workplace it must be tested to ensure that it was safe. The government requires such testing for food additives and medicines. Why should miners who breathe in large quantities of many different and dangerous chemicals, have less protection than the general public? Instead of adopting this reasonable approach, Ham proposed only that new chemicals be registered with the government. In this way he perpetuated the tradition of using working people as the guinea pigs of research in industrial disease.

The Royal Commission notes that there is a great need for continuing

research in the field of occupational health hazards. It is impossible to disagree with this claim. Ham recommends that the mining companies be assessed a portion of their payroll to fund this research. If the Ham proposal were in effect now the amount raised would be \$500,000. The Steelworkers in their most recent negotiations won almost equal that amount, \$450,000 from Inco for a three-year period.

There are 117 recommendations in the report, all are long overdue and many do not go far enough. At best, the institution of these recommendations may be a first step in the long process of ensuring health and safety in the mines. At worst, it may be a tactic to delay the real changes which are needed.

The Ham Commission seems to have pleased Ontario's provincial government - that should tell skeptical trade unionists a great deal.

Far Shore More Ripple than Wave

English language Canadian film is in the doldrums. It has been two years since Duddy Kravitz and during that period no Canadian director outside Quebec has produced a single feature which is more than mediocre. Worse still, we seem to be regressing, as once reliable figures fail to live up to their earlier promise. Don Shebib has never made anything which approaches the charm and realism of **Goin' Down the Road** and his last film **Second Wind**, was the slickest and most superficial of his output to date. Meanwhile Bill Fruet (**Wedding in White**) squanders his talents on the abominable **Death Weekend**. We are in a bad state.

The **Far Shore** is Joyce Wieland's first feature. It has been her project from first conception to final cutting: her idea, her story (with Brian Barney), her production (with Judy Steed), her direction, her film. The result is a work of faith, commitment, belief. It is suffused with dedication, purpose, and integrity. For the sake of both Canadian cinema and Joyce Wieland one wants it to be a triumphant beginning, a new wave (no pun intended). Unfortunately it is neither.

The basic theme is simply stated. The heroine Eulalie (Celine Gomez) is married to Ross-Turner (Lawrence Benedict), a stolid and dull engineer. She then encounters Tom McLeod (Frank Moore), a painter who is really you-know-who. In Tom she finds everything lacking in her marriage: spirit, life, art, novelty, and a little madness. Eventually she must of course choose. When she does she is on the near shore with Ross and his even more basic partner Cluny (Sean McCann) while Tom is you-know-where. Into the lake she plunges to swim across to her lover. Consummation follows (underwater) and then violent death at the hands of Cluny (again underwater)-a conceit which incidentally provides an explanation of the mysterious disappearance of Tom Thomson.

The conflict between the safe, bourgeois, philistine life offered by Ross and the wild, romantic alternative posed by Tom is of course a familiar one. It is given a distinctively Canadian setting here by Tom (real-life Thomson landscapes are prominent in the film) and by the Ontario lake country in which the alternatives are finally posed, the choice made, and the consequences suffered. The theme is classic, the terrain satisfyingly domestic; the only question is whether it works.

It doesn't, and it fails on several fronts simultaneously. The dialogue is often awkward and banal, when indeed there is any at all. The script relies

too heavily on the extended silence and the meaningful look, affecting the pace of the film for the worse - it is just too slow. The story is spare in conception but it seems to take forever to unfold.

One example: Eulalie and Tom face each other across a table. Each in turn holds a magnifying glass before her-his mouth and silently mouths a message. The symbolism is strong: They have achieved a closeness which makes voice redundant, but it is still incomplete (thus the need for magnification). It will turn transform into a closeness which is physical and total. And the initial impact is equally strong, but is spoiled by the fact that the mime simply last too long.

Script, and-especially-editing demanded in this film a light touch, but instead they are laboured and heavyhanded. The lyrical quality which the film needs does not require that it plod, but plod it does. Perhaps it plods to stretch a slight plot to feature-length. If **The Far Shore** were compressed to, say, television length then it could only gain in terms of pace.

The acting is no better. Celine Lomez is adequate as Eulalie but tends to overplay her passive, otherworldly, dreamlike qualities. Eulalie is the dramatic pivot of the film but she is only a negative figure until the moment of her defiance of Ross and pursuit of Tom-a moment whose impact, like the others is lost through careless direction.

Lawrence Benedict is plodding and solid as Ross, either because that is how Ross is to be played or because that is how Benedict acts (one cannot tell which). Frank Moore does little to make Tom believable, though he is not helped at all by the script. He is shy and private and there is no spark or fire in him. It will take more than an awkward dance with his dog to convince us that he knows how to live. Indeed, it is impossible to make out why Eulalie is attracted to him at all (except that Ross is even worse-which raises the question of why she was attracted to him).

What does work is Richard Leiterman's photography, which is no surprise. And therein lies the problem. Good photographers we have and good Canadian actors are surely available but we have a desperate need of talented writers and directors. This film misuses a potentially good idea by sheer technical malpractice.

The Far Shore is playing at the Towne Cinema, 57 Bloor East, 924-2600. Tickets \$3.50.

by Wayne Sumner

Free Classified

HOMES

Wanted - a house, not too expensive, in the west end of Toronto, preferably near a park, for 3 people and one large dog. Call Eric 789-4559 or 656-0310.

SERVICES

John's Night and Day Moving says, "If it's all-night, it's all right." 531-7871. For a cheap, fast move call Tom Trucker, 533-7234.

WHEELS

Solex moped, model 4600, body fine, engine in a basket. \$30 or best offer. Tom 533-7234

NOTICES

Midtown Athletic Club members congratulate Joe on making the major leagues.

JOBS

The **Clarion** needs an advertising salesperson. Experience an asset but not essential. Good commission. 454 King Street West #209. 363-4404.

Nature's Way

Making Sense of Health

By Bora Lee

"Study Debunks Vitamin Claims"
"Vitamin Claims Supported — Lab and Clinical Research"
"Health Food Stores Rip-Off"
"Highest Quality At Health Food Stores"

No wonder John and Jane Q. Public are confused! Every time they pick up a magazine or newspaper, there it is, headlined in bold black print — another article to contradict the one they just read. Or maybe "scanned" would be a better word than "read", 'cuz who can be bothered straining overfed-and-undernourished brain cells with more statistics, more "facts" that change from day to day?

There it is folks, a growing world's growing dilemma. What to do when The Experts disagree? Whom to believe? Which scientist, doctor, nutritionist, trained at which university subsidized by which corporation? Which of the many professionals and lay people whose *results* defy Officialdom's dicta? Who, which, what to accept, with so many authorities spewing out widely differing views!

"Aw, what the hell! Might as well go Eeny Meeny Mino Moe! So I'll just keep up my regular lifestyle, regular

all-Canadian diet, and leave the health care bit to my doctor." An all-too-common way of coping with confusion. The Way of the Ostrich, which every good citizen is supposed to abide by: bury your head in the synthetic sands of a synthetic society, and when suffocation inevitably sets in —

Consult Your Physician.

There's only one catch, one little fly in that surface-smooth ointment: Your Physician probably knows no more about the root cause of your problem than you do. You see, his or her training almost certainly centred on "patch-work" palliatives to the neglect of preventive rebuilding measures.

Damn Fools

Take nutrition, for example. Most medical schools have traditionally taught next-to-nothing on that vital subject, except as it relates to specific diets for specific diseases such as diabetes. As the physician father of a medical student complained to my mother not long ago:

"Just a few more months 'til Gloria's graduation and, can you swallow this: her class had a lecture the other day on 'How to Invest Your Money Wisely!' — but never a single lecture on preventive nutritional care! In four years of

med. school! Damn fools," the outspoken G.P. snorted in disgust. "They think Preventive medicine consists of taking X-rays and Pap smears, and just generally 'monitoring' the situation while it deteriorates.

"When will they realize that, before a serious abnormality shows up in the lab, the pathological process has long since begun? Today's plagues don't strike out of the blue — they *accumulate*. And this accumulation could be halted, could be reversed before major damage is done, if only people were aware of the facts."

The facts. But there we go again. How do we separate fact from fantasy, enlightenment from faddism in an increasingly complex world?

By doing our own thinking, that's how. By daring to trust our own judgment, daring to reject the pronouncements of one Authority and to agree with those of another. By realizing that no one is infallible, no one is beyond bias, no matter how many letters after her or his name.

Sterile Scientists

As a writer, I get much information secondhand. I read a lot, consult health care professionals (progressive and reactionary), sift information and experiment — just as our venerable

experts do. Doctors, nutritionists, dieticians... they all converse with their colleagues, read their professional journals in spare moments, perhaps even glance at a study now and then.

It is only the sterile scientists who conduct "hard core" laboratory experiments — and their findings, subject to so many variables, are often so contradictory that a generation or more must elapse before the results can be established. (And then, a generation or two later, those well-established results are shot down by new findings!)

No, you won't often find statistics here. This column will deal more with concepts than with figures.

Old and new concepts in healing, including everything from conventional drug therapy through yoga and Chinese medicine.

Personal conversations — with professionals and non-ranging from the sublime to the ridiculous.

And, last but far from least: down-to-earth, everyday guidelines for better living — Nature's Way.

P.S. Food Tip for October: The most lip-smacking apples you've ever tasted are selling at "Birgitta's Natural Foods" — seventy-two cents for a three-pound bag. Organically grown, of course. (Who says "health foods" are a rip-off?!)

Street Soundings

QUESTIONS: Why aren't you demonstrating today? What do you think of wage and price controls?



Lawyer: Busy working. I don't believe in demonstrations. I believe in controls — they're doing the job.



Ray Barney, Flower man at King and Bay; I would have gone out myself, but I would have got fired. I'm for the demonstration.



Freida Bauer, Housewife, Downstview: I don't have any more money than last year, but I pay three times as much for things. So where are the controls?



Bobby Borkes, Student, University of Toronto: I believe the Trudeau government is totalitarian. Why have an election? Just give him a crown.

Where asked: In the financial district (Bay Street).

Canadian Composer Featured On CBC Releases

Looking for an alternative to record store shopping? Trying to find music played by Canadian artists? Do you want Canadian composers for your record collection? The Canadian Collection is the answer. These recordings were originally made for internal use by CBC stations nationwide, in order to provide access to classical music that met the CRTC guidelines for Canadian content.

The collection grew to over one hundred recordings in less than four years. It was then decided to make this material available to the public; but because of contractual restrictions, the records can only be ordered by mail. A free catalogue can be obtained from CBC Publications, P.O. Box 500, Station "A", Toronto M5W 1E6. The recordings cost \$6.00 per disc.

Since these recordings were designed for broadcast, the recording and mastering of the discs has been closely supervised. According to Dirk Keetbaas, the coordinator of broadcast recordings, the quality control of the product at the pressing plant is steadily improving. And he says, the sound on most of the newer releases is consistently good and the surfaces are quiet.

Among the twenty newest releases, there are works by nine Canadian composers, plus many standard repertoire items from the Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic periods and the 20th century. Keetbaas explains, "It is the CBC's intention to give their radio programmers access to Canadian artists playing Brahms or Mozart, for example, rather than giving them no choice but to go to Deutsche Grammophon or London recordings for well-known

Three discs from the new releases list feature artists who will be appearing in Toronto this fall and winter: SM 240, A Bartok Recital, Lorand Fenyves, violin; SM 238, The Toronto Winds; SM 289, The Chamber Players of Toronto.

Hungarian born violinist, Lorand Fenyves plays the *Sonata for unaccompanied violin & Contrasts for violin, clarinet and piano* with Avraham Galper, principle clarinet of the Toronto Symphony, and Bela Siki, piano. The sonata is very stylish Bartok, alternately ferocious then

with its many extreme harmonics is beautifully transparent. The recording of *Contrasts* is murky in spots. The hall sounds live. The clarinet tone predominates, sometime masking the violin. It is a nice performance, but I wish the microphones had been placed a little closer.

The Toronto Winds recording is a delight. The disc includes the Hindemith *Kleine Kammermusik*, op.24 no.2; Souris' *Rengaines* and Anton Reicha's *Woodwind Quintet in E flat major*, op.88 no.2. The Souris and Reicha pieces are not currently available except on imported recordings and the Hindemith *Kammer-*

musik has needed a good recording for some time. The ensemble plays well together, however, the flute tone sounds distant when compared to the oboe and clarinet, especially when they exchange solo material. The ensemble is made up of Nicholas Fiore, flute; Melvin Berman, oboe; Stanley McCartney, clarinet; Christopher Weait, bassoon and Eugene Rittich, french horn.

The Chamber Players of Toronto under their solo violinist and musical director, Victor Martin, present a program with wide variety and appeal. The selections include two Canadian works composed especially

for the Chamber Players: *The Concerto Grosso* by Godfrey Ridout and Keith Bissell's *Variations on a French-Canadian Folk Song*. The Ridout is full of light-hearted humour and the Bissell is pleasantly orchestrated both are conservative and completely listenable. The *Leclair Concerto in D minor for violin and strings* was reconstructed by Eugene Ysaye and is a welcome addition to anyone's collection. The Chamber Players also included one small gem on this recording — the *Canconetta* by Joaquin Rodrigo.

Pat Kellogg

Astrology

Contradictions in Scorpio

By Nancy Peterson

Official World of Reality

Expect a startling political announcement around the 18th. And remember, it's likely to be self-serving, intended to propel a prominent political figure through an election successfully. Then look at it again.

Alternatively, these next two weeks could mark the rise or intensification of what is already a strong political movement. With all those planets in Scorpio and a cast of supporting aspects, it could have to do with abortion and other legal rights. This is the time to stand up and be counted — people are paying attention.

ARIES: You're even more energetic than usual, but it's easy to give offense right now. Just when you think you're in harmony with others, you find you've gotten your wires crossed somewhere, and you're out on a limb, to mix a few metaphors. Don't get paranoid — it's just not a very straight-forward time. Look for an optimistic ally in Gemini. You could be accident prone on the 18th, but if you're careful, it's a good time to make experiments.

TAURUS: For once, others will be even more stubborn than you are, and you may have to back down in the interests of peace. The first four days of the 3rd week of October will be difficult. Remember this phase will pass. Take care of your health around the 20th, especially if born in the last week of April. It's likely that you'll find yourself up against the wall. Give in before you're forced into it, if you can. Things will improve greatly by the 30th. Flexibility is the lesson to learn here.

GEMINI: You're often accused of skimming across the surface of things. Here's a chance to plumb the depths,

from the 17th through the 20th. You may find yourself going in a completely different direction — experiencing and understanding very powerful feelings. Put your energy into yourself these two weeks — meditate, write, do something creative. It can only pay off, and you may have taken the first steps toward a major life change. Follow your impulses and don't worry too much about consequences. You're in an initiating phase — they don't come often, so take advantage of this one.

CANCER: You're affected by the dynamic changes taking place in those around you, though you may not experience any directly. The weekend of the 15th is quiet, but you're edgy on Sunday, and your energy level drops all week until the new moon on the 23rd, when the sun moves into Scorpio. You will notice a lifting of spirits, a renewal of energy, and it will be easier to shake off unwanted influences. The week of the 24th looks promising. Cheer up a Taurus friend.

LEO: Don't try to get your own way when it's contested, before the new moon. Your Gemini friends won't listen, your Aries friends will misunderstand and your Libra friends will be right and know it. Frustration could lead to minor illness — a sore throat, or an irksome internal infection on the 20th. You're at odds with others, and that's always hard for a Leo to take. There are times to act and times to refrain from acting. Put off major moves until the 25th. A welcome burst of energy should overtake you on the weekend of the 29th.

VIRGO: It looks like a Virgoan dream come true as pieces of the puzzle start to fit together and long-standing problems

meet solutions. The 20th could find you moving emotional blocks aside that have been bothering you for months. This is a good time to make some serious decisions. Don't be too critical of a friend on the 19th. Spend the new moon with a Cancer or a Scorpio. And don't be smug — your time will come. LIBRA: Will all these fixed signs, you have trouble with your balancing act, though Mercury in your sign should circumvent any serious problems. This is a period of extremes — some are going through bummers, while others are seeing the light. Extremes aren't always bad and anyway the time isn't right to interfere. You see what's happening but no one will thank you for pointing it out. Romance on the 30th is likely to be deceptive — in what way, depends on you.

SCORPIO: The influence of your sign is pervasive. What you do with it depends on how closely in touch you are with the Scorpio vibration and its complements. The 18th could release tremendous energy in you. You will be at your worst or best. The 20th could bring a bitter fight with someone you're close to, possibly a Taurus. The task is to take the exceptional amount of energy at your command and use it for healing, not hurting. Energy should be easier to control by the new moon, and the 30th promises to be another eventful day in your life. Friends could find your overpowering now, so go easy.

SAGITTARIUS: You are yet another bystander at the moment. You're free from major hindrances, and after the 21st, Venus in your sign eases tensions that may come your way. From the 25th to the 30th, expect romantic developments or intrigues that should be fun.

You're free to choose your own path these two weeks, and as you do so, look at friend acting under all sorts of compulsions. Choose well.

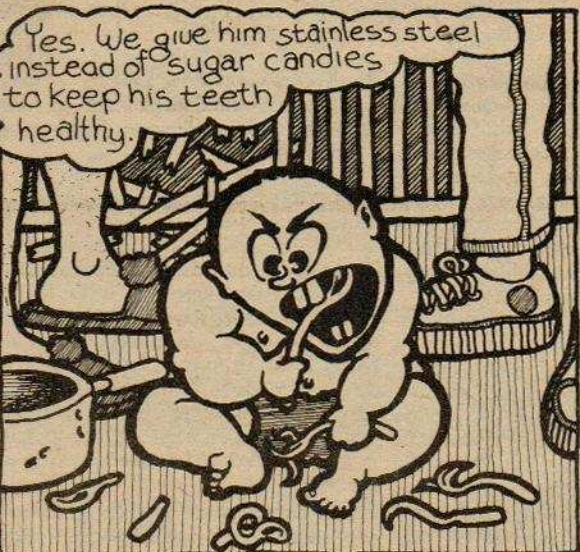
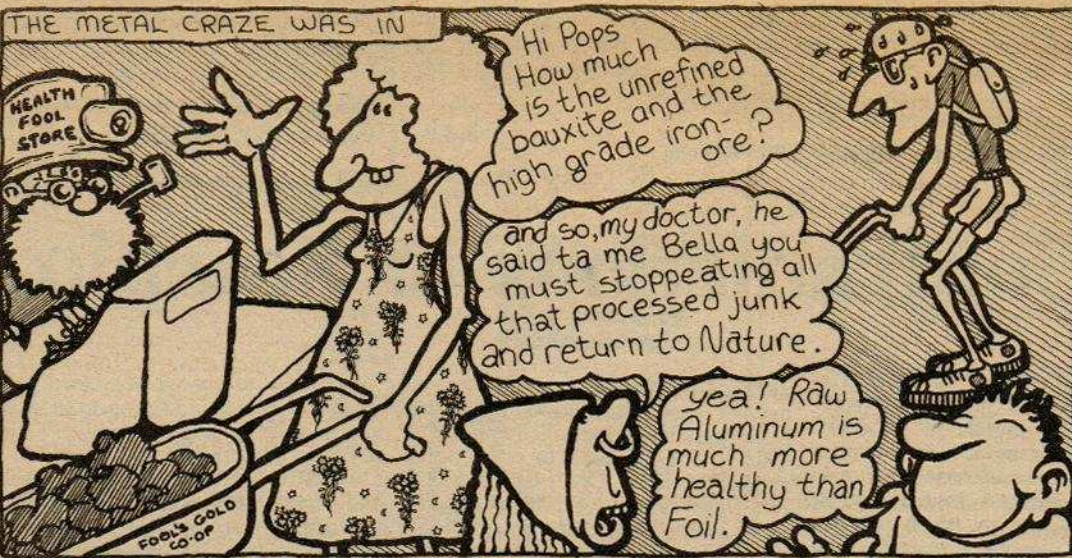
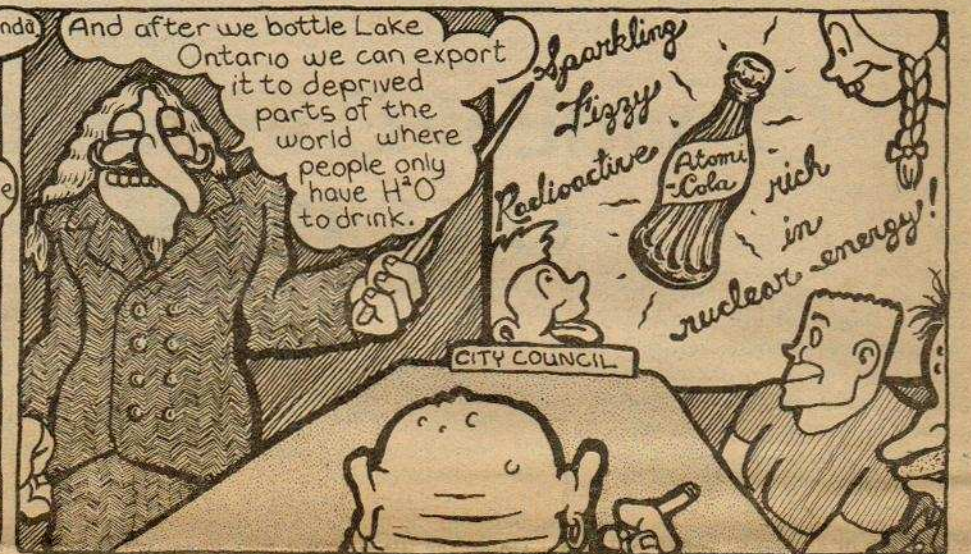
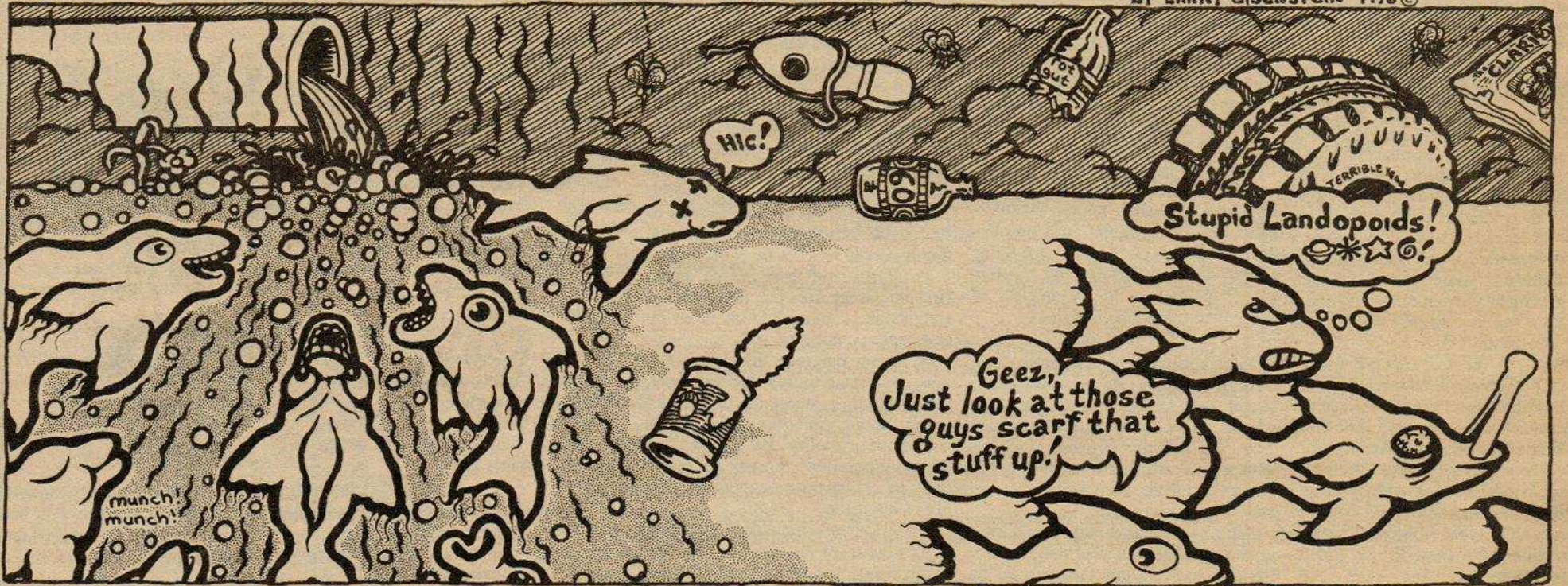
CAPRICORN: You're working hard and effectively, and the 20th should bring things together that you've been aiming towards. The same contradictions that have friends tied up in knots are providing you with vicarious energy. The dynamic Scorpio aspects affect you positively, and the contradictions just stimulate you into looking for solutions. Creative ones may turn up on the 27th.

AQUARIUS: Don't try to be objective now. The key is to stay firmly in control. If your willpower is good you may be able to use the dynamic energy affecting your planet the week of the 17th to get those jobs done that normally take a lot out of you. Relationships are likely to be in turmoil on Monday, as desire exceeds fulfillment (and not just for you). If you're confused ask a Gemini to explain what's going on. Life in general takes a dramatic upswing on the 30th.

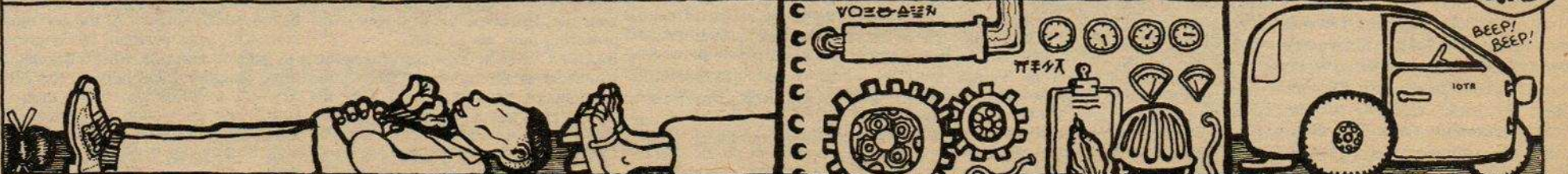
PISCES: If you're outgoing you should enjoy this time. If not, hibernation is the answer. Monday brings insight and direction in work, but chaos in your personal life. The 20th could see you being hurt by a friend or lover, but don't be too quick to blame. As the new moon comes in, your personal life improves — but you may ask what happened to those insights. Especially on the 27th. Try not to think too much then — you'll just go around in circles. The 30th could be an exceptionally nice day and Hallowe'en looks promising as well.

THEY PLEADED WITH US TO STOP!

BY LARRY EISENSTEIN 1976 ©



LOTS OF PEOPLE JUST COULDN'T HANDLE THE HEAVY CHANGES BECAUSE IT WAS PLAIN TOO DRASTIC A VIOLATION OF THEIR NATURE! IN JAPAN HALF THE POPULATION SUDDENLY SOLIDIFIED AND WAS MELTED DOWN FOR THE AUTO INDUSTRY. WHERE WILL IT ALL..... **ENO?**



Toronto Team Has Everything But Players

Joe Wright

Like a school complete with classrooms, a principal, teachers and a curriculum, the Toronto Blue Jays have a ballpark, a manager, coaches and a schedule. Just as a school needs students, they need only players to get down to the 1977 season.

Not until November 5 will Toronto have a team, effective with the expansion draft taking place in New York. They will tentatively open the season here against the Chicago White Sox on April 7.

While the \$7 million entry fee for the American League franchise became immediately payable for its owners last spring, the reality of a team for Toronto fans really began to take shape last week with the announcement of ticket prices, a logo and the naming of coaches and scouts for the organization.

The Jays announced that Bobby Doerr and Bob Miller will join the team as batting instructor and pitching coach. They join Roy Hartsfield, named as manager last month.

Doerr is a 14 year veteran of the Boston Red Sox with a .288 lifetime average and a former coach with the Toronto Maple Leafs of the International League.

As the man responsible for guiding the bats for what will prove to be a young team, 58 year old Doerr plans to encourage the fundamentals of hitting by attention to detail.

By working on the little things, Doerr feels, a player can gain ten more hits in a season, which translates to a twenty point improvement in a player's average.

"The key is to make these little things grow into good habits during spring training."

Bob Miller, 37, has had a 17 year career as a professional hurler, which includes experience with ten different major league clubs. A native of Poway, California, the first Blue Jay pitching coach was also the first player for the 1961 expansion New York Mets.

A veteran of three World Series, Miller was pitching coach under Hartsfield with Hawaii when the Pacific Coast League team captured title in 1975. As manager of Amarillo last year, he led the team to the Texas League championship.

The Jays also named four scouts for the team, each of whom will be assigned to a different region. They are Bobby Mattick, Al LaMacchia, Duane Larson and John McLaren. A first and third base coach remain to be named by the team.

Hartsfield has stressed strength down the middle as a priority for the

Keep Smiling with Labatt's Blues

by Bob Tramp

Labatt's really should have told us that one of the rules of their contest to name the new Toronto baseball team was that the winning name had to be one they could exploit commercially. Not that that condition is particularly unusual. It has always been a consideration in a professional sport. But the selection of this particular name (it is not easy to say it without cringing) the Blue Jays should alert fans that the coming season is far more likely to be a publicity event than an athletic one.

Even if there is not much good baseball on the field, fans can still look forward to an exciting season. For instance, how will the relief pitchers - the Blue Jays will no doubt use many - get from the bullpen to the mound? That's easy. The big blue balloon inflated by the hot air of the politicians who have miraculously become baseball enthusiasts. And if there is a permit to sell beer at the games, what kind will it be? Do I even have to say? And when the announcer tries to foist a nickname for the team on the public, will it be the Jays? Not likely.

Of course not all of the publicity for the next season will be directed only at selling the product of the team's owners. The publicists will be busy luring members of the unsuspecting public into the stands to see the stars. If I were the PR man for the Jays, I would try the Canadian content approach and not only generate interest among the fans but, just possibly, placate John Sewell as well, although this might be accomplished more directly by either banning Bob Hope from the stadium or by having the first ball thrown out, not by Paul Godfrey or Bill Davis, but at them.

Where to start on Canadian content? Why, at the managerial level of course. But now that a manager has been selected, only coaching positions are open. Coaches need to meet several requirements. They should be old enough to inspire confidence in their team and to justify a time consuming trip to the mound to give their relief pitcher a chance for a few more fast ones in the bullpen. They should mouth cliches at a rate sufficient to permit sports writers to avoid the necessity of doing original thinking. Their stomachs should stick out considerably over their pants. They should be able to explain to the fans what a rebuilding program is. And, finally, their command of the English language can be no better than that of the most poorly spoken members of the team.

I have begun the search for Canadian talent, and the Labatt's people are free to call on me if they want any help. My system is simple: I am in the process of scouring the baseball encyclopedia from A to Z and noting all those listed who were born in Canada. I have just gotten into the C's, so my list is far from complete. But let me share them with you anyway.

Under the A's, I came up with Bob Alexander who pitched for Baltimore in 1955 and for Cleveland in 1957. Although his major league career was short and not particularly successful - he only pitched a total of 11 innings - he seems to have set some sort of record in that he went undefeated in 1955 (1-0) but managed to accumulate an earned run average of 13.50. Surely no other undefeated pitcher has done that.

Under the B's, I found five names with Canadian birthplaces listed after them, three of them pitchers which leads me to conclude that Canadians are

new club, and is looking for a strong armed catcher, good fielders at short and second and a centre fielder who can run the ball down.

The Blue Jay manager, who is 51 this month, has a one year contract with the team. He has won seven pennants in his 15 years as a minor league manager, and was a coach with Los Angeles and Atlanta.

Ticket prices for the season range from \$2 to \$6.50 for the field level chairs. Elsewhere in the league, tickets range from a low of \$1 in Cleveland to a high of \$7 in Kansas City. The other new American League franchise, Seattle Mariners, has announced ticket prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$5.

Toronto will join the Orioles, the Boston Red Sox, the Cleveland Indians, the Detroit Tigers, the Milwaukee Brewers, and the New York Yankees in the American League East Division.

The West division is comprised of the Seattle Mariners, the California

Angels, the Chicago White Sox, the Twins, the Oakland Athletics and the Kansas City Royals, the Minnesota Texas Rangers.

league except for Boston's Fenway Park. It joins Kansas City as the only other city in the American League with artificial turf. Toronto and Seattle will each have 30 choices in the expansion draft, with each of the established teams in the American League standing to lose five players. Under the rules of the draft, each team may protect 15 players, lose one, and then protect three more after each loss.

The new franchises may not bid for the services of free agents until next year when they will be in a position to lose players themselves. Seattle has purchased one player so far, Dave Johnson, a 27 year old relief pitcher from the Orioles.

The West division is comprised of the Seattle Mariners, the California



The logo is a light and dark blue jay on a red baseball incorporating a maple leaf. It was selected to represent the team name, baseball and the fact that the team is Canadian.

better pitchers than batters. None of these fellows showed anything in their charts as noteworthy as Bob Alexander's record. Tom Burgess had a lifetime batting average of .177, Ed Bahr managed a .500 record with the notoriously poor Pittsburgh Pirates of the late Forties, and Ralph Buxton appeared in 14 games for the World Champion New York Yankees of 1949. Although not indicated in the Baseball Encyclopedia, I am fairly certain that Reno Bertoia, who spent 10 years in the American League, mostly with Detroit, lived in Windsor. So don't count him out.

I have only just begun to examine the C's so the only name I have to report is that of Jay Justin Clarke, whose nickname was Nig. Nig batted left and threw right and caught 461 games during his 9 years in the majors with five different teams. One year, he batted .358. He was born in 1882, so he would have met the age criteria very nicely had he not died in Detroit in 1949.

The conclusion I have reached in my search so far is that it is not going to be easy to find Canadian coaches; nevertheless it's the right thing to do for Toronto, for the Blue Jays, and, above all, for Labatt's. So, why don't we all help the PR department of the Blues (see? They got me already).. Run out and pick up a copy of the baseball encyclopedia and do your own search for a new manager. In fact, bring your encyclopedia to the park with you next Spring. Reading it will likely give at least as much pleasure to the true fan as Blue Jay baseball.

Winner's Circle cont'd from page 14

That he was 35 to 1 in this field after his last big race confirms our observation that knowledge of conditions is a key weakness in the handicapping at Woodbine.

- Summing up. In handicapping any race, the best first steps are:
- 1) Determine the conditions of the race.
 - 2) Determine the horse that suits the conditions. Generally limit your selections to these horses unless previous investigation indicates a trainer manoeuvre, i.e. D.O. Brown.
 - 3) Determine hidden class changes through an examination of past performances. Particularly important are changes from "open winners" to "non-winners of 1 or 2" and vice versa. Make a notation in "non-winners" races of horses coming from open winners.
- Next week: Step 2— How the race will be run.

Where to buy Clarion

- Lent's Super variety — 1434 Queen West
- Nunna's — 1383 Queen East
- Sunnyside Cigar — 1710 Queen West
- Papyrus — 546 Parliament
- York University Book Store
- The Ice Cream Store — Winchester & Sunnyside
- Also: Lichtman's News Depot — 34 Adelaide West; 11 St. Clair West

BIG JANE

by A. Levenston

IT'S LATE EVENING IN A SMALL OFFICE JUST WEST OF THE DON.



DOWN TO MY LAST C-NOTE. GOD WHAT A DAY.

MAYBE WE BETTER START AT THE BEGINNING.



OH ALLOW ME TO INTRODUCE MYSELF... BIG JANE PRIVATE EYE.

WHEN I GOT THIS CALL. SOUNDED NERVOUS. SAID HE'D TALK IN PERSON.



I SAT AROUND 'TIL NOON WATCHING A SPIDER CRAWL BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE WINDOW. IT MADE ME HUNGRY.

I WENT ACROSS THE STREET TO THE DERBY FOR A PICKLED EGG AND A FAST SHOT OF RYE. WHEN I GOT BACK SOMETHING SMELLED STRANGE.

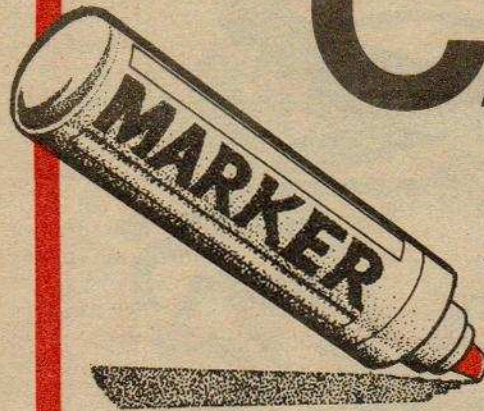


OH OH... TROUBLE.



CONTINUED

CALENDAR



Clarion hits the streets

FLICKS

Oct. 15, Days of Betrayal, Czech film (19-72). GSU Film Series, GSU gym, Bancroft St., 8:00 pm, \$1.00.

Oct. 16, Roxy, 1215 Danforth Avenue, Woody Allen triple bill — Bananas, Sleeper, Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Sex — \$1.99; call 461-2401 for times.

Oct. 17 Centre, 772 Dundas West. Bunuel double — Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie, Phantom of the Liberty — \$1.24; call 368-9555 for times.

Oct. 18, Festival of Festivals. The program is crammed with films and is spread over several Toronto cinemas. Till Oct. 24; call 923-4595 for times and places.

Oct. 18, Canadian Film Awards. Over 100 Canadian films, including 17 features. Oct. 18-21, at the cinema, T-D Centre; \$1 before 6:00 pm, \$2.00 after; call 364-3951.

Oct. 20, AGO, Dundas at Beverley, American Avant-Garde series. 1966 and 1967 films tonight; 5:30 and 8:30 pm., free but call 361-0414 (ticket required).

Oct. 27, AGO, American Avant-Garde Cinema again. 1967-1970 films tonight and on the 28th. Free (ticket required).

Oct. 28, Ontario Film Theatre, Ontario Science Centre, Don Mills and Eglinton. McCabe and Mrs. Miller, 7:30, \$1.50, students \$.75; call 429-4100.

Wayne Sumner

CLASSIC

Oct. 16, 8:30 pm, Great Hall, Hart House, Schubert concert (2nd of 9). Featured artists: Anna Chomodolska, Hidetaro Suzuki, Anton Kuerti. Program includes lieder, D Major violin sonata, Octet for winds and strings op. 166. Adults \$6, students \$4; call 633-9975.

Oct. 17, AGO, 3:00 pm, New Music Concerts. All-Canadian program — works by Garant, Mather, Aitken, Tremblay, and Schafer, performed by the Societe de Musique Contemporaine du Quebec, under Serge Garant. Free.

Oct. 18, Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Building, U. of T., John Hodgins Singers (female choir). Concert includes world premiers of Milton Barnes' Madrigals. Adults \$5, senior and students \$3.50; call 481-1254 or 485-3532.

Oct. 20, Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, Yonge at Heath, 12:30 pm, Short Recital by John Tuttle, organist of St. Paul's Anglican Church. Free.

Oct. 21, Eaton Auditorium, 1:30 pm, Peter Frankel, pianist, opens 29th season of Women's Musical Club of Toronto concerts. 6-concert sub. \$22; call 291-7204 mornings.

Oct. 24, 8:30 pm, MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building, U. of T. The U. of T. Symphony Orchestra's season opener — works by Buczynski, Mozart, Tchaikovsky. Adults \$3; students and seniors \$1.50; call 978-3744.

Oct. 25, Walter Hall, 8:15 pm, Graduation recital of Robert Loewen - baritone. Concert free, but call to confirm performance on the 25th, 978-3744.

Oct. 26, Walter Hall, 8:15 pm, Graduation recital of Hillar Liitoja, piano. Concert free, but call to confirm performance, on the 26th, 978-3744.

Oct. 28, Walter Hall, 2:10 pm. U. of T. music faculty presents a student recital of chamber music. Free.

Oct. 28, Walter Hall, U. of T. music faculty Thursday Scholarship series, 8:30 pm. Opening Concert — works by J.C. Bach, Mozart, Purcell, played by Lorand Fenyves, Pierre Souvairan and the Chamber Players of Toronto. Adults \$5, students and seniors \$3; call 978-3744.

Pat Kellogg

Oct. 19, 22 and 23, Royal Alexandra Theatre, 8:30 pm. (Oct. 23, 2:30pm). Program one of the Dutch of the Dutch National Ballet's return engagement — works mounted by Dutch master choreographers — Van Dantzig, Van Manen and Van Schayk: Metaphors, music by Lesur; Twilight, music by Cage (seen last season); Epitaph, music by Ligeti.

Oct. 20 and 21, Program Two, 8:30 pm, (Oct. 20, 2:30 pm). Ginasters, music from his Second String Quartet; Adagio Hammerklavier music by Beethoven (seen last season); and Before, During and After the Party, music by Van Bergeyk. Tickets \$10, \$8.50 and \$6.50 evenings; \$7.50, \$5.50 and \$4, matinees; call 363-4211.

Frances Campbell

JAZZ

A Space, 85 St. Nicholas Street (964-3627): Oct. 23, Leo Smith Oliver Lake Quintet (9 pm); tickets \$3.50.

Basin Street, 180 Queen Street West (864-1070): Oct. 11-23, Jackie Paris and Anne Marie Moss.

Bourbon Street, 180 Queen Street West (864-1020): Oct. 4-16; Flip Phillips; Oct. 18-23, Jack Wilkins Trio. Bourbon Street has regular Sunday evening sessions with local players starting at 6:30 pm.

The Brunswick Tavern, Bloor Street at Brunswick: Dixieland nightly. Chez Moi, 30 Hayden Street: Silverleaf Jazzmen, Saturday afternoon, 3 till 6.

DJs Bar, Hydro Building, University and College: Oct. 11-16, Don Ewell; Oct. 25-30, Max Collie Rhythm Aces.

Georges Spaghetti House, 290 Dundas Street East (923-9887): Oct. 18-23, Rob McConnell Quartet.

Inn On The Park, 1100 Eglinton Avenue East (444-2516): Sat. afternoons 2:30-5:30: Oct. 16, Hagood Hardy; Oct. 23, Yvonne Moore.

Malloney's, 85 Grenville Street: Climax Jazz Band Saturday afternoons. Massey Hall, Shuter Street: Oct. 16, Stephane Grappelli with Diz Disley; Oct. 20, Ella Fitzgerald, Oscar Peterson, Joe Pass.

Mother Necessity Jazz Workshop, 14 Queen Street East: Various local bands (phone 368-0971 for information).

The Music Gallery, 30 St. Patrick Street (368-5975): Every Tues. and Fri. night the Canadian Creative Music Collective. Oct. 16, Quartet with Bill Smith, Stuart Broomer, Graham Coughtry and John Mars; Oct. 17, Maple Sugar; Oct. 23, Original Noise; tickets \$2.00.

Onari

ART

A Space, 85 St. Nicholas: "Hold On", a show featuring Swiss artist Marcel Just; till Oct. 16.

Art Gallery of Ontario, Dundas and McCaul: five shows continuing or opening in the next two weeks, including a Jack Bush retrospective (till Oct. 24); "Quebec TV and Co. (till Oct. 17); "Imprint '76", current Canadian prints (opens Oct. 16); colour xerography of six Ontario artists (opens Oct. 27); "Four Toronto Painters". Opens Oct. 23.

Atelier Fine Arts, 25 Bellair: Japanese wood block prints (yukiyoe); till Oct. 23. Atelier Fine Arts, 602 Markham: Tissot's etchings and lithographs and serigraphs by Sacilotto and Morrisseau; also till Oct. 23.

David Mirvish Gallery, 596 Markham: K.M. Graham, recent work; continuing. In Mirvish's photographic gallery, the silver prints and photogravures of Stieglitz, Steichen, de Meyer, Kasebier and White; also continuing.

Inuit Gallery of Eskimo Art, 30 Avenue Road: 1976 Cape Dorset prints; opens Oct. 29.

Isaacs Gallery, 832 Yonge: tent rugs from Tunisia; till Oct. 22.

Gallery Moos, 138 Yorkville: new works by Mashel Teitelbaum; continuing.

THEATRE

October 16

The Angel Makers Redlight Theatre, 54 Wolsley St., until Oct. 31. Pay-what-you-can Sunday.

Murder on the Nile by Agatha Christie, Firehall Theatre, 70 Berkeley St., until Oct. 23 Special \$2.00 student rate.

Laugh Your Guts Out with Total Strangers by Codco, Central Library theatre, until Oct. 17.

Artichoke by Joanna Glass, Tarragon Theatre, 30 Bridgeman Ave. until Nov. 21, Tues. to Sun. at 8:30 pm. Sun. matinee Pay-what-you can.

I Wanna Die in Ruby Red Tap Shoes by the NDWT Company Bathurst St. Theatre, 25 Lennox St. until Oct. 24. Sun. Pay-what-you-can.

An Evening with Coward by The Theatre, 35 Hazelton until Nov. 9.

The Suicide by Nikolai Erdman, a Theatre Company production, Toronto Workshop Productions, until Oct. 30.

Les Foberies de Scapin by Moliere at Le Theatre du P'tit Bonheur, 95 Danforth Ave., until Oct. 23.

The Play's The Thing by Ferenc Molnar at the Phoenix Theatre, 390 Dupont St., until Oct. 31.

Oct. 20 Mail Order Brides by the Homemade Theatre, 4 Maitland St. opens tonight. Pay-what-you-can. Sun.

The Caucasian Chalk Circle by Brecht, St. Lawrence Centre, opens tonight.

Oct. 21 Gigi by Anita Loos, Ryerson Theatre Company, until Oct. 30; Tues. - Sat. 8:30 pm; tickets \$2.00.

Boyd Neil

ODDS + SODS

Oct. 15, OISE, Bloor and Bedford. Conference on "The Professions and Public Policy," sponsored by U. of T. Law Faculty. Featured speakers: Ivan Illich, Sylvia Ostry, Claude Castonguay (former Quebec consumer and corporate affairs minister). Call 923-6641, ext. 391.

Oct. 16, Metropolitan United Church, Bond and Queen. Citizens' March to Ban the Bomb; starts at 1:30 pm.

Oct. 17 Medical Science Auditorium, U. of T. front campus. Two films about Mozambique (sponsored by TCSAC): 8:00 pm., \$3.00, students and unemployed \$2.00, call 967-5562.

Oct. 16, St. Christopher House, Dennison and Grange. Fall Fair proceeds to United Fund and St. Chris's.

Oct. 19, 430 Broadway Avenue. Free post-natal classes offered by public health nurses; current series begins today, runs four weeks on Tuesdays 10:00 am - noon. Babysitting, \$3.00 for four sessions. Call 465-2496.

Oct. 21, Parkdale Public Library, 1303 Queen West. Indian Immigrant Aid Services sponsors a seminar on immigration resource person from federal Dept. of Manpower and Immigration; 6:30 pm.

Oct. 22, 519 Church Street Community Centre, "Slides of Toronto - Old and New"; 1:30 pm., call 923-2778.

Oct. 23, Eastdale Collegiate, 701 Gerrard East. Multicultural Fall Festival, sponsored by Riverside Intercultural Committee; 7:00 pm. Call 1143.

Oct. 24, Yoga Centre Toronto, 2428 Yonge Street. Movies - Findhorn and India Tour of 1975 (Yogeshwar). 7:30 pm. Call 482-1333.

Oct. 23, Eastdale Collegiate, 701 Gerrard East. Multicultural Fall Festival, sponsored by Riverside Intercultural Committee; 7:00 pm. Call 1143.

Oct. 24, Yoga Centre Toronto, 2428 Yonge Street. Movies - Findhorn and India Tour of 1975 (Yogeshwar). 7:30 pm. Call 482-1333.

Oct. 27, St. Lawrence Town Hall. "Forestry North of 50: Ontario's Future"; sponsored by Canadian Association in Support of Native People; 8:00 pm, call 964-0169.

Oct. 28, Cedarbrae Library, 545 Markham Road "The Role of Sex in Human Relationships"; speaker Dr. Herman Gelber, Chief of Psychiatry, Scarborough General Hospital; 8:30 pm.

Oct. 29, Queen Elizabeth Theatre (CNE grounds); speech by Michael Manley, prime minister of Jamaica; 8:00 pm.

Ted Whittaker
Ted Jackson
Tom Needham
Marilyn Burnett