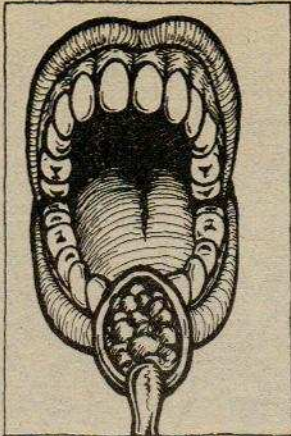


ACE Handicapper
Bill Johnston puts
you in the winner's
circle. Page 14



Watch Out
The food you eat
May just be... Plastic
See page 9

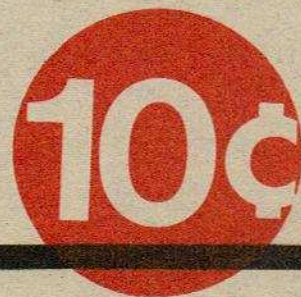
Plus

- Michael Manley visits Toronto
- On the Line
- Cheap eats
- Around the town & more

Metro's
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Newspaper

TORONTO CLARION

Volume I, No. 2 November 1-14, 1976.



Toronto Men Fired for Oct. 14 Walk-out Hamilton-Carhartt Fires U.G.W. Local Officers

By Karolyn Kendrick

Alone, of all the thousands who walked out October 14 to protest wage controls, two Torontonians have been fired.

Bruce Phillips and Jim McNeil, shippers at Hamilton Carhartt's garment factory on River Street, were fired October 15 for their activities in organizing for the protest. Phillips is president and McNeil, trustee, of United Garment Workers Local 202 in the plant.

While the legal wheels of the arbitration process grind slowly into gear, the two men, who were employed at subsistence wages, are out on the street, looking for work with no prospects in sight.

The story behind their dismissal is a sad and shoddy tale, not uncommon to the intensely competitive, highly unstable garment industry, where employers "literally squeeze pennies out of their workers" to stay in business, according to Andre Bekerman, international representative of the United Garment Workers (UGW).

Hamilton Carhartt is a hundred year old name in the garment trade. Back at the turn of the century, Carhartt's sales of heavy-duty work clothing to railroad men prompted its slogan, "Hamilton Carhartt — first in the hearts of union men."

But history has bypassed the company, and about 20 months ago, the old firm was forced into bankruptcy. Two young business men, Larry Moody and Ken Valiani, combining personal and government financing, salvaged the company by cashing in on the denim craze.

Through aggressive marketing, based on a nationalistic "Buy Canadian" theme and by paying its largely immigrant workforce subsistence wages, Moody and Valiani have parlayed the company into a success. Sales last year totalled \$3.3 million and reportedly are up 100% this year. At the time they were hired, Phillips and McNeil made \$2.80 an hour.

Among the strongest backers of the two businessmen's efforts to save the company was the beleaguered United Garment Workers, whose 100 members in Local 202 stood to lose their jobs. The union applied to the Ontario Federation of Labour for its support, and with OFL President David Archer, went to the Ontario government to promote the bid for government financing.

Organized labour's support of the financing application now makes owner Larry Moody see red. "It makes my blood boil to hear them say they helped us out," he told the *Clarion*. "We didn't even know a union was in here when my partner and I financed this deal. Ken and I financed this deal ourselves."

Survival assured, the United Garment Workers accepted a low-wage contract to give the company a chance to get back on its feet.

"Moody expects everyone to be pro-company," said Phillips. "They want to project a pro-Canada image — young and groovy."

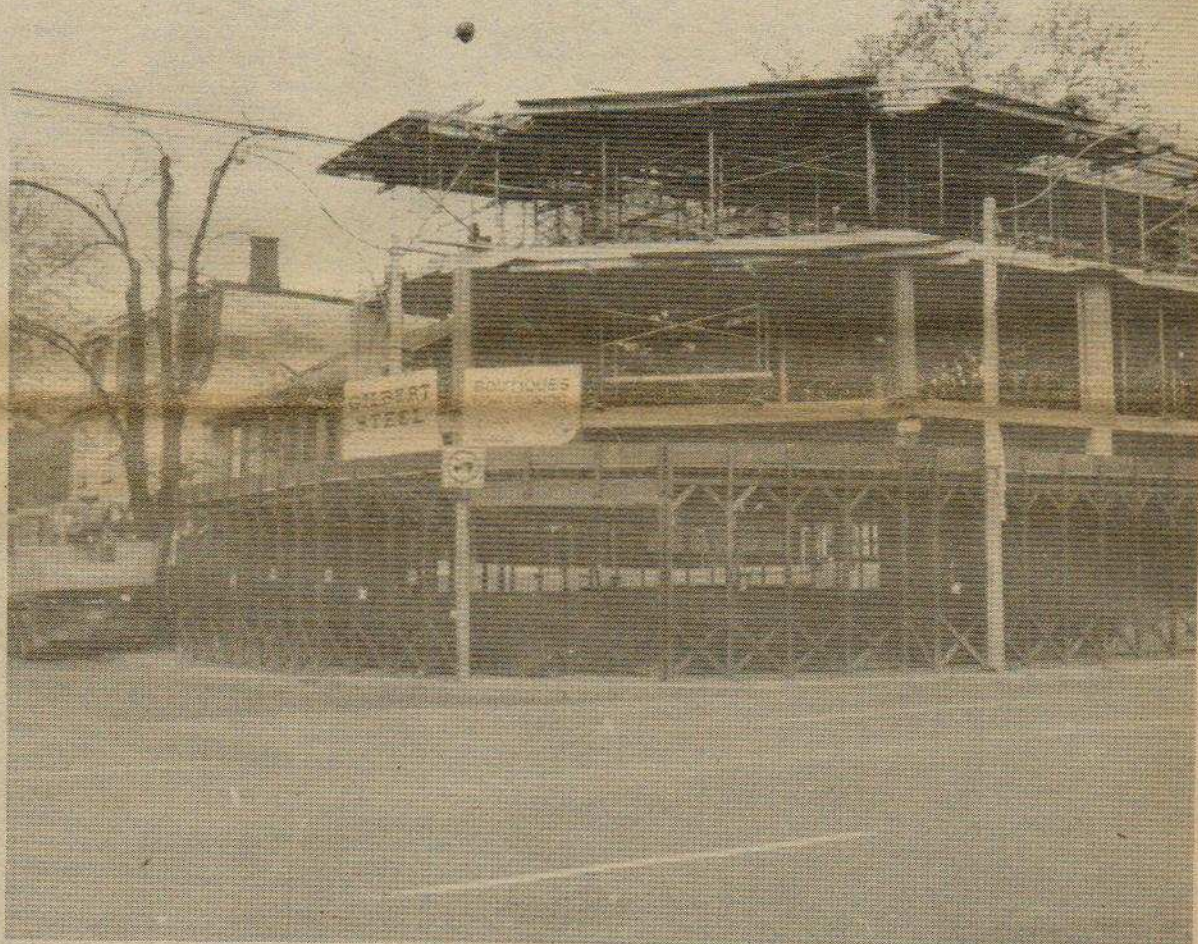
Cozy Relations

In the beginning relations between the owners and the union, both at the local and regional levels, were rosy. Moody and Valiani promised English language classes for their employees. In turn, the union didn't push wage issues and maintained cordial relations with the two owners.

Only a bare handful of the shop's 110 workers have English-speaking backgrounds. The rest are Chinese, Pakistani, and Portuguese immigrants. Officers of Local 202 were all English-speaking and found relations with their bosses more comfortable than with their fellow workers.

Bruce Phillips suspects that the relation was more than cozy. "Larry Moody ran the union and wants to continue to run it through two key people in the plant. Five people with English-speaking backgrounds ran the plant for the bosses. They did all the

cont'd on page 3



B. Arseneault

Dirty Doings Afoot

Scollard St. Fire Ruled Arson

By Maria Serafini

A fire recently broke out at 68 Scollard Street. The building, according to latest registry office records, belongs to Gary Bluestein's Rongar Holdings. The city recently refused to issue demolition permits for 68 and 70 Scollard, also owned by Rongar.

Chief William Bryce at the Yorkville Fire Hall "couldn't determine the cause of the fire", which occurred late in the evening September 28, so he turned over the investigation to the office of the Ontario Fire Marshal. "It's an arson fire", according to Ken Pipher, senior fire investigator at the office. "It's still under investigation."

Demolition permits for 68 and 70 were refused because they are historically interesting buildings and the City has recommended that they be reviewed for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act. The City can refuse permission to demolish such buildings for 270 days.

The commercial development Rongar plans to build at 68 and 70 is only part of a larger building scheme currently proposed for Scollard St. A few development companies, all employing the same architect, are involved in the project.

The planned development, which would involve the destruction of 12 buildings on the street "would be generally incompatible in terms of height as related both to the general streetscape and to the adjoining buildings. In addition, they would tend to

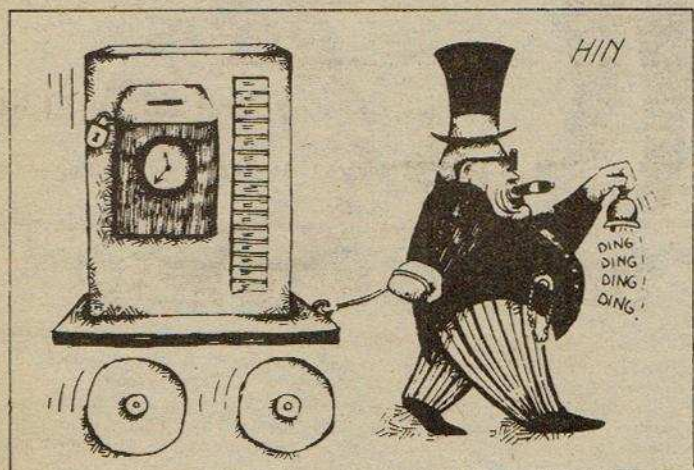
change the character of the street", according to a July report written by Toronto's Commissioner of Planning, Dennis Barker.

A search of titles and companies on the street reveals that, as of December 12, 1975, Rongar Holdings owned numbers 91, 93, 68 and 70 Scollard St. Gary Bluestein is a Rongar director. Farallon Investments owns numbers 113, 101, 97, and 83. Ronald Bluestein is Farallon's only director. All these houses are included in the proposed development.

The Bluestein brothers are already building a low rise structure designed to house boutiques a little further down the street, at 1300 Bay. But they neglected to get a building

cont'd on page 3

How Workmen's Compensation Board Rips-off Injured Workmen



By Clarion Staff

A government agency which is supposed to find jobs for injured Ontario workers is streaming them into low paying jobs and subsidizing the employer.

The "Vocational Rehabilitation" department of the Workmen's Compensation Board (WCB) is supposed to find jobs for injured workers. But since suitable decent jobs are scarce, particularly for middle aged Italian workers, the Board sends injured people to those jobs that are available.

Places like Premier Picture Frame are sometimes the only ones which will hire injured workers.

Premier is a small picture frame manufacturer on Tycos Drive in North York, owned and operated by

Bob Janovich. He runs the business on a shoestring, seldom employing more than a dozen workers. Right now he employs only five workers. He allows no union at his factory and pays low wages.

At the point the WCB becomes involved. The Board tries to entice employers into hiring injured workers by subsidizing the paycheque of the worker in the early months of employment. But according to those who have worked there, Premier uses the injured worker only as long as the subsidy lasts, firing him on phony grounds when the time comes to begin paying the worker full wages.

"Since my accident, my life and my family's life have been ruined. Now my 'job' at Premier Picture Frame is the final humiliation," says one worker.

His feelings echo those of twenty or more injured workers who have been sent by the WCB to Premier. The Board calls the jobs there 'rehabilitation'. The workers call Premier "a prison for injured people."

In July a group of injured workers fired from Premier, along with leaders from the Union of Injured Workers (UIW) met with WCB chairman Michael Starr. Despite an unsympathetic reception for the group, Starr later admitted the main problem was the inability of workers with serious back disabilities to work steady eight hour days without losing time. Starr also agreed the solution was 'guaranteed light work' which WCB law does not now provide for.

The story of one injured worker sent to Premier is typical. For the first few months, Jovanovich went easy on him, while the WCB subsidy lasted. Then, two months after the subsidy ended, Jovanovich fired this worker on the excuse that he had badly painted a frame — when the real problem was the cheap quality of the paint! Jovanovich also refused to pay vacation or severance pay.

When the worker went back to the Rehabilitation Department, he was told to "look in the yellow pages for jobs", and given only 3 months of pension supplement to help him survive while looking for jobs.

After a series of meetings, the workers fired from Premier, and five of those still working there, decided to go to Mike Starr again. They planned to demand that all Premier workers be restored to full benefits and placed in good jobs; and that the workers still at Premier be given a choice as to whether to go or stay.

When the group proposed an October 1 meeting, Starr refused to grant a group meeting, and offered individual appointments, the Premier workers threatened to go to Labour Minister Bette Stephenson. Starr gave in and granted a group appointment.

Starr then said that he refused to meet the group if Saverio Vardaro or Phil Biggin of the U.I.W. were part of it; he charged that these injured workers were "troublemakers" and "dangerous radicals".

The Premier workers demanded the right to choose their own representatives and once more threatened to take the case to Bette Stephenson. Once more, Starr gave in.

Following this, however, the WCB sent a rehabilitation counsellor to check up on the workers still at Premier, and to remind them that because they had signed a contract to work there, they could not skip work and go to the meeting with Starr.

Eventually only seven fired workers attended the October 1 meeting. Although workers outlined conditions and a UIW legal representative outlined the workers' general demands, Starr repeated the WCB could not guarantee jobs and seemed unwilling to do more than review the cases in light of the present law.

Today, many of the former Premier workers are having trouble with the WCB. Several have been told to "go and find your own light job", and fear that their pension supplements will soon be cut off. Others have been refused further retraining or English classes. With only the promise of another Board review of their cases in the future, their situation remains desperate.

Letters

Disgusting graphics, middle class radicals, says reader

Moral dimensions of Washington fast

Dear Brothers and Sisters from the Clarion:

Frankly, I have been very disappointed with the first issue of the paper. Let me give my reasons.

1. The articles were a way too long.
2. The paper did not have anything but a middle class radical flavour to it. The cartoons and graphics were disgusting.
3. Virginia Smith's labour coverage was not to be noted for its brevity, and it was very sectarian towards the brass. That is, sure the brass was rotten but for the masses there is a lot more to the question than Smith's single-minded articles would lead us to believe.
4. The paper tries to be everything to all people, from the Bay Street boys down (the Bay Street gang being excluded). A little on sports, a little on community stuff, a little on UIC, a little on music and a little on astrology. The little that was there was presented in such a way that most would not bother to read it. But these articles were written for the people and obviously not by them.

Unfortunately Toronto has seen papers like this before — Guerilla, the Citizen — and all have died. You may resent this but your paper appears to be like both papers put together, with hippy graphics and middle class radicalism which champions everything not in the Bay Street tradition including a little astrology.

In my view your paper will meet the fate of those who have gone before you — death.

Toronto does not need a middle class paper, it needs a working class paper, that has articles that are readable. A paper that is written by workers and not for workers. A paper that puts questions within a working class perspective. This does not mean a paper that talks only of unions but a paper that can address all class questions from economic and political to sexual and cultural.

I would suggest if you care to survive you get your present journalists to spend their time attempting to get workers to write for the paper. You will find the articles will be to the point and have a life to them that middle class radicals cannot deliver until they learn from workers how to write articles that will be read.

These views have been discussed with a number of other people who are members of unions who have seen your paper and we all agree with the views presented in this letter.

Yours truly,
Sandy Kash

The first issue of the Clarion carried a report, "Fast Against Nuclear Insanity", about two Canadians and an American fasting in Washington in an attempt to persuade the two presidential candidates to renounce their nuclear first-strike policy. The Clarion, in this issue, prints a letter from Jim Douglass, one of the fasters.

Is there a power of nonviolence which can overcome the most dangerous military policy in history?

Mary Alban, a 45-year-old Sister of St. Joseph from Toronto, Robert Schneider, a 64-year old cab driver from Berkeley, and I, a dual citizen of the U.S. and Canada, living in Vancouver, were sent by our communities to take part in a 30-day fast appealing to Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and the American and Canadian people to renounce first-use of nuclear weapons. Eating nothing and drinking only water, our fast is an experiment in the power of nonviolent truth-for-peace.

Today, the first-use of nuclear weapons has become a key to U.S. policy, accepted without question by both presidential candidates. Present U.S. weapons developments, such as the Trident submarine and missile, show the seriousness with which it is taken.

Jimmy Carter has said that he does not believe nuclear warfare could remain limited. But, Carter has given no indication he would stop weapons developments whose technological purpose is first-use.

First-use of nuclear weapons may become the greatest temptation to a president operating in crisis situations. Recent reports of first-use contingency planning underline the fact that a first-use threat can be directed at any country in the world.

Our fast seeks a simple truth. We believe that Ford and Carter do not wish to destroy life. We believe that they and we are trapped in moral impotence. We fast for the discovery of new truth.

Gandhi suggested that the latent power of nonviolence is like the explosive energy of the atom. We know too little about that power. We appeal to Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, and to people everywhere to step into the power of truth by renouncing the first-use of nuclear weapons.

Doctors in Attendance

By Abe Goldes

Observers of the unhappy events in Southern Africa can take heart from the large number of doctors in attendance on the area's hills.

We all know about that ever-ready dispenser of American nostrums Dr. Kissinger but at various times the local media have also ascribed this lofty degree to Vorster, Kaunda and Nyerere. As far as can be ascertained, none of these possesses a doctorate earned by toil and sweat.

However, in these times when Academe's budget is universally strained, grateful universities have been known to be liberal in bestowing academic accolades as marks of appreciation for government largesse.

Witness for example the doctorate conferred on that renowned soldier-scholar-humanist Idi Amin by grateful Makerere University, who will long have cause to remember its benefactor.

It seems that Idi Amin is rather at a disadvantage faced by this array of academic talent. Might it not be a felicitous move for the University of Toronto to even matters up by handing out a doctorate to him — even if it is in the fields of Obscurantism or Intransigence where Smith has made notable contributions?

An Arm or a Leg

By Abe Goldes

Ontario Chief Justice Estey, in his concern at the slow dispensation of justice, advocates changes which promise to be palliative rather than effective in reducing the cost and accelerating the administration of justice. Both these aspects — economy and speed — are of deep concern to citizens who, denied them, are coming to view our legal system with cynicism.

Happily there is a way out. Justice need not necessarily continue to cost an arm and a leg, but only an arm or a leg or even a finger. The remedy is to license Mafia agents as officers of the Court. The Law Reform Commission can, in conformity with the new Combines Act, set up a scale of offences and matching penalties to be applied by these court officers.

For example, a cracked finger for an unpaid debt up to \$50, a dislocated collarbone for the range of \$50 to \$200 and so on.

The beauty of this scheme is that licensing fees can make the scheme self-financing, the caseload on the courts will be lightened, Mafia operators will be diverted into law-abiding pursuits and the public will speedily acquire a wholesome new respect for the majesty of the law.

There should be no trouble with public acceptance. The wide public acclaim of the Godfather film epics shows how receptive we already are to such a system.

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. Although the Clarion hopes to approach self-sufficiency through advertising revenue, it will continue to rely on the support of its friends and sympathizers.

We welcome contributions, responses and opinions from our readers.

The Clarion's office is located at 454 King St. W., Suite 209, Toronto. Phone 363-4404.

“I’ll keep on fighting,” says fired man

union negotiating. I can make no accusations because I have no proof, but I will say that only the English speaking people would never show me their paychecks.”

“In early press releases Moody said he would start English classes in the plant. Not only didn’t he do that, he made no effort even to communicate with the immigrant workers,” added Phillips.

Phillips and McNeil were hired through the UGW hiring hall just months before the October 14 protest, and were elected to the Local’s executive committee only three weeks before the Day of Protest. “The company requested that the union send them shippers. It’s typical that plants call the union to see if skilled people are available,” said Bekerman.

McNeil was hired less than 30 days before he was elected to office,” said Moody. “They can be considered union plants. Our people don’t support them.”

A Bad Deal

“I had no intention of getting involved in the union,” said Phillips. “But what I saw in the plant disgusted me. Wages and working conditions are both disgusting, and I thought I could do something about it.”

“I saw that immigrants were getting a bad deal, and I started talking to them. Before that everyone had ignored them.”

Elected to the executive, Phillips and McNeil began organizing for the October 14 day of protest. “Moody himself told me he wanted to end controls,” said Phillips. “He was very nice until he saw we were having some effect.”

Local 202 voted to walk out on October 14, but between the vote and the day, most of the people in the plant changed their minds.

Among the reasons was the fear of reprisals by the firm, believes Irene Chenulek regional business agent for

the United Garment Workers. “Over the public address system on October 13 Carhartt told their employees that that the plant would be open and that there would be reprisals if they walked out. Now the employers deny the threat of reprisals,” she said.

What happened on the morning of the 14th is a matter of dispute between Moody and the union.

“When I came in the morning, I saw four workers standing at the bus stop waiting to go home,” said Moody. “I walked over and asked them why. They told me they couldn’t get into the plant — they hadn’t been allowed to enter. Well, I took them along and walked them into the plant.”

“Phillips and McNeil were standing on the doorstep physically distracting people from entering work. They put their arms on them. Despite this, 70% of our people came to work. They did not have the support of the Local,” said Moody.

On the contrary, says Phillips, “Before working hours on the 14th, Moody was standing with us on the doorstep, laughing and joking. When we left to go to the Queen’s Park demonstration there was no indication we would be fired.”

They Got Scared

“What happened was that they got scared. Up to the 14th Moody did not believe any of the workers would go out. When he saw that the union had some power, that 30 people walked out, he got scared.”

“He used to tell workers that they didn’t need a contract or a union because he would do nice things for them without one. Well, the only thing he ever did was to pay miserable wages,” said Phillips.

According to Moody, the two union officials were fired the next day because “these two individuals promoted a strike, violating our collective agreement. This is not a discrimina-

tory firing. Although 28 workers took part, these two were the organizers.”

The firings have further divided the already racially split Local. The grievance committee of English-speaking workers knuckled under to Moody and Valiani. Both Phillips and the regional union office believe them to be working with management. Many of the workers are frightened and angry about the publicity surrounding the firings. “Members of the committee say that it threatens their jobs because retailers may stop ordering,” said Irene Chenulek.

At a meeting between the union and management on October 18, Moody agreed to rehire the two men if they resigned their union positions, made a public apology for what Moody called “misstatements about the extent of their support in the local” and took a loss in pay between the time they were fired and the time they were rehired.

“These are unacceptable conditions,” said Bekerman. “We are proceeding to arbitration and are also considering charges under the Labour Relations Act.”

A lawyer consulted by the Clarion believes that the union has a plausible case in contesting the severity of Carhartt’s reaction. “The firings were not justified; only a suspension is warranted,” said Toronto labour lawyer Brian Iler.

In the meantime, Phillips and McNeil are out of work. “There’s not a hell of a lot you can do,” said Phillips. Arbitration takes at least a month and a half.”

What will happen if he wins the arbitration? “I’m going to go back there and fight Larry Moody again, and until workers can go to work and make a living, I’ll keep on fighting.”

FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF UNION MEN



Why early orders for **CARHARTT OVERALLS, ALLOVERS and GLOVES** are

Advisable The continued scarcity of raw materials and restricted output together with heavy shipments of manufactured products overseas have combined to stiffen prices which show a decided tendency to go higher. In view of these conditions therefore it would be well for every dealer who can to send along his order now for **Carhartt Overall, Allover and Glove** and thereby save himself possible disappointment in Spring deliveries. Since manufacturers, including ourselves, are producing only enough to supply visible needs, the force of this suggestion is apparent.

Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills Limited

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

THE JEANS WITH HEART

Kim Valiani and Larry Moody, two young chartered accountants, have managed to revive a dying, ninety-year-old business in only 15 months.

Carhartt was the major jean manufacturer in Canada until about fifteen years ago when the American products started selling here. The company began falling behind, and by 1974, they were about to close. For whatever reason, they were not able to stay on the denim bandwagon, which was gaining momentum all the time.

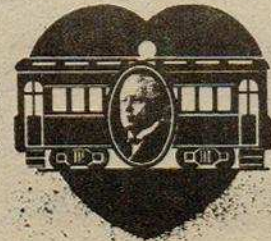
In one year and three

months, Valiani and Moody are happy to note that Carhartt can take on all competition both in construction and price. Even though denim has been in short supply, Carhartt has been able to service their many

outlets across Canada with a variety of items designed for the fashion conscious market. Some of the items are fashion and wide-legged jeans, shorts, overalls, vests, shirts, jackets and T-shirts. The pre-washed look is ‘in’ at the moment and should be popular for some time to come.

There seems to be no end in sight to denim as the preference of teen-agers as well as the most sophisticated fashion-wise person.

Carhartt, the unmistakable name in denim styling.



carhartt I♥I

Developers evade law

permit before they started and the City is currently taking them to court over the matter. “Our file on 1300 Bay has gone for legal action”, according to senior building inspector Chester Evans. But he wouldn’t elaborate. “Any inspections for the purpose of enforcing the Ontario building code are not revealable.”

A Piece of Canada

Bluestein Brothers developments are already familiar to the Toronto public through the publicity surrounding Whiterock Estates several years ago.

The 1975 Financial Post survey of industrialists lists Gary Bluestein as a

director of Whiterock Estates Development Corporation. In September 1971, Gary Bluestein was President and Ron Bluestein was Treasurer.

They were both involved with the direction of the company in the late sixties, when Whiterock launched a high powered advertising campaign, urging the public to “own a piece of Canada.” The company sold lots of land in Northumberland County, about 70 miles east of Toronto, through a system known as “checkerboarding.”

Checkerboarding was necessary because Northumberland planning

controls stipulated that a company or individual couldn’t offer adjoining or abutting lots for sale. Whiterock got around the controls by funneling the sales through a series of trustees, who held a number of single lots which didn’t abut or adjoin each other.

Buyers of “a piece of Canada” subsequently found that they didn’t have clear title to their holdings and so couldn’t sell them or borrow money against them. There were complaints that municipal services might not be available and that buyers might not be able to obtain building permits. Jack Wall, a Vice President of Whiterock, admitted that no engineering studies had been done to see if services could be installed for the lots.

Records Seized

In November, 1969, the business records of Whiterock Estates were seized by provincial investigators on an order signed by Leslie Rowntree, then the Minister of Financial and Commercial Affairs. In December of that year the law firm Fraser and Beatty, reporting to the Ministry, called for a judicial inquiry and a halt to Whiterock sales, but the advice was ignored.

The 1969 investigation ended in less than two months and no formal report was issued. Early in 1970, the new Financial and Commercial Affairs Minister Bert Lawrence said that there were no grounds for criminal charges and that Whiterock could continue in business subject to certain conditions.

In September 1971, the then Attorney General Allan Lawrence said that Whiterock had a record of attempts to circumvent the spirit of Ontario planning legislation.

There are “some perhaps unethical and gray areas where they were darned close to crossing the line” said Lawrence.

Jack Wall seemed a bit puzzled by all the fuss. Late in 1971, the *Globe and Mail* quoted him saying “Land is really a commodity just like toothpaste and we’ve tried to sell it like that.”

Neighbourhood Under Siege

By Maria Serafini

Proposed developments on Scollard, one block north of Yorkville, would go a long way toward turning the street into an expensive but dull village style shopping area.

Scollard Street has slowly been going trendy over the last few years, but up until now, the stores on Scollard “tend to be cheaper and fit well with the residences existing on the street,” says city planner Ron Pilette. Store facades aren’t prim and uniform, as they are on Yorkville.

Nine development applications covering 12 Scollard St. buildings were submitted to the City late in January, just a few days before City Council passed the new Central Area Plan. The Plan downzoned Scollard and included provisions protecting the residential areas around Yorkville.

The Scollard St. developers plan to tear down the twelve houses and build the maximum allowable space allowed under the Old City plan. The new plan permits 1.5 times the lot in coverage and requires the inclusion of some housing in any development in order to reach the maximum coverage. The old by-law permitted 1.8 coverage, which could all be used for commercial space.

The City couldn’t reject the proposal, because it slightly predated the new plan. Planners and area residents could only hope to negotiate for a development slightly less disruptive to the street, which now has an average density of less than 1.

Developers Gary and Ronny Bluestein, sons of well known Max Bluestein, admit to owning four properties in the proposed development. They have already half built a large bunker-like structure at the corner of Bay and Scollard and are advertising boutique space on the hoarding.

“Bluestein said he is willing to negotiate”, says Paul Jones, vice president of the Avenue-Bay-Cottingham Residents’ Association. “But we were too far apart. He had the 1.8 coverage so why should he talk to us?”

The developers’ architect has continued discussions with the City, although “he may have been overzealous to begin with. It seems as if he’s gone a long way”, according to Ward Five Alderman Ying Hope. But the developers “still want to put in the maximum commercial”, says Pilette, and the new buildings will “be slightly out of scale at best,” and they are all identical — Yorkville chic.

The preservation of the low density neighbourhood beyond Scollard St. will hopefully be assured by the detailed plan for the neighbourhood which City Council will consider this fall. (The Part II detailed neighbourhood plan is more binding than the Part I Central Plan and can reverse it.) The Part II Plan stops the Village’s spread down nearby Hazelton and Berryman Streets.

But Scollard Street has been designated an area of special study in the Part II Plan. “Nothing has been decided politically”, says Pilette. Property owners on Scollard didn’t like the Central Area Plan’s provisions for the street — 37 out of 56 objections to the North Midtown part of the plan came from Scollard. The Village of Yorkville Association, which represents business interests in the area, also wants Scollard to go the way of Yorkville and Cumberland, according to Association President John Combs.

“If Scollard Street goes, then one can predict that in time there will be pressure to change the other streets. A new plan is not inconceivable. If we lose this battle, there will be other battles in the future”, says Pilette.



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UP AGAINST BUREAUCRACY

By M. Mandelblit

"Long term welfare recipients tend to have trouble getting out of bed at set times, being punctual and following a regular routine," maintained Ontario Minister of Community and Social Services James Taylor last March. "The province," Taylor said, "wants to encourage women to do something meaningful in society, and help women find dignity through work."

Joan Brunswick, a sole support mother of four children, is trying to do just that, but she's not getting much help from Taylor and his cohorts. In addition to managing her house and raising her children, Joan is taking a two year training course at George Brown College, while subsisting on welfare and an Ontario Student Award.

"I'm under considerable stress trying to handle the curriculum at school plus three to four hours homework every night, and shopping, cooking, laundry, childcare, etc. at the same time, she says. When she

finally completes her training, she'll have to continue living at the poverty level in order to pay back a student loan amounting to \$2200. "Now, where," Joan asks, "is the incentive for me and women like me to get this education and get off welfare and out into the work force?"

Preposterous Wages

Women like Joan, in situations of special need, should be exempted from having to pay back their student loans, assert members of Women After Rights (WAR), an association of women in situations like Joan's. This point was made in a meeting WAR held Monday, Oct. 18 with Harry Parrott, Minister of Colleges and Universities. The women presented Parrott with figures showing that it is costing the government \$6700 to support Joan. If the government absorbs the cost of the \$2200 loan, it would still be saving \$4500 the first year she enters the labour force. The debt, which would be so difficult for her to pay off would be only a tiny

fraction of what the government would save if she left the welfare roll.

The members of WAR would have liked to meet with Social Services Minister James Taylor as well. However, they say, Parrott told them that Taylor refuses to meet with WAR because he was so incensed by their statement that if women are really to achieve "work with dignity", they should be paid a dignified wage, like \$250 per week. Taylor, who makes \$817.30 a week, apparently found the suggestion so preposterous that he won't even see the group.

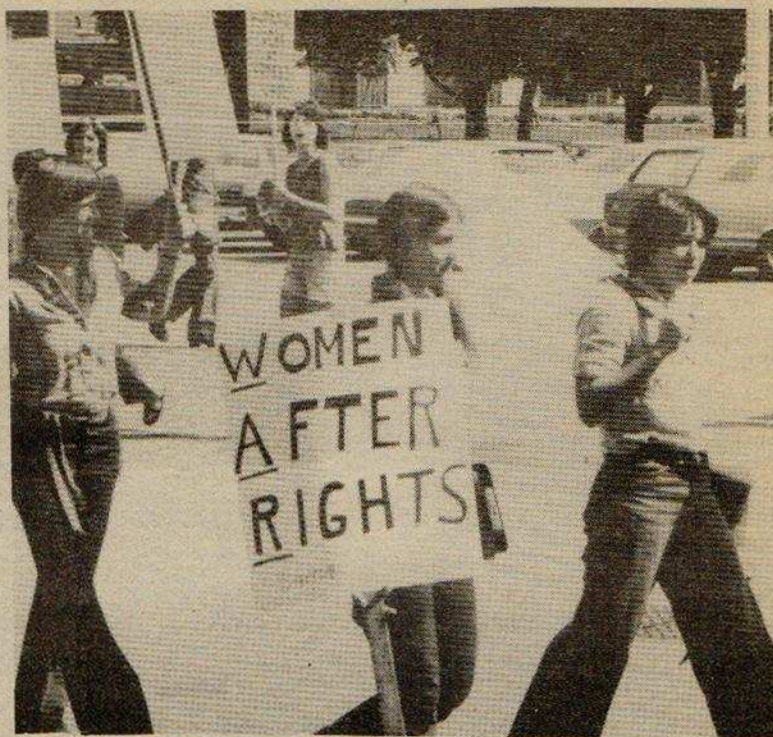
WAR is used to reactions like these. Since last February, they have been involved in a number of confrontations with officials from various levels of government, all aimed at achieving changes that would make it easier for women to acquire satisfying jobs and reasonable incomes.

Looks Like a Factory Worker

WAR was born last winter out of the frustration felt by a number of women struggling for occupational advancement, who find themselves up against the barriers of discriminatory legalities and individual prejudice. One woman, for instance, who had worked for three months in a factory, approached her Manpower counsellor requesting a training course which would lead to a more rewarding job. The counsellor refused, arguing that "she looked like a factory worker," and such a job was the best she could hope for.

Another woman was refused training because she was pregnant. Several had been working steadily for years until the recent downturn in the economy forced them out of work. Their requests for retraining for occupations of higher demand were denied and it was suggested that "in these times of high unemployment" they should be willing to settle for even lower paid and lower skilled jobs.

One woman was in the same situation Joan Brunswick faces. Also a sole support parent, she had trained as a social service worker at Ryerson. By the time she graduated she had accumulated a debt of \$3,000, but was unable to find a job because of government cutbacks in social services. She is being harassed by a collection agency which suggested that she go out and scrub floors to pay back the loan. Meanwhile, she has been doing volunteer community work and remarks: "It seems strange that I am



working for nothing in the community and the community is demanding that I pay back the cost of my education."

Government "Man" power Policy

In a series of meetings with James Fox, Metro's head of Manpower, WAR presented a list of demands, including an end to discrimination against pregnant women applying for Manpower training courses, training women for jobs commensurate with their abilities, providing more English courses for people who need them, and providing two and three year post-secondary courses for women in pursuit of better jobs. They also demanded that Manpower post signs in its offices encouraging people to protest objectionable treatment to the office manager.

In the course of their dealings with this department, WAR has exposed much of the anti-female bias underlying government Manpower.

Because women's capabilities are assumed to qualify them only for low-paid, low-skilled jobs, women are rarely considered to be underemployed. Consequently, they are often barred from upgrading and training opportunities which would be available to men.

Mau-Mauing Flak-Catchers

WAR members have often come up with highly unconventional approaches to the upper levels of government bureaucracies. Their defiance of protocol has led officials to charge them with being uncivilized.

One Manpower official, unwilling to deal with a large group of women who refused to play by the rules, insisted that his next meeting with them involve only the officers of the organization. At the next meeting, twenty-one women all bore name-

plates introducing themselves and their offices: Social Service Co-ordinator, Co-ordinator for Wage Parity, Special Projects Officer, etc. The official did not smile. He suddenly remembered another meeting he had to attend down the block.

The members of WAR feel that they have won a few battles. Some of their individual cases have been reconsidered with more positive results. Manpower has sent a memo to counsellors advising them that a pregnant woman should be given the same consideration as other people when applying for training. Manpower counsellors have also been advised not to discriminate against women when questioning prospective trainees with regard to childcare.

WAR was also assured that Manpower would post signs regarding appeals to the office managers. To date, however, only two vague signs have been posted in all of Ontario, inviting dissatisfied clients to "ask to discuss your situation."

How do the women of WAR assess what they have done so far? Doreen Lichtenstein feels they have spread themselves too thinly. Discrimination is so pervasive throughout so many different branches of government that it was hard to focus their efforts most effectively.

Helen, another member of WAR, feels that "we definitely have more pull as a group than as individuals." She has become depressed, she admits, by the endless run-around they get from the government.

"Government officials get paid to sit around boardrooms and talk," she said. "We have to steal time from school, from jobs, and from our kids. But in spite of these obstacles, women have plenty of stamina and courage. We're going to keep at them."

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AIB MAKES IT HAPPEN

Different wage scales for workers in the same plant doing identical jobs - that's one thing that just doesn't happen in Canada; right?

Wrong!
 A roll-back by the Anti-Inflation Board has achieved just that kind of injustice at the Automotive Hardware plant in Toronto.

Workers in the plant are employed by three companies: Automotive Hardware Ltd.; Automatic Screw Machine Products Ltd.; and Federal Bolt and Nut Corp. Ltd. The three companies are owned by the same corporation. All three groups of

employees are represented by the United Steelworkers of America, Local 7105, and all three groups work out of the same premises.

The AIB roll-back involved workers employed by Automotive Hardware and Automatic Screw Machine Products. Federal Bolt and Nut had a similar contract approved by the AIB.

Under contracts negotiated between the Steelworkers and the three companies, fork lift operators would have been paid \$6.33 an hour in the first year of the three-year agreements. However, the AIB in its wisdom decided to let the negotiated settlement stand for one of the group while the other two were rolled back to \$5.85 an hour.

Stewart Cooke, co-ordinator of the Steelworkers District 6 AIB cases, stated the decision is "one of the most foolish and irrational the board has yet made."

"Months of negotiations went into wiping out the wage differences between workers and now the AIB wants to destroy those provisions to equalize pay."

[from Canadian Labour Comment

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Thousands Cheer Manley

“Better Must Come” — Jamaicans Take Control

By Alan Meisner

Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica, spoke to an enthusiastic capacity crowd at Queen Elizabeth Theatre in Toronto, on Friday night. The mostly Jamaican audience came to hear Manley describe the current situation in Jamaica.

As he was introduced by Harry Allen, vice-president of the Jamaican Nationals League, an organization of Jamaicans in Canada affiliated with Manley's Peoples' National Party, the crowd pressed forward affirming allegiance to "Joshua", as Manley is affectionately known. Manley greeted them with a clenched fist salute.

Manley began on a low key, walking the middle between the progressive stirrings of his Jamaican audience and diplomatic deference to his Canadian hosts with a grace that underscored his charismatic charm.

Referring to the strong ties between Canada and Jamaica, he revealed some of the results of his consultations with Ottawa. Canada and Jamaica have agreed on a package giving Jamaica a \$65 million loan for investment in Canadian goods and services, and a \$25 million loan to further support Jamaica's balance of payments. A \$10 million grant for Canadian International Development Agency Projects (CIDA) was also announced.

Canadian Imperialism

Canada has large economic interest in Jamaica. The Bank of Nova Scotia established a branch in Jamaica in 1889 and now has 41 branches. Together with Barclays Bank they control most of Jamaica's commercial banking.

In 1966, Canadian insurance companies controlled 70% of the insurance business in the Caribbean.

In addition, Alcan Ltd. of Canada exercises a large control over Jamaica's abundant bauxite resources. Alcan has been able to reap superprofits in the mining of bauxite in Jamaica. In 1968 Alcan Jamaica, its wholly owned subsidiary had profits on its sales of \$65.5 million. Far greater sums were generated for the parent company in Canada.

In 1968 1.2 million tons of alumina from Jamaica was processed in Canada into aluminum with a net worth of \$200 million in sales, for Alcan. Of this, only \$33 million was spent on wages, royalties, and taxes in Jamaica.

Alcan in Jamaica also owns a shipping line for transporting bauxite and alumina to Canada for processing as well as 48,000 acres of farm and forest land of which only 2000 acres is leased to Jamaicans.

Taking Control

Repatriation of mineral wealth has been a prime objective of the Manley government in seeking economic independence for Jamaica.

"I had a thrill of pride," said Manley, "that almost goes beyond the economic implications. To see that for the first time Jamaican bauxite mined for thirty years and always leaving our country in somebody else's ships, move for the first time in Jamaican ships." A national Jamaican shipping line was made possible, Manley added, through an agreement in which Mexico as a minority partner was providing technical assistance on terms that are a model of third-world cooperation.

"We have made a commitment in Jamaica," he went on, "to become a part of the struggle of the third-world to achieve changes in the world's international economic arrangements." Countries like Jamaica must not continue to be left to "the fate of the man who is asked to proceed upward on the down escalator."



Prime Minister Michael Manley acknowledges the cheers of the crowd at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre, Friday, October 29.

Manley assured Jamaica's "old friends" in the developed world that building a new economic order "involves no political declaration nor personal feelings of enmity but rather a total commitment to new objectives."

New Terms of Trade

The strategy for creating this order lies in new terms of trade and cooperation among countries within a regional economic framework. For Jamaica this includes not only the immediate neighbors of the Caribbean but also the larger region, including Mexico, Venezuela and Cuba.

Cuba and Jamaica will mutually benefit from the exchange of technical assistance in areas as diverse as medical and health services and tourist development. "We find them absolutely principled neighbours," Manley said in reference to the Cubans. "They are like us, victims of the historical process, seeking changes in world economic arrangements, are part of the third-world."

Manley asserted Jamaica's right to follow an independent political course. In obvious reference to US pressures he underlined Jamaica's friendship with Cuba.

During colonialism, he added, we took our values from other people "and spent our lives on our knees. I do not intend to lead our country from my knees."

"Better Must Come"

Manley's Peoples' National Party came to power in 1972 after campaigning around the issues of favoritism, corruption, unemployment, and neglect of youth. The party, which had been in opposition since Jamaican independence in 1962, won a 2/3 majority in the House of Representatives. Manley's election slogan "better must come" anticipated many of the changes that have taken place since his election.

In 1974, in response to demands for nationalization of the bauxite

industry, Manley's government increased taxes on foreign dominated bauxite mining. At the same time Manley declared "democratic socialism" as the PNP's answer to the complex problem of poverty in Jamaica.

Subsequently, political violence in Jamaica has increased in an apparent attempt to undermine the Manley

government. It has cut deeply into Jamaica's tourist industry, historically an important source of foreign exchange.

At the same time, a recession in the world demand for aluminum and financial pressure from foreign interests have further plagued the Jamaican balance of payments situation.

State of Emergency

The increasing development of right-wing violence, according to Manley, necessitated the declaration of a State of Emergency in June 1976. His description of the action as "putting the country under heavy manners" was received with laughter by the audience in the Queen Elizabeth Theatre.

Manley reported that the state of emergency has succeeded not only in eliminating "intolerable political violence" but also in cutting the crime rate in half.

"The state of emergency," he said, "has been handled in such a way as to have no effect on the normal working of the political system."

Through democratic socialism, he told the audience, "we are trying to introduce genuine industrial democracy in Jamaica." The management of the economy in the interests of the majority of the people is the logical extension of the political purpose of the society.

This will require, he said, nationalization of important sectors like public utilities and transportation. There is also room for a private sector, Manley added, "provided it is socially responsible."

Speaking about the progress that has been made in the formation of sugar cooperatives, Manley proudly pointed to the legal and constitutional repatriation of land from foreign ownership.

"I really don't think your big productive land should be sold to foreigners," he said, "its a crazy way to behave." And what's more, Manley went on, "I think Canadians secretly agree with me."

Street Soundings

Question: Do you think the Ontario government was correct in allowing the Reed Paper Co. the use of 18,000 square miles of forest in north-western Ontario?

Also, there have been allegations of secrecy surrounding the negotiations between the government and Reed, do you think these allegations are true?



Gerry Dunsford, self-styled bum: There should be safeguards on it but we have to have industry in here. Double reforestation and it would be back in 25 years. There was no secret in there. They can't publish everything.



Laura Price, student, University of Toronto: I don't think too highly of it — don't know much of the background. The thing kind of snuck up on people.



Rudan David, civil servant: Haven't studied the question but don't think the government was secretive. If the media was included in everything, people would be exhausted.

Where Asked: Yonge Street between Wellesley and College.



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International

Thailand: Coup Good for Business

By Inoue Sumio

(Bangkok - October) Thailand's bloody coup d'etat on October 6 was carried out under the direct leadership of the King. Such direct political intervention by the King is unprecedented in modern Thai politics, and is the key to understanding both the reasons for the coup and the consequences likely to follow from it.

What motivated the King to break tradition and take a direct hand in politics?

In general he believed the victory of revolutionary forces in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to be a threat to the foundations of his power. The king of Laos has been deposed, and rumors are that Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia is dead.

The guerrilla war in northeast Thailand is more serious than is officially reported, and the border patrol troops, who participated conspicuously in the coup, are the ones who know how serious it is.

Moreover, a major economic base of the King's power is his huge personal landholdings. These have come under increasing threat not only from guerrillas, but also from a growing movement of tenant farmers demanding land reform. The King acted to protect the very foundation of the monarchy, and to prevent the country from becoming the "next Vietnam."

However, the real result of the coup may be to speed Thailand's progress in that direction. The new government reflects a meticulous balance between army, navy, and air force, but only from among the higher echelons and especially those close to the King. It is likely that opposing factions will emerge from among lower ranking officers, and those less in the King's favor. Needless to say, the slaughter and mass arrests of October 6 preclude the new government's attempting to base itself on the people's love.

In the meantime, Japanese businessmen in Thailand were delighted by the coup. They were heard reassuring one another that dictatorship is better for the Thais because "they are uneducated." More to the point, they were also confident that the coup will be good for business.

[from Asia News]

Job ban in Germany

An international committee along the lines of the Russell Tribunal on Vietnam and Latin America has been formed to investigate increasing political repression and violation of civil liberties in West Germany.

The Committee, first proposed last June by the French United Socialist Party, held its first meeting in West Germany. Representatives of a number of left and communist organizations who attended the meeting resolved at that time to invite other left, progressive and church organizations to participate.

The increasing attacks on civil liberties in West Germany are exemplified by legislation like the Berufsverbot, or job ban, which denies civil service jobs to persons belonging to, or sympathizing with left organizations.

According to Martin Oppenheimer's "the New German Repression" in the Nation September 11, 1976 "the main victims of Berufsverbot are applicants for lower-level civil service jobs including internships and teachers (the majority of victims, social workers, health care officers, government attorneys and an occasional police officer. Also affected have been university employees, from teaching and lab assistants to tenured professors.

"Most Berufsverbot victims," are guilty of such things as: belonging to an artists group which protested conditions in Chile; belonging to a student organization protesting the visit of the Shah of Iran; activity of the "German-Chinese Friendship Society"; signing a newspaper ad protesting Berufsverbot against others; living with a person considered anarchist or new leftist; harboring a released prisoner accused of aiding the Baader-Meinhof gang; calling Germany a satellite of imperialism; and other similar offences.

"Berufsverbot," according to Newsfront international" and repressive measures in general are seen by many as a reaction to the powerful student movement in the 1960's when many progressive intellectuals obtained civil service jobs. It is widely believed that the state considers the situation serious.

The Nation reports that, "Berufsverbot practices directly affect some 3.5 million civil servants, more than 15% of the employed labour force in Germany". Also indirectly affected is private industry which has adopted similar practices.

The greatest impact is in the school and university population. "In a period of increasing job shortage in the civil service, students have become more and more reluctant to speak out in class, write on controversial topics, or even run for student government office, since such activities have a way of ending up in the dossiers of various police agencies, and, therefore, in the hand of potential employers.

[From Newsfront International and the Nation]

Brazil: Right Wing Terrorism Escalates

Recent events in Brazil suggest that political intimidation by semi-official right wing terrorist groups is coalescing into a coherent movement.

The houses of students in Minas Gerais, a journalist in Para, and a former member of the Communist Party in Porto Alegre were ransacked recently. In each case the attacks were preceded by threatening letters signed by the Alianca Anticomunista Brasileira (AAB).

The AAB also left leaflets outside a prison in Sao Paulo, where 34 political prisoners are being held, saying: "Those who do not die in the cells will die when they regain freedom." The Bishop of Nove Iguacu, a victim of an assault, said the AAB has a list of targets that included Bishop Waldyr Caheiros de Novais of Volta Redonda.

Reliable reports say that members and ex-members of the navy's political police started the wave of violence. The terrorist network known as the Braco Clandestino de Reppressao has come into full operation. Political police and intelligence officials also operate under the name of AAB.

Right wing anti-communists control all of the government's policing agencies. None has acted to quell the terrorism.

The national security law says that terrorism is the domain of the military security forces, but investigations so far have been left in the hands of the federal police.

In fact, Justice Minister Armonda Falcao attempted to stop news of the attacks in the radio, television, and newspapers, but his move met with only partial success. One member of President Geisel's circle complained that "the press has unfortunately become too open."

[from Latin America]

Private Banks Finance Third World Debt

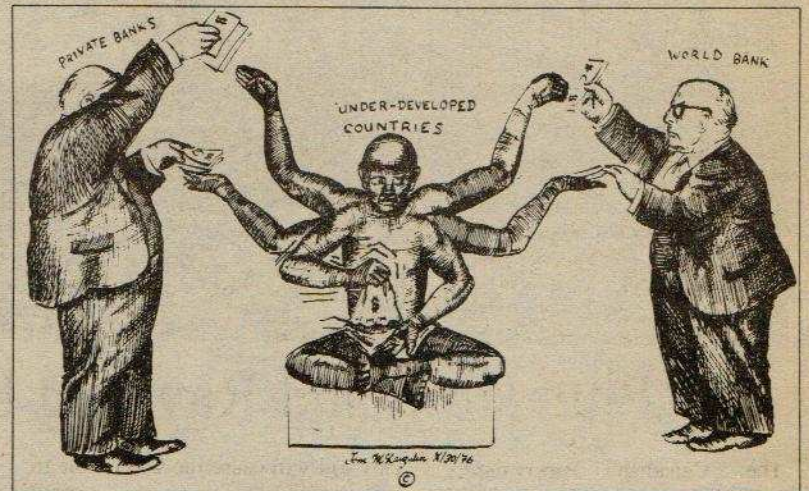
The joint meeting last week of the International Monetary fund and World Bank in Manila was a mild affair as international conferences go. The most urgent issue facing most of the 129 member nations was not even on the agenda — the rising indebtedness of most of the less developed countries (LDC) and many industrial ones.

In recent years, the trade deficits of non-oil-producing countries have jumped dramatically. "The financing of this huge deficit has increased the external debt of developing countries and aggravated the debt problems of some of them," said a report of the group of 24 (representing 100 LDC's) released at the meeting. These countries have turned to the IMF, the World Bank, aid programs, private businesses and banks for relief.

World Bank President Robert McNamara appealed for an end to lending ceilings to developing countries, but received staunch opposition from American Treasury Secretary William Simon. Simon counselled stabilization of economies instead of increased borrowing. His advice was not well received by the LDC's.

"We need money for many reasons — for our development, for our balance of payments in the short term," Kenya's Treasury Permanent Secretary told the *New York Times*. The group of 24 statement also "expressed strong disappointment" that foreign aid of the richer nations "continues to lag behind the need for concessionary assistance."

As debts have tripled since 1973, LDC's have turned increasingly to private banks to meet their urgent cash needs. It was largely this fact that attracted over 500 representatives from commercial banks, like Chase Manhattan, Bank of America, Citicorp, and Barclays, to the conference. Together they hold about \$50



billion of the estimated \$120 billion accumulated debt of the non-oil producing LDC's.

The possible consequences of this indebtedness are grave. IMF director Witteveen warns that needy nations

are tempted to avoid difficult adjustments at home by borrowing more abroad, thereby fueling inflation and creating other severe problems.

Another implication, explored earlier this year by the U.S. House Banking Committee is that "U.S. policy might be disproportionately shaped by the need to protect the U.S. banking system for a major default by a given country."

A committee staffer told *Business Week*: "It used to be that we linked foreign policy to direct investment. Now it may be linked to bank loan exposure."

Loans recently extended include a \$125 bank consortium credit to Chile, whose junta the U.S. continues to support, and Zaire, America's mineral rich ally in Africa.

The rising national debts and the dominant role of private banks is certain to have far reaching effects. The possibility of a chain of defaults can't be ruled out. Since no industrial nation can withstand the collapse of its major banks, such a situation would affect us all.

[from Africa News]

Publicized Eurocurrency Credits of Selected Countries (millions of dollars)		
Country of Borrower	1975	1976 Jan-June
Algeria (1)	500	446
Cameroun		32
Gabon	30	52.7
Ivory Coast	50	124.5
Morocco (2)	200	306
Senegal	20	
South Africa (3)	547.5	355
Sudan	36.8	
Zaire	27	
Zambia	160	

1 - 2nd largest borrower among oil producers (1975)
2 - 3rd largest borrower among middle income developing countries (1975)
3 - 2nd largest borrower among industrial countries (1975)

Situation urgent,

Canada

By Peter Davies

"Our record in the Chilean refugee movement is second to none," said Robert Andras last July 15, when he was Canada's minister of immigration. "Canada has accepted more Chilean refugees for permanent resettlement than any other country."

The minister's statements no doubt brought warm and righteous feelings in the hearts of many Canadians. Today, November 1, they bring cold comfort to the parents and brother of Chilean political refugee Sonia Figueroa, as they contemplate her perilous situation in Argentina.

Beginning today, refugees living in Argentina who have failed to register with the government, will be deported to their countries of origin.

Sonia Figueroa's parents and her brother Luis Munoz are, like her, political refugees from the fascist regime in Chile. Unlike her they are in Canada.

Sonia Figueroa tried to come to Canada and failed. Last July 2, she and her husband, who had worked as a student leader with Luis Munoz in Chile, took refuge in the Canadian embassy in Buenos Aires.

The applications of Sonia Figueroa and her husband to be granted political asylum in Canada were refused by the Department of Immigration on the grounds that the two would be security risks. The decisions were appealed twice; both times with the support of the United Nations Commission for Refugees and the Canadian Inter-Church Committee on Chile.

Eventually, the two refugees were persuaded to leave the embassy. It was

Stalls on Chileans

suggested to them that they might obtain entry to some other country.

Today, Sonia Figueroa and her husband are in hiding — somewhere in Argentina. They are not alone in their plight. Nor are they alone in being separated from their families in Canada.

Originally, Canada agreed to accept 5,000 refugees from Chile. That figure has since been increased to 6,000. According to a member of the Inter-Church Committee on Chile, at the rate applications for political asylum are being handled by Department of Immigration officials, which is about 50 a month, the waiting time for some refugees now in Argentina could be 18 months.

It is highly unlikely that political refugees have obeyed the Argentinian

government's order to register, since they are acutely aware of the close liaison among police authorities of the military regimes of South America. In which case, from today on, foreign political refugees living in Argentina and seeking sanctuary in Canada must wait out their time in hiding from the security forces. It is difficult to imagine how Canadian civil servants of the Department of Immigration working in the Buenos Aires embassy compound will keep in touch with people in that situation.

On October 25, Bud Cullen, the new minister of immigration, let it be known that the Prime Minister had directed him to "bring some kind of compassion" to his new job. Perhaps the only kind now left is a compassionate urgency.

Texas theatre — A Bomb

The Japanese people have reacted with shock and outrage at the reenactment of the Hiroshima holocaust as a form of entertainment at a U.S. air show.

The news that 40,000 people paid \$5 each to watch Paul Tibbitts, the pilot who dropped the first atomic bomb, reenact his feat with a simulated bomb at Harlington, Texas, has left people here stunned and disbelieving. Hiroshima Mayor Araki Takeshi sent an official letter of protest to the U.S. Embassy describing the show as a blasphemous act which tramples on the spirit of the people of Hiroshima and degrades the many who are still suffering from the after effects of the bomb.

The Foreign Ministry here reported that the U.S. Embassy had its "deep regrets" over the incident, but pointed out that it had been sponsored by a private organization. But a letter sent by a group of foreign residents in Hiroshima to U.S. President Ford pointed out that the miniature mushroom cloud was produced by a U.S. Army demolition team. The government here is asking the U.S. Embassy to investigate the matter and to urge the persons responsible to think again about what they have done.

[from New Asia Notes]



Plundered and Ravaged by Reed

The Canadian Paperworkers' Union (CPU) has expressed support for native people threatened by a massive logging operation in North-western Ontario. The CPU, on strike against Reed Paper Ltd., said in late August that it was opposed to any extension of cutting rights for the company until there is a full disclosure of further planned development in the Red Lake area.

The company wants to log a 16,000 square mile area for a giant pulp and paper operation. The land was ceded to Indians in the area by treaty in 1905, thereby guaranteeing the Cree and Ojibway nations hunting, fishing and trapping rights. While Reed executives claim the company won't log the entire area in one operation, plans include the construction of a giant pulp mill which, to run at capacity, will require logs from the entire area.

Native people say the logging operation will turn the region into a massive swamp unfit for human habitation. They reject Reed's proposed reforestation plan, pointing out that the soils in the area are either sandy, shallow, or clay-like. Logging in the

clay soil will cause the water table to rise, turning the area into a swamp where seedlings would be drowned. Sandy soil areas, once stripped of trees, will be turned to bare rock by erosion. Native researchers contend.

"Crown lands are the property of the people, and policies currently pursued by Reed Paper... do not entitle them to use our forests," said a telegram from the CPU to Ontario premier William Davis. Earlier Davis received a letter from the Ontario Federation of Labour president David Archer, saying he was appalled to learn the government would allow such development in the Red Lake area.

Provincial government spokespeople have said no agreement has been signed, but feasibility studies for the logging operation are under way.

Reed Paper has a bad reputation in Ontario. Its wholly-owned subsidiary Dryden Paper was responsible for dumping 31,000 pounds of mercury into the English-Wabigoon river system, causing the nerve-crippling Minimata disease among the population of the White Dog and Grassy Narrows Indian reserves. The closure of the river system has virtually

destroyed their livelihoods, and while the company has stopped the mercury dumping — under government order — it has not paid compensation to the victims.

Reed Paper is owned by Reed International Ltd., a British-based company with holdings in 88 countries, including Rhodesia and South Africa. In 1974, sales were over \$300 million and the company hopes to reach the \$1 billion mark by 1980, when it expects its giant new mill to be in operation. Reed Paper's profits have exceeded \$77 million over the last five years, putting it among

Reed Paper is owned by Reed International Ltd., a British-based company with holdings in 88 countries, including Rhodesia and South Africa. In 1974, sales were over \$300 million and the company hopes to reach the \$1 billion mark by 1980, when it expects its giant new mill to be in operation. Reed Paper's profits have exceeded \$77 million over the last five years, putting it among the top eight forestry companies in Canada.

[from CUP/LNS]

P.M. Distorted Economic Situation

Assertions of cabinet ministers in their current round of speeches about the economic situation in Canada where the federal anti-inflation programme began are inaccurate, warns Don McGillivray, a Montreal business writer.

In a speech in Saint John, N.B., Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said that the inflation rate was 10.6 per cent and "escalating" when controls were introduced.

"That is not what the consumer price index published by Statistics Canada shows" McGillivray noted. "The 10.6 per cent rate for last September was a falling, not a rising rate. It had fallen from the 11.1 per cent of the month before. It had fallen from the peak rate of 12.5 per cent in December 1974."

"By December, the month in which the anti-inflation programme was actually enacted by Parliament, the rate was down to 9.5 per cent."

And Urban Affairs Minister Barney Danson, in a speech in Sudbury, Ont., contended that a year ago Canada was "in a recession... our economy was showing no real growth... and unemployment was running at eight per cent."

McGillivray's comment: "That would be news to Statistics Canada which reported seasonally adjusted unemployment of seven per cent for September, 1975, slightly lower than the latest report of 7.2 per cent unemployment this August. At no time last year did the unemployment rate reach eight per cent, although the unadjusted rate did reach the level early this year. The unadjusted unemployment a year ago was 6.2 per cent."

And the minister's claim of a recession in the last half of 1975, is refuted by a finance department report

and a reliable private analysis. McGillivray notes: "The finance department, in its annual review, called it a time of 'fairly strong' recovery. The Conference Board in Canada said in its autumn 1975 review... that 'in the last several months it has become abundantly clear that the recession in economic activity in Canada has come to an end.'"

The columnist followed this with a detailed summary of the downwards

trends in major industrial prices a year ago.

"Average wage settlements in a manufacturing showed a 12.4 per cent annual increase, the lowest rate of wage inflation since the first half of 1974," McGillivray recalled.

"That's how it was a year ago. All the main inflation indicators pointed downward, no matter what they say on the hustings."

[from Canadian Labour Content]



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

Lesbians Demand Custody Rights

By Ellen Agger

Mrs. D., a lesbian mother in the Toronto area, is engaged in a court battle with her ex-husband for custody of two of her three children now aged, 15, 13 and 12. She must remain anonymous here because of the risk of losing her home and her job. She was divorced in May 1976, at which time her husband retained custody of the children, who had lived with him since his separation in 1972.

Mr. D. is claiming that his ex-wife's lesbianism makes her unfit to raise the children. In June, after Mr. D. had allegedly indecently assaulted his 13-year-old daughter several times, the two younger children joined their mother and her lover, with whom Mrs. D. has been living for the past 4 years. Both women have had steady jobs for a number of years.

Because of the criminal charges pending against Mr. D., the judge granted temporary custody to Mrs. D. Under these circumstances, her lesbianism did not bar her from obtaining custody.

But Mrs. D.'s situation is, in many ways, unusual. Every year in Canada hundreds of lesbian mothers lose their children. Most of these cases never reach the courtroom. Women give up their children without a fight because they can't afford to raise them or to engage in a costly court battle.

In the courts' eyes, lesbian women are usually considered "unfit" to be mothers, although there is no law specifically stating this. They must prove that they can provide a more "normal" and stable home than their husbands (or the Children's Aid Society) can. If the husband is a convicted criminal, an alcoholic, or drug user, her chances are better — if she has a stable relationship and job herself, and doesn't belong to any public lesbian groups.

The threat of losing their children

prevents many lesbians from leaving marriages. Others — lesbian mothers trying to raise children without a man's wages — have to live with the continual dread of their lesbianism becoming known. For a custody is never final. It can be challenged at any time until the child is 16.

In the USA lesbian mothers have drug user, her chances are better — if their children in less than a dozen cases. In Canada there has only been one, in Alberta in November 1975. Sometimes the courts have given the children to the mother on the condition that she never associate with other lesbians, or that she live apart from her lover; but usually they give custody to the father.

Child custody is becoming a mounting concern to many women. Over the past 20 years, more women, lesbian and heterosexual have left dependent relationships with men. Increasingly, the price they pay for their independence is the loss of their children to husbands, relatives, or the Children's Aid Society. On the other hand, rising prices, layoffs, and lower wages have forced other women back into marriages, in order to have or keep their children.

In the last few years, lesbian women in North America and England have begun fighting openly for the right to custody of their children. They are setting up lesbian mothers' defense funds to help each other cover court costs, publishing newsletters, and circulating information to women to lessen the isolation and vulnerability of fighting a case alone.

In Toronto women from Wages Due Lesbians and the Community Homophile Association of Toronto (CHAT) co-sponsored a benefit dance for Mrs. D. on October 28. All women, straight and lesbian, were invited. From all accounts, it was a highly successful event.

CITY OF TORONTO Municipal Election Day Is Monday, December 6th, 1976

IS YOUR NAME ON THE 1976 PRELIMINARY LIST OF ELECTORS?

(Voters' List)

CHECK THE LIST POSTED NEAR YOUR RESIDENCE OR PHONE 367-7800

You are entitled to be entered on the list if you are 18 years old or will attain the age of 18 years on or before December 6th, 1976, a Canadian Citizen or other British subject, and resided in the City of Toronto at any time between September 7th and October 12, 1976.

THE OFFICES NOTED BELOW WILL BE OPEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVISING THE LIST AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES:

CENTRAL: NEW CITY HALL, COMMITTEE ROOM 4-8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Monday to Friday

EAST: FIRE HALL 17, 1904 QUEEN ST. E. - 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday to Friday, closed Saturday

NORTH: FIRE HALL 28, 16 MONTGOMERY AVE. - 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday to Friday, closed Saturday

WEST: FIRE HALL 14, 1285 DUFFERIN ST. - 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. Monday to Friday, closed Saturday

THE LAST DAY FOR FILING APPLICATIONS IS NOVEMBER 5th

Roy V. Henderson
City Clerk.

On the Line: "Sand Hog"



By Beth Gaines

Kevin Meagher has been a construction miner for the better part of 28 years. He is one of the hundreds of people working underground all over Toronto.

At first he was reluctant to talk to the Clarion about his occupation, feeling that he had nothing important to say, nothing to tell that would be of interest to anyone.

I'm a construction worker. I build tunnels for storm sewers, electrical conduits and mains. Right now I'm working on a water intake tunnel from Lake Ontario out in Scarborough. I'm working there two miles out under the lake.

I don't actually work on the drilling machine. I'm drilling the rock supports for the roof to hold up the centre of the tunnel. My shift is 3 to 11 and 11 to 7. It's an 8 hour shift that changes every week. I work on a straight hourly rate and make about 8 or 9 dollars an hour.

I helped to build the Rogers Pass, the Kitimat project and the Yonge Street subway. I've done other work too, but mining most of the time since '48. I did mining in the Yukon in a place called Keno. I was up there in '51 and I'll tell you it was pretty primitive. When I first arrived, there was no union and we worked 9 hours, and that was nine hours underground. We came out to eat lunch for an hour or so. We used to come from underground just covered with dirt and lead and were expected to eat lunch that way.

There are things that I don't like about the job. Not getting to see my wife very often is one of them. Being in a dark tunnel doesn't bother me, though. A miner, surprisingly enough, doesn't consider it dark.

You've got light on your hard hat, so wherever you turn there's light.

Sure, it's dangerous. Well, if a person stops to consider the danger he wouldn't be there. You see, when you have the constant element of danger you're watching it all the time. The dangerous thing is the loose rock. You develop a sense about it. You can tell by the look of the rock if it's bad — how it's hanging.

Compressed air drilling is dangerous too. I was sand hogging out here in the Yonge Street subway using compressed air. You don't use a drill, but take the dirt out with air spades. It's dangerous. You're working under compressed air, under pressure, all the time. It can disintegrate your bones, your hip bones. A person's body isn't constructed to work under air pressure, no matter how low the poundage. It's no good — that compressed air.

They've got safety rules about what you have to wear. You have gloves on, but even so your hands get covered with cuts and mud the consistency of sludge, like mortar. You've got gloves and, naturally, hard hats and footwear. There was a time when they didn't wear hard hats underground. Of course, the toll was pretty high.

I've had lots of close calls, but I've never been involved in a mining disaster. I've had a few scares and that, had a few broken bones at different times. One bad break happened when I was in the tunnel on the top deck of the jumbo out at the Rogers Pass. The jumbo is the mobile drilling deck with three tiers on it. I had the only drill that was working at the time, all the other ones were frozen

up. I was getting all the air and the drill was going twice as fast as normal. The steel couldn't stand it and broke. The machine shot forward and before I could let it go, it threw me off the top deck and I broke my arm. I'm lucky. The machine could have followed me down and landed on top of me.

This business is insane. After telling you all that, I guess I would describe myself as a damn fool. But I don't mind the work. It's something that — I've often tried to define this thing. The thing is that once you start and you learn how to do the work you can get on the bonus side of things. You start getting a greater amount of money than you could working for wages on the surface.

I expect to have enough money to start a furniture business by the first of the year. When I hurt my back at the tunnel down here in Mississauga, the Workmen's Compensation Board offered me the opportunity to learn another trade. They spent a lot of money sending me to the furniture-making course at George Brown. I gave my decision a lot of thought before I took the course.

I think there's quite a bit of competition in it, but I said to myself, to hell with it. I'm going to do something like it. You know, if I had a shop I'd be in there 16 hours a day and probably love it.

I've been working with wood all my life as a hobby. I finally decided that I should have a certificate, a piece of paper, to show for it. I'm interested in woodwork more than any other thing. I've always been interested in natural things. I don't know, I guess I just like the look of it. Just tell them that I'll have the best shop around.

Thousands Eligible for Free OHIP

By Ken Wyman

Almost two million people receive free hospital insurance in Ontario, yet thousands who are eligible for the government's premium assistance programmes do without OHIP coverage entirely, or stretch overburdened paychecks needlessly.

Between 50 and 52 per cent of the patients at Toronto's Hassle Free Clinic have no OHIP coverage, according to Joe McNerny, co-ordinator of the financially-troubled clinic. Clinic doctors treat these people at no charge, he said.

"We've saved the Government over \$250,000 in the last five years," McNerny said. "It's really ironic. OHIP is referring people to us. It only costs \$8 to see a patient at Hassle Free. The same treatment would cost \$13 to \$20 in a hospital emergency room."

McNerny speculated that some

young patients coming to Hassle Free for venereal disease or pregnancy tests actually do have OHIP coverage under their parents' family plan, but won't admit it.

"They're afraid their parents might find out about their problem from OHIP, and they just won't take the chance." OHIP representatives claim that such confidential information is not given out, and precautions are taken to protect privacy.

Other patients are travellers from outside the province or the country, who are not eligible for coverage under the Ontario plan, which requires 12 months residency in the province.

But many of the patients at Hassle Free are on the poverty line, McNerny explained. Some are eligible for free OHIP, but don't know it is available. Others make just too much to be entitled to aid under

the present system, but not enough to afford to pay premiums regularly.

William Wigle, a Ministry of Health Research Assistant, estimated that five per cent of Ontario's population, or about 415,000 people may be without OHIP coverage at any one time. Many of these people are people temporarily between jobs, and who have let their insurance lapse. The figures vary seasonally, he said.

The hard core of people uninsured for long periods amounts to about one percent or less, or about 83,000 according to Jim McCall, an Information Officer with the Ministry of Health. No accurate figures are available, according to him.

An OHIP clerk, who expressed surprise at the number of uninsured people seen at Hassle Free Clinic, said that in her opinion "there is no reason for anyone except a visitor to the province not to have OHIP."

The Government will provide free OHIP coverage for 1.8 million Ontario residents during 1976-77, at a cost of \$279 million, according to McCall. Approximately 29 per cent of the population is included in the subsidy programme, he said.

Free OHIP is available for single people who have taxable incomes of less than \$2,000 a year — roughly equivalent to a gross income of \$4,000, according to Revenue Canada. Married people or families with a total taxable income of under

\$3,000 a year — about \$6,000 gross — are also entitled to free coverage.

Partial premium assistance is available for people with slightly higher incomes, although the Ministry will not reveal the cut-off figure. Under this plan, a government subsidy covers half the cost of a premium, reducing a single person's bill from \$192 a year to \$96, and family plan coverage from \$384 a year to \$192.

In both of these programmes the decision is based on estimated income for the current year, and coverage is provided for a full twelve months, renewable each April. If OHIP administrators become aware that actual income for the year exceeded the maximum limit, they may, under certain circumstances, bill for the past year's coverage retroactively.

Short term relief from OHIP bills is available under the Temporary Assistance programme, which grants 7 months free or subsidized coverage, based on current monthly income. The government recommends this programme for temporarily unemployed people, those who are disabled or sick, and people under financial strain.

People suddenly hospitalized can get emergency coverage under a special assistance plan administered by hospital welfare workers. This programme does not require the usual three month waiting period between the time of application and the day the coverage takes effect.

Everyone over 65 is entitled to free OHIP, and people receiving welfare are given six months free OHIP.

However, people under 21 cannot receive subsidized coverage unless they can produce a note from their parent(s) or guardian explaining why they cannot be included in the family programme.

Furthermore no one is eligible for any form of subsidy from the Ministry of Health unless he has been a resident of Ontario for at least 12 months.

Application forms for free OHIP and for half-price medical insurance are available from the government's Health Insurance office at 482-1111. The operators are often overworked so let the phone ring until it is answered, even if it takes a long time.

"After all," as Joe McNerny, the Hassle Free Co-ordinator, said, "Free OHIP is the best deal Ontario has to offer."



MAKING A CASE

By L. Woodson Gregory

In a recent case before the Supreme Court of Canada, the Department of Immigration was involved in some hanky panky which the Court might find very interesting. The Department's lawyers were arguing for permission to appeal a decision of the Federal Court of Appeal. The decision in question had established the right of persons holding "Ministers Permits" to an appeal when such permits are revoked by the Department.

The specific case involved a Guyanese citizen named Hardyal. Mr. Hardyal had been admitted to Canada on a Ministers Permit for a term of one year. But before the term of his permit expired, the Department revoked his permit and ordered him deported. In attempting to appeal the decision to revoke his permit he was met with the argument that no such right of appeal exists. However, the

Federal Court of Appeal rejected this argument and established a right which would benefit thousands of permit holders.

The Department was determined to appeal to the "Supremes", since it could not tolerate this limitation on its arbitrary power to deport. Unfortunately by the time they were in a position to argue for leave to appeal, Mr. Hardyal was back in Guyana; the full term of his permit had expired and, as far as he was concerned, the case was dead. However, some imaginative soul in the Department of Immigration decided that it would create the necessary opposition. Mr. Hardyal's lawyer was no longer authorized to act on his behalf but this did not stop the Department from agreeing to pay the fees for his attendance and "opposition" to their motion.

It seems that the Supreme Court of Canada was an innocent dupe in this apparent mockery of justice.

Unity Grill: Always a Good Deal

By Buzz Burza

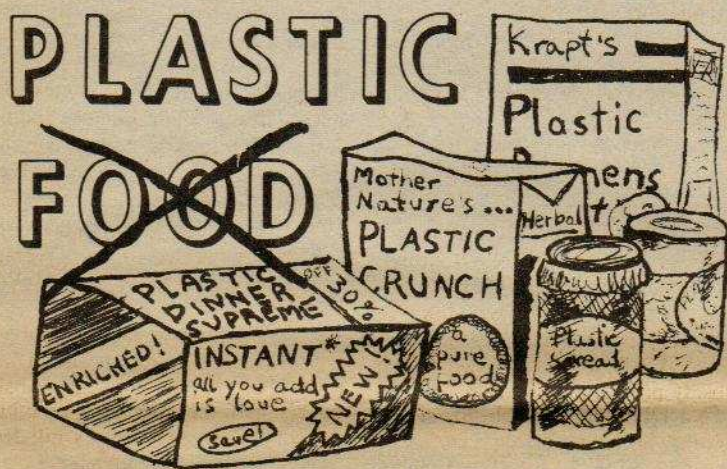
The successive waves of immigration that have helped colonize Canada have left behind countless thousands of ethnic restaurants. Those that survive are a testimony to the tenacity of their owners as well as their good food. Toronto is blessed with a considerable number of such establishments that make the city comparable to what New York City was like at the turn of the century. Just such a place is *The Unity Grill* located in the city's Slavic belt at 708 Queen Street West. For many years this distinctive brick structure with its pointed Gothic windows has been the site of a restaurant. Since 1959, this corner of Queen and Manning has been operated by messrs. Koshil and Powch dispensing their own particular brand of well thought out European (Ukrainian) and Canadian food.

The Unity provides daily specials, by far the best buy. In addition to several soups (available separately for half a dollar including bread) each day several different main dishes are offered. The standard weekend dish is roast chicken while throughout the

week such traditional Eastern European meals as stuffed beef heart, pork hocks, schnitzel and kasha, roast pork, meat loaf and various stews are available. Prices range from \$2.15 to \$3.25.

Along with the usual entrees on the Unity's fixed menu, there are dishes like scrambled eggs and kobasa, and the mainstay favorites, pyrogy. Costs vary between \$2 and \$3. There are four different cold meat platters (pork, beef, etc.) at \$3.15 and various three deck sandwiches including the specialty, fittingly called the Unity Grill. These three decker sandwiches all weight in at \$1.45. Of course there are the perfunctory sandwiches with standard tinned peas and a breakfast menu.

Meal times can be busy with three waitresses tending the ten booths. The clientele is still approximately 75% ethnic although the area is changing with the recent influx of Portuguese immigrants. The food's good, the service is good and the prices are good. All in all, the Unity Grill adds up to the proverbial "good deal". Open 7 days a week, from 6 am to 8 pm daily; 8 to 8 on Sundays.



Might as well Eat Hat!

By John Sullivan

They've done it. Yes, the food industry has developed the ultimate abomination — edible plastic.

Of course plastics are used to package everything we eat, even to the points of coating fruit and vegetables — but get this — plastics are now used as ingredients in candy, meat &

poultry products, and especially in frozen and convenience foods. They are real genuine plastics with names like Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. If hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose is food, I'll eat my hat.

ITT, the super-conglomerate that makes everything from electronic hardware to Wonder Bread, has a new

bread on the market. It's called Fresh Horizons and is obviously aimed at the high-fiber diet craze. Fresh Horizons has 30% fewer calories than white bread but has 400% more fiber than whole wheat. Hmm... It turns out the fiber is made from powdered cellulose plastic.

Another company, Idaho Potato Foods, is marketing cheese and sauce mixes with edible plastic containers. The ultimate convenience food: you just transfer it from the freezer to the microwave oven, and eat the whole thing, container and all.

"It's just one less package for someone to open," explains the research and marketing director. "Why open a package when you don't have to?"

Why indeed! Why market edible plastic at a time when mere disposable plastic is causing deaths across North America. That's right. Since 1974 over 30 workers who make polyvinyl chloride (the clear stuff everything is packaged in) have died from liver cancer.

Three hundred Cleveland meat wrappers are suing Goodyear Tire & Rubber and Borden Chemical for mis-

leading them about the safety of polyvinyl chloride. They claim polyvinyl chloride is a health hazard; specifically, that it causes respiratory tract diseases, skeletal deterioration, and permanent heart and brain injury.

Now here's the worst news. The American Food and Drug Administration disclosed that molecules of polyvinyl chloride and polystyrene are not locked into the packaging material, but migrate into the food. This is especially true with fats and oils. Another disturbing finding is that polyvinyl chloride gas, if inhaled, can cause cancer.

Yet with all this unbelievable scandal, do you know how the food industry is reacting? Well, it's going to market a disposable plastic bottle that melts in water and can be eaten.

Such a nightmare is not surprising, though — merely a result of the food industry's complete control of our food supply. Just think, a hundred years ago practically all food was natural in every sense of the word. Today, nearly all our food is chemicalized, devitalized and processed. With no labelling control, we never know what we're eating.

C'mon Bette!

I would like to take this opportunity to share with you some thoughts on a matter demanding the urgent attention of my ministry, the government and all citizens of Ontario — health and safety in the workplace.

My 30 years as a doctor gives me a slightly different perspective on this issue. During those 30 years, I have assisted with enough births to appreciate the value of a human life. I have also witnessed enough deaths to understand the sorrow, the tragedy, the waste of a human life cut short.

Early in my career, I sometimes had to tell parents that their child would be crippled by polio and, worse than that, that I could do little to help. When they asked "Why", I had to — in all honesty tell them: "I don't know". Then Jonas Salk, with much Canadian assistance, developed the vaccine.

The profession of which I am a member still must admit there is no cure for cancer. When it is asked, "Why", I must admit: "We don't know". But we are working toward a cure.

The government of which I am proud to be a member has to accept that men and women may become sick and may be injured in the workplace. When the worker asks "Why", the government must — in all honesty say "We don't know". As deeply as it pains me, I have to accept that I don't know, the medical profession doesn't know and the thousands of individuals around the world committed to occupational health and safety don't know.

— Bette Stephenson,
Minister of Labour

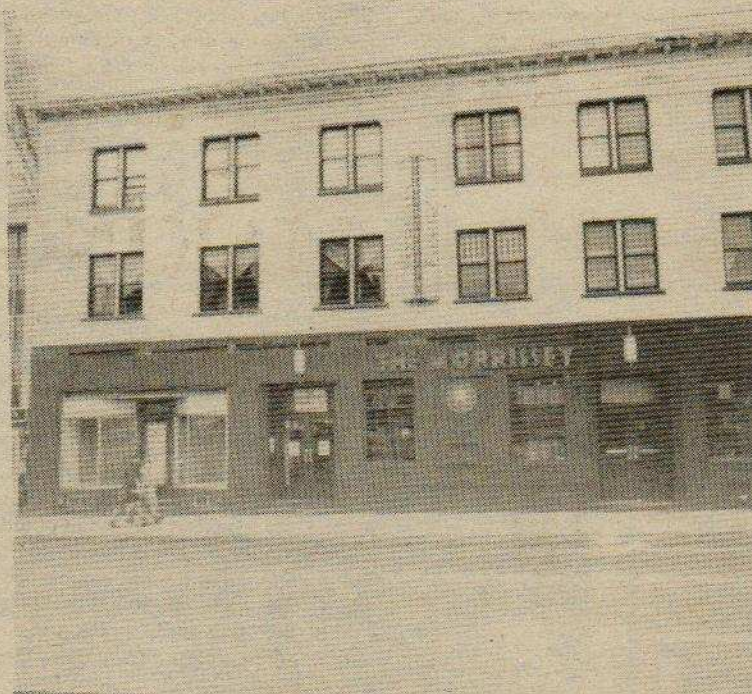
The Barflies

By B. Burza & M. Burnett
The MORRISSEY, 917 Yonge Street

The Morrissey long had the claim to fame of being the only watering establishment between Bloor and the Jolly Miller near York Mills. Times change and there are now purveyors of alcohol all over the place but, in some respects, time seems to have stood still for the Morrissey. Its decor is a delightful 1938 funk that takes its cue from the almost life-size picture of the horse that was the 1938 winner of the King's Plate. We got the impression of being on one of the aging post-war one-time luxurious boats that float around the Mediterranean. Beer was the standard 10 oz. mug, evening price .55 and going down to .40 during the day when there's no entertainment. The night the *Clarion* visited the Morrissey the entertainment was by a trio that provided nondescript background music. The pepperoni was good but expensive; the peanuts were stale and expensive. On the strength of the glimpse of the interesting dining room upstairs, a trip back to the Morrissey would be worthwhile. If anything one would see the wonder that was.

THE SPADINA HOTEL, Spadina and King Streets

Long a fixture on lower Spadina Avenue, The Spadina Hotel with its graceful mansard roof was built more than a hundred years ago when this portion of Spadina Avenue was known as Brock Street. The hotel today offers a full complement of hostelry services including a nicely appointed dining room, a small intimate lounge bar, three beverage rooms, and reasonably priced rooms. Draught beer is .30 in the main room and .55 for a large 10 oz. mug in incredible the small yet comfortable Cabana Room on the 2nd floor. The main form of entertainment, other than lots of friendly conversation, comes from the several tubes scattered ubiquitously throughout the four rooms. There is a shuffleboard tucked away in the corner of a cavernous cellar beverage room while the Cabana Room possesses an intriguing electronic pin ball machine with the incredible tariff of .25. When the convenient kitchen is open the reasonably priced food is passable. The clientele consists of regulars and guests of the hotel, in addition to the street trade during the day. All in all a nice place, complete in its services.



TUSCO HOUSE, 235 Jarvis Street

The Tusco House is quite typical of many of the older hotels scattered throughout the city. It is small in size seating only 60. Recent renovations have removed the antiquated partition separating the men from the escorted ladies, thereby creating a larger, more relaxed room. Beer is the standard 30, while the juke box offers a fair to middling selection at the pleasantly old fashioned price of 3 plays for a quarter. The 24 rooms are understandably booked up at their low prices of \$24 weekly. The Tusco House provides an intimate alternative to the larger more roaring establishment across the street. The clientele is older and sedate which is reflected by the utter lack of graffiti in either toilet.

Taxi Owners Guild
New Members Wanted
Phone Ralph
465-8548
4-6 pm

Production Cuts Raise Construction Costs

By Abe Goldes

Manufacturers have many ways of keeping the wheels of industry turning, very often to the detriment of the consuming public. Planning for obsolescence is a highly developed art which has not received the public scrutiny it merits. In more expansive days when supplies of cheap energy and raw materials were thought to be limitless, such methods of operation, always motivated ostensibly in the sacred name of increased efficiency and progress, were acceptable. Today however society is becoming increasingly critical of industrial procedures which waste scarce materials and irreplaceable energy.

Examples of this sort of thing? You can probably cite a dozen in one breath. I have an insulated metal chimney which may have developed a gas leak somewhere along its length. The chimney expert consulted to rectify the problem informed me that the makers have made a small change in the diameter of the currently produced sections making it necessary to replace the entire chimney, serviceable segments and all at about 6 dollars per inch.

Ever tried to buy second-hand rims for your Volvo? Be sure that what you're buying corresponds exactly to your specific model because Volvo makes continuous subtle changes in holding bolt spacings in order to make impossible rim interchanges between models of different years. That's very good for rim sales but not so good for the car-owner who wants to buy some used rims or transfer snow-tire rims to a later Volvo model.

Throughout industry and especially in the field of appliance manufacture, this planned obsolescence is very much the rule. Exceptions indeed are hard to find.

Light Beams, Heavy Inflation

In the building industry Algoma Steel has come up with a variation of its own to help beef up construction costs by the enforced wasteful use of material.

Algoma is the present major Ontario manufacturer of rolled steel shapes for use in steel structures. The steel comes in various standard configurations, called shape, eg channels, angles, I-sections, etc. Each shape comes in a range of sizes. The same applies to I-sections used as beams and columns.

These come in various sub-shapes, each in a spectrum of different sizes. Some years ago Canadian rolling mills followed the example of U.S. rolling mills and introduced "light beams."

Their manufacture necessitates the use of rolls especially designed to produce these shapes. Light beams greatly extend the range of structural capability of I-type sections and permit structural engineers to match size to performance with much less steel wastage than was the case when this size range was not available.

The light beams mesh very well with the load-carrying capacities and customary spans of secondary framing materials, eg. steel deck with or without concrete topping over the deck. Light beams are extremely useful in primarily architecturally-detailed work where components are selected more for their

geometrical size rather than their structural capacity, which is ordinarily an expensive and wasteful method of selecting steel sizes.

Concrete Floor Carries the Load

In recent years a form of construction called composite construction has become extremely popular especially in steel-framed office buildings. This is a more economical form of construction in which the concrete floor serves both as a secondary decking material and also as a component of the beams carrying the floor decking. Such combined action between the concrete floor and the steel beam permits the use of beams much lighter than would be the case if the beams were designed to carry the applied load without active assistance from the concrete floor.

Besides saving steel, this produces a stiff floor system more resistant to vibrations.

Light beams are specially suited to this form of construction.

There are a variety of other design areas indicating the use of light beams, industrial roofs, deflection-resistant floors and roofs, among others. Light beams found ready acceptance among Canadian structural engineers and it was thus a severe blow when Algoma decided some two years ago to cease their production.

Structural engineers had to switch to the heavier wide flange beams, very often utilised appreciably below capacity and thus escalating the cost of construction. This of course is good for gross steel production but not for the efficient use of our waning steel resources. Like oil, iron ore is a non-reproducible consumable resource.

Canadian Monopoly Means Higher Costs

In recent issues of "Engineering News Record", Bethlehem Steel has featured some U.S. high-rise steel-framed buildings of economical construction. How are the floors framed? You guessed it — composite construction relying extensively on light beams, beams that cannot be obtained from Ontario rolling mills. Their non-availability means increased cost of construction for us, increased rents and increased everything that relates to the cost of the project. For the rolling mills and the structural steel supplier and fabricators that means increased tonnage and increased sales.

When Algoma abandoned the rolling of light beams, the ostensible reason was for rolling difficulties — heavy wear on the rolls and the need for constant expensive replacement of rolls in the mills. If this was a real difficulty facing our mills, then it must equally have been no less a problem to American mills. If they have surmounted the associated problems, so presumably could we.

Our steel men are just as skilled as theirs so we cannot plead lesser skill as a reason. Might it be that there is less competition here in the rolling of steel shapes? Might it also be because there are no adequate national controls over the efficient usage of our waning raw materials?

CABBIES BLAST PAYOFF

The congestion of cabs at the Holiday Inn in Scarborough on October 12 may have perplexed anyone looking for a taxi. The cabs outside awaited only their drivers who had gathered inside at a special meeting called by the Toronto Taxi Guild to discuss some of the vexing problems faced by owners and drivers in Metro.

Speaking to the meeting, Stephen Lewis, leader of the Ontario N.D.P., criticized the failure of the Davis government in dealing with the problems facing Metro's cab industry.

Particular criticism was directed at the airport limousine system. The limousines hold Public Vehicle licenses which only allow them to carry passengers from the airport to the city. Consequently, many cars on the return trip are empty.

Strong opposition to the Federal government's plan to issue "airport taxi" licenses for \$875 was voiced from the floor. Members also denounced the alleged system of payoffs. A system whereby airport limousine drivers pay hotel doormen and bellhops in exchange for airport bound fares.

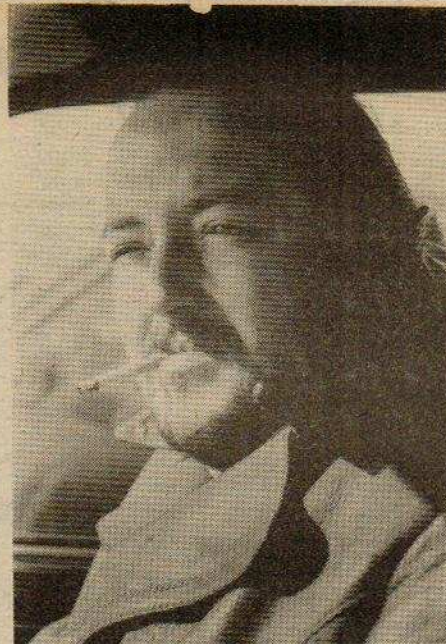
Hy Sher, president of the Independent Cab owners association, spoke about the lack of voice taxi owners have in the Metro Licensing Commission.

As the meeting came to a close and cabs left in search of fares, there was a sense of satisfaction tempered with a feeling of concern. Problems had been aired, but on the other hand, they still weren't solved.

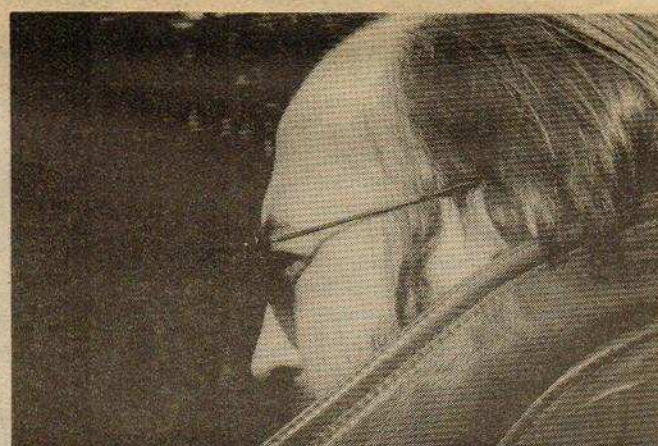
BIG JANE by A. Hevenston



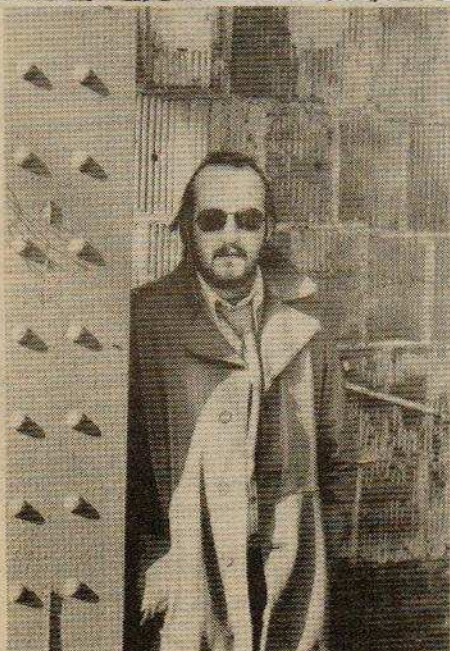
HE SAID HE WANTED TO HAVE
A LITTLE TALK WITH ME ...
... SOMEWHERE PRIVATE.



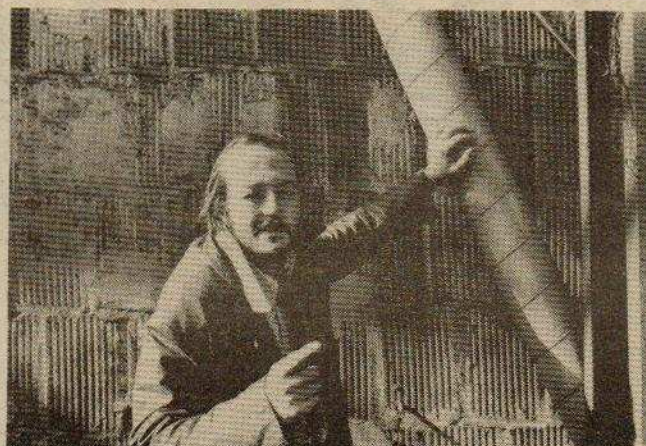
WE DROVE TO THE DOCKS.



"OK BIG JANE, THIS IS THE ONLY
WARNING YOU GET. NEXT TIME
BETTER HAVE YOUR OHIP PAID UP
'CAUSE YOU'LL BE NEEDING IT."



HIS NAME WAS PICKLES.



"DON'T PLAY CUTE WITH ME
SWEETHEART, YOU KNOW WHAT I'M
TALKING ABOUT. NOW DON'T LET ME
HAVE TO SMASH THAT PRETTY FACE."

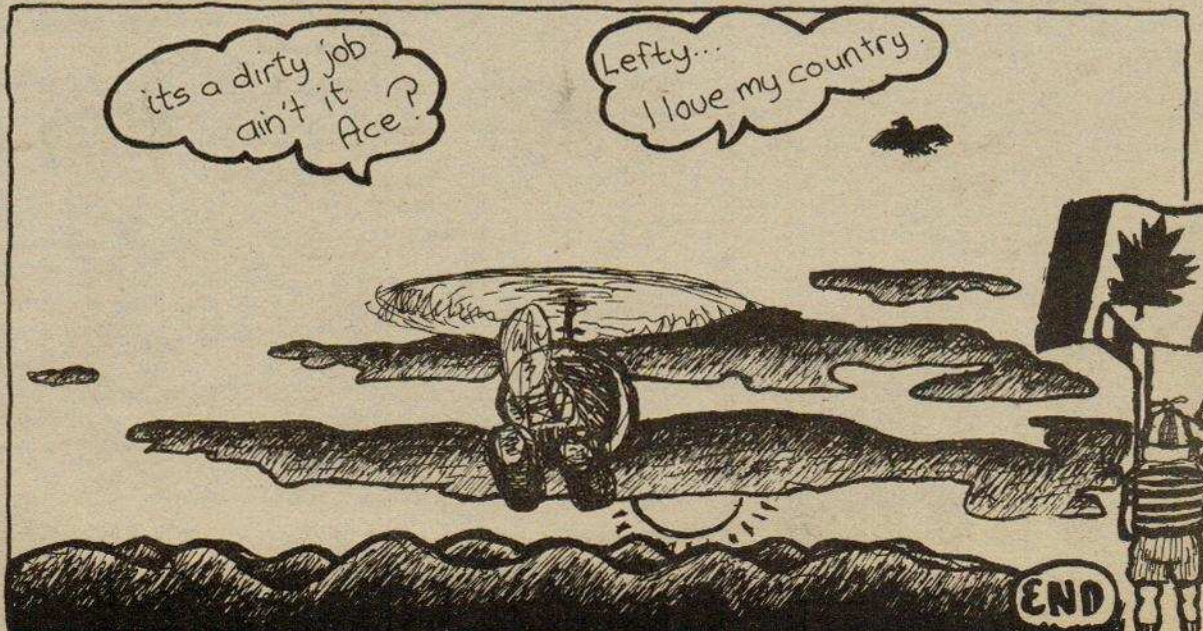
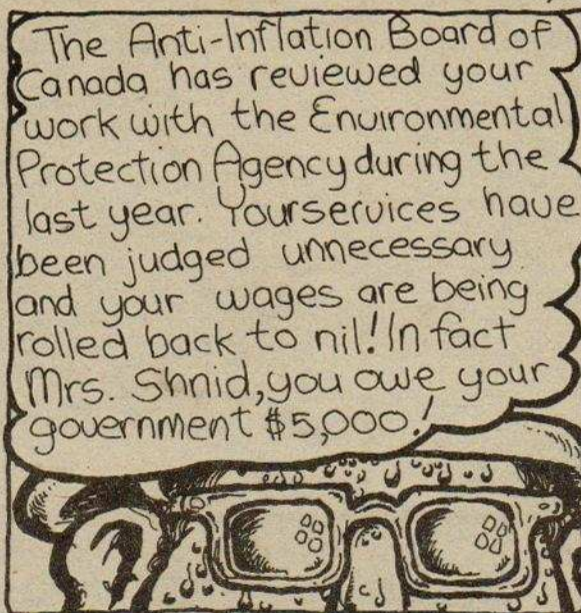
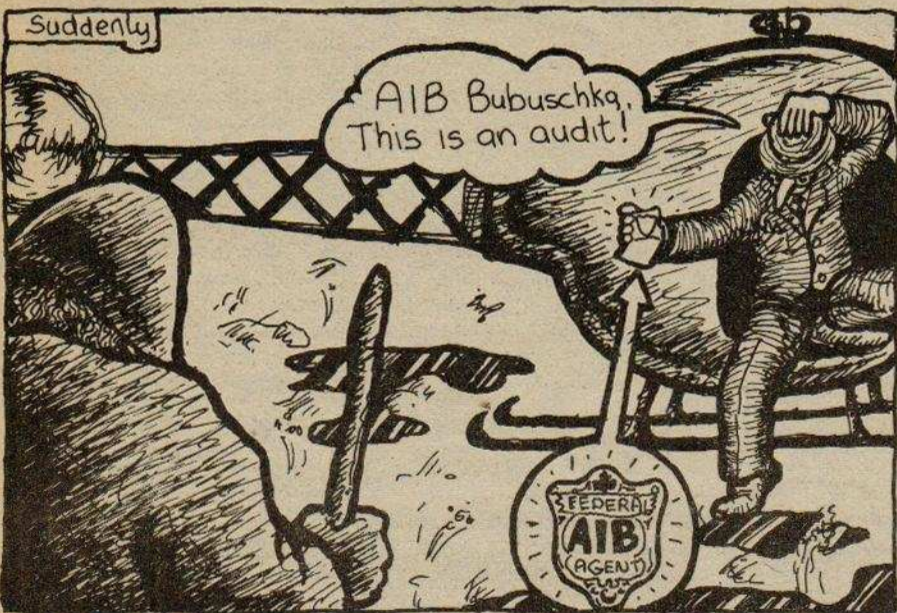
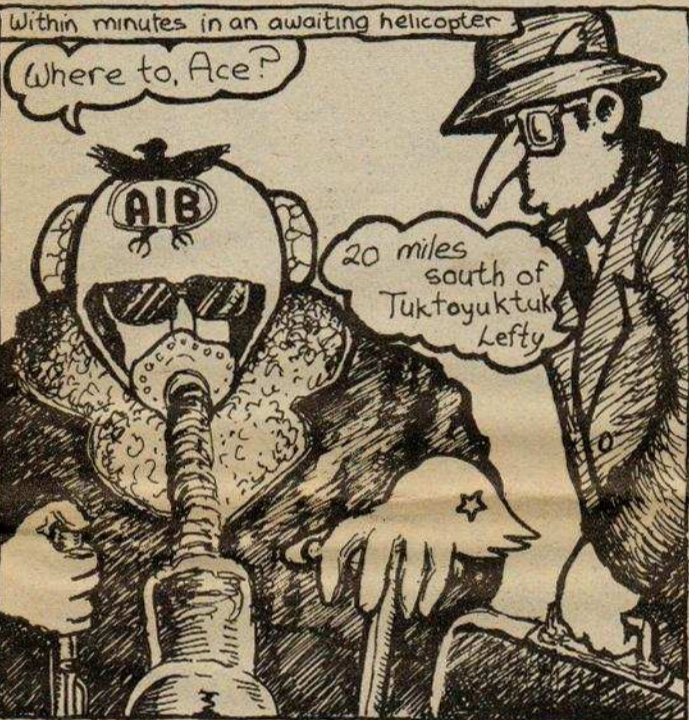
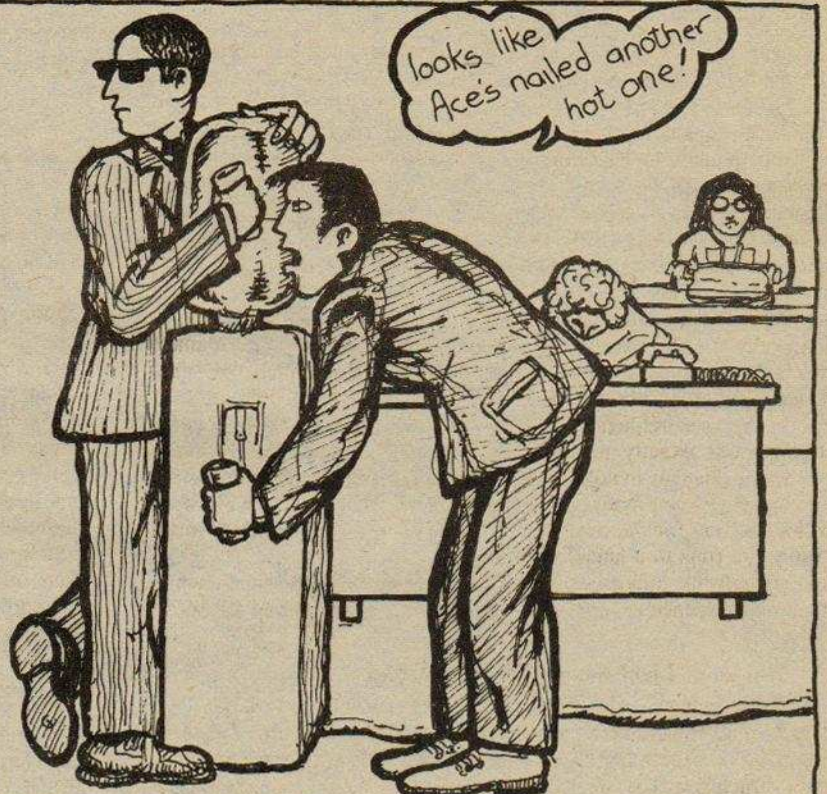


I WATCHED THE PUNK WALK AWAY.
I WASN'T ALL THAT SORRY TO SEE
HIM GO. MAYBE HE THOUGHT I HAD
SOMETHING ON HIM. MAYBE I DID...

Agent ACE O'HARA of the

AIB

by Larry Eisenstein '76



END

New Music & Schubert

Melody or Cacophony: Concert Goer's Choice

By Pat Kellogg

Two series currently running in Toronto promise a variety of musical experiences to concert goers; the New Music Concerts, which has just begun its 1976-77 season, and the Schubert Festival, which will be presenting its fourth concert in a series of nine on Nov. 6.

For its opening concert of the season, New Music Concerts combined with members of the Societe de Musique Contemporaine du Quebec (SMCQ) and their composer-conductor, Serge Garant. They gave an all Canadian program at the Art Gallery of Ontario, Oct. 17.

This concert was the first collaboration between these two fine organizations and the first performance in a special tour that took the ensembles to many centres in Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia plus two concerts at the International Society of Contemporary Music meeting in Boston.

According to Serge Garant, his *Offrandes III* is built on a group of proportions which regulate all elements of the piece. This structure may be obvious on paper, but to my ears the instruments were merely tone generators. The three cellos either grumbled darkly or screamed out raucous harmonics. The piano and harp parts were splashy but disjunct. The only really fresh sounds were found in the percussion parts.

Bruce Mather's *Madrigal III* for contralto, marimba, harp and piano is one of a series of works based on the poems of St. Denys Garneau, a Quebec poet who died in 1942 at the age of 33. The musical setting is an arch form with a reflective section employing humming and whispering at the beginning and end.

What is a song without words? The over-live acoustics of the Walker court weren't kind to this combination of voice and instruments. Patricia Ridout's performance was animated and communicative but her fellow performers were concentrating so much on their own parts that her efforts to



These Canadian musicians form the nucleus of the performers presenting the New Music series in Toronto. They also toured Europe this past spring, playing and singing mostly Canadian music. From left to right, front to back: John Hawkins, pianist-composer, Monica Gaylord, pianist, Robert Aitken, flautist and artistic director of the troupe; Mary Morrison, soprano, Robin Engelman, percussion, Larry Cherney, oboe, Bill Kuinka, mandolin, bass, guitar, Jim MacDonald, horn; Russell Hartenberger, percussion, Pat Ridout, contralto, Allen Beard, percussion, Erica Goodman, harp.

bring life to this dull piece went unnoticed by them.

Lalita, written and performed by Robert Aitken, is a showcase of contemporary flute technique. Gossamer harmonics, note-splitting double stops and tone-distorting fingerings combined to produce an exotic pseudo-Italian atmosphere.

"...Le sifflement des vents porteurs de l'amour..." ("...the whistling of the winds-bearers of love...") for flute and percussion by Gilles Tremblay is a piece of first-rate Canadian contemporary music. Not only does it explore a fist full of flute sounds, but it also combines percussion sonorities to make technicolour music.

Robert Aitken, flute, and Robert Leroux, percussion, acted and interacted as a well-rehearsed unit.

Arcana by R. Murray Schafer is a piece for solo soprano and chamber ensemble. The text is based on

Egyptian hieroglyphs. The set of repeated melodic fragments, that Schafer says has been created by his elaborate text manipulation, is not evident to the ear.

Mary Morrison, soprano, and the combined SMCQ and New Music Concerts members performed the work with sensitivity. On the whole the performers appeared to be at ease with the music. It was heartening to hear a contemporary program that was obviously well rehearsed.

The second concert in the Schubert Festival was given on Oct. 16-17 at Hart House with Anton Kuerti as pianist and lecturer. His comments about the evening's program were informal and informative. They helped the audience understand what they were hearing and to draw a frame of reference for the pieces.

Even the simplist Schubert, like the *Violin Sonata in D major D. 384*, had its pitfalls for violinist, Hidetaro Suzuki. The utter nakedness of the melodic lines revealed obvious flaws in intonation and tone control. Suzuki has never heard Gerald Moore's lecture on balance, either, because his wiry metallic tone dominated even the piano had the main melody.

The group of songs by Anna Chornodolska, soprano, and Anton Kuerti, piano, were as spectacular as the violin sonata was disappointing. In *suleika, D. 720* and *Suleika's*

Zweiter Gesang, D. 717 Ms. Chornodolska became the lonely and sometimes petulant lover as she sent her love a song on the wind. The pathos of *Grablied für die Mutter, D. 218* sent a sensation of loss and resolution through the audience. The breathless excitement of *Der Musensohn, D. 741* was flirtatiously presented and vocally precise. *Auf dem*

Strom, D. 943 for soprano, horn and piano was poorly balanced due to the horn player, Eugene Rittich's, standing 2/3 bell front to the audience. In the other piece for soprano, obligato clarinet, and piano, *Der Hirt auf dem Felsen, D. 965*, Ms. Chornodolska and clarinetist James Campbell delicately handed solo passages back and forth. Like a good operatic duet, they were sensitive to one another's interpretation and the mood of the text.

Less happy was the combination of James Campbell, clarinet; Eugene Rittich; horn; Gabor Janota, bassoon; Hidetaro Suzuki, violin; David Zafer, violin; Steven Dann, viola; Peter Schenkman, cello; and Joel Quarrington, bass in the *Octet in F major, D. 803*. The winds, which are usually the most difficult voices to blend in a large number ensemble, blended perfectly together; the string quintet, a supposedly homogeneous sounding group of instruments, constantly fought with one another for tonal prominence. Suzuki's shrill violin sound was always vying with Schenkman and Quarrington's bass line for supremacy. This battle wouldn't have been intolerable if Schenkman and Quarrington could have agreed on the pitches they were playing.

For further information on the next programs in these two series, see the listings in the *Clarion* Calendar for Nov. 6 (Schubert) and Nov. 8 (New Music).

LIFE IN CHINA

China: The Quality of Life, by Wilfred Burchett and Rewi Alley, Toronto, Penguin Books (Canada), 1976, 312 pages, \$3.95.

By Peter Davies

In the last three decades, the people of China have experienced economic, political and social changes of a kind we Canadians know little about and, perhaps, understand even less. For the seeker of some knowledge and understanding of the changes, the job of finding a reliable guide is not easy. Hundreds of books have been written about China since 1949. If we turn to the authors of *China: The Quality of Life*, what are their credentials?

Wilfred Burchett is an Australian journalist. He has been a frequent traveller in China for more than thirty years. Rewi Alley is a 77 year old New Zealander with more than 49 years of almost unbroken residence in China. He started with the Shanghai Fire Department in 1927 and later became chief factory inspector for the city. He was a founder of the "Gung Ho" (Work Together) network of small co-operative factories set up to produce the supplies needed to fight the anti-Japanese war.

Despite adopting a "neutral" policy during the anti-Japanese period, Alley was arrested twice by the Kuomintang (nationalist) forces. In 1941, he had helped start a technical school and he continued as headmaster until 1953. During the Cultural Revolution, Alley lived in Peking where he had for some time worked for the People's Government on international affairs.

The Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution are two phases in the history of the People's Republic about which much has been written. According to Burchett and Alley, most of it is wildly inaccurate. Based upon on-the-spot observations at the time of the Great Leap Forward and subsequent investigations, they believe that it was nothing less than the mainspring for the vast expansion of the communes and county industry.

Burchett and Alley describe the Great Leap Forward as an epoch-making success. They support their belief with historic stories, given to them at first-hand by the people directly involved. People like the peasants in Tachai commune who, under the leadership of Chen Yung-kuei, the local Communist Party secretary, transformed their barren, drought-ridden stony hills into an area of tremendous productivity.

People like the workers in the Taching oilfield who, inspired by Wang Chin-hsi, an indefatigable oil-driller and later an elected member of the Party's Central Committee, struggled against appalling physical hardship and bureaucratic bungling to build one of China's industrial cornerstones.

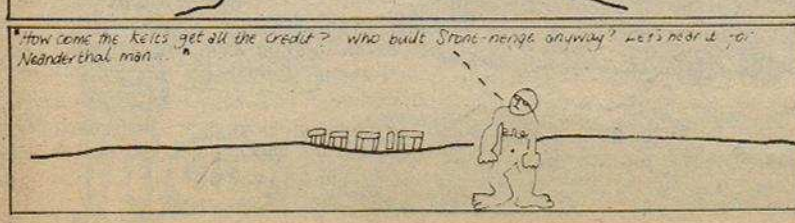
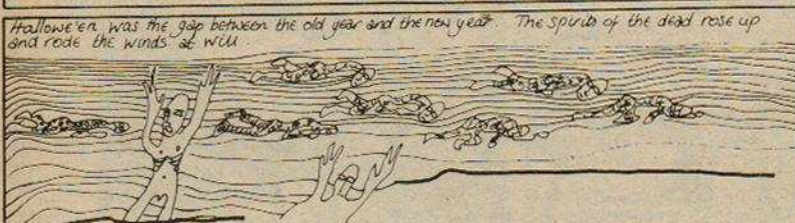
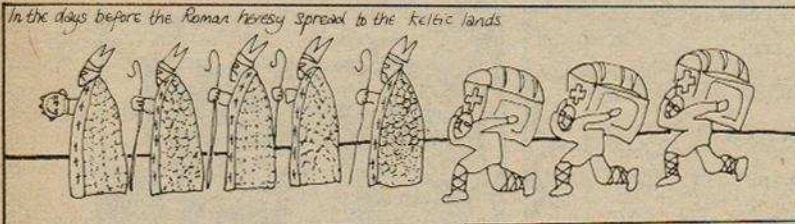
As described by Burchett and Alley, the Cultural Revolution makes good sense. They explain with a variety of examples how the slogans "Maintain Independence", "Keep the Initiative in Your Own Hands", "Self-Reliance," were given practical effect in a truly amazing manner.

A Chinese diplomat friend of the authors explained what he believed to be the essence of that great upheaval: "At all costs he (Mao) wants to prevent the crystallization of a privileged managerial class." As the authors report, much was achieved but as the evidence coming out of China about the activities of "capitalist-roaders" indicates, the task continues.

At the end of Chapter 4, Burchett recalls a comment Alley had made in the Fifties, before the Great Leap Forward: "The richness of initiative that comes from the compost heaps and factory benches can never be dreamed up by bureaucrats, no matter what their technical and academic qualifications, working at some central planning centre." Burchett and Alley, in this book, have revealed something of the richness that has come from those compost heaps and factory benches. In the story they tell, there is a message of hope for all the world.

HALLOWE'EN

brought to you by Rosemary Allison in collaboration with Dai ap Iwan ap Howell...



Memos, Too

Everywoman's Almanac 1977, Toronto, Canadian Women's Educational Press, 1976, \$3.95.

By Frances Campbell

Everywoman's Almanac 1977 is a soft-cover appointment calendar and handbook sized just right for your back pocket. It's rightly titled an "almanac" rather than a calendar, for along with the obligatory phases of the moon, not one page goes by without a photo, drawing, quotation, or statistic about something of interest to women. Scattered throughout the book are three — to four-page articles and editorials offering advice and opinions in twelve subject areas (one per month), which range from women as workers in the home and outside, to women in prison, to women as sexual beings. Oh yes, there's also plenty of room to write in memos to yourself.

Relics of Empire

The Great Railway Bazaar
by Paul Theroux,
Toronto, Ballantine Books,
1976, 342 pages, \$1.95.

By Bernard Riadeck

Paul Theroux spent four months travelling east from London to Turkey, Persia, Pakistan, Iran, India, Ceylon, southeast Asia, Japan, and back by way of the Trans-Siberian railway to England.

While reading his account of his travels I was constantly reminded of the sort of foreign correspondent on CBC radio who when sent to report on Lebanon or the repression in Brazil, takes time out to provide us with some human interest. Invariably he deals with his own woes. The faucet in his washroom doesn't work or it is impossible to get a decent cup of coffee.

Theroux's biases are obvious. He

seems most comfortable with relics of the British Empire. In India and Burma he quotes at length people who enjoyed being house servants of the local governor, who tell of having made trifle for Madame Chiang Kai-Shek. When he gets to Peshawar and Simla on the northwest frontier of what used to be British India, Theroux relishes the remnants of luxury. The rest of India seems to him a gigantic latrine. At one point he talks wittily of "the Turd World."

Only in the chapters on Singapore and Malaya do we catch a glimpse of any understanding of how difficult life can be for those not as privileged as Paul Theroux. He perceives that Singapore is a modular unit of international capitalism. Strikes are banned, any political opinion is stifled and people are fined a month's wages for dropping a cigarette package.

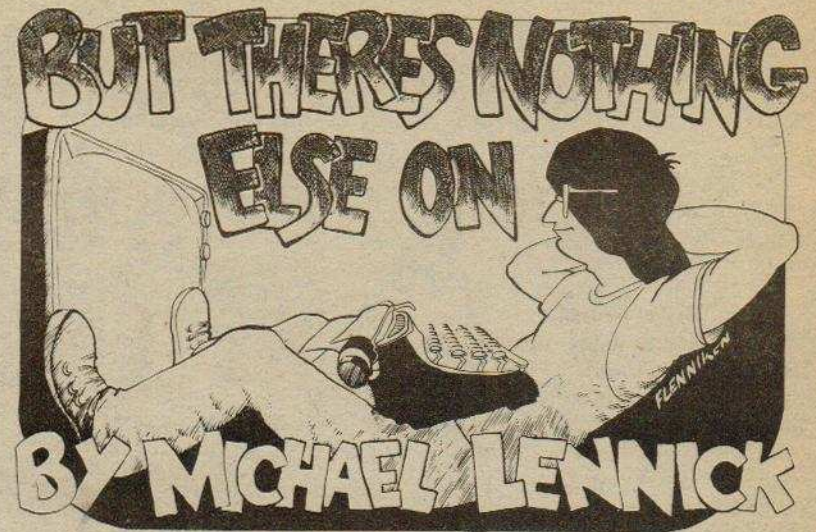
Two chapters supposedly on the railways of Vietnam bring us back to

fantasy. Theroux describes at length the decadence of American involvement. But for him the tragedy is that "we" (Theroux is an American who makes his home in England) did not stay and build an outpost of empire which would provide decent clubs, golf courses and restaurants.

Theroux finds Japan a country run for machines. To him the alienation of morning travel to work must be a new experience.

In Kyoto, he is fortunately set straight on Yukio Mishima, the present darling of the British intelligentsia. Mishima an extreme right wing militant (really a sort of gay nazi) is considered by the Japanese to have been a raving lunatic whose suicide was a merciful end.

The rest of *The Great Railway Bazaar* is a list of places adorned by short adjectives. In the future, Mr. Theroux should stick to the 8:31 from East Croydon (or Clarkson).



After the usual summer of network hype the big three have finally unleashed upon us the latest edition of that annual travesty, the fall season. While most of it is impossible to distinguish from the endless lineup of series-pilots-that-didn't-make-it that were being tossed at us all summer, still one or two observations are warranted.

First of all, an interesting precedent has been set by James Komack and company. You remember him, don't you? He's the fellow who, for the last few seasons, has taken relatively unknown nightclub comedians (Gabriel Kaplan, Freddie Prinze), seasoned them with three or four appearances on *The Tonight Show*, then built a comedy series around them.

The best that can be said for this style of production is that it's worked twice so far. This season he tried it with David Brenner. The concept was a rip-off from the film *Shampoo*, to be entitled *Snip*. This one had everything: a funny divorced hair stylist, his funny black manicurist and their funny gay friend. Sure-fire stuff, huh? Well, as we were saying, it did establish one precedent; ABC killed this turkey before it got on the air.

A lot of us were concerned last year about the financial situation over at Lee Majors' house. Seems that he realized a bit late just how lucrative the royalties could be from merchandizing items such as bionic dolls, bionic models, bionic radios, bionic stimulators, etc.

Things have eased up for him a bit this year. Not only is the *Six-Million Dollar Man* back for another season but his wife, Farrah Fawcett-Majors, has finally landed some work that seems to be a bit steadier than her former career as a high fashion model. The production team of Spelling/Goldberb has launched her in *Charlie's Angels*, giving her shared billing with two other rather well-proportioned mannequins.

This one's a big budget cop show, boasting an expenditure of over \$350,000.00 per episode. God knows what they're spending it on. Not writers anyway. The majority of the creativity in this particular project seems to consist of dressing the ladies in tight-fitting, braless outfits and then have them run towards the camera just as much as possible.

This nasty little hunk of exploitation is so obvious that it may well be the season's most honest program.

ABC, by the way, has been going to a great deal of trouble to acquaint us with the fact that they're picking up on prime-time ratings tremendously with programming like *Rich Man, Poor Man II*. The network claims that series to be so successful that they've ordered twenty-six episodes produced. See what you can do without non-essentials like Nick Nolte, Susan Blakely or Irwin Shaw?

So far it would seem that from the brightest moments in an otherwise dismal season are coming from returning series. Programs like *M*A*S*H* and *Barney Miller* are still cooking nicely. *Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman* is returning with a new series of episodes that we'll see whenever Global gets around to them, and NBC's *Saturday Night* is still showing us how it should be done.

By and large, though, it would appear that the networks still feel that the only sure bet for selling their client's suppositories is by appealing to the lowest common denominator. Provocative entertainment values, it would seem, have no place in prime time. So what else is new? At least we can marvel at their consistency. Oh Patrick McGoohan, where are you when we need you?

Canadian Film Awards

Quebecois Shape Traditions

By Wayne Sumner

Although Canadians have been making films since at least 1913, it is convenient to use 1964 (when Don Owen made *Nobody Waved Goodbye*) as the real birth year of the Canadian feature film industry. If we do then the industry is now twelve years old, pubescent and on the brink of adolescence. It is an appropriate moment to take stock.

Like an ostentatious *bar mitzvah* the Canadian Film Awards this year received their first national television coverage. Attention centred inevitably on the eight features competing for prizes and these films will serve nicely as the basis for some reflections on where we are and where we are likely to go from here.

The films divide naturally into four groups. *The Far Shore* and *Brethren* are the first features directed by Joyce Wieland and Dennis Zahoruk. In debuts one can and must forgive much; it is enough if there is promise of quality to come. *The Far Shore* (reviewed last issue) has much to forgive, including a bad script, bad acting, and bad direction. The jury thought well enough of *Brethren* (which I did not see) to give it a special award for a first feature. I assume that their confidence was justified.

Don Owen's *Partners* and Don Shebib's *Second Wind* are the latest offerings by two directors whose careers have been integral to the English language feature industry. Both made first features (*Nobody Waved Goodbye* in 1964 and *Go in' Down the Road* in 1970) which were widely praised and neither has done as well since.

Partners weaves a love story around the takeover of a Canadian family business by an American corporation. Both for its theme and for its creator it is a film I would like to like, and indeed it does have some fine moments. One of the best of them, ironically, is the love scene which the Ontario censors have decided will corrupt the public — a decision which reveals their ludicrous lack of contact with both contemporary community standards and their own past decisions.

But ultimately *Partners* misses a good chance. Its romantic subplot is a cliché (pampered daughter of businessman falls for groovy dope dealer and adventurer), its historical allusions (to the United Empire Loyalists) are forced, and its portrayal of the Canadian (British) bourgeois as, well, *nicer* than the American heavies begs all the important questions. Is it really that clear that we fare better in the hands of our own homegrown capitalists?

For all its faults, at least *Partners* has ambitions. The same cannot be said for *Second Wind*. It is simply boring — one-dimensional characters stuck with dialogue that reads like a computer printout. Lindsay Wagner, the bionic actress, plays her role as if fearing that too much facial expression will crack her makeup. The rest of the cast is little better.

Set in historical context both of these films are depressing. Their creators are not novices and still these look like novice productions. They force us to recognize just how little of the promise of the 60's has been realized in the 70's. Anglophone Canadian films are still amateurish. They are stiff, awkward, and self-conscious, as natural as a tree built from a Meccano set. They have not yet reached the point of being interesting failures, for they have not yet mastered the basic language of film. Like overgrown home movies they possess the least forgivable of faults — they are tedious.

Lack of technique is not the problem with *Goldenrod* (Harvey Hart) or *Lies My Father Told Me* (Jan Kadar). They are both professional products; their limits are of ambition rather than achievement. *Lies* is the most successful Canadian release since Duddy Kravitz, a distinction which was marked by presenting it with the aptly crass Golden Reel Award.

That it is a mediocre film has not affected its drawing power and it is easy to see why. Who could resist a warm family tragicomedy set in Jewish Montreal? Who would not wish for a grandfather like Yossi Yadin? Who could not identify with the wide-eyed Jeffrey Lynas? Who could fail to hate the strutting and incompetent Len Birman or love the patient and maternal Marilyn Lightstone?

The formula is vintage Disney and the film aims at nothing higher. Is this the best we can do? We? Harvey Hart is Canadian but has been based principally in the United States since the mid-60's. Jan Kadar is a Czech with as deep Canadian roots as Moshe Dayan. These are the films of the expatriates and the imports. They may succeed or they may fail but in either case they tell us little about Canadian film.

They do, however, raise the question of how long we are going to continue to rely on outsiders. *Duddy Kravitz* was directed by a Canadian (Ted Kotcheff)

whose own apprenticeship was served in England. The awards ceremony itself was hosted by the best known expatriate of them all. Lorne Green, who has never appeared in a Canadian feature film, at least reassured us that the inhabitants of the Canadian film colony in Hollywood still think of home now and again.

The vacuum which has been created by the failure of our domestic artists cannot be filled by flying in carpetbaggers. Canadian literature could not survive without writers based and working in this country, and neither can Canadian film. The hope of the early years was of a thriving industry which was Canadian in that real and ongoing sense. This year Harvey Hart won the best director award, while *Lies* carried off best screenplay, actress, and film.

In accepting that last award Harry Gulkin, co-producer of *Lies*, pleaded that "we not, in the name of national purity, prevent great international artists from coming here to help build the Canadian film industry." What Canadian film industry?

There is an answer to that question, though it will be unpalatable to most English Canadians. There has never been just one film industry in Canada. From the beginning the Quebecois have shaped their own tradition, and relations between anglophone and francophone filmmakers have not always been cordial. Thus our last category consists of Clement Perron's *Partis Pour la Gloire* and Gilles Carle's *La Tete de Normande St. Onge*. I wish I could include a lengthy review of each, for they were the class of the whole misbegotten affair.

Partis plays the conscription crisis of 1942, localized in a small Quebec town, as a miniaturized version of *The Sorrow and the Pity*. That the occupying forces in this case are domestic is at best a technical truth; they are perceived and treated as foreigners. To the demand of conscription the villagers respond in the classic ways: collaboration, evasion, and resistance. The first is debasing, the last futile; only the seminary remains as a refuge. If it is just as authoritarian as the army it is at least safer.

Normande is the sort of triumph one now routinely expects from Carle. As a study of a woman's developing madness it begs comparison with Truffaut's *Adele H.* and Bergman's *Face to Face*. In my opinion it is better than either, chiefly because it fills in far more of the background and complexity of its central figure so that her final retreat into catatonia seems perfectly in character. The only false step is the inclusion of the final fantasy scenes. By that point we know *Normande* so well that they are superfluous and their style (out of Bunuel by Fellini) jars with the understated tone of the rest of the film.

As *Normande*, Carole Laure is brilliant. Where in English Canada is there a film actress of her power? She gives the most arresting, total, and sensuous performance I have ever seen in a Canadian film. The supporting cast is only a step or two behind.

Even more important is the fact that both *Partis* and *Normande* are elegant and polished products. Both films unfold naturally and organically — once underway they simply happen. They are seldom forced; they have rhythm, life, flow. Their creators are masters of their medium.

That they are should no longer surprise us. Since 1970 (the year of *Mon Oncle Antoine*) the Quebec directors have consistently produced the best work being done in Canada. More than that, the group which includes (besides Perron and Carle) Claude Jutra, Denys Arcand, and Michel Brault can compete with any other national group of filmmakers in the world. To the extent that we have a world class industry, they are it.

Against this fact let us reflect for a moment on their reception in English Canada. Many Quebecois films never play in Toronto at all (*Partis* is not yet subtitled). Others, like *Normande*, play to half-empty houses for brief runs. These same film audiences will support the latest French or Italian products and will even keep *The Far Shore* and *Second Wind* around for longer periods.

In the Film Awards *Partis* won one award (Andre Melancon for best actor), and it was well deserved. *Normande* was shut out entirely. Carole Laure was not even a finalist for best actress nor was Carle for best director. What is one to do with an industry which will honour *Lies My Father Told Me* and ignore *La Tete de Normande St. Onge*?

Quebec filmmakers will rightly refuse to take the awards seriously. I trust that the jury was merely incompetent, as is suggested by their startling selection of Teddie Moore (*Second Wind*) and Frank Moore (*Far Shore*) as best supporting actress and actor. Otherwise the only possibility is that the industry itself contains a bias against francophone films. Given the level of anti-French feeling on other issues in English Canada, that is a prospect which is too distressing to contemplate.

Winner's Circle

Meet that Rare Breed, A Real Leafs Fan

By Fred Mooney

I've finally met a Leafs fan. I'd heard of them, of course. Frenzied throngs mobbing the Gardens, yearning for a glimpse of Larry Hillman. Families in which season's tickets were passed down like secret directions to the Lost Dutchman's Mine. Fanatics who believed Eddie Shack could sing and went out to Leaside Arena to get their skates sharpened by Frank Mahovlich's father.

But I'd never met one. All my friends were the kind of people who sat down with a slide-rule and the NHL record book and cold-bloodedly decided to root for the Canadiens, because they were the best. Or they backed Kansas City and Colorado and took in stray cats off the

street. Until Tom moved in upstairs. Tom is a real Leaf fan. First thing every morning he comes downstairs, reaches for the paper, and says, "How'd we do?"

We? Tom's girl friend was over the first time I heard the question, and I assured them both that what went on between (or even among) consenting adults in the privacy of their own bedroom was A-OK with us. I needn't have bothered. "We" were the Leafs, and Tom and the guys had tied the Flyers, 5-5, the night before.

"H'mph!" says Tom as he reads the account. Seems we (Tom and the Leafs) had jumped into a commanding 4-goal lead in the first period. But then "they" (the other Leafs, I guess) had let down, and "we" were only able to pull it out with some last

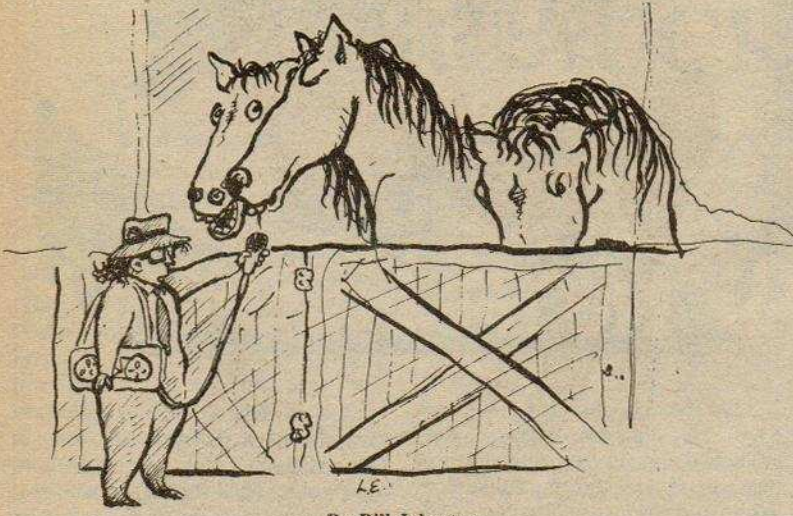
minute heroics.

A tough game. Tom had a couple of extra eggs for breakfast.

Of course, it's a bonus for a sports-writer to live with a real Leaf fan. I can spell Randy Carlyle every time. I can tell the Orillia Milkman from Elsie the Borden cow. And I have a new respect for Inge Hammarstrom.

You know Hammarstrom — the slick Swedish winger who would rather skate than scuffle. Leaf owner Harold Ballard gave him a bad rap a while ago: "Hammarstrom", he said, "could go into the corner with a dozen eggs in his pocket and not break one."

But Tom made me see it Inge's way. "One thing he has all over Ballard", he said. "He wouldn't steal the eggs".



By Bill Johnston

This is the second of a six part article on the art of handicapping. Our first article stressed the importance of eligibility conditions in determining winners and recommended that the first step in handicapping was to read the conditions of the race. These conditions enable us to determine who should and should not be considered in the race.

5 FURLONGS (1.067): ALLOWANCES. Purse \$6,000. 3- and 4-year-olds. Canadian-Foaled. Non-winners of three races at any time. 3-year-olds. 123 lbs. 4-year-olds. 126 lbs. Non-winners of \$3,000 in 1975-76 allowed 3 lbs. of \$4,780 in 1976-77. 5 lbs. of \$3,840 in 1975-76. 7 lbs. (Maiden or claiming races not considered for allowances.)

This column will deal with an aspect of handicapping that is commonly called pace analysis. Pace analysis enables us to predict the positions of the horses at various parts of the race. This task is undertaken with the understanding that the unfolding of the various parts of a race will have a great impact on the result. In other words, if a front running horse is in a race with no other horses showing early speed then pace will be slow enough to enable the horse to withstand the charge of the other horses. Conversely, if a race has four speed horses, they will tire one another out and set the pace up for another horse.

In order to be able to visualize the race prior to its occurrence the selector must be able to make his race analysis based on the past performance found in the **Daily Racing Form**.

The first step in interpreting the data is to divide the horses into two groups; front runners and chargers; so named because most horses have a definite style of running. Either they immediately go to the front and attempt to run away from the opposition or they prefer to be rated off the pace and charge through the stretch.

The **Daily Racing Form** gives the position according to the position and lengths away from the leading horse. In a six or seven furlong race, if the first position is 6/4 1/2, then the horse was sixth, four and one half lengths behind the leader after a quarter mile. If this is followed by 5/4, then after half a mile the horse has advanced to the fifth position, four lengths behind the leader.

There are four positions indicated in each line of past performance and it should be noted that they vary as to distance according to the length of the race.

Ironica * 113 Gr. f (1975), by Iron River—Garden Fresh, by Better Bell. Breeder, R. A. Kennedy (Can.). 1976 3 1 2 2 \$7,584
Owner, H. & L. Hindmarsh, Trainer, R. Johnson. 1975 1 0 1 1 \$9,616
2 Oct 76 3W/O 6 1 22 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 Colgate 19 Alw 90 MstTrp 21 ChittrSch 2
15 Sep 76 4W/O 6 1 23 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 Colgate 19 Alw 72 DarkFury 22 SmartPacetr 9

Second is the time of the race at the various points of call. The information given is the time which the front runner achieved. By using the lengths behind the leader for the particular horse it is possible to accurately estimate the horse's time.

For example, if the time for the half mile is given as 46/1 (46 plus 1/5 seconds) and the horse was 5/4 then the horse reached the half in 47 seconds. This is where each length equals 1/5 of a second.

Now that we know which information to look at and how to translate it according to our present needs we can proceed with the classification of horses according to running style thus enabling us to form a mental picture of the race. Let's look at a particular race in order to demonstrate our method.

Real Caballo - 7 116 Gk. b. or br. g (1973), by Viceroyal—Kitty G, by Lurullah. Breeder, F. D. Gibson (Can.). 1976 3 M 0 0 \$564
Owner, F. D. Gibson, Trainer, J. Slone. 1975 3 M 0 0 \$564
2 Oct 76 3W/O 6 1 22 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 Colgate 19 Alw 90 MstTrp 21 ChittrSch 2
15 Sep 76 4W/O 6 1 23 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 Colgate 19 Alw 72 DarkFury 22 SmartPacetr 9

Candid Regent - 5 118 Ch. c (1973), by Vice Regent—Canadiana, by Canadian Champ. Breeder, E. N. Piel (Can.). 1976 5 2 1 1 \$9,262
Owner, Mrs. L. Wheatley, Trainer, D. O'Brien. 1975 3 M 0 1 \$636
3 Oct 76 3W/O 7 1 23 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 SwatukB6 Alw 84 CandidRegent123 CoolTed 3
26 Sep 76 4W/O 6 1 23 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 SwatukB6 Alw 76 Duel in L Sun123 RightGint 3

Near the Park * 12 118 B. g (1973), by Victoria Park—Nice and Near, by Northern Dancer. Breeder, E. P. Taylor (Can.). 1976 11 1 1 2 \$7,416
Owner, J. & L. D. Regan, Trainer, W. R. Millar. 1975 15 1 1 3 \$7,300
30 Sep 76 3W/O 6 1 23 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 WalfordJ5 Alw 54 Piacity116 NithrenAlfair 3
12 Sep 76 4W/O 6 1 23 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 WalfordJ5 Alw 81 LakeHuron17 ParkDncr 9

Geoffrey Love + 4 116 B. c (1973), by Layford's Feather—Encircle, by Great Circle. Breeder, J. T. Sabiston (Can.). 1976 14 1 2 3 \$8,468
Owner, S. Silverberg & S. Young, Trainer, W. Woods. 1975 6 1 2 1 \$6,002
1 Oct 76 3W/O 6 1 23 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 HowleyS4 2200 59 TrueToTell 13 M/PPrsly 12
24 Sep 76 4W/O 6 1 23 46 11 24 30 1 3 6 4 5 4 5 1 5 1 HowleyS4 2200 80 GeoffreyLove112 Dg L Bug 8

From this data we can see that Real Caballo will be in front, with Candid Regent a close second and Near the Park, Geoffrey Love and Rhonica lengths behind. The latter have gone to the front on occasion but their current style is off the lead. Notice that although Near the Park shows a 3rd, this was achieved in a route race where the pace is slower. This is confirmed by an examination of the time. The 3rd was in a race where the time to the half was 48.2.

Pace analysis indicates a preference for one of the front runners in this situation. Of the two we find here it is not difficult to decide that Candid Regent is the superior play. Notice that Real Caballo, the most pronounced front runner, has never gained a length in the stretch and doesn't suit the conditions. He is a "non-winner of two" in a "non-winner of three" race.

An ability to construct a race before it happens is one of the most difficult and at the same time most satisfying experiences at the track.

In order to do it an examination of past performance is essential. From this information it is possible to place a horse at the point of call and create a mental picture of the race. Once this ability is an integral part of the handicapping approach, the selector is well on the way to making the experience intellectually and financially rewarding.

Astrology: Atmosphere is Charged

By Nancy Peterson
Nov 1st to the 14th

The irresistible force meets the immovable object as a full moon and Jupiter in Taurus oppose a stellium of the Sun, Mercury, Mars and Uranus in Scorpio. Saturn looks on in Leo. A baby born on this full moon of the 6th will have an indomitable will. There is a highly charged atmosphere during the first week of November. Sexual enterprise is recommended. Don't cling, though — you're likely to be thrown off balance. Don't probe beneath the surface. Scorpio will bring hidden things to light on its own, with some help from Sagittarius.

Official World of Reality: I'm not going to predict the outcome of the U.S. election apart from noting that the candidate with a strong Aquarius component is the most likely to win. The full moon could bring a natural disaster about. The influence of Uranus in Scorpio has emphasized the possibility of revolution in Scorpio-ruled countries. Much of South Africa is ruled by Scorpio. As the month rolls on, expect a juicy scandal or two to be uncovered.

ARIES: Ungrit those teeth and unclench those fists. Check to see whether you're trying to drive with the brakes on. You're up against that immovable object. Strategically, if you want to get things done, be flexible. Go around the blocks; don't confront them head on. You may go far afield but you'll attain your goals eventually, with tact and patience. In the week of the 7th, though energy decreases, problems ease. **TAURUS:** You're still under siege this month as stresses mount. The 2nd could bring a most welcome romantic interlude of a substantial nature, and bring some warmth into what has recently been a chilly existence. The full moon in Taurus extends the good feelings. Try not to be irritable on the 8th, especially if you're around Aquarians. They're also under stress. Cheer up a sick Capricorn this week.

GEMINI: If you don't have 2 interesting weeks, it will be your own fault. Explore the erotic nature of the mind on the 2nd. You are attractive and at your most energetic now. Lovers are a source of ideas and will suggest possibilities that are worth following up in your work. Don't be selfish or jealous on the 14th. It's time for one of

a Mercury-Saturn square, which I call the "lung cancer" aspect. Think about quitting if you smoke; don't start again if you have. A respiratory infection is possible this week.

CANCER: If you're one of those Cancers strongly affected by the full moon, this one should be no exception. Aspects the 1st week of November are excellent — romance and friendship are highlighted. The 6th brings disruption, chaos and possibly a surge of energy depending on how full moons affect you. The week of the 7th leaves you feeling let down. The 11th brings a renewal of energy. Your love life (or lack of it) is possibly the most important influence on you now. It forms your frame of reference. Relationships with children are intense — a source of powerful feelings.

LEO: The slump hasn't lifted yet. Your spirits are low and your homelife is a source of conflict, especially parents. Depend on a sense of humour and swallow your pride. A sympathetic Sagittarius could provide needed support and recreation. The 7th is a good day to sit down and sort things out, and they need it. Not everyone is being completely honest, as Scorpio leaves things under wraps for awhile. Play it as it lays, especially on the 8th. The weekend of the 13th should be a turning point for the better, at last.

VIRGO: Don't let nervous tension take you over, the week of the 1st. Travel is definitely not recommended now. Relax at home and don't overwork yourself on the week of the 8th. The temptation to work too hard is strong now — all sorts of interesting projects come to mind - pace yourself properly and all will go well. If you don't, you're likely to get sick — worry is the first sign of impending illness in a Virgo. Heed your body's warnings and slow down. The 13th could be exciting. Spend it with a Scorpio.

LIBRA: A nice prospect for a love affair appears on the 2nd — it holds the possibility of future developments — and they're in your hands. Watch your wallet on the 8th. Librans are susceptible to robberies this week. You're bored with superficialities, yet it's hard to plumb the depths right now. Everybody knows, but nobody tells. You might try a little self analysis, if things get dull. The insights are just waiting for some attention.

SCORPIO: With so many things going for you, don't let a momentary set-back on the 1st get

you down. Work is interesting and your sex life ought to be exceptionally engrossing, though, if you're married, you may quarrel with your spouse around the full moon. Your personal appeal is strong, especially on the 13th. You could make Gemini or Arian friends — for awhile at least. Your mind is active and original. Do something creative — sew a quilt, learn to play the guitar, take up yoga. You can't lose.

SAGITTARIUS: You're calm on the surface, but underneath you're in turmoil and confused. You may change your mind frequently in the next two weeks. This is not a good time to decide to get married or undertake any major obligation. You know you want something, but you're not sure what. Don't let anyone tell you what it is, either. Relationships are active but perplexing. It would be worthwhile to sit down and examine where those urges are coming from before your foot winds up in your mouth — again.

CAPRICORN: Social commitments are heavy and group work responsibilities are demanding. Don't react rigidly. The 1st could bring health problems and you're accident prone this week. Later, there will be time for rest — if you take it — but the 8th is another difficult day for you. The solution is to concentrate on yourself and let your work slide for a week or two. Your body sends you messages which you should heed before anything else. If you're lucky, you could fall in love with a Taurus on the full moon.

AQUARIUS: Despite the social friction and a tendency to shoot your mouth off at the wrong time, you could have a very pleasant two weeks. The 2nd finds you particularly magnetic and vivacious. Don't waste your sweetness on the desert air, when you could be in the centre of a minor social whirlwind. Your career is full of surprises, not all of them pleasant. The 8th is not a good day to tell it like it is, however tempting it may be. Everyone has something up their sleeve these days.

PISCES: Assuming you decided not to hibernate, you should be on top of the world, by now. Serious questions are on your mind, the kinds that take you years to answer — or should. Don't look for a quick solution or easy answers. They're more likely to be traps. An opportunity to travel may appear around the full moon. Take it, if you can. You won't regret it.

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Salt Fish and Ackees
Fried Plantain
Warm hard dough bread
Unlimited coffee

\$2.99

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

Rooms in child-oriented communal home. Looking esp. for single parent with small child. 924-1697.

Co-op looking for members. At 39 Follis near Bloor and Bathurst. It's co-operatively owned, not rented. Big house, 3 floors and full basement, lots of common space. Cost will be approx. \$135 plus \$100 to become owner. Phone 531-2615, for more information.

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

BUY AND SELL

Felt mattress, single bed, like new, \$15. 423-0616.

35 mm Mamiya camera, fully automatic with through the lens metering (needs small repair). Also includes other equipment. Bargain - must sell - John 924-8910.

Electric coffee grinder \$12, blender \$7, tach-dwell meter (new) for engines \$12, two burner Coleman stove \$10. John 924-8910.

SERVICES

General wood and cabinet work. Call 537-1902 and leave a message for Felber.

John's Night and Day Moving says "If it's all-night, it's all-right." 531-7871.

Tom Trucker 533-7234

Juggling comedian available for children's or adults' parties, clubs, political rallies, etc. Unusual entertainment, very reasonable. For more information please phone Jay the Juggler at 691-2262.

ODDS AND SODS
Wanted: old panty-hose. 925-9138.

Surprise, Baseball's Not New to Toronto

By Joe Wright

Though the Toronto Blue Jays seem to be writing current baseball history for Toronto, the city has a long and rich baseball tradition to draw from.

Chief among the many teams who have played here throughout the last 100 years, of course, are the Maple Leafs, who bore that name long before their hockey counterparts.

Beginning in 1886, Toronto became a charter member of what remains as the senior league of the minors, the International League. The organization adopted the name International League for the first time that year, having previously existed for two years, first as the Eastern League and then as the New York League.

The International League of 1886 came about when the six-team New York League merged with an Ontario circuit including Toronto, Hamilton and others that had formed in 1885.

In its first year, Toronto joined Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, Hamilton (Ont.), Oswego, Ottawa, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica in establishing the ten team organization.

Since then, the circuit has undergone seven changes of name (returning to the use of International League in 1920) and has involved teams from

56 different cities, including Havana, San Juan and Winnipeg.

Throughout its 94 year history, the league has never suspended operation, the only circuit in the minors never to do so. Even during the dramatic war year of 1918, the International played its schedule through until Labour Day before calling its season complete, as did the National and American League.

Toronto fans enjoyed their team for a total of 78 years until 1967, when it ceased operation, facing financial problems and at the end of their 42 year lease on their Fleet Street stadium. This included a 73 year stretch beginning in 1895 during which it and Rochester were the only continuously operating teams in the league.

During its second year in the league, the Leafs captured the championship with a 65 and 36 record,

under manager Charles Cushman. That same year, Toronto's Mike Slattery stole a total of 112 bases, an International League record which still stands today.

In their very first season, Toronto boasted the league batting champ, Jon Morrison, who whacked the leather to the tune of .353.

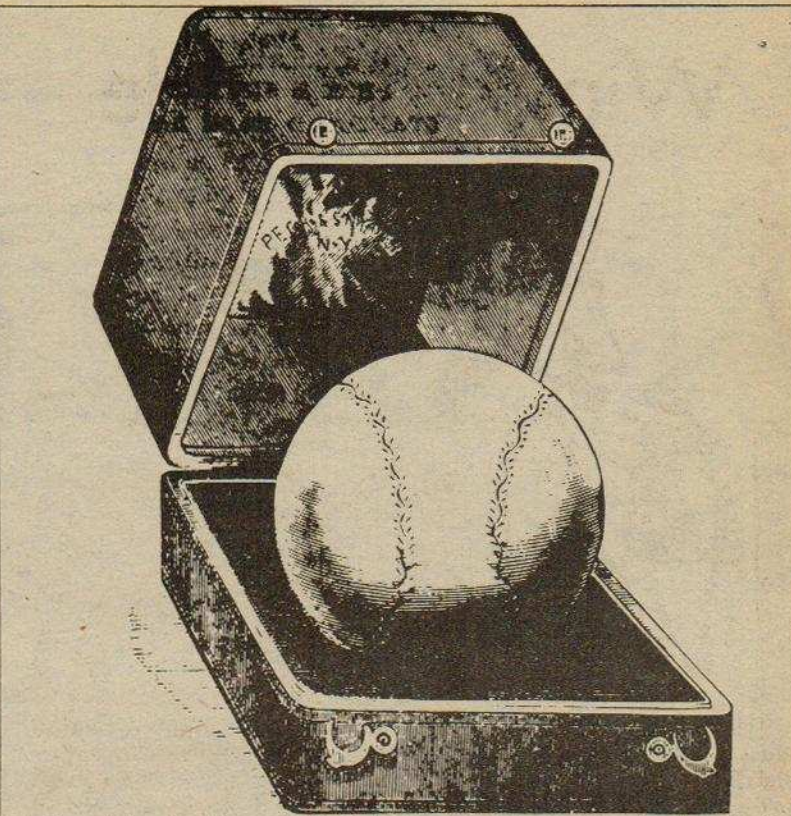
Altogether the Leafs captured the championship 11 times, and the pennant (first place at the end of regular season play) 12 times. Play-offs for the championship were initiated in 1933.

While those who have predicted a Blue Jays-Expos match-up in the World Series in this century might be termed jingoists at the least, Toronto and Montreal did meet for the International League title in 1958. The Leafs came out on the short end of the four to one series.

Toronto has witnessed several famous baseball men who have gone on to stand out in the majors. One such player was Toronto catcher Elston Howard, who was voted most valuable player in 1964 when he hit .330, including 22 home runs and 109 runs batted in.

Dick Williams, the man who led the Oakland A's to two World Championships, led the Leafs to the championship here as manager in 1965 and 66.

Perhaps the greatest Leaf ever to wear the uniform was both player and manager — Napoicon 'Nap' Lajoie, acclaimed by many to be the greatest



Years before Canadian teams joined the International League, Canadian championship baseball was being played. In 1876, a silver ball of regulation size and weight in a velvet lined box and inscribed with the name of the winning team was awarded to the national champs.

second baseman that ever played. Following a 21 year career in the majors with a lifetime average of .338, he came to Toronto in 1917 at the age of 42.

He not only managed the team to the league title that year, but won the batting championship with a .380 average, appearing in 151 games.

Toronto also holds a somewhat unique record as a team for its first

place finish in the 1926 season. While an all-time record mark for Organized Baseball went to Reading that year ("most games finishing behind league leader") for its 31 and 129 record,

Toronto might be seen as the real record holder were the situation expressed in a more positive sense. At the completion of the regular season, they stood exactly 75 games in front of the unfortunate Pennsylvania Club.

PRISON ALTERNATIVES

By Peter Davies

"Our prison population contains a quite unrepresentative proportion of poor, of disadvantaged and of native offenders. The richer you are, the better your chance of getting off. For all the respect we pay to justice and equality, we still have one law for the rich and another for the poor." — observed the Law Reform Commission last March. The same point was made somewhat more dramatically by Washington Gladden, a clergyman and social activist in the early years of this century when he commented, "For stealing a bag of coal, a man is sent to prison; for stealing a railroad, he's sent to the Senate."

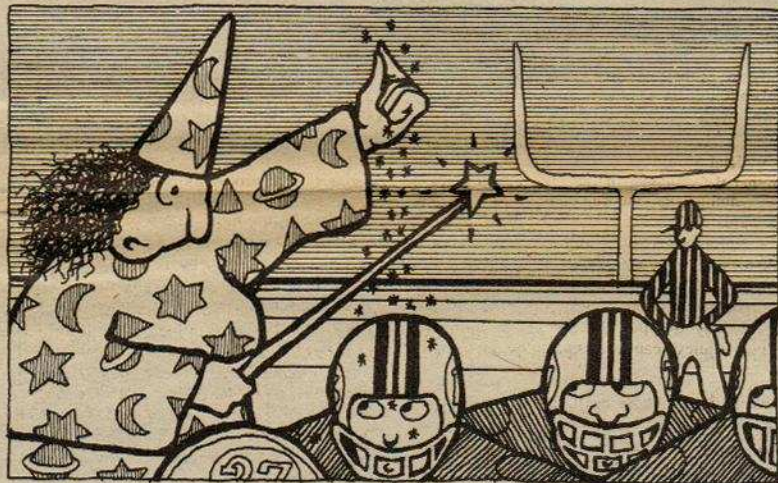
Alternatives is a new educational programme of the Church Council on Justice and Corrections challenging Canadians to examine the fictions with which we protect ourselves from reality.

The fiction, for example, that all criminals are dangerous, violent and committed to a life of crime, when the fact is that only one in five convicted offenders has committed crimes of violence.

The fiction that crimes are committed by unknown hoodlums upon innocent citizens when the fact is, that in a great many cases, offenders are known to their victims as acquaintances, employees, customers or members of the family.

The fiction that most of us are honest and law-abiding when estimates indicate that the cost of "white-collar" crimes such as income-tax evasion, false insurance claims and thefts from libraries and colleges, hotels and restaurants, is about \$4 billion a year in Canada. Crime of that magnitude involves vast numbers of people.

At the end of 1974, Canadian prisons held 20,000 inmates who, with their guards and administrators, were locked together in communities of frustration and hate. 72% of the inmates were "repeaters".



NEED EXTRA MONEY? READ... The NFL Report (for the Weekend of November 7th)

By Debbie Brioux

Oakland at Chicago: The most lauded passing offence in the AFC and the toughest new defense in the NFC meet for what's bound to be a good battle. Fred Biletnikoff could easily be the best receiver in the league and Stabler's pinpoint passes won't detract from those statistics. Will the referees catch the Chicago defense's minor infractions? Whether or not they do, call it Oakland by 8.

Buffalo at New England: Any decent defense that's prepared for 75% of Bill's ground plays to be run by a disillusioned 'Juice' can count on knocking the game off. Patriots are the Cinderella team of the AFC and have had one of the tougher schedules thus far. The two teams have met before this season and New England was the fired up squad. Buffalo aren't even close to the prowess shown last season. New England by 10.

New Orleans vs. Green Bay: We'll pick Green Bay for this game and rely on Bart Starr's knowledge and experience to prove to us the Pack is Back. New Orleans are also a sentimental choice for old NFLers and have had (relatively speaking) a hard first half of the season. Still, Packers by 4.

Baltimore at San Diego: Baltimore are now re-living their old Unitas days with Bert Jones seemingly following in his footsteps. Lydell Mitchell gives Colts a second superstar in the backfield. The 77 Baltimore team is no fluke and this is strictly a no contest encounter. Colts by 19 or more.

Atlanta at Seattle: Falcons aren't that great, but at least they've played before. Go with Atlanta by 9.

Cleveland at Boston: This game looks pretty close although Oilers have the edge statistically. Dan Pastorini of Houston is a good quarterback who isn't in the greatest shape. Houston's the solid team in the game, Cleveland's the excited one. It looks pretty even; go with your favourite.

Detroit at Minnesota: The mighty Vikes have often had trouble with the unpredictable Detroit squad. However, versatile Chuck Foreman is having one of his best years ever and Tarkenton is as cool and classy as ever. Bud Grant can't be argued with and by all rights this is a walk away. Minnesota by 10.

Miami at New York Jets: Alas, alack and rue the day. With Namath playing the tragic hero on two broken knees and Griese with no flattering backfield, this contest is strictly for the sentimental. The Jets have sunk to a pitiable state and even Don Shula's genius can't recapture the Dolphins lost glory. Miami, who detest the Jets, will surface long enough to win by 11.

N.Y. Giants at Dallas: Another wipe. The Cowboys will win by a spread too embarrassing to mention. If this were a rough game, we'd take the opportunity to mention that Roger is the luckiest quarterback in the league, with one of the best receiving units to back him up. Injuries would do Dallas in, they should beware. They'll take this one away, though.

Philadelphia at St. Louis: Both teams are developing well, but St. Louis is a couple of seasons ahead and are definitely beginning to demand their place. Hart has poise and Cardinals ground game is strong. They should go by 8 or 9.

Pittsburgh at Kansas City: Now that everyone's over the initial shock of Steeler's losses, we can start betting on them again. As the Cincinnati game proved, Steelers can rise to the occasion. The Steel Curtain can still bounce backs half way across the field and intercept with style. Although their record isn't convincing, don't count'em out 'cuz their schedules been one of the toughest and it's easing up now. Steelers by 15.

Tampa Bay at Denver: Considering their Miami showing, give it to Tampa Bay by a couple.

Washington at San Francisco: George Allen's thrice blessed famed defensive line is still good, but 49ers are comers. Allen should find it in himself to give Theismann a sustained try at quarterback. San Fran has shown surprising strengths and they're the pick by 2.

Los Angeles at Cincinnati: Ken Anderson has combined potential with experience this year and the Bengals are hot. The Rams have been struggling to overcome problems with the quarterback position (James Harris being hurt) and it looks like the Bengals by 6.

Buy the Clarion

We apologize for the inconvenience caused by our promised newspaper boxes not being located on the streets. They will be in place as soon as possible.

Until then, the Clarion is available at the following stores:

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Varsity Books - 324 Bloor W.

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International News and Bookroom - 663 Yonge
Third World Books - 748 Bay Street
Upper Canada Gift Shop - 960 Bay St.

Harbord-College
Firenza Variety - 720 College
M&E Variety - 446 College
Mac's Milk - Dundas & Augusta
Nth Hand Books - 102 Harbord
Tiger's Coconut Grove - 51 Kensington
Toronto Women's Bookstore - 85 Harbord
U of T Bookroom - 63A St. George
B&G Variety-College and Spadina
Forward Books - 53 Gerrard St. W.

Queen Street
Beaches Bookstore - 2199 Queen E.
Don's Variety - 657 Queen West
Fred's Shop - 103 West Lodge
Lent's Super Variety - 1434 Queen W.
Nunna's - 2102 Queen East
Whole Earth Natural Foods - 160 McCaul
Sunnyside Cigar - 1710 Queen West

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Goldberry Natural Foods - 555 Parliament
Jeremiah's Ice Cream Shoppe - Winchester
and Sumach
Papyrus Books - 546 Parliament
Whole Food Trading Co. - 464 Parliament

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Lucky's Variety - 673 Gerrard E.
Eva's Variety - 355 Broadview
Parkway Delicatessen - 731 Broadview
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& 11 St. Clair West
York University Book Store
Soonbon Kim - 775 Mt. Pleasant Rd.

If you know of a store that might carry the Clarion, call us at 363-4404.

CALENDAR



*Benefit Dance
for Crab Cultural Centre*

JAZZ

Nov. 1
Red Norvo, Bourbon Street, 180 Queen St. W., call 864-1020; till Nov. 13.

Brian Brown Trio, George's Spaghetti House 290 Dundas East, call 923-9887; till Nov. 6.

Climax Jazz Band, Dj's bar, Hydro Building, University and College, six nights a week, with Doc Cheatham Nov. 8-13.

Nov. 2
Mother Necessity Jazz Workshop, 14 Queen St. E. lineup changes almost daily; Nov. 2-3, Firebird; Nov. 4-6, Fred Stone; Nov. 7, Humber College Big Band, Nov. 9-10, Bruce Cassidy Nov. 11-13, Pat LaBarbara; Nov. 14, Mother Necessity Big Band.

Nov. 6
Climax Jazz Band, Malloney's 85 Grenville, every Saturday afternoon.

Silverleaf Jazz Band, Chez Moi, 30 Hayden St. every Saturday afternoon.

Ed Bickert, Inn on the Park, 1100 Eglinton E., 2:30-5:30 p.m.

Nov. 7
Bourbon Street, Sunday sessions starting at 6 p.m. featuring local players.

Nov. 8
Moe Koffman, George's Spaghetti House till Nov. 13.

Doc Cheatham, DJ's till Nov. 13.

Nov. 9, Music Gallery, 30 St. Patrick St., regular sessions of avant-garde music every Tuesday and Friday night; call 368-5975.

Nov. 12, Friday night jazz, 355 College St., 3rd floor, Modern Jazz from 10:30 to 3 a.m.

Nov. 13
Steve Garrick, Inn on the Park, 2:30-5:30 p.m.

David Rosenbloom, Music Gallery, 9:00 p.m.

CLASSIC

Nov. 1
John Tuttle, organist and choirmaster of St. Paul's Anglican Church, Walter Hall, Edward Johnson Bldg., behind McLaughlin Planetarium, 5:05 p.m. \$1.00.

Gwen Dunlop, violinist, graduation recital, Walter Hall. Confirm these recitals on date of performance at 978-3744, free.

Nov. 2
Louis Moura Castro, lecture-demonstration of contemporary Brazilian music, Walter Hall, 2:10 p.m.

Magda Harvey, cellist graduation recital, Walter Hall, 8:15, free.

Nov. 3
Catherine Palmer, cellist, graduation recital, Walter Hall, 8:15, free.

Nov. 3
Catherine Palmer, organist of Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, recital at that church, 12:30 - 12:55, free.

Toronto Consort, series opener, sacred and secular German music, Adults \$4, students and seniors \$3, 487-2901.

Nov. 4
Repeat Toronto Consort program (above, Nov. 3).

Guarneri Quartet, Town Hall, St. Lawrence Centre, 8:30 p.m., tickets \$3-\$7.

Nov. 5, **Adele Pierre**, violinist, Walter Hall, graduation recital, 8:15 p.m., free.

Nov. 6, **Schubert Festival** with Anton Kuerti and Lois Marshall, Laidlaw Hall, Upper Canada College, 8:30 p.m., \$6 and \$4. Program includes Piano Sonata in A Major, D. 664, and Die Winterreise.

Nov. 7
Janet Crowser, violinist, Walker Court, Art Gallery of Ontario, 3:00 p.m., free with gallery admission.

Scarborough Concert Band, Remembrance Day Service, Scarborough Civic Centre, 2-4 p.m., free.

Contemporary music workshop with Mario Bertoncini and Betsy Jolas, Music Gallery, 30 St. Patrick Street, 3:00 p.m., free, for information call 368-5975.

Nov. 8, **New Music Concerts**, series opener, works by Bertoncini, Jolas, Jo Kondo, David Grimes, percussive improvisations by Nexus, Edward Johnson Building, 8:30 p.m., 7-concert series tickets \$20 and \$14 (students), single concerts \$4, \$2.75, call 967-5257.

Nov. 9, **Robert Linzon** pianist, graduation recital Walter Hall, 8:15, free.

Nov. 10
Patrick Wedd, organist of Christ Church Cathedral, Vancouver, recital at St. James Cathedral, 65 Church St., 8:00 p.m., \$2.00, call 364-7865.

Gerald Webster, sub-organist of St. James Cathedral, recital at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 12:30 - 12:55, free.

DANCE

Nov. 12 13 and 14, the National Ballet of Canada presents **Romeo and Juliet**, choreographed by John Cranko, O'Keefe Centre. (Nov. 12 at 8:00 p.m.; Nov. 13 at 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.; Nov. 14 at 2:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.); tickets are \$13.50, 11.00, 9.50, 6.50 4.50, evenings (\$1.00 - \$1.50 more on opening night); \$10.50, 9.00, 7.50, 5.50, 3.50, matinees. Call 363-0228.

TV

Nov. 1, **True North, The Forgotten Woman**, documentary on the exploitation of working women and sexploitation of women, 10:45 p.m., Channel 19.

Nov. 2, U.S. Presidential Election, Special with Peter Kent, 8 p.m. CBC.

Nov. 3
Ladies in Retirement, Front Row Centre, comedy-drama, adapted from 1939 Stage Production, 9 p.m., CBC.

Arctic Off-shore Drilling, documentary about the effects of offshore drilling on the environment, 8 p.m. CBC.

Nov. 4, **Experience of Music: Ginger Baker in Africa**, a performance with local musicians in a tour of Africa, 8 p.m., Channel 19.

Nov. 6
"Z" a movie by Costa-Gravas, 8:30 p.m., Channel 19.

The Battle of Algiers, a movie by Gillo Pontecorvo, 10:50 p.m., Channel 19.

Nov. 8, **True North: The Quiet Diplomat**, documentary about Canadian diplomatic policies, 10:45 p.m., Channel 19.

Nov. 10, **Giselle**, production by the National Ballet Company, with Karen Kain, 9:30 p.m., CBC.

ODDS & SODS

The Algonquians, an exhibit of Canadian crafts Eglinton Square Library, Eglinton Square Mall. Free. 291-1991.

Free Cross Country Skiing Instructional Talks, branches of Scarborough Public Library, 7:30 p.m. Free. 291-1991.

Nov. 5, **Square Dance** York Quay, 7:30 p.m. Free. 369-2380 or 369-2155.

Nov. 6, **Music for Meditation and Concert**, Shambu Das, Yoga Centre, 2421 Yonge St., 7:30 p.m., \$3.00. 482-1331.

Portrait of Cuba, photo exhibit, Parkdale Library, 1303 Queen W. daily. Free. 484-8015.

WEAVING EXHIBIT by Mrs. Els VanDam, Beaches Library, 2161 Queen St. E., daily. Free.

South African Struggle for Independence, address by Judith Marshall, Friends House, 60 Lowther, 8 p.m. Free. 920-5213.

Aid to New Mothers, Discussion, Annette Library, 145 Annette St. 9:30 a.m. Free. 484-8015.

Nov. 2
Ski Conditioning Classes, York Quay, 6 p.m. \$8 (or \$1 per session). 369-2380 or 369-2155.

Photos of Old Ontario Houses, Runnymede Library, 2178 Bloor St. W., daily. Free. 484-8015.

Free Classes for Women in Nutrition, Exercise, Massage, Parliament Library House, 265 Gerrard St. E., 9:30 a.m. Free childcare available. 921-8674.

Art of Brass Rubbing, Port Union Library Branch, 5530 Lawrence Ave., E., 7 p.m. Free. 291-1991.

Nov. 4
Fighting Fairly - 3rd Mental Health Night, panel discussion, Scarborough Public Library, 8 p.m. Free. 299-1991.

Camera Club Invites the Public, photo instruction, Bendale Public Library, 1515 Danforth Rd., 8 p.m. Free. 291-1991.

Home Improvement Workshop, Beaches Library, 2161 Queen St. E., 7:30 p.m., \$3.50 for 3 wks. 484-8015.

Fun for Pre-Schoolers A Programme for Parents, Beaches Library 2161 Queen St. E., 2:00 p.m. Free. 299-1991.

Nov. 5, **Square Dance** York Quay, 7:30 p.m. Free. 369-2380 or 369-2155.

Nov. 6, **Music for Meditation and Concert**, Shambu Das, Yoga Centre, 2421 Yonge St., 7:30 p.m., \$3.00. 482-1331.

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CHILDREN

Nov. 1, **The Scribbler's Club**, Northern District Library, 40 Orchard View Blvd., 4 p.m. Free. 964-9151.

Nov. 4
A Film Animation Workshop, Northern District Library, 40 Orchard View Blvd., 2 p.m. Free. 484-8015.

See a Movie, Dress the Part, Forest Hill Library, 700 Eglinton Ave. W., 7 p.m. Free. 484-8015.

Nov. 5, **Poetry Club** Northern District Library, 40 Orchard View Blvd., 4 p.m. (every Fri.) Free. 484-8015.

Nov. 6, **Symphony Street Programmes**, Bloor and Gladstone Library, 1101 Bloor St. W., 2:30 p.m. Free. 484-8015.

Nov. 8, **Film Animation Workshop**, Northern District Library, 40 Orchard View Blvd., 4 p.m. Free. 484-8015.

Nov. 13
Adams Marionettes: The Strongest Boy or How the Northern Lights Came To Be, High Park Library, 228 Roncesvalles, Ave., 3 p.m. Free. 484-8015.

Symphony Street Programmes, Annette, Beaches and Runnymede Libraries, 2 p.m. Free. 484-8015.

Film Festival, St. Paul's Centre, 121 Ave. Rd. 2 p.m. Free. 922-4954.