

G. Dunn

Firing Sparks Workers Demo

By Paul Weinberg

The firing of a waiter at the Ed's Warehouse restaurant on King Street near University Ave., sparked a spontaneous demonstration of 120 angry waiters and waitresses Saturday May 28.

The waiter, Reinaldo Santos earlier told a meeting of the newly formed Independent Association of Ontario Waiters/Waitresses

that he was tired for his organizing activities.

Santos is appearing before the Ontario Labour Relations Board June 7 to protest his firing which he believes was motivated by political reasons.

"I thought this was supposed to be a democratic country where a person has a right to say what he wants," he told demonstrators in

front of Ed's Warehouse.

A waiter with 25 years of experience behind him both in England and in Canada, Santos says he was fired on May 16 after three months of employment.

"The owner told me he had to let me go because they are over-staffed. But I heard before that they were actually understaffed."

Jeffrey Lyons, the lawyer

representing Santos at the Labour Relations Board hearing, told demonstrators that with militancy and hard work waiters and waitresses can break out of their cycle of low pay, bad working conditions, and arbitrary firings.

"You have to be prepared to walk out for a whole day all over

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Election '77



The
Forgotten
Issues

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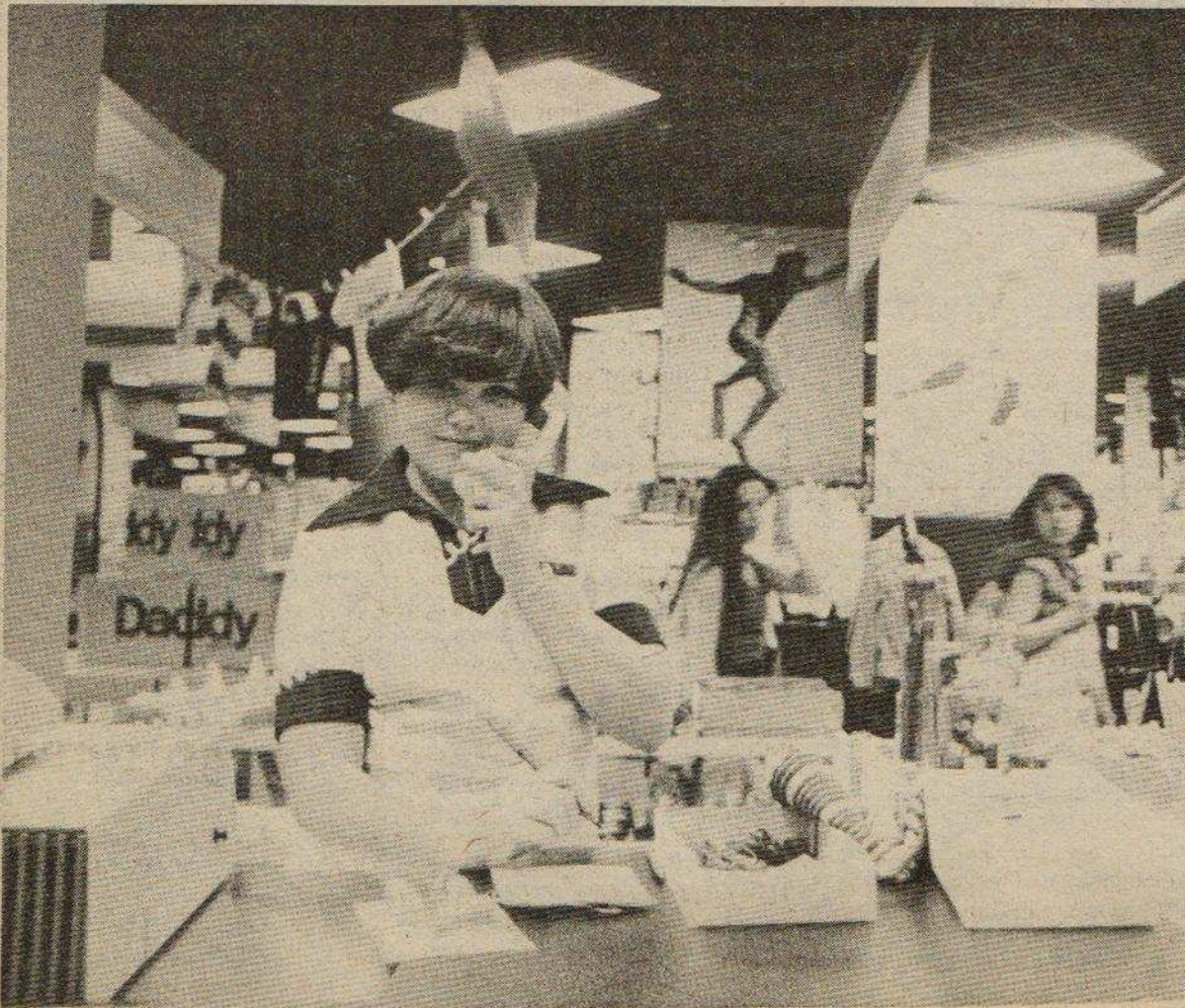
Beckers'
on
Strike

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Bread
&
Roses

The Clarion's
New
Entertainment
Section

Eaton's New Idea Is Not So New



P. Longo

Here's a look at the New Eaton's modern setting to bring us the goodies that a real seventies lifestyle deserves. But for part-time workers hired by Eaton's to supplement their staff, Eaton's new idea is still not about them.

Temporary Occasionals as Eaton's calls them are hired to work from 10 to 25 hours a week with full time positions held out as future possibilities.

Few succeed, however, in the quest for job security. Meanwhile, Eaton's have been able to keep

down wages and nip any discontent in the bud.

One Eaton's employee said that she had worked there for four years with only the most minimal of pay raises to keep up with the rising cost of living. "Once I said union, they got really mad."

"There are always lots of students and unemployed who will take your job if you quit," she said.

In this precarious situation, it is impossible to suggest discussion of reasonable demands.

An Open Letter

There have been changes. A long winter of over-work and vaguely defined hostilities within our staff culminated in an intensification of struggle and an eight-week suspension.

Ultimately, a majority of us came to a conception of the paper that provides the basis of its continuation. Recognizing the need to better articulate our own political direction and our relationship to the larger community... it was agreed that the Clarion would endeavour to become a more active force in the process of social change in Toronto.

What exactly does this mean? It means that our purpose is to provide people with information that serves their individual and collective struggles; information as a means not as an end. The Clarion will attempt to foster an understanding of the complex political, economic and social factors which determine our living and work environments. We must place people at the centre as subjects of action rather than objects of manipulation. The paper should help in posing solutions to problems whether of childcare, unemployment or just cheap entertainment; as well as providing well-researched news and original lifestyle ideas to help lift ourselves out of our not so splendid isolation.

We are not returning to publication from a position of strength. Our bank account is as low as ever. (we're funding this issue out of our own pockets). We've lost vital people over the winter. We are, however, committed to keeping the Clarion going while working to establish a firm financial base.

Slowly but surely, we hope to attract new volunteers and formulate a coherent fundraising plan. We need capital for long term priorities, like subway advertising, distribution boxes and full-time staff to keep the paper growing. In the short term, like right now, we need money just to meet our operating expenses.

In short, we need you, your ideas and, of course, your money!

The Toronto Clarion Staff

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Priest Killed, Support Asked

Graciela Martinez, who has worked for many years with the Centro Social de Promoción Popular to provide popular education in the poorest neighbourhoods of Mexico City, wrote to us recently with disturbing news.

A friend and co-worker of Graciela, Father Rodolfo Escamilla was shot to death April 27 by an unidentified gunman as he sat chatting with her and another worker, Maria de la Luz Losoya. Graciela and Maria were subsequently arrested, jailed and interrogated — all under the pretext that investigation of the murder required their detention as the only witnesses. Although massive public outcry forced their eventual release, Graciela and Maria continue to be the subject of police harassment.

Last week, in a step-up of the attack against popular

organizations in Mexico City, a fellow priest and co-worker of Father Escamilla was kidnapped, apparently by the group responsible for the murder of Escamilla. Nothing is yet known of the second priest.

It is clear that Graciela and other activists need our help. We are, therefore, urgently asking you to show your solidarity by sending a telegram condemning Escamilla's murder, the detention and continuing harassment of Graciela and Maria and the recent kidnapping, and in support of the Centro Social de Promoción Popular. Telegrams should be sent to Secretariado Social Mexicano, Ocotepc No. 39, Mexico 20, D.F. Mexico. Father Escamilla was a member of this organization.

DEC, Development Education Centre, 964-6560.

Union Asks Beckers Boycott

To the Clarion:

It is about time that the public of Toronto and the surrounding areas found out the facts about the Becker Milk Company Strike.

There were six (6) meetings with the company in negotiations and one (1) meeting with a conciliation officer from the Ontario Labour Relations Board. In these meetings the company's position was the work week be reduced by one day per week with an increase in the hours of work from 40 hours to 42 1/2 hours with no increase in wages.

The union wanted a job security clause that the work staff would not be decreased because of the reduced work week. These two things were where the negotiations broke down and the employees withdrew their services.

Two weeks after the strike started a meeting was called by the Labour Board and the company's position was that it was a new ball game and withdrew the final offer. The president of the company, Mr. R. Lowe, had already spoken on television and to the newspaper that he would not increase the final offer, but he sure reduced it when he came to the bargaining table. The offer the company presented was to take away con-

ditions that the employees had been appreciating for ten years. It was not acceptable to the employees and they remained on strike.

The company then decided to teach their employees a lesson by bringing scabs in by the truck load and having their own families become strike breakers by working alongside the scabs. **To add to the lesson, the company cut off payments to OHIP and other fringe benefits, so that the employees have no sick benefits at all.**

The milk marketing board of Ontario assigns the raw milk to the

various dairies and is still assigning milk to Beckers Milk Company with strike breakers taking it through the picket lines. The company has had police protection for the scabs taking the milk for delivery to the stores, plus allowing the strike breakers to bring the raw milk into the plant.

We are asking your help by boycotting the Becker Milk Stores and in doing so helping the employees to earn decent wages and conditions with some degree of job security.

Teamsters Local Union No. 647
Stewart Powers
President

Animal Lovers Like The Clarion

To the Clarion

I am disappointed that you had a problem. Your paper was quite attractive and had some good material. But I agree that it didn't settle into a solid position on the issues.

The language issue, the seal hunt, animals rights, landlords rights, immigration policies,

tenant rights, etc., etc. are all issues, which one must decide on, which is the best for Canada and Canadians and then hit hard.

There are many animal lovers in Toronto that buy the National Enquirer for the articles and pictures of animals.

D.B. MacDonald
People Animals Welfare Society

TORONTO clarion

Toronto's Newspaper For Social Change

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Union Charges Strikebreaking



R. Williams

Truckloads of scabs are driven onto Becker property daily. Convoys of 40 trucks are formed inside the plant gates. Motorcycle police stop traffic on Warden Ave. at the height of morning rush hour. Then the convoy moves through the picket line.

By Dave Dever

One hundred and ten Beckers Milk Co. workers face a powerful alliance of a multi-million dollar corpoartion, professional strikebreakers, Metro police and the provincial Tory government in their two-month long strike against company demands that they work longer hours for the same pay.

A massive show of force by Metro police — up to 68 uniformed men, including 10 on horses and 12 on motorcycles — have daily broken open picket lines at Becker's Warden Ave. plant. The police are there to let scabs into the plant and to clear the way for trucks with supplies for Becker stores. To date, eight strikers and one scab have been charged for picket line incidents. No police have been charged.

"The company is out to break the union," says Stewart Powers, president of Teamsters Local 647, which represents the strikers, as well as about 4,000 other members throughout Ontario.

Union sources allege that trucks are being operated by professional strikebreakers supplied by three firms. They also allege that other scabs were recruited through Canada Manpower and ads in local high schools. However, a spokesman at Manpower's Scarboro office said Becker's hasn't listed any jobs there since the strike began. Becker president Robert Lowe claims that supervisors and "friends" are operating the plant and trucks.

Raw milk shipments from the Ontario Milk Marketing Board, a provincial government agency, have continued throughout the strike, despite union objections that this constitutes government-supported strikebreaking.

"If professional strikebreakers help achieve Becker's objectives in this strike, then strikebreaking will rear its ugly head again," said Marc Zwelling, author of a 1972 report of a strikebreaking committee of the Ontario Federation of Labour and Metro Labour

Council. "The strikebreaking companies will use this success to sell their services to other firms," he says.

The strikers work in the 15-acre Scarboro plant processing milk, and making ice cream and pop-sicles for about 500 Becker stores in Toronto and southern Ontario. About two-thirds are immigrants, mainly from Greece, with smaller numbers from Italy and India. About 90% are men.

Ninety-four Becker truck drivers are also off the job and replaced by scabs after refusing to cross picket lines. Although they are part of Local 647, they are negotiating a separate contract, and are not yet in a legal position to strike.

Shortly after the strike began, the company unveiled its union-busting strategy. First it withdrew everything that had been agreed upon in previous bargaining and made a new offer which local president Powers says, "would have set us back 40 years." It took away rights won in previous contracts including the right to take unresolved grievances to an independent arbitrator.

When the workers overwhelmingly rejected the offer, a well-planned operation to resume production and deliveries was launched.

Arrangements were made with Beatrice Dairies in Woodstock, Oshawa and Kitchener to supply Becker stores outside Toronto, and with Neilsen's in Toronto to supply ice cream.

When asked by **The Clarion** why the police were mounting such a large operation at the taxpayer's expense, Insp. Norm Hobson, officer in charge, replied "we have to protect these goofies (the strikers) from the trucks."

Although the company claims the plant and its stores are now running normally, many Becker's

Pickets told **The Clarion** that the main issues are a 40 hour week and job security. They explained that Beckers wants to change the plant to a six-day operation from the present seven. In the seven day operation, workers are on a regular 40 hour week but have to work at least one day most weekends. Consequently, they take days off during the week. Saturday and Sunday work is paid at time and a half of the regular hourly wage, which averages \$6.25.

The union negotiating committee welcomed the reduction of weekend work, but wanted regular hourly wages to increase so that workers would receive the same total weekly wage as when they worked more overtime.

Under the Anti-Inflation Board Regulations, this arrangement would be considered an increase of about 6%. The workers would get the same weekly wage and the company's wage costs would remain the same.

The negotiating committee also insisted that no one be laid off as a result of changing to a six day operation. The company agreed to guarantee the same weekly wage but wanted to lengthen the work week to 42 1/2 hours. It also wanted to lay off eight or nine people who would become surplus because the remaining workers would be working longer hours.

In the nine months ending January 31 Beckers made almost \$1 million in profits on \$105 million in sales.



City Hall Plumbing

By Diane Fancher

If only half the accusations and innuendos in the Great City Hall Plumbing Scandal prove true, there could be enough repercussions to shake the foundations of civic bureaucracy to the point where city inspectors and even developers will have to take city by-laws seriously.

Two and a half days of public inquiry in the Supreme Court of Ontario provided a fascinating glimpse into how the Buildings Department really works. George Finlayson, the lawyer in charge of the inquiry, asked for and got a two week adjournment to go to City Council for permission to broaden the investigation.

At its May 24 meeting, council ruled that broadening the inquiry must await Finlayson's formal request; however, Finlayson is conveniently in Ottawa on other business.

As you may remember, the whole thing started last November when plumbing inspector Ronald Bazkur accused Chief Plumbing Inspector Brian Risden of not being on the up and up in his dealings with certain permit applicants. To date over 90 witnesses have been subpoenaed and volunteers keep turning up with new information.

It's still in doubt whether a mystery witness, Dr. Hua (an atomic scientist from Vietnam) will be allowed to testify about numerous nefarious pay-offs in all levels of city government. Hua, rumours say, was black-mailed by a couple of city inspectors while doing some illegal building.

And we will have to wait another week to find out whether or not references to Risdon's alleged high life in 1968 will be documented. According to Finlayson, "it's not good enough to say he made a killing on the market, won at the track and a girl gave him some money — we want to see some proof."

"My client's relations with his girlfriend in 1968 are not the subject of this inquiry," snapped Risdon's lawyer Karl Jaffary. That is the same Karl Jaffary who was once among the reformers at City Hall.

Meanwhile, Commissioner Hadley seems to fear that the inquiry has turned into a full-scale investigation of his Buildings Department.

He has engaged former alderman William Archer to be his lawyer and to get the department off the hook. CUPE Local 79, which represents the various inspectors, has also hired a lawyer for the hearing. Hadley complains that with all the inspectors at the hearing, there's no one left in the department to carry on inspecting and approving.

Not that it matters. Witnesses have indicated that lack of a permit means very little in practice. The evidence presented so far indicates without a doubt that Bratislav Ivankovic started tearing apart 116-118 Spencer Ave. in the Parkdale area before he was even the registered owner. Not surprising that he completed renovations within 2 days of obtaining his final building permit.

Between May and October 1976 he converted a 25-room lodging house into 40 illegal bachelorettes although the illegal kitchen fixtures were not put in until after the final OK from city inspectors on a supposedly legal rooming house renovation.

The idea is that a room's only a room with either a kitchen or bath, but with both it becomes an apartment with specific floor space and parking requirements. Only the plumbing inspector is likely to know for sure whether the dry wall will be cut for extra water and waste connections to the kitchen sink, once the inspectors have gone away.

During the course of gutting 116-118 Spencer, Ivankovic went through at least 6 inspector and examiners, including Risdon. They all deny ever comparing notes or even talking to each other at coffee break.

There were several hearings at the Committee of Adjustment to approve minor illegalities. Complaints came in from local residents. Alderman Negrice wrote a letter to the City Solicitor and Ivankovic was finally taken to court on a couple of building citations after the building was completed. He received suspended sentences in both cases. It looks as though he continued with the same type of activity at 10 Maynard Ave. and elsewhere.

Sitting through the inquiry sessions in what would normally be the jury box, Ivankovic looked anything but contrite. In contrast to the worried, aging, civil servants who packed the courtroom, he slouched young and sexy in a trendy jean suit, staring heavy-lidded and indolent into the crowd. Standing around 6' 3", he towered over associates in the plumbing and cabinet trades. Not one of your City Hall types — more like a Riviera playboy.

Less spectacular figures are also using questionable tactics to build whatever's possible. A Mrs. Kusmic of 24 Spencer Ave. is being sued for libel because she reported dubious activities at properties owned by Jan and Maria Wrona.

All in all, a sleazy affair. We'll all find out just how sleazy when the inquiry resumes.

franchises have reported shortages of milk and ice cream. Many customers are bringing back jugs of sour milk.

Strikers and Local 647 officials are talking about trying to beef up the picket line with more Teamsters and members of other unions but no general appeal for mass pickets has been made.

Local 647's call for a boycott of Becker stores has been endorsed by Metro Labour Council, but as

yet no concrete action has been organized, although strikers are distribution a leaflet in plazas around the city.

Gary Laplante, Local 647's Recording Secretary, told **The Clarion** he hoped a full-scale boycott would be unnecessary. "It could damage Becker's business on a permanent basis, which would hurt us too," he said. "Besides, the local wouldn't be able to control what happened."

Restaurant Workers Rally

the city. And if nothing happens, then you must walk out for a week."

"Eventually you could have a march on Queen's Park when you are sufficiently organized."

Tom Karvanis, another association organizer, said the meeting (which attracted 300 waiters and waitresses) would have attracted more people if it were not for threats of firing by restaurant owners.

Karvanis, a full-time waiter himself for seven years as well as a full-time University of Toronto student, says the five month association has 600 signed up members.

"Right now we are mainly using word of mouth to try to get new members. There are about 10,000 waiters and waitresses in Metro Toronto to be organized."

"We are also preparing a brief to the provincial government to show that the restaurant business

is one of the worst industries for conditions of work and pay."

"We are not going to take it any more," waitress Elizabeth Escobar told the cheering meeting before the demonstration.

"A brief presented to the government is not enough. It's going to be a long struggle against a powerful industry that makes a huge amount of profits."

One of the major grievances is the fact that the provincial minimum wage for waiters and waitresses is \$2.50, fifteen cents below the current minimum wage of \$2.65 for the rest of the population.

The waiter and waitress should not, said Escobar, be dependent on the grace of a tip to pay for their daily bread.

"The minimum wage should be raised to \$4.00 and tipping should be eliminated."

"After 25 years of work in the industry, I resent the idea that I am



G. Dunn

Protesting waiters and waitresses chased Ed's Warehouse manager Yale Simpson through the doors of the Royal Alexandra Theatre. Both the restaurant and theatre are owned by entrepreneur Ed Mirvish.

still worth \$2.50 an hour."

Waiters and waitresses should be treated like other highly skilled workers, she said. They should be paid based on their previous experience.

"The only people who are paid less than us are students, and people under the age of 18."

She said many restaurant employees spend 10 to 15 hours a week of unpaid labour, many are forced to pay ten per cent of each sale out of their pay, some are forced to work solely for tips.

"Waiters and waitresses have to

be protected from arbitrary firing practices and a blacklist that goes along with. We can talk about horror stories. Whole staffs of a restaurant have been fired."

A young woman waitress complained her boss forced her to discriminate against customers of specific racial origins. She would like to take it to the Ontario Human Rights Commission but fears being fired.

A bar waiter said he sometimes is forced to serve people even though he knows the customer has had too much to drink or they are

under the age of majority.

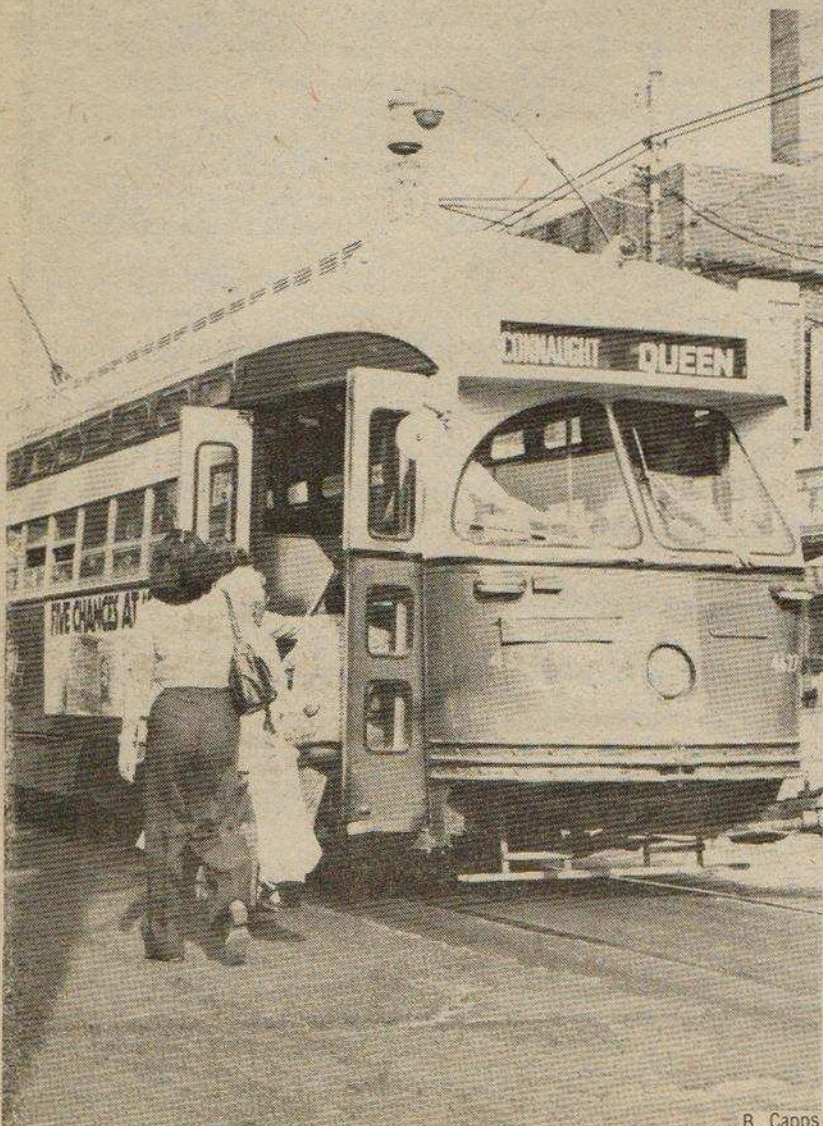
"You're damned if you do and damned if you don't. Serve in a way that displeases the Liquor Control Board and you could be blacklisted and if you don't serve, your boss could fire you."

Another young woman spoke of the sexual indignity she experienced as a waitress who had to dress in a sexy manner to please the boss and his customers.

"I was fired from my job because I was tired of having my bum pinched all the time."

Queen Street Line Cut

Deficit Derails TTC Service



B. Capps

By Bruce Capps

The Toronto Transit Commission has recently introduced a new route evaluation system which has already had an impact on the Queen Street line.

By employing a complicated formula to determine revenues and costs, the TTC hopes to achieve, according to general manager Michael Warren, "a fundamental matching of services and demand." In other words, the TTC intends to increase or decrease service on a route on the basis of the new formula.

For the Queen Street line, this re-evaluation has eliminated the old practice of 'paired' streetcars, and increased the frequency of the cars. Service to the 'shoulders', or ends of the route, those areas which are less frequently used, have been cut back.

The TTC has also reduced the number of streetcars operating on the line. Warren states that "five or six" cars have been taken from Queen Street with little effect on the overall service, at an estimated savings of about \$230,000 a year.

The Queen Street line is one of Metro's oldest and most heavily used routes. Despite the fact that 66,000 passengers use the streetcars daily, the line operates at a

large loss. The age and consequent inefficiency of the line keep maintenance and operating costs high.

The TTC's overall large deficit is due to different causes.

For decades prior to 1970, Toronto's transit service survived "funded totally from the farebox," wrote Alderman John Sewell in a recent report to Metro Council. But from 1971 the Commission's deficit has escalated until its losses for 1977 are estimated at \$45.9 million, about \$9 million more than in 1976. Both the Ontario Government and Metro help cover the deficit.

TTC's last fare increase, in 1976, (adult fare increased from 3/\$1.00 to 5/\$2.00) resulted in a loss of approximately seven million riders without substantially helping the Commission's financial situation. Losses did decline for a period, yet on the whole the deficit remained the same. TTC has within the last two weeks introduced a new fare schedule that will become effective next year, increasing passenger fares by 33% before 1981. The result of this will probably be a further loss of riders.

Sewell sees the root of the problem in the TTC's large-scale expenditures for expansion and

construction of new facilities. The TTC has expanded services into less densely populated and therefore less profitable areas. Although the provincial government largely pays the costs of expansion, the TTC and Metro are responsible for operating the new lines — at a substantial loss. An inner city transit system is transformed into a costly commuter service.

The TTC thus becomes another front of the Metro-city conflict which has plagued local politics for the past few years.

One solution, in this view, would be to return to zone fares, or the pay-by-distance system. This would increase fare-box revenue, especially from suburban riders, but the TTC has ruled out both methods.

A different approach is also possible. A host of local organizations (Reform Metro and the Labour Council among them) have called for free public transportation. The airlines (which serve far fewer people) are not close to being self-supporting, and neither are the roads. Why should transit users, downtown or suburban, be expected to pay for a service necessary for the social and economic life of the city as a whole?

Badgley Report Renews Abortion Demands

By Marianne Langton

The opportunity provided by Canadian law for obtaining an abortion is "in practice illusory," concludes the Badgely report, the product of a committee appointed by the Federal Justice Ministry to examine the operation of the abortion law.

"Though this report shows that the law is unworkable," says Mary Stern, president of the Canadian Association for the Repeal of the Abortion Law (CARAL), "it then concludes that the law needs no changes."

"We had some faith that once we saw this report," which Stern adds, cost the public \$680,000, "the abortion law would be repealed." But the feebleness of the committee's recommendations makes clear, she feels, that the government does not intend to act.

It is largely as a result of this disappointment that CARAL has joined with numerous other Toronto organizations to renew demands for repeal of the abortion law.

The abortion laws now on the books were passed in 1969. They still hold that performing or procuring an abortion is a criminal offence, punishable by life imprisonment. In contrast to earlier laws, however, they provide that an abortion may legally be performed in an approved hospital when the therapeutic abortion committee of that hospital deems that continuation of pregnancy

may endanger a woman's life or health. Such committees must consist of three doctors on the staff of the hospital and must not include the doctor who will perform the abortion. Hospitals are not required to establish these committees, and only 1 in 5 Canadian hospitals have them.

Where abortion committees do exist, there is a wide discrepancy in the criteria they use to decide whether a pregnancy would endanger a woman's health. Some will only grant abortions in cases of life and death, while others more liberally accept the World Health Organization's definition of health as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being."

The federal law does nothing to prevent provinces and individual abortion committees from attaching their own requirements and conditions to granting abortions. "As you work in the field, you get to know the quirks of each committee," says Susan Quipp, a nurse with Hassle Free Clinic. "Some committees won't grant abortions to married women; some won't do a repeat abortion; in some cases they insist that a woman consent to be sterilized as a condition to granting her an abortion."

"The tag of sterilization," adds Sharon Ridgely, of the Birth Control and Venereal Disease Information Centre, "seems to be more common with immigrant women, particularly Caribbean women."



Another problem with the present system is the length of time it takes to obtain an abortion, due to the red tape involved, and the fact that many hospitals fix quotas on the number of abortions they will perform. The Badgely committee found that there was an average delay of 8 weeks between the day a woman first consulted a doctor and the actual performance of an abortion. CARAL feels that this delay is responsible for the fact that the complication rate for early abortions in Canada is 6 times that of the United States.

Contrary to the belief of many doctors, the law stipulates no upper time limit for performing abortions, but many doctors and hospitals impose their own. In Toronto, most hospitals will not do abortions after 12 weeks from the woman's last menstruation.

Because of the difficulties of obtaining abortions in Canada, at least 11,000 Canadian women each year seek them in the United States. Many pay to have arrangements made by commercial agencies which profit from these referrals.

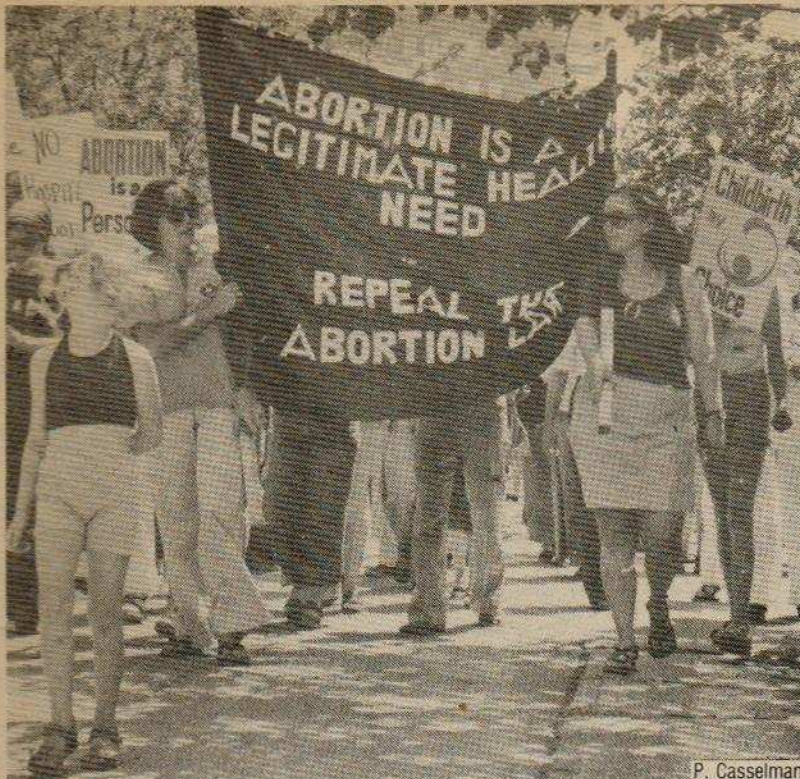
Women obtaining abortions in Canada often have to pay above provincial health insurance for the operation. One doctor wrote to the Badgely Committee that "therapeutic abortion blackmail is abhorrent. Patients have encountered large surcharges payable in advance... Other patients I have referred for abortion encountered delays of many weeks until a simple suction procedure will no longer suffice. They have then been subjected to hysterotomy, which is 100 times as hazardous, but of course more lucrative for the doctor."

Although no changes in abortion laws appear imminent, the federal government appears willing to adopt a laissez-faire attitude regarding provincial stands on abortion. In Quebec, since the election of the Parti Quebecois, charges against Henry Morgentaler of performing illegal abortions have been dropped, and he has begun to operate free standing abortion clinics in apparent contravention of federal law.

Recently, federal health minister Marc Lalonde has invited the provinces to look into the formation of women's health clinics which would include abortion services.

Mary Stern sees these developments as an indication that the federal government is avoiding its responsibility for the abortion question. "The government wants to pass this politically hot issue on to the provinces," she said.

400 March Past Hospitals



Chanting "Women must control our fate, not the church and not the state," more than 400 people wound their way past five major Toronto hospitals May 28. In searing heat that left many feeling faint, the marchers proceeded to Queen's Park where speakers voiced their demands that abortion be removed from the Criminal Code. Other demands included an end to hospital quotas on abortions, no forced sterilizations, free contraception and women's health clinics, and total coverage of abortion by OHIP.

The march was called by the May 28th Coalition for Abortion

Rights and sponsored by more than 25 Toronto organizations, including the Canadian Association for Repeal of the Abortion Law (CARAL), the Birth Control and Venereal Disease Information Centre, and the Toronto YWCA.

"Within the last few years we have seen a deterioration of the abortion situation," said Sharon Ridgely of the Coalition, explaining some of the impetus behind the demonstration. "All Toronto hospitals have quotas on the number of abortions they perform; most hospitals and doctors demand money up front before doing the operation, and many

charge above the OHIP rates."

Other health care workers detailed peculiarities of various hospitals. "Mt. Sinai will only perform abortions under their therapeutic abortion program," said Cathy Skinner, a Toronto Public Health Nurse. "This means that a woman must visit the hospital five times before the operation will be done, and they will only do it within 10 weeks of her last menstrual period. Toronto General Hospital has a quota of 6 abortions per day on a first come, first served basis. Women seeking abortions must call before 8 A.M. in the hopes that they will be one of the first six."

One major grievance was the closing of the Women's College Hospital public gynecological clinic to abortion procedures because the head gynecologist at the hospital is personally opposed to abortions.

The march was met at Queen's Park by a small band of anti-abortion demonstrators, waving red balloons and hurling taunts such as "baby-killers and homosexuals."

Speaking to their position, Mary Stern of CARAL reminded the crowd that the situation which the anti-abortion movement wished to recreate was one in which thousands of women were killed or permanently maimed by illegal abortions.

"Those people who look sweet and sunny with their balloons," she said, "would put us back into the era of the coat hanger and the lysol bottle, and let's not forget it."

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N.H.D.'s Paper Chase Swindles Rent Review

By Peter Carver

No government regulation of the private sector comes free of loopholes. One of the latest examples is the confrontation of the provincial government's Rent Review scheme with large land development corporations.

N.H.D. Developments Ltd. is a major developer in North York. Perhaps its largest project is Antica Village, a complex of three apartment buildings and two 80-unit townhouses at Jane and Steeles.

Over the past year, N.H.D. has come before Rent Review Officers and Appeal Boards requesting sizeable rent increases for several of its buildings, and in most cases the increases have been granted. This success is a tribute to the company's dexterity in creating a complicated leasing arrangement that allows it to shift profits to a subsidiary.

The history of the Antica Village land is not fully known. What is known, however, is that in 1967 ROMI Foods, owner of the land, changed its name to Antica Investments Ltd. Antica is wholly owned by Vinci Investments which in turn is controlled by N.H.D.

In 1970 Antica leased the land for 99 years to N.H.D., its parent company. N.H.D. then set about getting municipal approval for construction of Antica Village. The practice of transferring land is not uncommon in the corporate world.

In this case dividing the ownership of land and buildings allowed N.H.D. to charge itself an inflated land rental fee as well as lower its taxable income. Antica got the difference between the rental fee and the taxable income to reinvest in new land.

Antica, Vinci and N.H.D. are just three parts of a complex empire of companies that appears to be controlled by four men well-known in Toronto's Italian community — Sam Sorbara, Vincent Paul, Neldo Lorenzetti and Rudolph Bratty. The first two are thought to possess independently extensive land holdings in the boroughs, while the last two are principals in the law firms that handle most of the conglomerate's business.

Bratty is particularly interesting. A founder of the *Toronto Sun*, a recent appointee to the University of Toronto Board of Governors and a good friend of John Bassett Jr., he has attained a much higher profile than the others. In the mid-1960's his brother, Jerry Bratty, a director of one of the N.H.D. group, was involved in an investigation of slum landlord activities.

Of the 68 N.H.D. shareholders named in a 1976 list, exactly one half are other companies. Of these, eleven are involved in construction, seven in real estate and development, and seven in investment. Although information is difficult to obtain because these are private companies, it appears that most have as directors either the same people or their relatives, as the N.H.D. board.

An Easy Victim

With the creation of Rent Review in 1976 N.H.D.'s corporate structure discovered a new purpose, and an easy victim. Under the act, landlords are able to raise rents both to cover increased operating costs and to recoup any operating loss.

In the case of Antica Village, N.H.D. SHOWED A LOSS ON

EVERY ONE OF ITS BUILDINGS. As a result it won rent increases in three of those cases, of 23%, 28% and 31%.

If N.H.D.'s claim of a loss is investigated, as tenant associations unsuccessfully attempted to get the Appeals Board to do, it becomes dubious. Two of the largest expenses claimed by NHD on its buildings are land rent and interest payments on loans. The land rent goes, of course, to N.H.D.-controlled Antica Investments. The interest is also paid to Antica, from whom N.H.D. has borrowed \$1 million at 12 1/2% because, it says, it could not pay its rent. In addition N.H.D. is making mortgage payments on buildings and land even though it formally owns only the first. Insurance (Adriatic Insurance) and construction and maintenance (Hady Construction) for the properties is also provided by N.H.D. companies, and overbilling is a clear possibility.

In another case, Northview Heights Development Co., another N.H.D. venture requested large rent increases for apartment blocks at 20 and 25 Broadoaks. The request was made on the basis of "opportunity costs" — the cost of owning land and not being able to rent it. Although the buildings are identical, one apartment was given a 10% increase while the other was given more than double that amount.

The discrepancy is the result of the cases being reviewed separately by different Rent Review Officers. None of the N.H.D. activities mentioned are illegal. All are probably practiced widely.

On The Line

By Beth Gaines

Bobbi Sherron, jazz and blues singer, is stretching herself again. Having appeared in nightclubs and on television, Bobbi is now moving into acting and will be starring in Trevor Rohn's *Story Oh* at Theatre Black Canada from June 7 through 26.

Why the stretching, the testing of self, the risk taking, the gut level approach to life? "Living is a risk. Getting out of bed is a risk. But I don't have time to be afraid anymore — there's too much I want to do to waste time being afraid. I went to audition for this show and it never occurred to me that I wouldn't be able to do it. A couple of days ago I went out the door and thought, 'I must be some sort of mad woman.' But then I settled down and decided — it's just another dimension — people are going to see another side of Sherron, that's all. Just one more little piece."



What's next for Bobbi? Maybe starting her own production company, doing work with young actors and actresses, coaching young singers because "I believe if you're given a talent you're meant to share it and if you can't share it with another human being, and possibly help them to grow, then what you have is no good."

Bobbi Sherron has done so much and gone so far in 29 years. Is there anything she would change? "The fact that I've allowed myself at any time to become overweight and not beautiful. However, I am still beautiful, I am still overweight, and I am still working on it. It's not a question of self-image. It's a question of wanting to live a little longer, and maybe feeling better. I'll have more energy which will allow me to do a lot more things for a lot longer. If, in the bargain, I become more beautiful, that's a plus. And then — look out Toronto."

Vote For Gay Rights



The CGRO election campaign moved into high gear with a demonstration and rally in Toronto on Saturday, May 21. An enthusiastic crowd of 100 people marched from Allan Gardens through the city's crowded downtown business section to Nathan Phillips Square at City Hall.

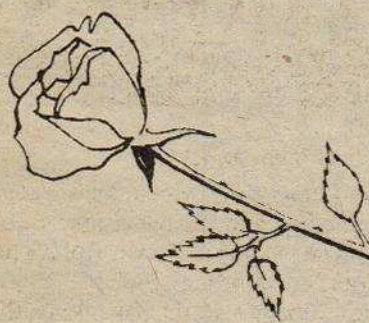
At the rally, coordinator Tom Warner presented the CGRO election demands and urged those in attendance to "Vote for Gay rights; vote against the Tories." Margaret Campbell (L—St. George) and her opponent Lukin Robinson campaigned in the crowd during the rally.

TOM TRUCKER

for a
**Cheap, Fast,
MOVE**



533-7234



Bread & Roses

Food And Entertainment Guide

NDWT Festival

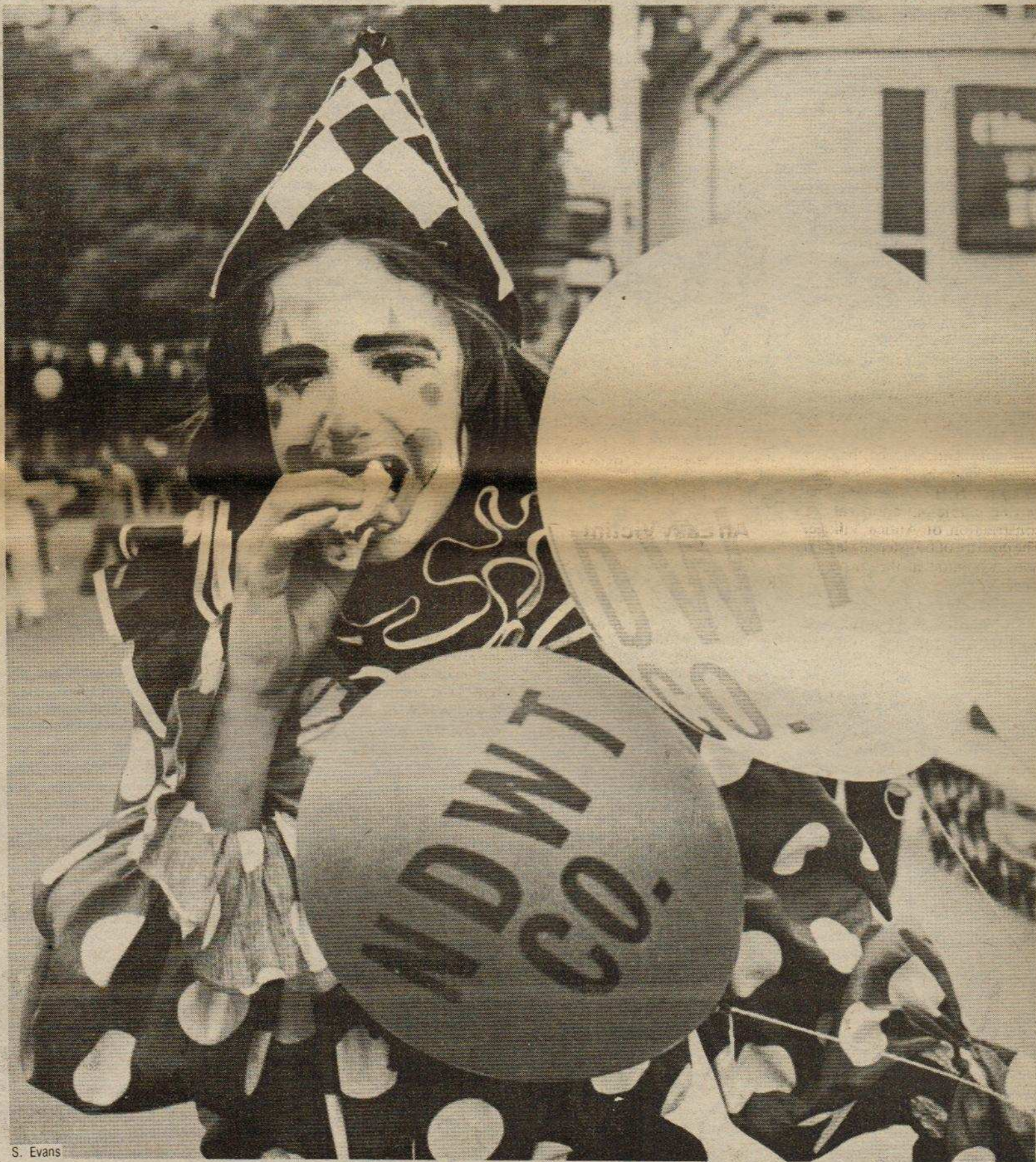
By Peter Davies

The NDWT Company of actors celebrated their first season of work in the Bloor-Bathurst community with a Victoria Day Street Festival. They closed parts of Markham Street and Lennox Street, invited friends and neighbours to join them and had a party that might well have amused the little old lady after whom the public holiday is named.

From the morning lacrosse game on Central Tech field through to the reggae concert by Chalawa in the late evening, it proved to be hard evidence that, indeed, there are better ways of spending a national holiday than bumpering along a freeway. The NDWT Company, with their enthusiasm and their energy, did more for developing a sense of inner-city neighbourliness than any government report of academic research. Which, no doubt, is why the neighbours came in their hundreds. Listening to the singers, clapping the dancers, sucking the mustard off the hotdogs, they were *experiencing* community, not intellectualizing it.

Doctors' Hospital mini-clinic took over 250 blood samples; the local residents' association had news of a bloody sample of land development planned for the neighbourhood. Paul Schillaci sang arias from Italian opera; Stephen Lewis sang the praises of local NDP candidate Barbara Beardsley. (Stalking Lewis were a few placard-carrying witnesses to the awful truth of Progressive Conservatism.)

The people of Bathurst Street United Church, the home of the NDWT Company, gave the 'best meal deal in town' with a \$3.00 turkey and roast beef supper cooked and served by the members of the congregation to close to 200 satisfied diners.



S. Evans

Inside : Marvelous McGarrigles
Memories Of Justice
Rock & Roll
and more



by Michael Macina

Sweet Bird of Youth is the first offering of the Hart House Sesqui Season. The festival of four plays features professional alumni and present graduates of Canada's oldest continuously producing theatre, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the University of Toronto.

The idea of combining professional and student talents is not new to Hart House or to the Graduate Drama Centre, which is producing the season under the directorship of Martin Hunter. To claim unevenness in the quality of acting is redundant in these circumstances.

A stronger directorial hand may have helped this **Sweet Bird** to sail a little more cleanly, however; as it is, it scarcely gets off the ground, although the word of the playwright is given a proper reading. Tennessee Williams' inflammatory text catches fire toward the end of the piece. But the drawn-out exposition of the first and middle sections of the play are forgotten as the dialogue winds down in typical over-heated fashion.

Sweet Bird, written and first produced in 1959, is generally considered to be William's last major achievement (although the debate rages on; Williams is still a working playwright). It centres on



Chance Wayne (Nicholas Cortland) smirks at the Princess (Charmion King) in Hart House's current production of Tennessee Williams' **Sweet Bird of Youth**.

the plight of a delinquent middle-aged actress obsessed with making a glorious comeback and the balding beach boy/stud who is her lover/companion. This is a double tragedy of social climbers fighting against time in a society where they are no longer welcome.

The political context of the American red-neck South is filled in by secondary characters involved in a campaign to squelch black enfranchisement. Boss Finley is a southern politico not averse to deploying the Klan in back-alley negotiations with

blacks and their white liberal allies. The conflict is presented repugnantly by means of a stereotyped black bellhop ripe for victimization.

It succeeds, in spite of itself, in the most theatrical moment of the production — two simultaneously screened films of Boss Finley's "Youth for Finley" rally. Other consciously theatrical effects in the piece work less well, particularly the use of isolation spots for expository monologues by the protagonists. The taped sound effects meant to underscore

poignant moments fade too rapidly, drawing attention to themselves.

This fading quality mars David Gardner's aggressive direction as well. Lead actor Nicholas Cortland, in impressive American import, is the chief offender here: **Sweet Bird of Youth** is a model vehicle of "method" interpretation, but neither Mr. Cortland nor Mr. Gardner are able to sustain the "beats" and moods of sections which are the very spine of this kind of work.

Charmion King, as the gravel-voiced heroine, fares better than her handsome counterpart and the burden of the piece is really on her shoulders. She is a natural for the role of The Princess. She is herself making a comeback to the profession and a welcome one it is.

All performers err, however, in one difficult matter — that of actor-sincerity, the great bugaboo of interpretation which leads to over-playing. The mental snaps which characterize Williams' writing are indulged in unnecessarily by performers who otherwise hand in credible characterizations, particularly Mr. Cortland. The problem with these mental snaps and with actor-sincerity is that, in psychological terms, they define character motivation absolutely.

That is why we are never entirely satisfied with Williams' tragic protagonists. There is an unfair quality of shallowness because Williams gives what appears to be all the reasons. There is no room to move.

The **Sweet Bird of youth** is playing at Hart House until June 11.

Ophuls' Memory Is Of The Victors' Justice

By Wayne Sumner

Shortly after the end of World War Two a strange and diverse procession of high-ranking Nazis, SS functionaries, industrialists and military officers was tried in Nuremberg. Marcel Ophuls' film **Memory of Justice** is an account of this trial, its setting and present repercussions.

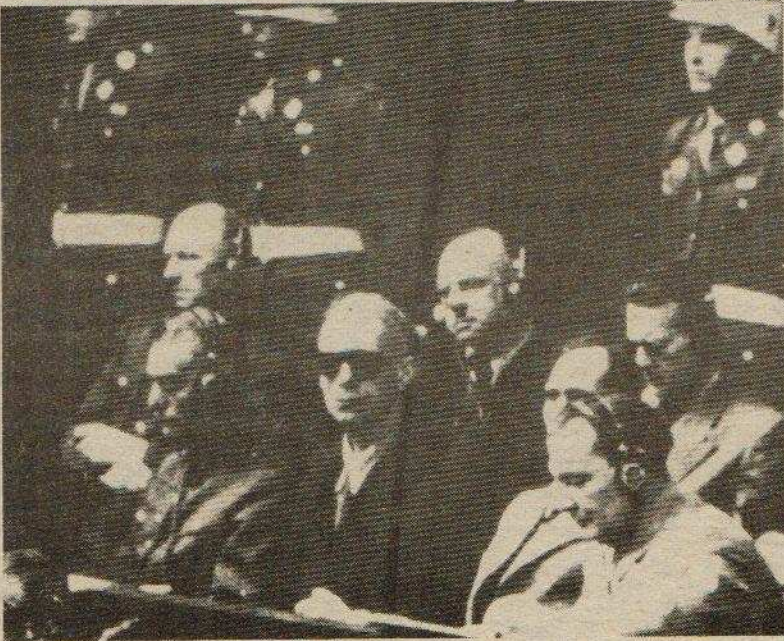
The method used will be familiar to anyone who has seen **The Sorrow and the Pity**. Fragments — from interviews (conducted by Ophuls himself), documentary and propaganda films and old newsreels — are built into a complex whole. While the form is old, the content is new. The ideas that the film explores are where its chief interest lies.

Approximately three quarters of **Memory of Justice** deals directly with Nuremberg, showing footage of the trials themselves, interviews with some of its principals (defendants, defence attorneys, prosecutors, witnesses). Ophuls also attempts, in recent interviews with participants and younger Germans, to document the attitudes of those people toward the trials.

If Ophuls had confined his attention to Nuremberg, he would simply have appealed to our outrage at the Nazis and our smug satisfaction that they were brought to justice. And the film certainly does develop these themes, stressing the procedural correctness of the tribunals and holding no brief for the defendants.

In this competition, it is arguable who looks sillier or more frightening: the old boys like

Doenitz who continue to protest their innocence or the young German who claims that the Dachau ovens were built by the Americans. Of all the war criminals only Speer appears at all human and it takes an effort of will to associate this genial and cultured man with the efficient supplier of armaments that made the war possible.



A film which covered only this ground would be a chilling but also quite sterile history lesson. It would also take the easy route. The remainder of **Memory of Justice** ranges beyond Germany to explore the destructive behaviour of three of the prosecuting nations: Britain (Dresden), France (Algeria) and the United States (Hiroshima and Vietnam). Therein lies its sting.

It is not difficult to show that all three counties have committed their own war crimes, and that those who planned and executed those crimes have never stood trial for them. And so Nuremberg takes on a rather different significance: the enforcement against the losers of principles routinely violated by the winners. Despite the title, we are offered a

study not of justice but of hypocrisy.

Some of the movie's most compelling moments show the reactions of the Nuremberg prosecutors to these suggestions of inconsistency and special pleading. France's Edgar Faure defends the use of torture in Algeria on the ground that the Arabs were rebelling against a legitimate colonial government.

Lord Shawcross, the British prosecutor, excuses the firebombing of Dresden with the interesting theory that it is a good thing to get civilian populations involved in war (wasn't Hitler doing that?) and believes the Americans' only mistake in Vietnam to be their failure to use nuclear weapons. Only Telford Taylor, chief American prosecutor, recognizes and admits the parallel between Dachau, My Lai, and even Wounded Knee.

Ophuls explores, probes and suggests but he draws no clear conclusions. It is important not to draw the wrong conclusion. Three different figures in the film, including Herman Goering, offer the cynical view that Nuremberg was only the victors sitting in judgement on the vanquished. The implication is that the trials lacked legitimacy, that justice is whatever the strong choose to make it.

To that an anonymous German student provided the decisive reply: "What difference does it make who the prosecutors were? The crimes were crimes — that's what is important."

The crimes committed by the British, French and Americans were crimes also. The lesson is not that we have no right to judge others, but rather that we have the duty also to judge ourselves. **Memory of Justice** is a long, taxing, but absorbing plea for integrity.

Memory of Justice is playing at the Plaza, Bloor and Yonge, 964-2555. Tickets \$3.75.

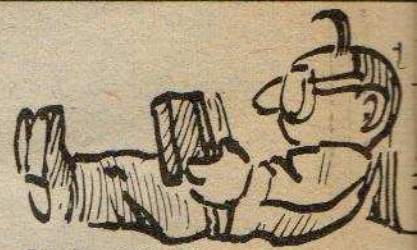
Colle Fit F

By Michael Johns

The discovery of cheap eats is an activity that has long been close to my heart, to say nothing of my stomach. Often my quest for them takes me off the eaten path to restaurants that seem like sleazy beaneries. The subject of this column, however, is **not** sleazy, but it is cheap. So Percy Rowe (whose two dollar lunches reported in the **Toronto Sun** invariably cost about \$3.20), eat your heart out; the **Clarion** now unveils the ultimate two dollar lunch.

Located on the fourth floor of George Brown College's Kensington campus building is a 96-seat dining room that serves as a teaching classroom for students in the various food and beverage service and hotel administration courses. Dinner is served only between 11 a.m. and 12:30 p.m., so it is good to arrive early. "Jackets are required for men," says a sign at the door.

What this room offers is a fixed price five-course meal with two choices of entree, for \$2.00. Those who do not want to grapple with the scads of cutlery (about a dozen knives, forks and spoons) George Brown considers necessary to five courses of grub, can eat the entree with veggies for \$1.50. In addition, there is a wine, beer and liquor list which is unspectacular (lots of Canadian "varietals," as they say, but no cocktails) and extremely cheap. The operation is non-profit and the markup on the booze is rock bottom for a restaurant.



Limits of Medicine

Ivan Illich

Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1976, 275 pp., index, \$8.95 cloth

Reviewed by William Young

Illich's latest, an attack on medically-caused disease, was first circulated for comment under the title, **Medical Nemesis: The Expropriation of Health**. Limits, says Illich, are fashionable, and the working question is whether they will be imposed on the medical profession by an aroused, politically organized citizenry in the interest of health, or by the professionals in the interest of increased control.

The footnotes to the attack make up a reading list. The case for the prosecution is a massive one, the tainted fruits of over-professionalization made visible, the branches connected by document and date to the medical trunk, the historical roots laid bare. There are two consecutive pages sharing five lines of text between them; the rest is footnoting.

Illich argues that negligence, callousness, incompetence and malpractice have moved from an ethical to a technical problem. Nuclear power plants produce

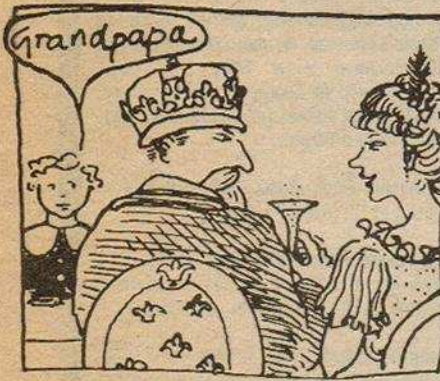
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More specifically, the wine list consists of 29 offerings, unfortunately including two from South Africa. But with Calvet's Beaujolais Superior weighing in at \$5.85 a bottle, who can complain? Three cognacs are \$1.25 each. Metaxa 5 Star goes for \$1.05, for those watching their budgets. The more than 30 liqueurs, aperitifs, sherries, ports, beer and other hooch range in price from \$.65 to \$1.25.

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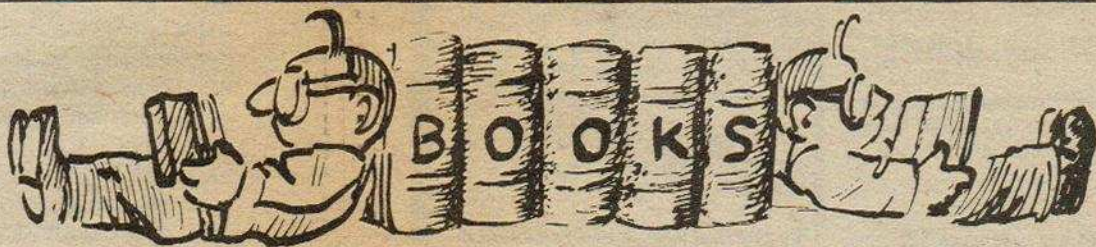
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The vegetables vary from zucchini, french style peas, green beans with almonds, to carrots or plain buttered peas. Rice or variously prepared spuds always accompany the entree as well. Dessert consisted of a choice from a pastry cart; these goodies reflect the skill of the baking department in the cellar. I found the elegant petit fours the perfect topping to such a feed.

Two minor drawbacks: it's a mystery why this restaurant, living above the Kensington market, serves such limp vegetables. Also, although the place is apparently open, it's plain that students and other hoi polloi are not encouraged to attend. The room is really a staff dining room — special meals are seen to be served to some, and some do not wear jackets. Downstairs, George Brown students crowd the institutional food cafeteria (and pay more for the privilege of shirtsleeves) while upstairs, French service flourishes and candles flicker to the strains of recorded classical music.

Call 362-3971, extension 622 for reservations.



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The structure presently advertised as delivering medical care, says Illich, has become overspecialized and bureaucratic, technically overwhelming the patient and speeding rapidly beyond the counterproductive to the inherently dangerous. The author finds social and cultural sickness-producing "cures" linked to the medical loops.

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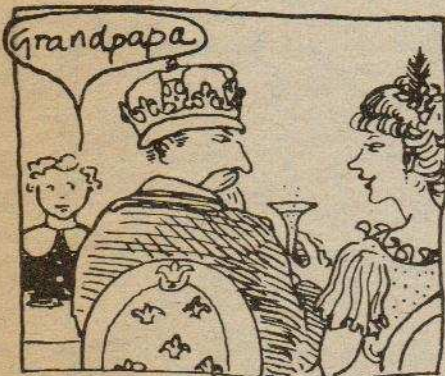
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Some reservations: the position doesn't originate with Dr. Illich. Since 1970, the **Radical Therapist** and **Rough Times Collective** have published a number of similar, though not as well-organized attacks on the "health delivery establishment." Surely the social and cultural concepts owe something to Franz Fanon. And, for a man who protests against medical mystification, though he be a speaker of nine languages including Yiddish, what shall it profit him to call a self-teacher an **autodidact**?

Fact piles upon fact until the work becomes reminiscent of the **Gulag Archipelago**. The gargoyles on the establishment masonry have the lopsided grin of the tragicomic: there must be an initial point of entry at which the tip of the bayonet merely tickles.

I admit reading this intermittently with my first meeting of Vonnegut's **Breakfast of Champions**. Vonnegut also swings at everything from motherhood to cherry pie, but the bayonet tip does tickle, and you can die laughing. Not with Solzhenitsyn or Illich, who continue to scratch humourlessly at the surface of the gargoyle.

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By John Williams

There's going to be a night in the next few months when **Graham Parker and the Rumour** comes to town. They're a rock and roll band. Maybe they'll open the set with *Soul Shoes* and I'll get up and dance when Parker sings "Feel like I've been living to die". (They'll be playing in a bar, of course).

At least that's the fantasy their music stirs up. The new extended play 45, *Hold back the night* pulses with energy and passion. It's hard not to think of the Rolling Stones 13 years ago playing bars in South London, sounding hungry. Parker sings the usual rock and roll themes like going out and dancing as a release from being bossed around all day. That's what I need.

Parker and the Rumour are part of a new group of bands that play **ROCK AND ROLL**, not pseudo-Victorian elegies with a back beat. They're gaining ground and they're going to deck the sissy robot bands like Boston Kansas, Foreigner and Genesis so fast it'll make your head spin. There are just more young people around these days who work in Mr. You Name It and lose sleep over being dumped than have time to muse about the cosmos.

It seems like such a short time ago that we were getting knocked out by Cream and Jimi Hendrix. But it's been 10 years and progressive rock is showing its age. It got refined to the point where, like sugar, it's lost any nourishment and it's all confection. It happens in any art form. What we need is a revolution to

sweep it all away and re-establish meaning and purpose.

Rough Trade be damned, decadence is not fun. Go see "Cabaret" sometime. Graham Parker seems to believe in what he's singing and that alone gives the words meaning. Maybe you've heard Linda Ronstadt turn Randy Newman's devastating *Sail Away* into a laid back little ditty about what sounds like a Caribbean cruise. (It's about slave ships). Parker knows what he's singing about and that knowledge charges the music.

This little record feels good. If you listen to, say, Orleans, you know they're good, and they might even make you want to dance, but you see the digital readout ticking over. With **Parker and the Rumour**, you hear the rough edges. It makes you feel alive.



Dancer with Bruised Knees
Kate and Anna McGarrigle
Warner Brothers BS 3014

Reviewed by Ted Whittaker

How typically Canadian has been the local reception awarded to the McGarrigle sisters, who have toured to acclaim in Britain and continental Europe, and whose first album, which appeared in 1975, was widely praised by American pop music critics.

They played Convocation Hall late in March of this year (there were few empty seats). Their appearance there and their concert in Ottawa soon after, as well as their stint at Mariposa a few years back, have been the only times this talented pair of musicians has been seen in this country, outside their native Quebec.

Just before they came to town two months ago, **Toronto Calendar** told its readers the McGarrigles were from England. They were conspicuously absent from this year's Juno awards (and bad cess to the judges of that non-event).

Even if the McGarrigle sisters had not performed here for a long while yet, we'd still have the illusion, fostered by their warm and intimate words and music, and by occasional interviews with

the on the CBC, that we knew them fairly well. Their second album was released earlier this year and may be a sleeper in Canada, like their first, from which it differs subtly. There are a couple of French-language folk-songs on this one, no spirituals, and only one contemporary song not at least co-authored by one or the other of the sisters themselves ("No Biscuit Blues," by Galt McDermot and William Dumaesq).

The obvious things to be noticed about the McGarrigles' lyrics are their easy but quietly insistent carnal friendliness (in "Southern Boys" and "Walking Song") and their variations on the themes of going away and coming back and passing through — of the eighteen songs composed by Kate or Anna on the two albums, fully a third are about travelling, stopping or getting ready to go. Ties to kids and other family members are important too, as much as the lure to be elsewhere; the second album offers us "First Born Son" and "Kitty Come Home" (the latter nicely contrasts to "Tell My Sister" from the first album).

Kate and Anna McGarrigle grew up in small-town Quebec, learning to play a great variety of musical instruments, and they

harmonise in various captivating and complex ways. Though they're most comfortable singing central Canadian English with its flat a and rounded r, they turn readily to French and spit out the chorus of "Perrine Etait Servante" with prim and altogether hilarious zest. The tootles and wheezes accompanying this number make it sound like something dragged in from the fourteenth century.

(It's almost a critical commonplace in talking about the McGarrigles' music to say that the special Quebecois charm of its instrumentation — odd by radio station standards — is just what keeps their records from being widely played. The differing combinations they use of vocal harmony with recorders, violin, banjo, mandolin, piano, guitars, mouth harp, drums, and especially button accordion are a delicate treat to ears almost thrust back into the head by the pounding that comes from the AM and FM rock-piles.)

The one overtly political song in the McGarrigles' recorded repertoire, "Complainte pour Sainte-Catherine," is on the first album; it tells the way of the life of an ordinary guy on strike for twenty years. *One's joul* has to be pretty good to get it all. The second album is kinder, providing brief English paraphrases of the folksongs, if not of Anna McGarrigle's rendition of "Naufragee du Tendre."

The personal is political and really, except in "Complainte..." and "Work Song" (made famous by Maria Muldaur), the McGarrigles choose not to protest. Their strength is to affirm the relationships between people and between people and earth, sea, sky. They present constantly to us the more human, lovelier structurings of the ways we make do. In this they are completely subversive, and they are superb. Slowly, they are being heard, even in Canada.

Berger Report : The Battle Isn't Won

By Gerald Vandezande
Executive Director

Committee for Justice and Liberty
"In my opinion, a period of ten years will be required in the Mackenzie Valley and Western Arctic to settle native claims, and to establish the new institutions and new programs that a settlement will entail. No pipeline should be built until these things have been achieved."

Judge Thomas Berger's 200-page Report hit the nation like no other government-sponsored report ever has. No one who takes the time to read it, or to read about it in the press, can escape its clear-cut message:

"If we build the pipeline, it will seem strange, years from now, that we refused to do justice to the native people merely to continue to provide ourselves with a range of consumer goods and comforts without even asking Canadians to consider an alternative. Such a course is not necessary, nor is it acceptable."

Based on the evidence of three hundred experts on northern conditions, northern environment and northern peoples as well as the testimony of almost one thousand northerners, Judge Berger recommended that "no pipeline be built and no energy corridor be established across the Northern Yukon," along either the Coastal Route or the Interior Route. These are the routes advocated by Canadian Arctic Gas Ltd., a consortium of transnational oil companies which wants to exploit Alaskan and Canadian gas and oil reserves and ship them almost exclusively to U.S. markets.

The Report's public impact was



immediate and unavoidable. The supporters of the pipeline (especially those of the Arctic Gas scheme) were disturbed; its opponents were jubilant.

Many of the "victors" were ready to conclude that the battle had been won simply because Mr. Berger had announced that we should not build a pipeline now. They thought — wrongly as they soon discovered — that no one would question his advice.

Berger, they reasoned, had conducted a unique inquiry. They had told the

Inquiry of "their innermost concerns and their deepest fears" and, after many months of listening and research, he had concluded that "these fears are well-founded."

It remains to be seen whether Prime Minister Trudeau, members of the House of Commons or, for that matter, Canadians will accept Berger's recommendations.



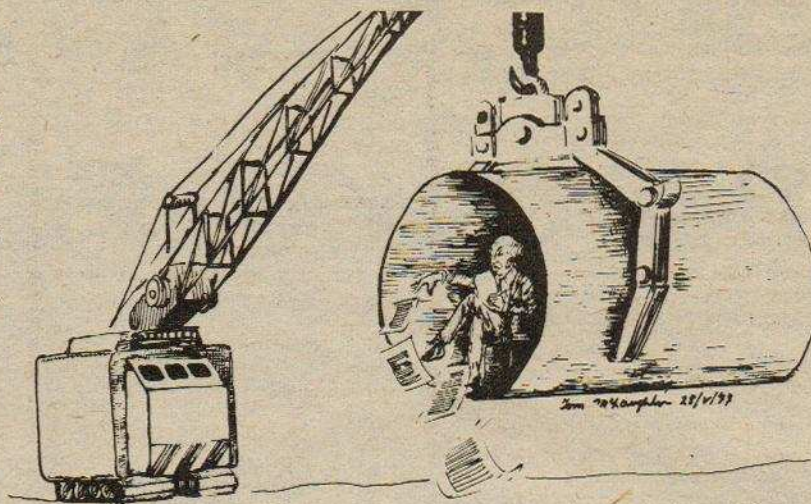
The Battle is Not Yet Won

The fact is that Berger's recommendations are not binding but merely advisory. The Cabinet is under no legal obligation to adopt Berger's advice and can disregard it if it so chooses.

This summer the National Energy Board will issue its pipeline decision. Its advice and decisions are almost invariably ratified by the Cabinet, since its policies are generally acceptable to the corporate energy giants which play an influential role in initially shaping government energy policy.

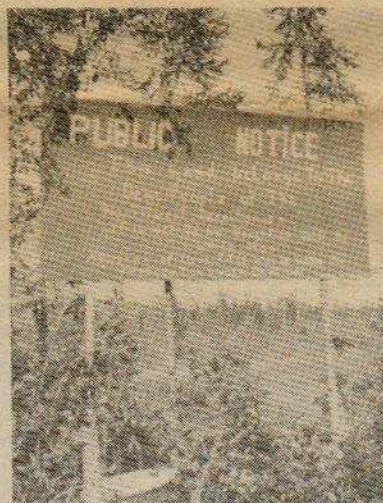
According to its mandate, the Board should first of all determine whether a natural gas pipeline is actually required for the "public convenience and necessity." But if its past record is any guide, the Board is likely to ignore that basic question and rule in favour of one of the three competing pipeline applications under consideration.

If the national Energy Board ignores the well-documented pro-pipeline wishes of the Cabinet, the compliant Liberal majority in Parliament will still vote for whatever special legislation Cabinet introduces to ensure construction of a pipeline from the Arctic.



The possibility of such a manoeuvre became apparent at a press conference in London a couple of days after the Berger Report had been released. Trudeau warned that if Canada were to decide not to build a pipeline immediately, the U.S. would implement an alternative plan to transport gas from Alaska by tanker via the El Paso route.

The clear implication of Trudeau's initial reactions to the Berger Report is that he refuses to recognize a moratorium period as a positive, available option. For him, the possibility that we may



choose not to have a pipeline through Canada, is tantamount to "not making up our own minds," to letting "the decision be taken by others." The Report can only be interpreted in this way by those who have already committed themselves to a pipeline route through Canada.

Mr. Trudeau's present stance in favour of a pipeline through Canada is quite in keeping with the Liberal Cabinet's long-standing commitment to a Mackenzie Valley pipeline route. The Government's record, in this regard, ever since the Prudhoe Bay oil

strike speaks for itself. Little comfort can be derived from the commitment Trudeau gave President Carter when they recently conferred in Washington, that "the Canadian Government (would) express its views within that narrow time frame of June to September."

No Alternative Offered

"The native people are raising profound questions. They are challenging the economic religion of our time, the belief in an ever-expanding cycle of growth and consumption. It is a faith shared equally by capitalist and communist."

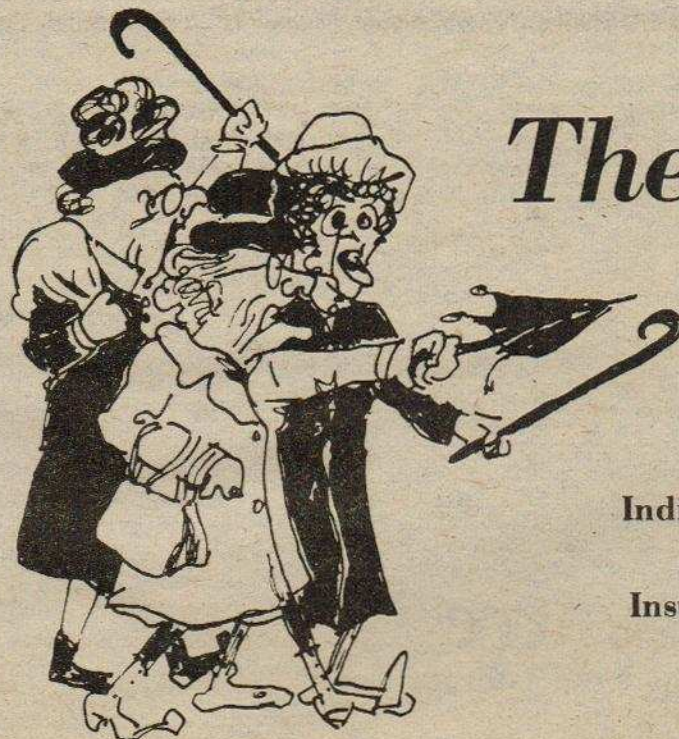
The struggle against the pipeline will be made more difficult by serious weaknesses in Berger's report. For Berger offers no real alternative to the present squandering of energy for the profit of a few large corporations.

While the Judge makes some pertinent observations about the devastating effects of "the economic religion of our time, the belief in an ever-expanding cycle of growth and consumption," nevertheless, he assumes that this belief will continue to dominate our culture. He fails to recommend that the Government use the proposed ten-year moratorium in a way that we indeed "make a new departure, open a new chapter," not only in the lives of Canada's native peoples, but also in our own lives and the lives of people the world over.



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Housing, Education

Tories Pull Out Of Public Housing



J. J. Forrestal

By Virginia Smith

The Conservatives have built almost no subsidized family housing in Metro for the past few years, and are slowly pulling the province completely out of the low income housing field. But the NDP and the Liberals haven't sounded the alarm during the current campaign. The debate over rent review only diverted attention from the desperate needs of many who just can't afford the rents of privately built housing controlled or not.

The Ontario Housing Corporation started construction on 494 public family housing units in all of Ontario during 1974. The figure for 1975 was 474 units. The 1976 total dropped to 212. These figures stand in shocking contrast to Metro's 1969 request for the construction of 4000 units of Toronto public housing every year throughout the seventies.

OHC is continuing to build some units for senior citizens, generally a much easier group to

house than poor families.

More and more, responsibility for the construction of housing is being shifted to the so-called "third sector" — cooperatives, neighborhood groups and municipal non-profit housing corporations. The praise and attention lavished on these groups conceals the fact that they do not yet have the resources to house low income families

This third sector produced 932 units of family housing in Ontario in 1975. Because federal and provincial funding in this area is currently inadequate, the rents on these units are too high for low income tenants, who can be admitted only through the rent supplement system. Only about half of the 932 units are leased through rent supplements.

Province Evades Problem

Land acquisition for public housing projects, up until now a provincial responsibility, has recently been shifted to the municipalities. The municipality is supposed to develop the site on its own or ask the province to do the building.

This type of decentralization, if properly managed and financed, might mean more and better low income housing in the long run. But, right now, it looks suspiciously like a maneuver to dump an embarrassing problem. The City of Toronto has shown itself ready and able to take on the construction of a limited amount of housing construction, but a smaller municipality may lack the skills, energy, and financial resources.

The Conservatives are also trying to get rid of management responsibility for housing already built. The Ontario Housing Corporation has generally acted as its own property manager, and, at the end of 1975, its portfolio included 71,758 units, almost 30,000 in Metro Toronto.

The government is currently

As we see it

With continuing cuts in education, health care, and housing, and overwhelming unemployment, we move into another provincial election.

We intend to vote for the NDP. But with no illusions.

The NDP program on the environment, on occupational health, on unemployment is the best of the three major parties. It could mean more pleasant surroundings, safer jobs, more social services for a lot of people. And that's important.

It's not socialism — despite the Red-baiting of Bill Davis' Tories. The NDP has no intention of making major social and economic changes, of supporting the worker against the boss in the workplace and people against profit in society as a whole.

But then we don't expect it to. We have seen NDP governments in power in other provinces. We know that we will have to push the Ontario NDP even to make good on their platform for this campaign.

Voting in an election, after all, is only one form of political activity, and not the most important at that. The vital work goes on before and after elections, in community groups, trade unions, the women's movement...

It is these organizations which have been the real opposition to the Tory government. They would find themselves in conflict with the NDP as well. And it is through them, we hope, that larger organizations will be formed that will take us far further than the NDP ever dared.

turning administration of this housing over to the municipalities. Responsibility is being passed along to local housing authorities, and

authorities are being set up where none yet exist. Metro and OHC officials have discussed the possible divestment of the Corporation's huge Toronto operation, but, so far, Metro isn't going for the scheme.

David Kennedy of the Ontario Welfare Council expects that the new municipal housing authorities will create severe cash flow problems "for the local governments which don't have the cash resources of the provincial government." The province simply pays and bills the federal government for its portion at the end of the year. But what will the municipalities do?

The transfer of OHC's huge Toronto operation would be a bit like trying to move St. Jamestown to Toronto Island. Ward 7 Alderman, Janet Howard, who sits on the Board of the Toronto Non-Profit Housing Corporation, is worried that the government is just "trying to dump its projects on area municipalities." Metro now operates only housing for senior citizens, and she is staggered by the thought of the "new bureaucracy required" to take control of OHC's public housing. And, of course, there is the problem of possible new expenditures required. "If the province made financial offers to cover costs, it was never made public to politicians."

Despite its talk of new community involvement, the Conservatives haven't involved public housing tenants in discussions of management transfer. There are over fifty housing authorities in Ontario and only five include a single tenant representative, according to Mike Carson of the Metro Tenants' Council.

It's not just that the Ministry is gearing down OHC's operations. Rhodes himself recently pointed out in the legislature that this year's total budget for the Ministry is almost \$91 million lower than last year's. The Conservatives announced in March that they are liquidating their HOME program, a home ownership program for lower middle income families, and selling off to private developers some 23,000 acres of land acquired for HOME construction.

The government's miserable record in the public housing field hasn't surfaced as a campaign issue. The NDP and Liberal platforms for subsidized housing, generally unpublicized, call for a continuation of some current programs — just more and better.

The Liberals would put much more emphasis on rent supplements as a method of integrating private and assisted housing, according to the Liberal research office.

The NDP would increase the supply of low cost family and senior citizen housing, but not through construction in the Regent Park style. The non-profit and cooperative programs would be expanded through larger provincial or federal contribu-

Municipalities and community groups have been left to build non-profit and co-op housing more or less on their own, though they don't have the resources to generate an adequate supply. And NDP government would, in some cases, do the building directly, then hand over the project to the municipality, or to local organizations.

A spokesman at Conservative headquarters couldn't outline the party program on assisted housing because "we're not geared up to get into that kind of thing." He referred the *Clarion* to the Ministry of Housing.

As the Conservatives cut back on public housing construction, they are also trying to squeeze a few more dollars out of the tenants lucky enough to secure government units.

Public housing residents are now paying more for their housing than they did in the early seventies, because the rent-geared-to-income scale hasn't been revised since 1971. Tenants are charged between 16.7% and 25% of their gross incomes. The higher the income, the higher the percentage. Because of inflation, a 1977 wage of, say, \$600 doesn't go nearly as far as \$600 earned six years ago. But residents are still billed as if they were earning 1971 dollars.

The Corporation has also begun forcing some tenants to pay their own hydro cost. Rhodes earlier this year expressed concern about wasteful use of energy in public housing projects. So meters are now being gradually installed in individual units across Metro, according to Mike Carson of the Metro Tenants' Council. The tenant "now pays hydro on top of his rent."

Carson is also angry because OHC is starting to charge residents for cable TV, a cost previously covered in the rent. These cables were installed by the Corporation, and were available whether tenants wanted them or not. Now they are being asked to pay for a service some may never use.

The province is also skimping on maintenance and security, according to Ward 7 Alderman Janet Howard. Tenants at Don Mount, a housing project in her ward have asked for more security, and carefully documented their need for additional protection, but their request has been refused.

..... The Forgotten Issues

NDP Fails Education



By Mark Golden

Two winters ago, the Tory government ordered striking Metro high school teachers back to work. The two opposition parties were ready to go along. But then 6 or 7 NDP members balked. They threatened to vote against the bill and against their own party. Stephen Lewis, afraid he might seem to be losing control of his left wing, gave in. The NDP made a compromise motion, guaranteeing the teachers the settlement they'd been offered before the strike.

There was nothing surprising in the NDP position except that it took a caucus revolt to form it. Many NDP members had relied heavily on teacher canvassers and organizers in winning the election. And the imposition of wage controls in the middle of the strike put teachers, however reluctantly, in the forefront of the fight of all Canadian workers (and the Federal NDP) against the AIB.

The real surprise is that now, just 18 months later, education has played virtually no role in the NDP election campaign.

The Issues Are There

Toronto's elementary schools face the loss of their reading clinics and of a host of special programs for immigrant and inner-city

children. Metro high schools have cut 141 teaching jobs. A debate rages around basic skills, some say that the schools have lowered standards, other reply that they have never learned to educate working-class children.

And there have been responses to these issues.

Some have been useful. Toronto elementary teachers are going door-to-door to explain the effects of the recent cut in school programs. A group of rank-and-file high school teachers has prepared 10,000 copies of a "Metro teachers' report" on the human cost of the firings and freezes.

Some are merely bizarre. Liberal leader Stuart Smith promises to pay for walls in open classroom schools.

Meanwhile, Stephen Lewis talks on about the environment and enrolls his son among the ruling-class at exclusive Upper Canada College.

The NDP does in fact have something of an education policy. Party conventions have gone on record attacking the streaming of working-class children, urging an emphasis on elementary and early childhood education, promising to do away with the education portion of the property tax. Some of

these issues are being raised by individual candidates. None are part of the NDP's election platform.

Why this failure to deal with education? Why has the NDP (as Evelyn Gigantes, party education critic, admits) made the mistake of leaving what should be a central part of its appeal on the periphery, if not ignoring it altogether?

Gigantes' own view is that the NDP wants to avoid the kind of sweeping generalization that marks the Tory and Liberal campaigns. Fat Bill Davis' "Charter for Ontario" has all the copper-plate charm and vacuity of a Grade 3 exercise from an old Ontario Reader. Stuart Smith's plan to butcher the public service doesn't even have the charm. "The NDP," she says, "knows all too well how hard it will be to solve the school's problems. The party wants to avoid false promises."

Fair enough. But promises at least give some idea of what a party would like to do, even if they remain unfulfilled. And in fact the NDP silence on educational issues seems to be more than a tactical error; it is a part of a larger failure.

Financing Education

Take education financing for instance. Money alone won't cure

the class bias of the schools. But the problem can't be solved if classrooms swell and programs disappear.

But where will the money come from? Most of the money for Toronto school's is supposed to come from property taxes paid by homeowners and, indirectly, by tenants. Property taxes are going up. Taxpayers are upset, and Boards of Education, which are elected bodies, don't want to upset them further. So no more money goes into the schools, and the system falls apart.

Now, there are a number of points to make here:

- Property tax is regressive; hardest on the poor.
- Personal income taxes have been going up too. They now make up 150% more of the provincial budget than they did in 1962. The share of corporate income tax, meanwhile is half what it was then.
- This tax squeeze doesn't affect education alone. It hits every kind of social service you can think of, from health care to transportation to day care.

Put it all together and you've got a hell of an election issue. Ask Stuart Smith. He recognized the profound distress with the level of taxation and came up with a solution; keep the tax system just

as it is and cut service. However, he ignores the social and financial cost of the unemployment which results.

What is needed is the other side of the argument. Shift the tax burden from people to profits, and put the money where it does all of us some good.

And the NDP is the logical party to make this argument. Taking education off property tax and shifting the load to the corporate sector has been party policy for years.

But not this year. "Oh, we can't say that," one caucus researcher told me. "You know the climate out there."

Perhaps the party believes you can change the climate by staying indoors. Or perhaps the NDP boasts the same curious structure as so many other social democratic parties; lots of good resolutions from party conventions, some activists in the riding associations, a couple of radicals in the caucus, maybe one or two progressive cabinet members — and the most conservative elements of the party firmly in control.

In any case, no one in the schools will be able to say that the NDP let them down if they form the government after June 9. They haven't offered a thing.

The Toronto School Board fired 159 elementary teachers this spring. Meanwhile the Ministry of Education spent \$175,000 distributing aluminum medallions to mark the Queen's silver jubilee. We hope the Queen was not amused.

Her Majesty's Loyal opposition did their bit to save the teachers. All but one of the NDP members on the Toronto Board voted against the firings. The one who didn't (Evelyn Cotter) was called on the carpet by the local riding association.

One trustee who did vote to fire the teachers was Judith Major. She cast her vote and then rushed dramatically from the Board room in tears — a woman of principle overcome by circumstance. Her eyes are now dry, and the teachers are still fired.

Major, by the way, is supposed to be the one trustee candidate to receive the honour of an election contribution from Stephen Lewis himself last December. Seems she almost talked Michel Landsberg, Stephen's wife, into running with her.

Workers Refuse Dangerous Job - Eleven Fired

By John Medeiros

Eleven Portuguese workers at a St. Catherines' shipyard were fired March 29 because they refused to accept dangerous working conditions.

The 11, specialists in naval construction, were hired, with the assistance of the Canadian Embassy in Portugal, as contract workers by Port Weller Drydocks Limited. Nine are married, with families in Portugal.

Contract workers receive limited-term work permits allowing them to work only for a specified company. They have no right to stay in Canada if they lose their job or their permit expires; no right to apply for landed immigrant status while inside Canada; no right to collect UIC or other benefits (though they pay taxes and deductions like any workers).

Here is the story as told by the workers to the Portuguese community newspaper *Comunidade*.

How We Were Fired

On March 29, a Tuesday, they picked 11 men to work inside the shop. The foreman sent us all inside a section or platform 7 feet high, with various holes about 28 inches square. We went into the holes through the top; each man stayed inside his own section.

We were separated only by a metal sheet.

The holes were so narrow that we had to stand up straight, unable to move. When we started to weld, the sheet began to heat up since there were eleven men welding at the same time. The smoke was excessive because we were melting concentrated

material 1/10 inches thick, which reaches a very high temperature.

The sheets were not well constructed vertically and the flame went from one section to another. There was no ventilation to get rid of the smoke.

We began to get sick from the smoke; the material for electrode insulation is made of poisonous chemical substances. We still welded. But the sheet got hot, and we began to get burned. There we were, inside a fire, unable to move.

We decided that it was impossible to work in these conditions and went to the foreman to explain the situation. We proposed to do the work with a man in every other section, so that we could do a good job and not hurt each other.

"The section has to be done and you have to weld as we agreed at

the beginning," he replied. "And after you finish the section there is nothing else to do."

We offered to work until midnight, but in the way we said. The foreman then told us to get some asbestos covers to prevent getting burned. But that was impossible, the heat was unbearable and there wasn't enough room to wrap the covers around us.

But the supervisor would not give in. "Either you work like this or you go home."

"Well," we answered, "we prefer to lose a day and go home."

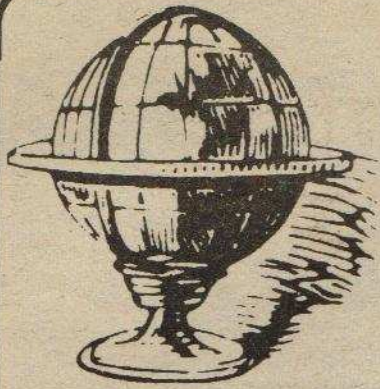
Next day we went back to the shipyard to explain why we couldn't work under those conditions and to get them changed. The personnel manager told us we were fired. We all looked like a bunch of fools, because we didn't expect such a decision.

"We have only been here a

month. We do not speak English, we have no money and now no work. We have done nothing bad to anyone, we have worked the best we know how, and we left yesterday because we could not stand to work under those conditions."

.....
This case is presently being studied by the Federal Ministry of Manpower and Immigration. Three of the Portuguese workers are once again working at the shipyard. Manpower is trying to place the others with different companies. None have been deported or forced to return to Portugal though this is possible under the regulations governing contract workers.

Port Weller Drydocks told Manpower that it wanted the fired men to serve as an example to other foreign workers.



World In Brief

Bolivia : Farmers Fight Switch

Bolivian farmers have mounted strong resistance to recent government pressures to switch from producing cocaine to coffee, unless they are guaranteed satisfactory compensation.

The *Confederacion de Trabajadores Campesinos*, which represents the farmers, announced recently that they will cooperate with the government to weed out underground manufacturing of cocaine, if they are given the necessary tools to change their crops. Their demands include new land for coffee cultivation, machinery and financial assistance.

It has been officially calculated that there are hundreds of clandestine plants actively manufacturing cocaine, a derivative of the coca shrub. Latest figures show Bolivia's annual production of coca to be approximately 16 million pounds.

Cocaine brings farmers much higher returns than its suggested replacement. Three or four crops of cocaine can be harvested each year in the deep sub-tropical valleys of Bolivia as compared with one of coffee.

Eradication programs up to now have not succeeded. The latest scheme is in response to pressure from the U.S., the main export market for Bolivian cocaine. It is estimated that the joint U.S.-Bolivian program will cost \$45 million.

Brazil : Ticker Tape Greets Demo

An estimated 10,000 students recently received a ticker tape welcome from office workers in Sao Paulo, as they marched to protest the arrest of four students and four workers accused of belonging to subversive organizations. There were smaller demonstrations in six other cities across Brazil.

The students carried banners calling for amnesty, free elections and an end to political repression. Three thousand police were put on full alert to cope with the demonstrators. Apart from a few tear gas bombs, there were no serious incidents and no arrests in Sao Paulo.

The response of the Geisel government has thus far been low key. There are fears, however, that hard-liners in the ruling military will use the student unrest, as they did in 1968, to clamp down on recently revived political activity in the country.

(Latin American)

Angola : South Africa Attacks

In a report which has received scant attention in the Western Press, Angola claims that Zaire-based guerrillas attacked the northern Angolan enclave of Cabinda on May 16, killing four Angolan soldiers. A simultaneous attack by a South African helicopter gunship in Cunene province, along Angola's border with Namibia, was also reported.

The Angolan Defense Ministry charged that "once again the Defense forces of an Organization of African Unity (OAU) member state have joined the armed forces of racist South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola."

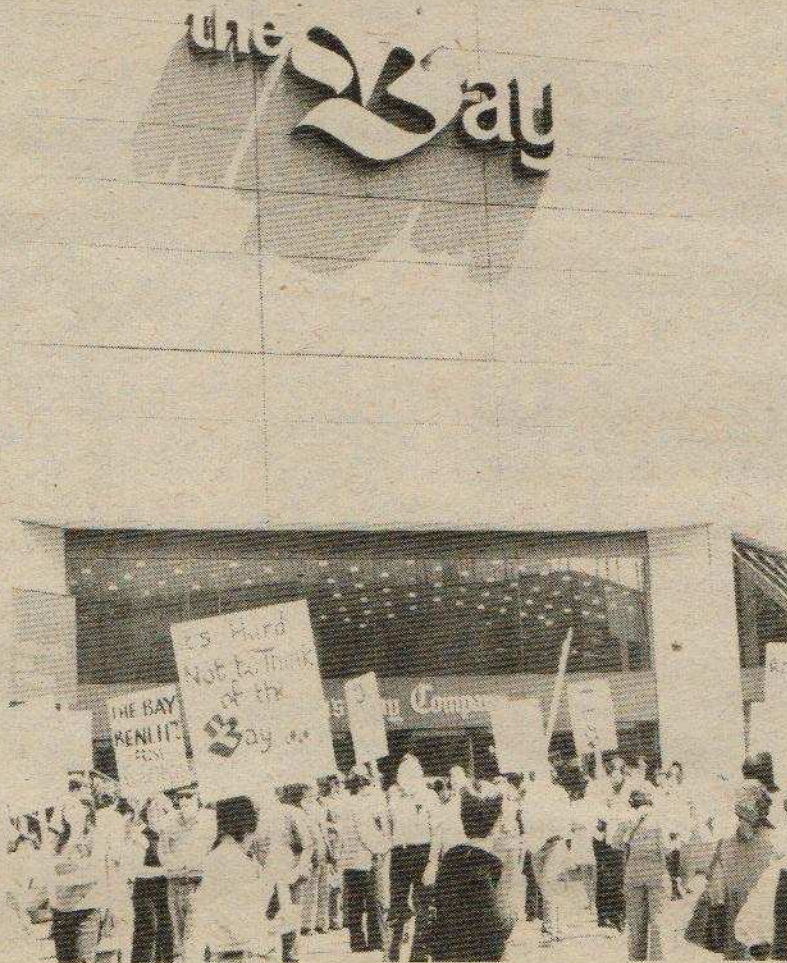
Angolan officials have repeatedly accused both Zaire and South Africa of violating Angola's borders. Last February, Angolan President Neto alleged that Zaire and South Africa were plotting to overthrow the Angolan government with the aid of European and American mercenaries.

The *London Observer* reported that major financial support for the plan called Operation Cobra, was coming from a consortium of international financiers who objected to Angola's Marxist government and hoped to gain mineral concessions from a new regime.

The first phase of Operation Cobra was said to be the capture of oil-rich Cabinda.

(Africa News)

Namibian Workers : Trapped By The Bay



by Bruce Capps

B. Capps

What does Canada's own Hudson's Bay Company have to do with the suppression of native rights in Namibia? Lots! In fact, approximately eighty demon-

strators were on hand at noon Friday, May 20, in front of the Bay's Yonge-Bloor complex, to tell you just how much.

The demonstration, coordinated by TCLSAC (Toronto

Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa), was held to protest the Bay's continued activity as "the world's largest wholesale dealer in Karakul fur" in Namibia (a South African dominated state).

Founded five years ago, TCLSAC has vocalized Namibia's right to political and economic self-determination, a policy that Canada has officially endorsed, though unenthusiastically, in the United Nations.

To achieve its goal, TCLSAC has publicized economic links between various Canadian transnational corporations (of which the Hudson's Bay Company is only one) and the Republic of South Africa.

The Bay makes a substantial profit from the Karakul fur (a rich fur similar to Persian lamb) although wages for a Namibian shepherd on a Karakul ranch can be as low as \$4.50 a month. Moreover, by trading in Namibia, the Bay is in effect condoning South Africa's illegal hold on Namibia.

One of the other aims of the demonstration, which coincided with the annual meeting of the Bay's shareholders in Winnipeg, was to focus public attention on the similarities between the Bay's African policy and its much criticized role as the major retailer in many parts of northern Canada.

Fishermen Wash Hands Of Polluting Detergents

As pollution of the seas becomes more acute every day, some Japanese fishermen have taken it into their own hands to do something about it.

The fishermen of Kamashima, an island off the Pacific coast of Japan, recently formed a vigilante group to confiscate every box and bottle of synthetic detergent as well as most tubes of toothpaste on the island. The fishermen claim that the detergents have played a large role in polluting offshore fish and abalone stocks which provide the basis of their livelihood.

Henry Kamm, in the *New York Times*, reported that the fishermen went house to house in March demanding housewives to allow inspection of their cabinets. They gathered up existing stocks of

detergents and left boxes and bars of old fashioned soap powder in exchange. In place of the toothpaste they left advice to use salt instead.

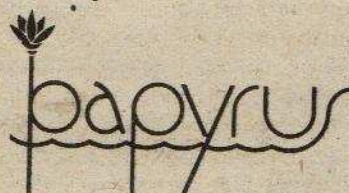
Hyoichi Fujiwara, chairman of the board of the Fishermen's Association cited the failure of previous campaigns to eliminate polluting detergents as the reason for the action. "We thought we couldn't wait any longer for others to make a move. It was time we did something for ourselves," he said.

None of the 220 households on the island was spared in the raid. Fishermen's Association President Mishio Kokubo is quoted by Kamm as saying that "the authorities had not complained about the vigilante action nor had the victims of the

seizure... everyone cooperated willingly, because the action clearly expressed the sense of the community."

But not everyone agreed. Mrs. Fukuko Terada contended that the decline in stocks was due more to the introduction of wet suits than to detergent pollution. "We were catching too much," she said. "Before, when I went diving wearing just a white cloth around my waist, I could only work for 30 minutes a day. Now with the new wet suits, they work for three hours."

A woman barber carrying a load of towels to be washed may have summed up the feelings of the other women. "The men did this because they don't have to do the wash."



Sale
Building Sold
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Quebec Is Never Far From The Surface

By Jeff Lawrence

Ontario voters who look closely at Bill Davis' official campaign poster may be surprised to see that its setting is the 1977 Québec Winter Carnival.

They shouldn't be. November 15, 1976, the day the Party Québécois came to power, was bound to become significant for Ontario politics as well.

Queen's Park has long sought a role as buffer between Québec and Ottawa. Former Premier John Robarts, who maintained close relations with Québec's nationalistic premier Daniel Johnson, often spoke of Ontario's partnership with Québec as representatives of Canada's two founding peoples (a phrase much in fashion at the time), and as the two largest and most industrialized provinces.

Although Johnson made ominous threats about "equality or independence", his real pre-occupation was increased autonomy for the Québec government. The common foe was the federal government. The rallying cry was "decentralization". An alliance for greater provincial power was in Ontario's interest.

Gone Were The State Visits

The 1970 election of a Liberal government under Robert Bourassa de-emphasized the Québec-Ontario alliance. Bourassa, a self-described pragmatist concerned with economic well-being within confederation, withdrew some of the pressure from Ottawa.

Gone, or at least less evident, were the state visits to foreign capitals, the protocol trappings of national government, and the

sharp confrontation at federal-provincial conferences.

Except for the October crisis of 1970, Québec gradually vanished from the headlines. Québec nationalism and the demand for decentralization seemed to subside.

Everything Changed

The election of November 1976 changed everything.

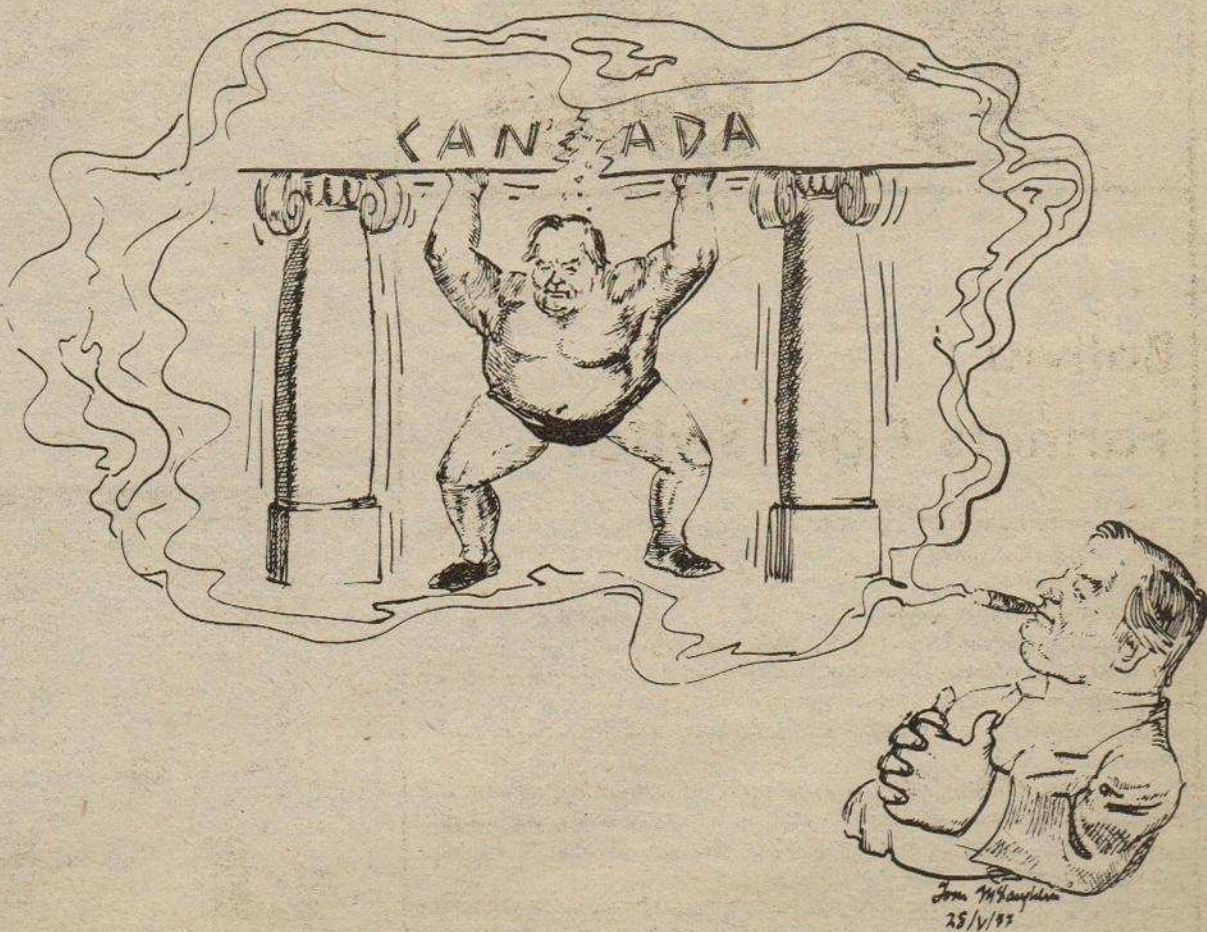
The initial response of the Ontario government to the new character of Québec seemed like a return to the style of the Robarts era. Davis was cautious and restrained. Ontario might once again be the sponsor of the flexible federalism, and perhaps succeed in wooing the people of Québec back to the fold.

At the finance ministers conference in December, all of the provinces lined up against federal proposals for a new tax-sharing agreement. This provoked an outburst from federal Finance Minister Donald Macdonald that the provinces were aiding and abetting the separatist enemy.

Davis made a well publicized trip to Québec City and upped his level of commitment to French language rights in Ontario.

But the Davis mood changed for the worse with the publication of "National Accounts" by Québec industry minister Rodrigue Tremblay. Tremblay's balance sheet of federalism claimed that confederation had cost Québec over \$7 billion during the past 15 years.

Ontario responded by publishing its own statistics. Treasurer Darcy McKeough denied the costs of confederation



to Québec, claiming that substantial benefits for Québec were derived from trade and government allocations.

Much of the federal spending in Québec, responded Tremblay, was in the form of unemployment insurance benefits. Québec's high unemployment was a result of federal policies favoring Ontario development. Ontario got the jobs and Québec got the UIC cheques.

And then Jacques Parizeau, Québec Finance minister, came to town. In an address to Toronto's business elite at the Empire Club, he stated that the time for negotiations was long past and

that dreams of saving Confederation should be buried.

Davis was beside himself. He announced that Ontario would refuse any form of economic association with an independent Québec. Levesque, with characteristic flair, warned Davis that he too would "go the way of all flesh", and that some form of economic cooperation would be as essential to Ontario's interest as to Québec's.

What has this to do with Ontario's election? Other than Margaret Scrivener's silly attempt to smear the NDP as pro-PQ (which brought a rebuke from

Davis), there has been no overt attempt to capitalize on the Québec situation.

But the issue is never far from the surface. The Tories have tried to cultivate the image of Davis as the Ontario leader most able to handle the PQ and at the same time force Ottawa to yield the provinces enough power to satisfy Québécois aspirations.

As it happens, the Ontario election is getting very little coverage in Québec. It may turn out that the actions and words of the Ontario premier will affect little except the choice of Ontario voters on June 9.

Some Contracts Signed But Grape Boycott Continues



By Ken Wyman

Despite rumours to the contrary, the grape and lettuce boycott is still in effect across North America, according to Toronto representatives of the United Farm Workers. However, some growers have signed contracts

with UFW recently, and there are 'Union Label' grapes and head lettuce available in many Metro stores now.

"About 40 per cent of lettuce growers have signed pacts now," one UFW worker noted, recommending that shoppers ask to see

the crates the lettuce was packed in, and check for the winged eagle mark of their union. "There is a long list of brand names that are OK."

Two brands of grapes sold in the Toronto area bear the UFW mark: Friedman brand Thompson Seedless, and Tarvertine brand Red Emperor grapes. Both are marketed by the same Coachella Valley growers. Two other growers have also signed, but their products are not available in the Toronto market.

These varieties of grapes are being harvested now, and they will probably no longer be available at the end of June. UFW representatives requested that shoppers who see boxes bearing union labels in the stores after that time report the misrepresentations to their office.

The UFW has recently signed an agreement with the Teamsters union, ending a long-standing dispute over areas of jurisdiction. The new arrangement stipulates that Teamsters will not contest elections which involve strictly agricultural workers, while the UFW will not represent canners

and packers, who come under the terms of the U.S. National Labour Relations Act. The agreement is broad enough that an employee driving a truck for a company that is primarily agricultural will still fall under UFW jurisdiction.

In the past the Teamster-UFW dispute frequently erupted in violence. The UFW had accused the Teamsters of signing "sweetheart deals" with growers, which benefited both the union and the employers, but not the workers. Teamsters in turn labelled the UFW as "Reds", and implied that they were incapable of properly managing the farm-workers negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Toronto UFW support committee is laying out new strategy for the summer season. This year, they say, the emphasis will be on boycotts of specific brands, rather than all grapes and lettuce. One recent case they cited, which was successfully fought on those grounds, involved Maggio brand carrots. The company was unionized a year ago, after elections supervised by the California government, to ensure fairness, but management refused

to negotiate. "After four days of a boycott on their carrots, they cracked," said a Toronto UFW organizer.

Another case currently being fought in the U.S. concerns Desert Valley Citrus, which is owned by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Although the 1975 elections were among the earliest of the UFW victories, a contract has still not been negotiated. American supporters are now being asked to direct their protests against the parent company as well as the fruit growing subsidiary.

Similar tactics will apparently be employed in Canada over the summer months, according to the Farmworkers. They noted that Canadians have traditionally been among their staunchest allies, and that this year marks the tenth anniversary of Canadian support for "La Causa."

United Farm Workers
13 Madison Ave.,
Toronto
(416) 961-4434

Jays Come Home To Roost

By Joe Wright

In the short time that comprises this year's baseball season, Toronto fans may already have picked up a pleasant little ritual. That is, turning to the Major League Averages listed in the Sunday New York Times and finding which player from 'Tor' is leading the American League.

This week it was the Jay's first draft choice Bob Bailor, who led both leagues with a .381 percentage. Last week, it was left fielder Al Woods' turn, who has since slipped to last place amongst the top three in the AL. Before that, it had been right fielder-designated hitter Otto Velez, also designated as the AL Player of the Month for April.

For the Jays to keep it up as they enter the second quarter of the campaign would be pretty remarkable, although no one seems to have told Roy Howell, the recently acquired third baseman from Texas Rangers.

Despite going 0 for 17 at the plate before coming to Toronto, Howell has hit at a .422 clip since then, for an overall mark of .309. And as an example of a Blue Jay coming home to roost, Howell went 7 for 12 against Texas in their recent three game series, including a game winning home run in the eighth off top Texas hurler Bert Blyleven.

Overall, the Jays are eighth out of fourteen teams in the American League, with a team batting average of .263. A respectable average at any time, it is especially good for an expansion team, and one whom spring training observers felt would find lack of hitting their chief liability.

Their 17 and 24 won-lost record, one game into the current home stand is nothing to be ashamed of either. While it may or may not be optimistic to see them maintain that .415 pace, only two of eight previous expansion clubs have finished higher at the end of the year. And that includes clubs that were stocked with an eye for the present, rather than the more recent expansion philosophy of build-for-the-future.

If injuries, which have sidelined the two top hitters in Bailor and Woods, and the passage of time do moderate the Jay's offense, they may anticipate increased help from the mound corps.

While pitching so far has been uneven, some recent performances would seem to offer encouragement for the future. Notable is the conversion of Pete Vuckovich into a starter after 13 relief appearances. Despite yielding three runs as the loser in his starting debut against Oakland, he gave up only one hit in the final 5 frames. In his six appearances so far in May, the right-hander has recorded a 2.53 ERA.

While taking the loss in his first three decisions as a Jay, Jesse Jefferson has recorded victories in his last two outings, including a 3-1 triumph over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Lefty reliever Mike Willis has continued his fine efforts in posting the club leading ERA of 1.78. Willis has finished the game in six of his seven appearances so far.

And left-handed Jerry Garvin remains tied among the pitching leaders in the American League. While the forkball specialist has expressed the feeling that he has not been 'sharp' lately, his latest victory over the Texas Rangers ran his record to 6 and 1.

The Blue Jay pitching staff has combined so far for a team ERA of 4.37, ninth in the American League. Eighth in the league in batting, the team is also eighth in combined fielding percentage.

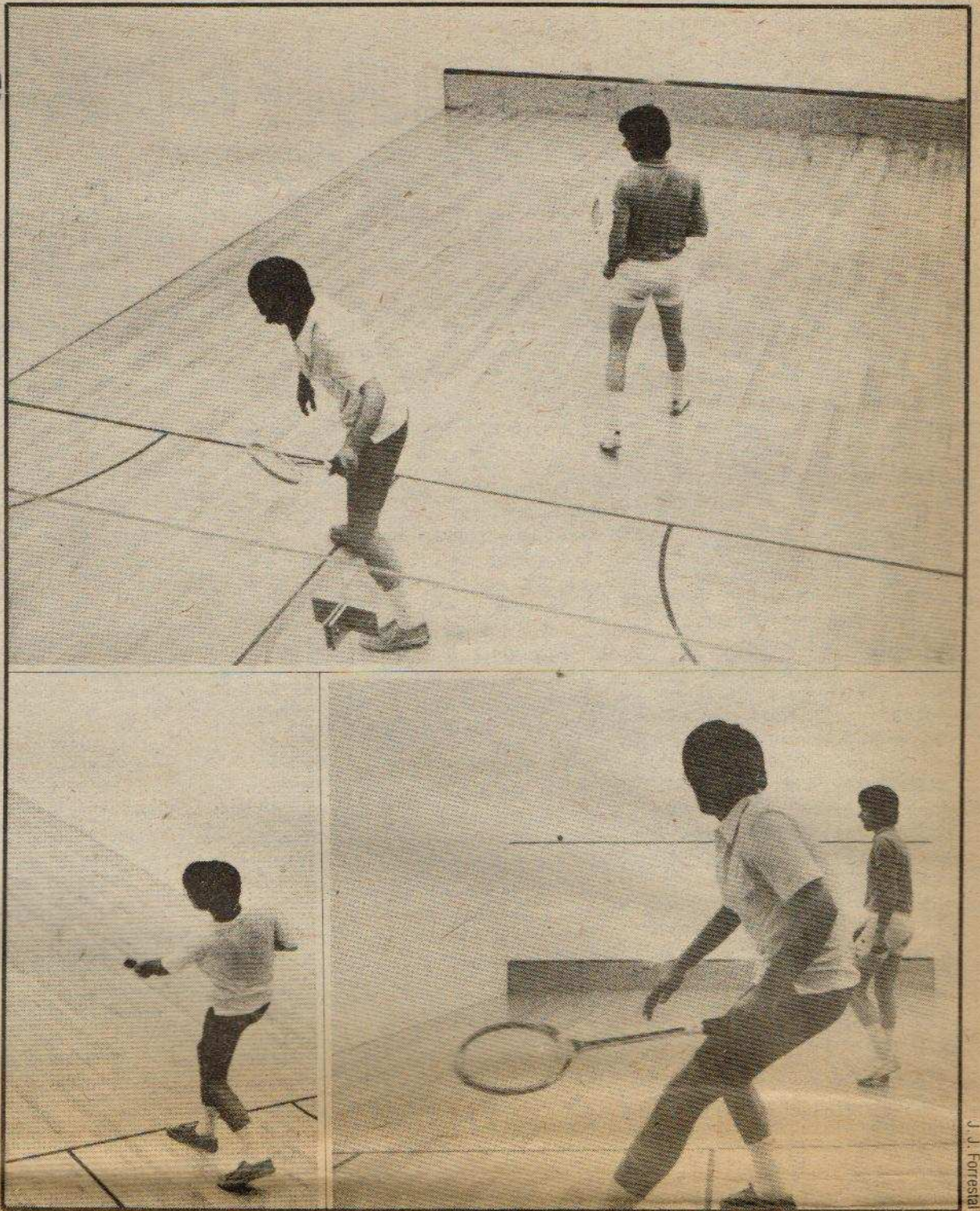
So far the Blue Jays have failed to demonstrate any of the aggressive base-running that had been earlier expected, and exhibit a generally conservative style on the paths. And it was sloppy baserunning that led the Jays to put on their only glaring example of expansion baseball so far. With the bases loaded, catcher Alan Ashby lined a solid single to right, only to have confusion among runners result in a double play for the Jay's visiting expansion rivals, the Seattle Mariners. Toronto has stolen 19 bases so far and been caught an equal number of times. Perhaps drawing inspiration from the Astroturf that doubles as a home for the Argos, Jay base runners seem to be doing well in breaking up double plays, though.

•••

While a visitor from another planet might not be able to distinguish the difference, an American visitor would soon be able to tell that the Jay games were taking place in a Canadian park. One incident that comes to mind occurred in the second home game as a fan cleanly fielded a hard ground foul down the third baseline with a lacrosse stick, to the delight of the fans. Another happened the other night in the game against Oakland as umpires briefly called time when a pitcher from the Jays bullpen chased an errant ball onto left field. One fan was heard to holler, "Hold it, hold it, too many men on the field."

•••

Despite the continued brouhaha over the suds in the stadium issue, the matter does not look like it will come to a head, at least until after the election. While supporters cry "It's an ale wind that does no harm", the Tories are sticking to their No-Draught policy. So, for a while, it seems the only passing schooners will be observed on Lake Ontario. Water water everywhere.



Bang A Ball Against A Wall

By Gavin Murphy

One of the fastest growing sports in Canada today is squash. First played in England around 1850, the sport has developed into a popular activity involving 50,000 people in Ontario alone.

The origins of squash are intriguing. When some of the young lads at Harrow School found it difficult to have a turn on the heavily used racquet courts, they decided to develop their own modified version of the sport by banging a ball against a wall. When the ball hit the wall, it would produce a squashy sound. The new sport eventually caught the fancy of Victorian England and by the turn of the century indoor squash courts were being built at country homes and private clubs throughout Great Britain.

The Bath Club, in London's West End, built a squash court for its member and it is from this facility that the exact measurements and dimensions for the game are officially taken. Squash was exported to the United States and the British Empire soon afterward. In 1911 the Canadian Squash Racquets Association was formed to oversee the development of the game in Canada.

In today's hectic lifestyle, squash can provide maximum exercise in a minimum amount of time. Frustrations and aggression can be taken out on the ball by

literally squashing it against the walls. Playing squash will improve fitness and wind, sharpen reflexes, develop agility and stamina.

Squash paraphernalia represents a modest investment. Men or women can participate in the sport and it can be played all year round.

Both the American and International style of the game are played in Canada although the International game is more popular because of its larger court, softer and slower ball and longer rallies.

The sport is popular throughout the country but the greatest concentration of players is in Ontario. There are presently 508 courts in 151 clubs across the province according to Marilyn Rea, Executive Director of Squash Ontario.

In downtown Toronto there are about half a dozen clubs now open to the public. Hart House (3 courts) and the Y.M.-Y.W.H.A. (2 courts) are the most inexpensive to join. The Toronto Squash Club (17 courts), the Bay Street Racquet Club (4 courts) and the Harbour Castle Hilton (3 courts) are moderately expensive to participate in and the Bloor Park Club (6 courts) is the dearest. There is talk of "pay-as-you-play" clubs operating in downtown Toronto but nothing has materialized yet.

Two books worth investigating on the sport of squash are *Newer Angles on Squash* by R.B. Hawkey (London: 1973) and *Squash Racquets* by Hashim Khan (Detroit: 1967).

Pick Up Baseball

By Peter Carver

Those people who desperately want to join in one of the traditional summer team sports, but don't know who to play with, should give thought to hooking up with the Toronto Arts Softball League.

Although the League has settled on its members, including the Toronto Symphony Associates, the University of Toronto Bookstore and the Graduate Assistants Association, the teams are more than willing to play

exhibitions with courageous challengers. As well, last year's, the Opera Company, try to make themselves available to all comers.

The rules are at least three players of each sex on a team, and slow pitch; however, fun and socializing are the first priorities.

Games go every afternoon, beginning May 31, Monday through Thursday, on the field in front of Convocation Hall. Spectators are welcome. To arrange games, phone scheduler Briane Nasimok, 363-2873.