



A swimming pool in your kitchen?

-see p. 7

TORONTO

clarion

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A Newspaper For Social Change 25¢



A. Meisner

Daycare rules short - change jobless

By L. Stevens

"You begin to think you've gone bonkers — they hope you'll just give up and walk away." This is the response of many parents (and reporters) who encounter the Metro Toronto day care system, says Pat Schulz, an instructor of Early Childhood Education at Centennial College. In the maze of mixed jurisdictions, day care has become "nobody's responsibility", according to Schulz, organizer of the Day Care Reform Action Alliance several years ago.

Victims of the current job shortage, who are parents of children in day care, face a specific problem. In Metro, the day care parent, single or not, who loses his/her job and receives Unemployment Insurance benefits, loses the subsidy available to an employed person.

In many cases children must be withdrawn from day care, and the parent's job hunting activity curtailed. For one Toronto couple the daily fee was raised from fifty cents to eight dollars when one parent was laid off and began to collect UIC benefits.

Day care is funded by three levels of government: the province provides 80% of the funds (half of this comes from the federal Ministry of Health and Welfare) to the municipality. Metro then contributes the remaining 20% as well as administering the fund under the provincial Day Care Act.

Unfortunately, complications arise because the regulation for subsidy is outlined, not in the Act itself, but as a regulation to the Act called Form 7. The Day Nurseries Branch of the Metro Social Services Department uses Form 7 as an application for subsidy, and routinely exempts 25% (the amount set by City Council) of household earnings listed on the form from consideration in calculation of need.

The rule barring the exemption when household income includes UIC benefits is not stated on Form 7, but personnel in the Day Nurseries Branch confirm that such a rule is in effect, and attribute it variously to federal and/or provincial government directives.

Metro Day Nurseries Branch, *cont'd p. 3*

Bank blocks union moves

By P. Weinberg

The Royal Bank has been using staff meetings across Canada to scare bank workers away from unionization.

Robert Stewart, president of the London Ontario based Canadian Union of Bank Employees, one of three organizations involved in the current bank organizing drive, says the scheme will backfire.

People will resent being told what to do, says Stewart.

"They should be able to make up their own minds."

An employer is forbidden by provincial labour law to threaten employees from organizing but this does not prevent the banks from using staff meetings to apply subtle pressure to its employees. The Royal Bank is the only bank in Canada conducting such meetings.

A young female employee, who personally opposes unionization, says subtle pressure was used at a recent staff meeting of one major downtown Royal Bank Branch.

"We were warned of unions, planting people in our branch to solicit new members. The manager informed us it was against the law for a person to talk union during office hours."

Bank unions were accused by this manager of tricking people in Saskatchewan into signing union cards says the female employee.

"The manager told us that if someone approached us about unions, we should not hesitate to discuss it with him. He said the bank in no way can discriminate against such a person joining a union, but that person should consider the question carefully before deciding."

No law protects a worker from dismissal if he discusses union business during working hours. He can be dismissed for not doing his job.

"Of course if you spent your work period talking against unions, you probably wouldn't have the same chance to be fired," says Stewart.

The union is a democratic instrument, he says, that allows the members of a branch to negotiate with management any changes that will affect the employees directly.

"It gives the workers a legal clout where they don't have to worry about being fired."

"Next time they have a staff meeting, the bank manager should invite the union representative along to allow the employees to hear both sides of the question."

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Food, entertainment, sports and more

As we see it ...

Winter's on its way. The leaves fall, the temperature falls — only the TTC fares keep going up. mind you, it almost seems as if that too is part of Nature's Grand Design. The TTC makes such a simple case: Costs are mounting, the operating deficit is getting greater, the passenger must pay a fair share. What can we do except raise the price of tickets?

But in fact the process is not so natural or so simple. TTC finances, and public transportation in general, involve a series of conflicts between different levels of government and different groups in society as a whole.

This brings us back to "user pays". The proposal is to hike the cost of tokens from 5 for \$2.00 to 7 for \$3.00. The cost of single rides — increasingly popular since fares began to climb a few years ago — will go up still more steeply: from 50¢ to 55¢, a rise of 10%. (Though TTC General Manager Michael Warren says employees will be held to raises of 6.5% this year.)

The increase will add an estimated \$9 million to TTC revenues next year. But it will also cost the system about 6 million riders.

This has a familiar ring. We all remember how the Post Office was "rationalized" by firing workers and cutting out Saturday service. Meanwhile, the price of stamps went from 5 to 6 to 7 to 10 to 12 cents, and may rise until it endangers the earth's ozone layer.

The TTC operates with a similar lack of logic. For one thing, the costly Scarborough extension will bring in 6 million new riders — just the number that will be lost by raising fares!

For another, many of the lost riders will turn to cars to get around. Traffic will get worse, buses and streetcar service will deteriorate, more and more people will give up on the TTC, the deficit will increase, fares will go up — and we'll all sit through the same movie again.

Is there a way out? Any solu-

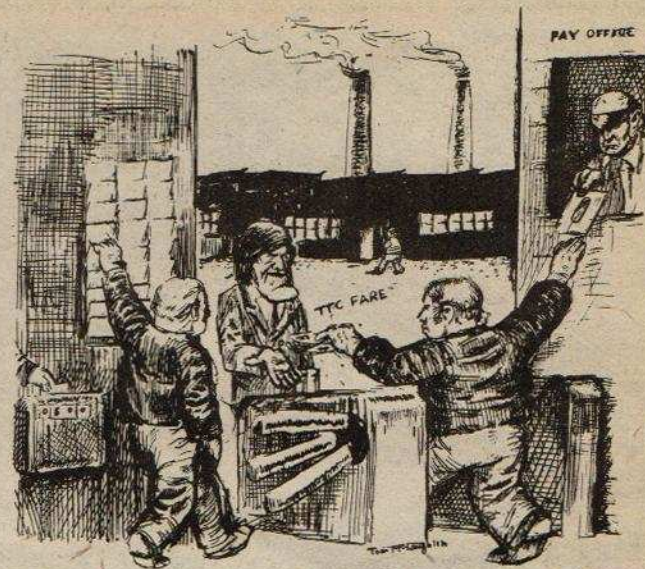
tion must be based on a clearer notion of just who benefits from public transit. Few of us spend the weekends joyriding on the Junction bus. We need the TTC to do the shopping, to go to theatres and ball games and bars and most of all — to get to work. It serves us — but it also serves our bosses. And it serves some of them very well indeed.

Take Eaton's. The special subway stop at the Eaton Centre cost a cool \$3 million. And the terminus of the new Spadina line was dictated by the desire to provide easy access to the Yorkdale Shopping Centre.

The one real merit in making up the TTC deficit from property taxes is that it forces companies like Eaton's to start paying their fair share of transit costs. After all, much of the commercial value of developments like the new Yonge-Sheppard complex is based on the availability of the TTC.

The drawback, of course, is that such proposals hit the little guy too. Property taxes fall heaviest on homeowners on fixed incomes and working-class tenants who pay their share in their rents, and present rebate schemes provide little compensation.

Our own preference would be to recognize that free public transportation is a rock-bottom necessity for everyone who lives and works in this city, and to pay for it from the wealth of the community as a whole.



If McGuinness Distillers could pay for the TTC on New Year's Eve, GM and Imperial Oil ought to be able to handle about 6 weeks each.

This would involve a wholesale reform of the tax structure, a shift from personal taxes (sales and income) to corporate taxes.

It's a reform that's long overdue. But we don't expect to see it under a Tory government.

But we don't have to wait for the Tories. Citizens groups could begin to organize "fare strikes". Remember those Montréalers who jumped the Metro turnstiles *en masse* a few years ago? The same strategy was used to fight a fare increase in Italy — and it worked. People underpaid the new fare with uncountable

clumps of coins, or else simply refused to pay it at all. The increase was scrapped.

The Italian fare strike had the enthusiastic support of the local transit unions. We don't expect the Amalgamated Transit Union to play so active a role. But unions in general should begin to make transit an issue in contract talks. About 10% of the companies in Boston now buy tickets and distribute them free to their workers. That kind of demand — coupled with a campaign for free transit for everyone — could help make the alliance between producer and consumer that the labour movement needs so desperately.

And it would be a big first step towards ending business' free ride on the TTC.

Education group defies picket line

By P. Rowe

An "unsavoury and thoroughly untenable situation" has developed at the Academy of Medicine on Bloor St., according to the Metro Labour Council. The Workers' Educational Association (WEA) has decided to continue a series of lectures on "Medicine 1977" at the Academy, where members of the Communications Workers of Canada (CWC) have been on strike since May 20.

Bill Howse of the CWC says that his union "asked the WEA to consider other premises for their lectures, and the Labour Council and the Ontario Federa-

tion of Labour (OFL) did the same, but they refused. The WEA said they had to be non-partisan."

As a result of the WEA's refusal to move the series, the Executive Board of the Labour Council of Metro Toronto has recommended that the Labour Council, the OFL, and affiliated unions sever any relationship they have with the WEA.

Through its actions, the WEA "is placing itself in the position of encouraging working people to cross the picket lines of CWC strikers, which is tantamount to scabbing and strikebreaking," the Labour Council statement

says.

The same statement also charges that other courses offered by the WEA, such as "Charm and Personal Improvement" and "Slim and Trim" "are openly and specifically directed towards women and are purely sexist in nature and are in no way related to the betterment of working people."

Jim Pole-Langdon of the WEA denies that his group is counselling people to strikebreak, and claims that "there has been a great deal of misunderstanding." He sympathizes with the aims of the striking switchboard opera-

tors, and says the WEA has "done its best to tell the doctors about the workers' problems."

Nevertheless, he says the WEA will not cancel the lectures. "Our series was planned a year ago. The CWC should have taken a more realistic course from the beginning. If they'd come to us a couple of months before, things would have been different."

Pole-Langdon adds that his group was not aware that Osler Hall, the site of the lectures, was part of the Academy of Medicine complex.

According to Jerry Thompson of the CWC, "management told them Osler Hall was separate, and they accepted that without asking us."

More importantly, Thompson feels that Pole-Langdon "is simply using the business about the planning as an excuse. The strike has been reported in the press, on TV, in the OFL, and in the Labour Council. The board members of the WEA knew that they were going to hold the lectures on struck premises."

A CWC picket line of between 50 and 75 people was successful in turning away most of the people who intended to register for the series. The dispute may be resolved if the WEA moves the lectures to the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), where adequate seating and projection arrangements are available.

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Daycare Continued from p. 1

the Ministry of Community and Social Services Day Nurseries Branch, and the federal Ministry of Health and Welfare are all anxious to disclaim responsibility for the subsidy regulation.

Health and Welfare Public Relations Officer Nes Lubinsky made the clearest statement, denying that federal participation in day care programs was anything more than sharing costs.

"The federal government simply contributes 50% of shareable expenditures for day care... and don't ask me to give you a definition of shareable."

Metro Social Services Department considers this to be a provincial matter, and has applied to the ministry to have the wording of Form 7 changed to use the term 'income' instead of 'earnings' in order that such income as UIC benefits, separation allowances, alimony, and Workmen's Compensation payments could be eligible for the subsidy exemption.

According to Miss Butt, the head of the Children's Services for Metro Social Services Department, the response from provincial officials was "no way".

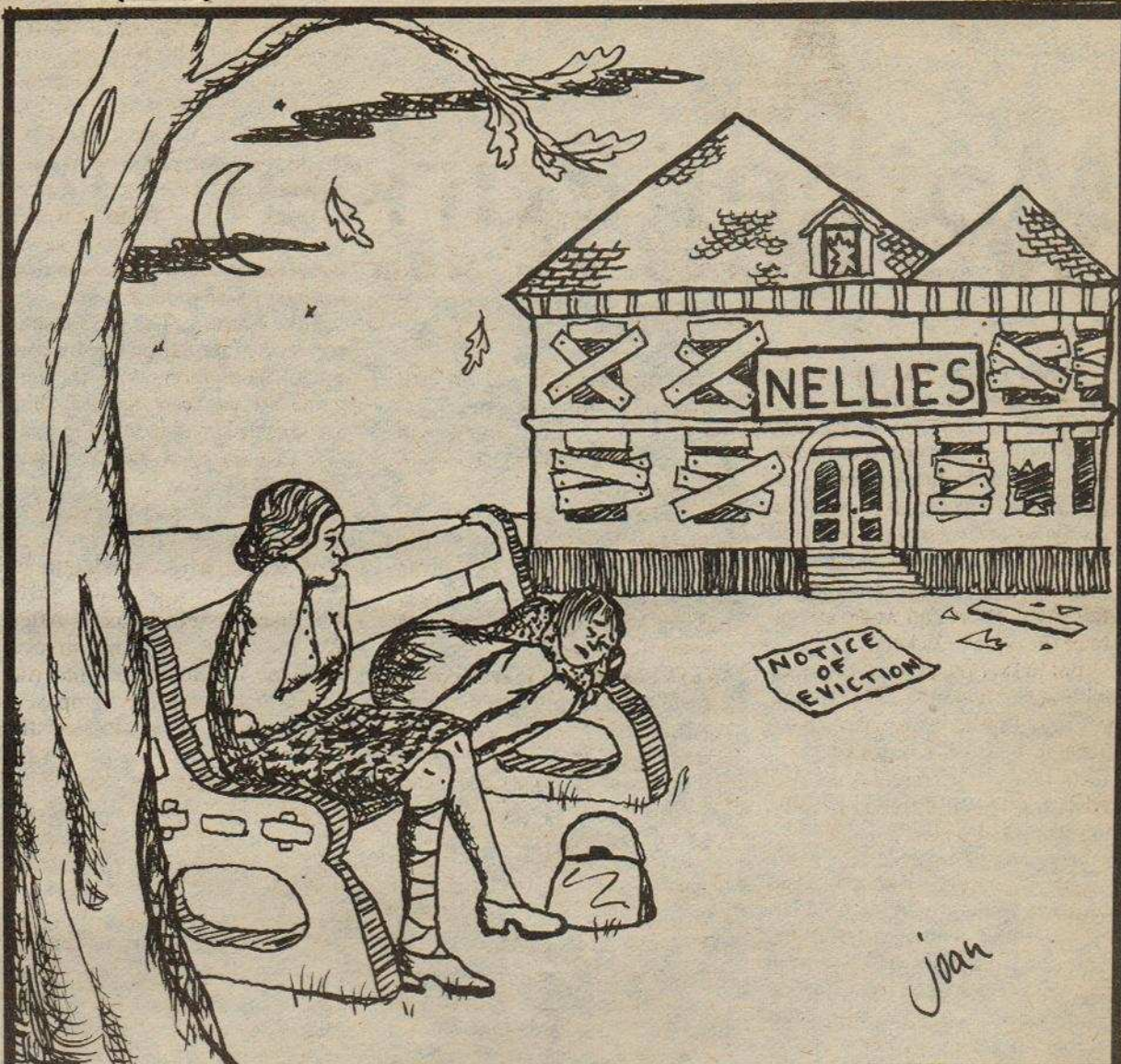
Answers were harder to get from the province's Day Nurse-

ries Branch, which seems content with the status quo. Alma Roberts, provincial consultant for day care, says the province is waiting for general changes in the social services agreement between the federal government and the provinces before making alterations to Form 7 or any other aspect of day care.

Roberts admits that Form 7 "has outdated itself — it's about time we changed it", but she would say only that: "It's just possible that we might."

Deliberate delay makes effective action difficult for the parents involved, but drastic cuts in day care funds caused by provincial 'restraints' will necessitate it. There will soon be fewer places in Metro day care centres and quality of care will deteriorate for those that do get places.

In the past, organized protest against cutbacks proved to be at least partially successful. Pat Schulz feels that in future the effort will have to come from parents within individual day care centres, working together to voice their dissatisfaction directly to the provincial authorities responsible for the over-regulation and under-funding of day care in Toronto.



By J. Headley

The women in need of the emergency shelter provided by Nellie's Hostel will be homeless after October 28th. This is the eviction date ordered by the court of the City of Toronto. The building and land inhabited by Nellie's is being sold by the YMCA to a developer.

For many women (some 2,000 a year pass through her doors) Nellie's has been a sanctuary from brutally violent mates; an alternative to the streets and all-

night restaurants for the destitute and illegally evicted.

Nellie's also absorbs the overflow from Interval house, Women in Transition (the mothers with children hostel) and Stop 86, which caters to troubled women under the age of 25.

At present Metro Social Service funding falls sadly short of the required operating budget. The balance must come from a generous public since Nellie's no longer gets financial support from the United Community Fund.

On a busy day or night, with all beds filled, the resident/staff ratio can be thirty to one. There are meals to be made, telephone referrals, paper work, the occasional sick resident to care for plus minor maintenance, cleaning (residents do help with housework) laundry and, of course, much informal counselling. With all this, it's small wonder there's a high staff turnover.

Even if negotiations with the developer and C.M.H.C. save the house, Nellie's is still faced with dire financial problems.

Risdon still faces questions

By D. Fancher

The facts are clear that Brian Risdon, Toronto's chief plumbing inspector, wasn't doing his job the way he should. The only remaining point is whether Risdon received any money under the table for approving work he shouldn't have; not requiring permits when he should have; not prosecuting violation of plumbing regulations and giving preferential treatment to certain plumbers.

"Mr. Risdon's explanation as to the source of his capital resources was unsatisfactory. In my opinion a fair and reasonable inference to be drawn from the evidence is that a larger portion of his accumulated resources came from plumbers than he was prepared to admit."

"His method of handling these resources through many accounts, some of them not in his own name, raises a fair inference that not only was he attempting to conceal money for income tax purposes, but that the money was tainted, i.e. monies paid to him by plumbers to obtain preferential treatment."

This direct quote from the

October 5 report of Judge Garth Moore to City Council makes it all the more unlikely that Risdon, still protesting his innocence, would refuse to give up his job when Building Commissioner Hadley asked him for his resignation.

You may remember that Risdon, during the public inquiry commissioned by the city and held this summer, told the judge that he got his money from a girl and luck at the track. Since that's usually where the money goes rather than where it comes from, the judge seems to have the more believable story.

Of the specific allegations made by Ronald Bazkur, a plumbing inspector who worked under Risdon, most were held to be true — a few were not. The inquiry is not a trial as such, and Judge Moore is responsible only for finding the facts, so there is no actual verdict of guilty handed down.

In fact, Risdon, not content with 29 days of hearings, 69 witnesses and 328 exhibits, wants to go back to court and prove his innocence. If he can come up with enough money for another round of legal fees, the income

tax people will be after him for sure.

As for the rest of the Buildings Department, inquiry counsels George Finlayson, John Keefe and Marvyn Koenigsburg of the McCarthy & McCarthy law firm had this to say in their submis-



sions last summer:

"While your Honour is only concerned with an investigation into Mr. Risdon's conduct, it may be apparent that if there was any impropriety on his part, he was not acting alone. Other persons in the Plumbing Department may have assisted him, and in the case of the illegal conversions of lodging houses into bachelorettes, the inspectors in the Buildings Department must have known as well. The fact that they were either negligent or even corrupt should not deter your Honour

from exposing Risdon's misconduct, if misconduct you find it to be.

"There appears to be a malaise running through the entire Building Department. Even those who are above suspicion insofar as corrupt practices are concerned take a very, very narrow view of their responsibilities and appear ready, even eager, to ignore the most cogent evidence of an intent by owners and builders to perpetrate serious contraventions of the City's zoning and building codes. It is in such an atmosphere that illegal conduct can and does flourish."

Ignoring this to some extent, council voted to have Commissioner Hadley carry out an investigation of his own department. Karl Jaffary, former alderman and Risdon's lawyer for the inquiry, was instrumental in the removal of Hadley's predecessor in 1973. Asked to take on the job of commissioner, rumour has it that Hadley at first refused, saying the department was too corrupt.

Risdon spoke to the special meeting of Council (called October 14 specifically to fire him and

to deal with the enquiry findings), protesting his innocence and devotion to duty. In an earlier interview with Channel 9 TV, Risdon promised to roll a few heads around city hall along with his own. So far he's charged the mayor with speeding up by three days a compliance letter (necessary for a liquor licence) related to a plumbing permit. Not very exciting except that the request came from Alderman Ed Negridge's office and Risdon says it had something to do with an election victory party scheduled for the alderman.

Faithful Clarion readers will recall that DaleTom Financial Services Ltd. was alleged to have paid Negridge \$500 for champagne and girls at an election victory party in December 1976. The compliance letter referred to was issued December 3 to allow the scheduled opening of 'Molly and Me' Tavern where the party was held. DaleTom sent the Clarion preliminary notice of a libel suit back in July because we published allegations made against them by inquiry witness Dr. Duong Nhu-Hoa.

Mother Parker brews trouble

By E. Powicke

The Sandra Instant Coffee Company, a division of Mother Parkers, is trying to bust a strike at its Ajax plant by hiring scabs. Police have been enforcing strike breaking by escorting office workers and recently hired non-union employees through the picket line.

The strike has become the cause celebre for the anti-scab legislation to be introduced into the Ontario Legislature in mid-October by Mike Breugh, New Democrat M.P.P. for Oshawa.

Local unions and support groups in the Oshawa-Ajax area have recently been mobilizing support for the strike and swelling the ranks of the picket lines. The United Auto Workers has assigned one person full time to work on the strike. The Canadian Labour Congress has also called a nation-wide boycott on all products of the Sandra Division of Mother Parkers.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, Local 264 of the Sandra Coffee Company, has been on strike since June 17 of this year. The strike was called when negotiations broke down over the first contract. If the first contract has not been settled by November 4, the Sandra Instant Coffee Company can try to pressure employees to vote the union out (decertification vote).

At the end of July, Sandra hired scabs at a higher wage than the Union was demanding in its contract. The company is allegedly paying a \$20/week bonus to its



G. Dunn

Over two hundred people turned out on a chilly October night to protest Durham Regional police protection of scabs.

scabs for crossing the picket line. It has also promised a \$.50/hour pay raise after three months and again after six months.

In its first contract, the Union asked for a \$.50/hour raise for the first year.

"Sandra wants to revoke membership. If that's the case, the union might as well not be there. We have to have security", says D. Ricci, business manager of Local 264.

"Sandra wants to revoke membership. If that's the case, the

union might as well not be there. We have to have security."

Also at issue is union security. The Sandra company is still pushing for an open shop. In a union or closed shop a certified

bargaining unit includes all employees, and union dues are deducted from the pay cheques. In an open shop situation a union is much more vulnerable and ineffectual as it is up to the employee to take the initiative to join the union and pay his/her share of dues.

Ricci says that the strike will go on until the company agrees to rehire all the workers presently on strike. At present, the company has agreed to hire only fifteen of the strikers back.

The Durham Police Force, or the "Company's private army" a phrase coined by Mr. Ricci, has been active and playing a dominant role in breaking the strike. Up to forty-five police have been present to ensure safe entry of scabs into the factory. Over a dozen strikers have been arrested and

have faced court injunctions not to return to the picket line.

On October 14, for the first time since the strike breaking began two and a half months ago, the bus loaded with scabs did not make an appearance due to the show of strength on the picket line. On the night of October 14 a demonstration was held outside the Ajax Police Station to protest the involvement of the Durham police in the strike.

Mike Breugh's Private Member Bill refraining the company concerned in using scabs to break a strike, would certainly help to shift the scales in the Sandra strike. The proposed legislation would prohibit the employer from hiring a person to do the work of an employee who is on strike. It is also aimed at revising the role of the police.

In the new bill it would be the duty of the police to ensure that persons do not cross the picket line if they are entering the plant to do the work of those on strike.

John MacBeth has replied to the area of Breugh's bill dealing with the police by saying, "The police are under a statutory duty to protect persons and property, prevent breaches of the peace, and to ensure that an owner and his invitees are not unlawfully denied access to premises."

If the bill is finally passed by the provincial legislature, it'll probably be too late to be of much help to the Sandra workers. They need immediate help in manning the picket line and in observing the boycott.

Sandra Instant Coffee Company is located at 144 Mills Road, Ajax.

In response to the attempt at strike breaking at the Sandra Instant Coffee Company, Mike Breugh, New Democrat M.P.P., is introducing a Private Member's Bill to the Ontario Legislature sometime during the week of October 17. The Bill's purpose is to prevent the hiring of strike breakers and to limit who may enter the work premises during a strike or a lock-out. Below are a few of the relevant sections of this Labour Relations Amendment Act, 1977:

2. No employer shall employ or use the services of any person to perform the work of an employee who is exercising his right to strike or who is locked out unless,
 (a) the person ordinarily exercises managerial or supervisory functions and was a fulltime employee of the employer on the day the strike or lock-out commenced; or
 (b) the person is authorized to perform the work by agreement between the employer and representatives of the bargaining unit that is on strike or locked out.

3. Where a picket line is formed in support of a lawful strike or lock-out at a place of access to a work premises, no person shall enter the premises unless,
 (a) the person ordinarily exercises managerial and supervisory functions;

Subsections (b) and (c) cover employees who are not members of the bargaining unit that's on strike and who are not performing the labour of those on strike. Sections (d) and (e) cover the entrance of people to provide emergency services and of those directly authorized by both employer and certified bargaining unit.

4. Where a legal picket line is formed in support of a lawful strike or lock-out at a place of access to a work premises, it is the duty of every police officer stationed at that place to ensure that no person other than a person authorized under subsection 3 enters the work premises.

5. A person who enters the work premises contrary to subsection 3 or who, upon gaining entry, performs work contrary to subsection 2, commits a trespass and is liable to proceedings under The Petty Trespass Act.

BOYCOTT MOM PARKER

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Chase & Sanborn	Ex	Instant Tea	A. & P. Bokar	Mac's
Beckers	Goodhost	Mother Parkers	Creamers	Metro
Top Valu	Harmonie	Mac's	Mother Parkers	Mira Mart
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Coffee Break	King Cole	I.G.A.	Clover Farm	Mother Parkers
Country Style	K Mart	Super Save		Borden's Cremelle

Busted union bounces back

Workers at Jim Walter Building Products in Barrie have recently ratified their first contract with the company. The signing of the agreement is a significant victory for the United Electrical, Radio, Machine Workers Union (UE) and its Local 542.

In early 1977, the company pulled up stakes and moved the plant from Rexdale to Barrie leaving 125 unemployed and busting UE Local 518.

The union, however, pursued the company to Barrie and after a

concerted organizing drive won certification in July of the new local.

"In the absence of government legislation outlawing runaway plants, the union was determined not to let this US-based firm ditch the union contract it had in Rexdale and treat its Canadian workers with contempt in the interests of greater profit-making," said George Stevens, UE representative.

The new two-year agreement provides pay increases of 41 to 61 cents an hour in the first year and

35 to 49 cents an hour in the second. The wage settlement is outstanding: it is roughly comparable to what the company would be paying if it had remained in Rexdale.

"The union's efforts at Jim Walter in Barrie were successful because of the excellent response we got from the workers to our organizing efforts and their strong determination to win a just and decent settlement," said Stevens, who headed the organizing campaign.

Tellers cash in on union drive

By P. Weinberg and M. Golden

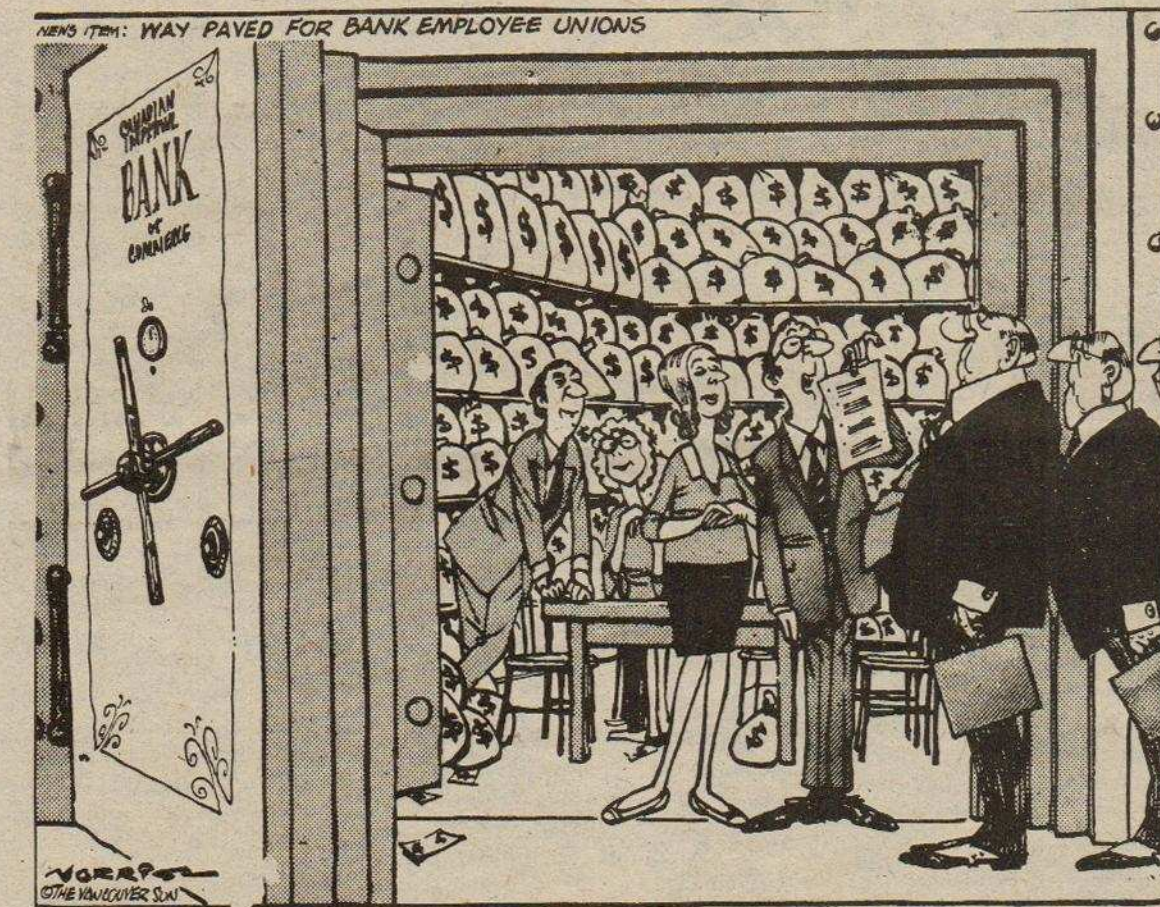
While women of the ruling class struggle to gain entry to the governing boards of Canada's chartered banks, their sisters behind the counters have won a more important victory.

A decision by the Canada Labour Relations Board has opened the door to unionization for 130,000 bank workers in Canada, mostly women. According to the Board, individual bank branches are now proper units for union representation and bargaining. The decision follows applications from two small, independent unions, the United Bank Workers division of the Service, Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada (SORWUC), and the Canadian Union of Bank Employees (CUBE).

SORWUC is a BC-based union which represents 15 branches of the Imperial, the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Nova Scotia. It is currently awaiting a decision on the certification of another nine branches, two of which are in Saskatchewan.

CUBE, affiliated with the independent Canadian Chemical Workers Union, represents three Bank of Nova Scotia branches in Jarvis, Port Dover and Simcoe in the Haldimand-Norfolk region of south-west Ontario.

Other unions have also entered the field. The Office and Technical Employees' Union (OTEU), an affiliate of the Canadian Labour Congress, represents two branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia in BC and is waiting for a



"Clause 1A of the contract... all negotiaton meetings will be held in vaults..."

decision on a branch of the Bank of Montreal in the same province.

In addition, the United Steelworkers of America (USW) is awaiting certification in a Bank of Montreal branch in Wabush, Nfld.

Previously, a 1959 ruling held that a single branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Kitimat, BC, organized by OTEU, was not an appropriate bargaining unit. According to Elizabeth Godley, the national secretary of

SORWUC, this ruling effectively deprived bank workers of the right to join a union, since no union had the resources to organize all the branches in any one bank across the country.

This spring, at the hearings of the Labour Board, the banks continued to argue for a nationwide bargaining unit, but this time the Board would not go along. The banks' case suffered from a certain confusion, Godley says. At one point, a senior vice-

president of the Bank of Commerce delivered a long lecture on the autonomy of the individual branch manager — which was just what SORWUC was trying to prove to show that a single branch was in fact an appropriate bargaining unit.

Nevertheless, organizing the banks is expensive. Banking corporations have refused to consider SORWUC's proposals for an industry-wide master contract

on wages and working conditions. SORWUC complains that individual branches are unlikely to have the power to win their demands on their own.

SORWUC people say they have received all the traditional pressures from management. Union activists have been dismissed, less committed members have been intimidated, and one bank, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, has warned that when AIB controls are lifted, it will give big raises only to those workers who are not unionized.

Both SORWUC and CUBE are talking to the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) which has announced a national campaign to organize bank workers, using the large financial resources at its disposal.

CUBE secretary-treasurer Kenneth Rogers says he welcomes the CLC aid because his tiny union does not have the resources or the manpower to mount the kind of campaign he would like to see.

As for SORWUC, the Labour Board hearings cost the small union \$10,000 and the cost of a planned BC-wide organizing drive would be \$5,000.

SORWUC has already received help from the BC Government Employees Union and from the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada. Its members are divided, however, over the kind of relationship they want to have with the Canadian Labour Congress. They would appreciate its assistance but they would like to remain an independent union.

Battling banks in To.

By P. Weinberg and M. Golden

As the centre for banking in Canada, Toronto will be a major battleground for bank unions as they attempt to organize the hundreds of branches across the city.

One young bank employee, involved in union organizing in a branch in Metro, says that wages will be a major factor in the upcoming fight.

"They are worse than what many supermarket clerks are making."

Ironically, the Anti-Inflation Board, he says, will be helping the union's cause by restricting wage increases to six per cent. To stem union efforts among white collar workers, companies have traditionally used the carrot stick of higher wages but the AIB will prevent this.

"Automation is the key issue in any fight by bank workers, particularly where I work," the organizer says. "Bank branches are in various stages of computerization but the effect is the same. In my branch, we're down from 26 employees to 20 but there is no appreciable decline in accounts to warrant the loss of people."

A lack of planning in implementing computerization imposes much unscheduled overtime.

"One woman I know broke up with her husband resulting from the hours she had to work. It is not unusual in my branch for a person to be working until 10 o'clock some days." Overtime isn't compulsory, but there is the pressure to get that work done.

Bank workers, like many in service industries, have been receptive to unionization. However, the Toronto organizer adds, "the high turnover has hurt my efforts. Some of the disgruntled tellers I wanted to recruit have left because they could not take the hassles anymore. Transfers are hard to come by."

While the older workers may be more conservative, the younger people may not care about a union because they do not plan to stay in the bank for very long.

"Tellers who become supervisors might feel they have a chance for promotion and they are not going to jeopardize their jobs with any unions."

He says that many so-called



management positions such as supervisor are really glorified, underpaid clerks who look after the accounts. "Of course, as a supervisor, you lose your right to overtime pay."

In British Columbia, organizing the banks is already underway. "The bank workers here are organizing themselves," says Elizabeth Godley, secretary-treasurer of the 4-year-old Service, Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada (SORWUC). "Women phone up and say that they've been waiting 20 years for this."

The drive for a union, she says, comes from deep dissatisfaction with wages and working conditions within the banks.

SORWUC is asking for an increase in the basic wage for bank

workers from the current \$600 to \$1,140 a month. The bank workers, mostly women, also want an industry-wide policy of promotion by seniority and ability without sexual discrimination.

"Bank workers train their bosses," says Godley, "and their bosses are mainly men." It is men who are groomed for management jobs. They enter a branch, learn the ropes, and move on within a year or two.

Godley also complains that bank workers are particularly subject to the whims of their managers. Some branches, for example, have dress codes: no jeans or denim shirts. In others, tellers are required to make up cash shortages and pay for bad cheques.

These sources of dissatisfaction were abolished in the first contract SORWUC had with a financial institution, the Electrical Trades Credit Union in Burnaby, BC.

SORWUC's members expect to raise other, less standard trade union issues. This summer's convention of the fledgling union condemned the rôle of Canadian banks in propping up the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile. SORWUC organizers, almost all volunteers, intend to ask the banks to set up day-care centres for their workers and to designate International Women's Day as a paid holiday. Another possibility being considered is a campaign to pressure the banks to lend more money for low-cost housing and community projects.

Halifax Unemployed demand jobs

By O. Girling

The federal government is holding back at least 3000 jobs which it will make available at election time next year, according to the Coalition of Support for the Unemployed, a Nova Scotia federation of labour/student/women's groups. Nova Scotia faces the highest unemployment rate in the country today. Some estimates go as high as 40%.

Origins of the Coalition go back to Cape Breton Island, a centre of union and labour activity before and during the massive unemployment of the Depression.

This summer the federation declared the solidarity of labour with the province's unemployed, and pledged financial and organizational help to the Committee of Concern for the Unemployed. The committee's first public act was the occupation of the Canada Works office in Sydney. The CCU took over the office for two days and presented a list of demands. One of the demands was for a representative of the federal government to come to Cape Breton and speak to the demonstrators. The demand was ignored.

Another two-day occupation followed shortly after the first in the Sydney Manpower office. The same demands were presented. This time an aide to the Minister of Labour was sent from Ottawa to meet the demonstrators. He was asked to promise that Ottawa would move immediately to create meaningful jobs in the area as opposed to L.I.P. and other short-term, make-work schemes which provide just enough employment to qualify people for a year of U.I.C. benefits.

The aide refused to make any concrete promise other than that the matter would be looked into.

Following the occupations, the committee became actively involved in a number of strikes on the island, including one at the Holiday Inn in Sydney where committee picketers helped strikers block the entry of scabs.

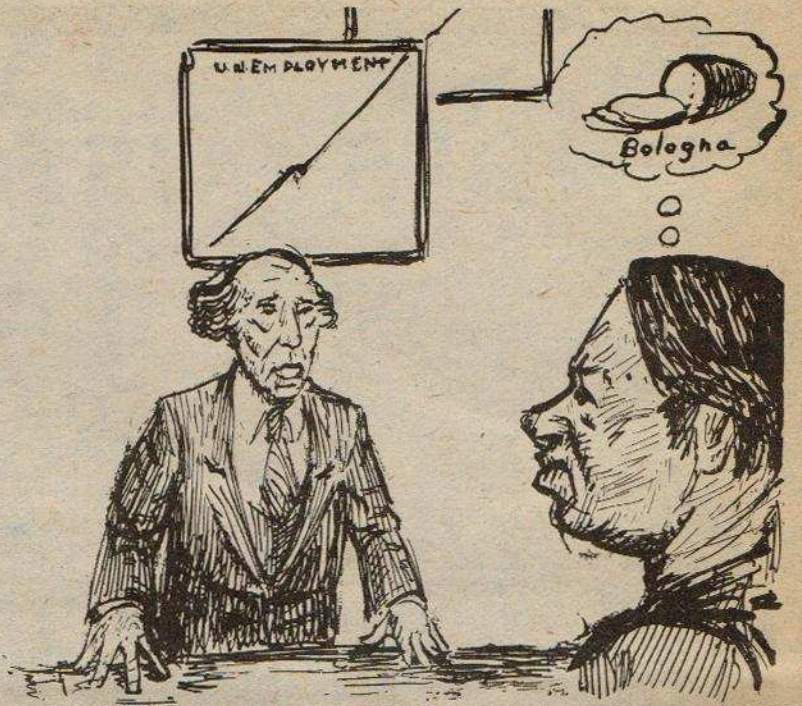
August 5, a general meeting was called in Halifax to which all unemployed and other interested persons were invited to form a Coalition of Support for the Unemployed, set up along the lines of the committee in Cape Breton. Participants in the coalition were the Nova Scotia Federation of

Labour, the National Union of Students (N.U.S.), the Halifax/Dartmouth Trades and Labour Council, several women's groups, and a Union of the Unemployed.

The testy nature of this coalition was evident at the first meeting. Speakers included Gerald Yetman, president of the Federation of Labour, Miguel Figueroa of N.U.S. who organized the meeting, and J.K. Bell, secretary of the Federation of Labour and business agent for the Marine-Workers Union.

Yetman spoke "demagogically" as a member of the Acadian Federation later put it, making inflammatory references to the inactivity of both Liberal governments on the unemployment issue, and a deprecating reference to Quebec en passant (which he later retracted). Bell took a more rational line and Figueroa sounded optimistic in his call for a broad base of community support to fight unemployment.

Two months later, September 28, the Coalition staged a march in Halifax to publicize three demands: that wage controls be lifted, that Bill C-27 dealing with



Don't think of yourself as a mere faceless unemployment statistic but as a heroic veteran of the war against inflation.

U.I.C. benefits be repealed and that cutbacks in social services and education be ended.

CBC estimated that a thousand people marched down the middle of Barrington St. (Halifax's main street) to the provincial legislature chanting "We want work!"

The march ended on the steps of the U.I.C. office with addresses by Yetman, Fred Windsor of the Union of the Unemployed, Don Soucy of N.U.S. and a tiny woman with a port-a-pack and camera who sang an updated union song about Wages for Housework.

In spite of an inadequate P.A. system and little advance publicity, the Coalition judged the march a great success in focusing public attention on the problem of unemployment.

The fact that a large number of employed people supported both coalitions indicates a broader understanding of unemployment in a province where many employers fire workers who become unions members. Working Nova Scotians are beginning to realize that unemployment is not the fault of the jobless.

Reformers challenge top Teamsters

By I. McLaughlin

A sharp challenge will be made to the leadership of the largest Teamsters local in Canada — Local 938. The impetus comes from a reform caucus who are planning to run candidates in the election planned for October.

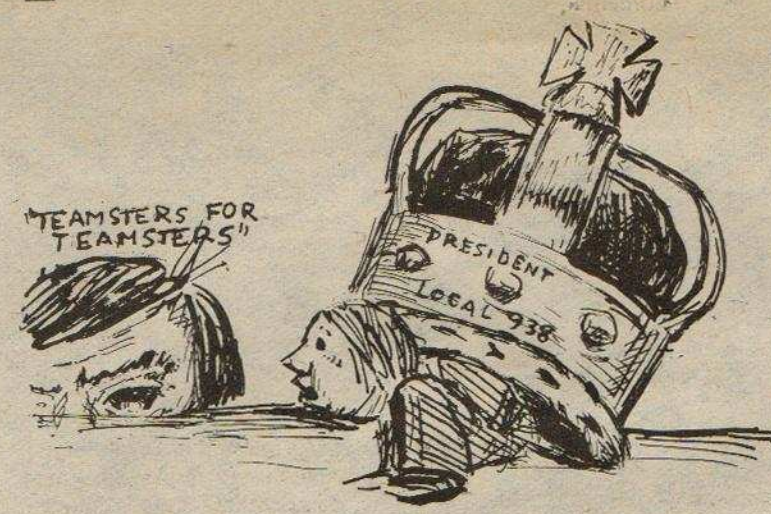
The caucus, "Teamsters for Teamsters", led by Dwight Wilson, accuses the local President, Charles Thibault, of being subservient to Ed Lawson, Canadian Vice-President of the International Union and a Liberal senator.

Thibault was angrily accosted by Lawson after he supported the October 14th day of protest at a Canadian Conference meeting of the Teamsters. Thereafter he shifted his position of support for the day of protest to a neutral position while requesting employers not to penalize local members who did not work that day.

Thibault is also accused of being autocratic and manipulative. Motions proposed at meetings are often ignored unless moved by Thibault supporters.

For example, a motion calling for greater rank-and-file representation on bargaining committees now dominated by union executives was not even put to a vote. Moreover, the election date was postponed without any prior notice given that such a motion would be proposed.

One of the biggest complaints against Thibault's administration concerns business representatives, all of whom he appoints.



Business representatives are often unwilling to deal with members' grievances and when they do an agreement is often reached with the employer before the shop steward has filed grievance papers and the grievor has been heard.

The opposition slate calls for more service from business representatives and annual review by the members they are chosen to serve.

Most serious is the charge that the union executive is doing nothing to halt the erosion of the work force. Employers are replacing wage workers with drivers who own trucks thus saving the cost of fuel, insurance, etc.

Although the contract says that independent proprietors can only be hired if no union members are available, it is claimed that the union does not enforce this pro-

vision. Thus sick, retiring, and laid-off workers are replaced by truck owners. According to one driver, "the attitude of the business agent I work with is 'what can you do?'"

Although Thibault claims that companies hire truck owners merely as a stop-gap measure, nevertheless there has been a sharp decline in the number of wage-earning truck drivers employed at many companies represented in local 938.

For example, Kingsway Transport, a Toronto company which had 102 drivers on its payroll in 1965 and 83 in 1976, employs only 67 now. Despite this decline in its workforce, it hires from 5 to 15 truck owners.

Campaigning in this election is difficult for an opposition slate. Although the election is supposedly in October and until he

produces a voters list no one else will know who can vote.

Thibault is content to point to the recently signed contract "one of the most honorable ever signed" as evidence that he is doing a good job. The opposition charges that the contract merely raises wages to AIB-approved levels without dealing with the problem of the erosion of the workforce or raising pensions.

Thibault retorts that the opposition demand for a full pension after 30 years of work or at age 60 is based on ignorance of how pension plans operate, although he admits that the pension fund probably could support such a plan.

Referring to the alleged inexperience of the opposition slate, Thibault says, "I don't see how a guy who drives a truck can come in off the street and run the biggest local in Canada." However, if it wins the opposition slate may face a bigger problem than inexperience.

In British Columbia local 213 voted for several executives opposed by Senator Lawson. The newly elected president was tried before a union tribunal, fined \$11,000, and permanently barred from office. Despite strong support from his local that allowed him to retain his position, he has recently been ordered by a court to vacate his office.

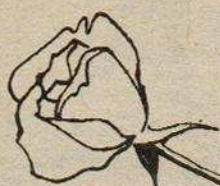
If Thibault is defeated, it is possible that Lawson may try the same tactics to oust the new leadership.

Women win equal pay

In May of this year the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission ruled favourably on a claim for equal pay brought before it by women clerks at Simpson-Sears in Moose Jaw. The Commission ordered a substantial retroactive salary increase to the claimants, and also instructed the company to pay all women employed as clerks the same rate as men — \$175 a week — throughout the province.

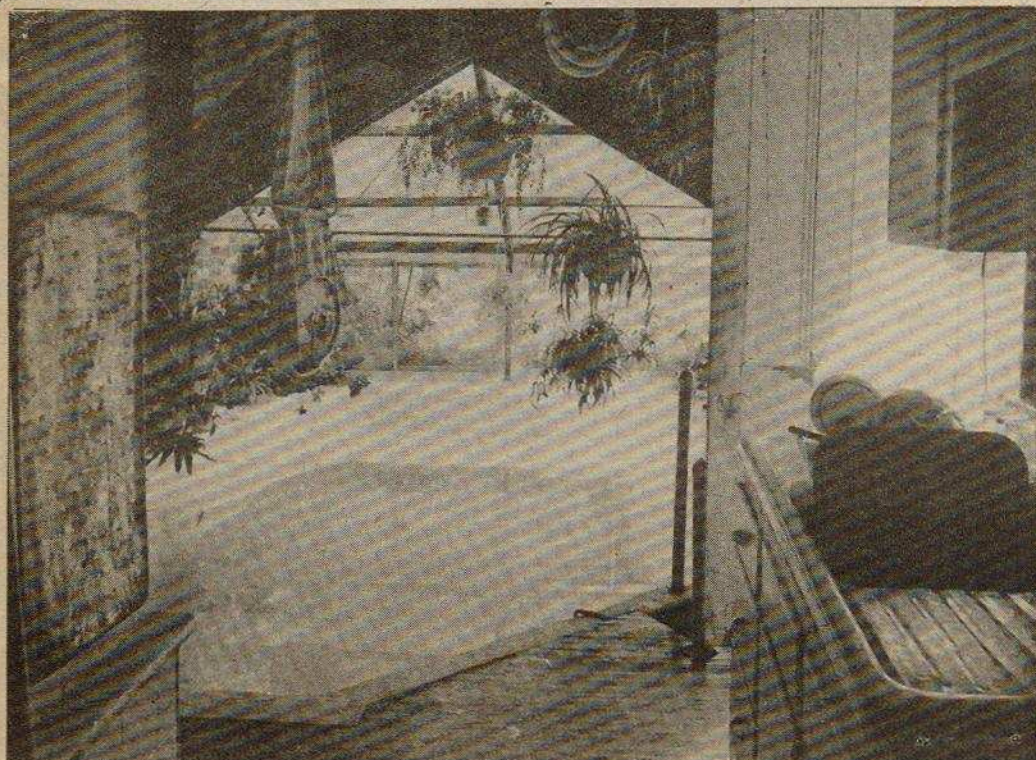
Similar actions have been few and generally unsuccessful in Ontario. One of two principal reasons for this is that the Ontario Human Rights Code reads "equal pay for similar work", a more difficult provision to apply than the phrase "equal pay for work of equal value" whose adoption several groups are pushing for.

The other reason is the sporadic nature of organization amongst department store workers. Female employees come under tremendous pressure both when attempts to join a union are made and after a first contract is won.



Bread & Roses

Food And Entertainment Guide



|R. Williams

A swimming pool in your kitchen

By D. Design

There's a very unusual kitchen in the Bathurst-College area. Walking through its door, you see a hardwood floor, a refrigerator, a sink, a stove, and a swimming pool!

When Tom and Cathy bought their half of a duplex a few years ago, they knocked out a kitchen wall, strengthened the supports, and dug a pool, sealing it and filling it according to Tom's plan, with a little help from their friends.

It's an unusual set-up, well beyond the boundries

of bureaucratic zoning laws, but well within the laws of nature.

The pool is heated jointly by a wood stove sauna in the basement and a solar heating arrangement on the roof, both of them also homemade.

Recently, Tom cut a hole in the floor of the room above the pool so you can jump down into the pool in the deep section.

This is the third pool Tom has constructed in an apartment in which he has lived. According to him no kitchen is complete without one.



Making it in community organizing

Understanding Canada: Regional and Community Development in a New Nation

by Jim Lotz

Toronto, NC Press Limited, 1977.

Reviewed by L. Mundwiler

Community groups organized to effect change have always had some common obstacles to overcome. One of the serious obstacles to the effectiveness of groups is dependence on the media, politicians and experts.

One standard, then, by which to judge a book about community development is to look at how it talks about community groups' use of media, politicians, and experts. By this standard, Jim Lotz's *Understanding Canada* is misleading as a guide to how community development should occur.

Even if Lotz does describe a number of cases in which bureaucrats, experts and top-down organizing misinterpreted or

ignored people's needs, neither the rather abstract accounts of these events nor his distillation of community development principles in the concluding chapters presents strategies for dealing with this kind of manipulation. The impression given is that the book is aimed at those politicians and professionals who might understand community development as a paying proposition rather than at those who have the problems and want to act on them.

Given the possibility that politicians and professionals are Lotz's intended audience, the political ambiguity of his "goals" for community development becomes at least understandable. He asserts, for example, that one goal for community development is the transfer of more money and power to the local level — but "this really means hard-nosed screening of proposals to identify those that can best be carried out by people." In other words, Lotz

is suggesting that the process of transfer can best be determined from above.

Another goal of community development, for Lotz, is "identifying ways in which communities and their members can cut the social, economic, cultural and psychological costs of change." Here, again, community groups are relegated to an essentially passive role.

Lotz's head seems to be in the right place when he talks in a middle chapter about "The Failure of Liberalism." I found a number of his assertions provocative — such as, "Liberalism could flourish in Canada in an era of cheap, abundant resources, but it is an ideology unsuited to a time of scarcity in which people will have to share."

Such impressions don't hold up under analysis. The repression of labor and the police-state mentality have been constant companions of Liberalism since Mackenzie King; the Liberal

Party we know has been shaped by its defense of imperialism and the corporations. Lotz's chapter is therefore simply an apology.

It's altogether appropriate that he sums up his position with a sexist after-dinner joke: "Liberals, in and out of government, are a bit like the Sultan's son who inherited his father's harem. He knew what to do; he just did not know where to begin."

Near the end of the book, Lotz directs twenty points of advice at "community development workers." Among these pointers are: "The government is not your enemy or your patron — it is your servant." "Contact your elected representatives and ask them to do what they were elected to do — serve community interests. ... Avoid rushing to politicians on a crisis basis; keep the channels of communication open at all times." "Learn to deal with the Media. ... If you feel abused, or ignored by radio and television, state your case to the

Canadian Radio-Television Commission." "Express appreciation. If a civil servant goes above and beyond the call of duty for your community, write to his or her minister to express appreciation." Lotz encourages community workers and community groups to commit themselves to the kind of dependency on media, politicians, and experts which has been a serious point of contention with every group committed to change.

Community groups which organize on Lotz's principles cannot deal with fundamental causes; inevitably, they must accept limited goals and dead-ended agreements where problems still exist. *Understanding Canada* offers yet another way to understand the political and career opportunities available to those who claim to be working in the service of communities; it will not help any group or community worker to understand much more than that.

Festivals produces some fine films

By W. Sumner

Last month **Festival of Festivals** made its second gaudy appearance, with better organization, fewer films, more stars, and better programming than last year's installment. Having nearly dropped out as a freshman, Toronto's own film festival has handily survived the sophomore jinx.

The **Clarion**, naturally, was there. Most of it is now yesterday's news, the exceptions being the new films which received their first local screenings at the Festival. Some of these flicks have now opened for commercial runs in Toronto and others will open in the near future. Here are one fan's notes on what is worth an evening's excursion, readers of taste and discernment.

Three new Canadian features were screened. Of the two we have space to mention, one, it is pleasing to relate, was produced by the National Film Board. Jean Beaudin's **J.A. Martin Photographe** is a stately and moving portrait of a marriage between the title character (played by Marcel Sabourin) and his wife Rose-Aimée (Monique Mercure).

The pace of the film is deliberately slowed to suit its time (turn of the century) and place (rural Quebec) and events unfold in discrete sequences divided by slow fades (there is not a jump cut in the film). The use of a stationary camera on top of this sometimes produces the feeling that the film is just going to wind down like a phonograph record until it stops completely. But it never does, and after a while one begins to accept the unfamiliar conventions.

The film is sustained in equal measure by its languid photography, restrained performances by the principals and the intrinsic interest of its theme. It fastens on a period when the farm family is beginning to disintegrate.

Though J.A. is still physically present, he jealously guards his profession as a refuge from his wife and children. Rose-Aimée's loneliness and frustration, and her attempt to deal with her fate, motivate the film's action. Beaudin seems to assume that by the end something important has changed in their relationship. To like the film, one needn't agree with this assumption.

Richard Benner's **Outrageous** has been wowing them in New York and is a pretty certain moneymaker here too. Who can resist a platonic love affair between a schizophrenic girl (Hollis McLaren) and a gay female impersonator (Craig Russell)? A lot of the fun for Toronto audiences comes from playing Spot the Location (hey, that's my local donut shop!) but that can't explain the film's New York success.

Although some sequences are awkwardly handled, its appeal stems from its sympathetic portrayal of the Toronto gay community as a refuge from the horrors of the real world. The conceit that only the freaks are normal is not new, but Benner has given it a good outing. And anyway, whenever the action starts to drag (no pun intended) Benner can (and does) offer us a few more of Russell's marvelous impressions. The major fault of the piece is its caricature of all straight figures (McLaren's doctor, nurse and mother) who are so grotesque that the gays win the contest for Hollis by default. If the gay counterculture has that much going for it then it is superfluous to smear the opposition.

The European entries in this year's festival were dazzling. Ettore Scola's **We Loved Each Other Very Much** introduces us early on to four characters (three men, one woman) and then tracks the vagaries of their interrelationships from the war to the present day. The story advances

through sequences separated by sizeable gaps of time. The whole affair is played out against a background of constant references to postwar Italian cinema, from Rossellini to Antonioni.

The early episodes especially are wonderfully funny (watch for the friar with the holy cards and an inspired parody of O'Neill's **Strange Interlude**) but the film as a whole is knitted together by Scola's obvious affection for his sometimes lunatic characters and by the tragic counterpoint of corruption and self-betrayal that ultimately divides them.

Better still, and in my mind the class item of the entire festival, is René Feret's **La Communion Solennelle**. The holy communion of the title is an organizing device at the beginning of the film which brings together all of the contemporary members of three interconnected French families. Then, as though Feret were projecting fragments of their reminiscences, we are offered a collage of the history of these families through the previous three generations.

The result is a kaleidoscope of characters and their marriages, divorces, births (legitimate and otherwise), and deaths, linked by a narrative ballad which gently and affectionately chronicles the family tree.

We are warned at the beginning not to try to keep track of the characters and their interminglings, and the warning is best heeded. Once vigilance is relaxed, one can appreciate Feret's understatement of celebration and tragedy alike, his love for ordinary folk, his eye for the telling detail, and above all, his ability to communicate the warm afterglow of tranquil recollection. A beautiful and magical experience, of the kind one previously expected only from Truffaut. See it, if you can, and then see it again.

Dream play uses act

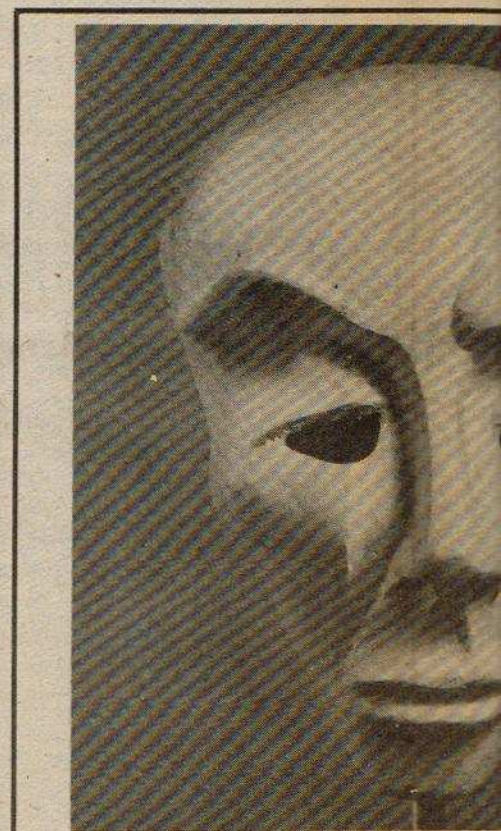
By S. Amato and T. Whittaker

The new theatrical season in Toronto boasts a fascinating blend of classics and new plays and musicals; in this article we'll mention a few of these opening in the immediate future.

One of the more fascinating works to be presented this month is at the Tarragon, August Strindberg's **The Dream Play**, first performed in Stockholm in 1907. Co-produced with companies from Vancouver, Ottawa and Montreal, this interpretation of what its author called "my most beloved drama" features puppets, actors manipulating them, and other actors speaking their thoughts.

The daughter of the god Indra descends to earth in **The Dream Play**, to listen to the complaints of us here below and to intercede on our behalf with her father after leaving this world. She hears and sees a lot of woe and panic and is certainly affected by it: her constant refrain is, "Mankind is certainly to be pitied."

Strindberg prefaced his work in part with these words: "...the Author has sought to produce the disconnected but apparently logical form of a dream... Time and space do not exist... The characters are split, double, and multiply... But a single consciousness holds sway over them all — that of the dreamer... He neither condemns nor acquits, but only relates... since there is



A production of August Strindberg's **The Dream Play** at the Tarragon Theatre early this fall makes use of puppets (above) as well as actors.

more pain than pleasure in the dream, a tone of melancholy, and of compassion for all living things, runs through the swaying narrative... when the pain is at its worst, the sufferer awakes... however agonizing life may be, at this moment, compared with the tormenting dream, it is a joy."

The deliberate irrationality of the play is difficult to convey

New resta

By J. Boyer

Those venturing east of Yonge Street these days no longer need carry provisions. The Tropical Hut Turo Turo has recently opened at 507 Parliament Street (near Carlton) and is serving mainly tasty freshly-prepared Filipino food at exceptionally low prices. (Some Chinese, Indonesian, and Hawaiian dishes are also on the menu.) Unlike certain restaurants in this neighbourhood, this cheerful establishment is open during business hours, enabling its customers to actually enter the premises and sit down at tables to await service.

From a tiny open kitchen, Ms Purification Gomez (you heard right) and her daughters prepare and serve a surprisingly varied menu. The selection is posted on the wall and explanations of each dish are given cheerfully.

Three of us ate at the Tropical Hut recently and soup was served immediately to get the meal under way. Called simply "rice soup," it was a light broth, fairly

bland in taste and garnished with egg drops and scallions. This was an inauspicious beginning, but the soup was included in the course of the main course, its mediocrity could be overlooked.

We chose three main courses all differing widely in content and presentation.

Estofado pato, pork hocks served with banana blossom, sounded intriguing. The meat, though perhaps a little tough, was bathed in a tasty sauce, and mysterious banana blossom added a subtle sweetness. All in all, an interesting dish.

Pancrit Nikibihon Guisado was far less ambitious than the title would suggest. A ginger-sauced mixture of those glass-chinese noodles and bits of chicken, shrimp and vegetables competently prepared but unremarkable. This would be a good choice for the more timid.

The escabeche, without question, was the evening's highlight. An entire fish, (a jackfish to be more precise) was simply



Robin (played by Craig Russell in **Outrageous!**) finally begins to make it in New York as a drag impressionist. Here he phones home to Toronto to tell his friends the good news.

Dream play uses actors and puppets

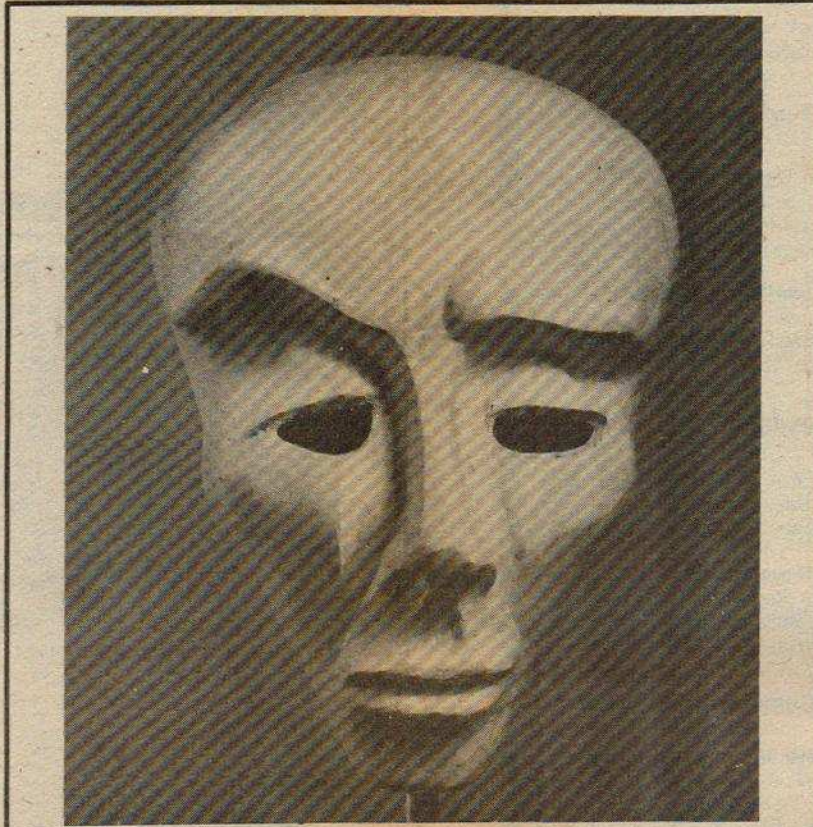
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successfully on stage. The use of the large puppets, by removing the audience one step further from reality, should move it that much closer to the meaning of the play.

Pontiac and the Green Man, a new work by Robertson Davies, has been specially commissioned to kick off the fall segment of U. of T.'s Sesqui Season. It opens October 26 in the Edward

Johnson Building's Macmillan Theatre. The play is about a Major Robert Rogers, who was tried for treason at a court martial in October 1768, for challenging the power of the English traders.

Rogers was a playwright himself, and Davies has interspersed court martial evidence with scenes from Rogers' work, **Ponteach, or the Savages of America**. Derek Holman has composed a score for the production, which thus includes comedy, music and dance.

Also presenting musical entertainment in a Canadian setting, and hoping to lure you away from the tube some dreary day or evening, are the Toronto Workshop Productions, with **Les Canadiens**, by Rick Salutin, and the New Theatre and Bathurst Street Theatre with **Jack of Diamonds**.

The former play outlines the history of the Montreal Canadiens, showing its heroes in their most important moments.

Jack of Diamonds is a "traveling musical medicine show," as the publicity says, which has earned good reviews in Kingston before coming to Toronto. Its four actors and four musicians tell the story of four American cutthroats in the Yukon at the time of the gold rush.

See the **Clarion's** calendar for details about performances of these plays, and enjoy your night or afternoon at the theatre.

By J. W.

So now I own a Gibson guitar pick, a 1961 Oldsmobile that it was any truck pick. There were them all over the few tables at the when his band played there last

You see, Neilsen, artist, has gone to print up all the "Rick Nielsen" "Cheap Trick" tape them up all Mo ceiling and stand. So while singin' he can ror sideways and bounce one off audience. Just trick. Another which needs on his beanie to fi other is that metal that isn't think Sir Kenne their promoter. appearance alone that.

Besides Neilsen Carlos, the drum like the band's accidentally stage and figure I'll try a little he's probably th that keeps the taining. They Wilson Avenue don't stop to

Philippine cooking

New restaurant offers

By J. Boyer

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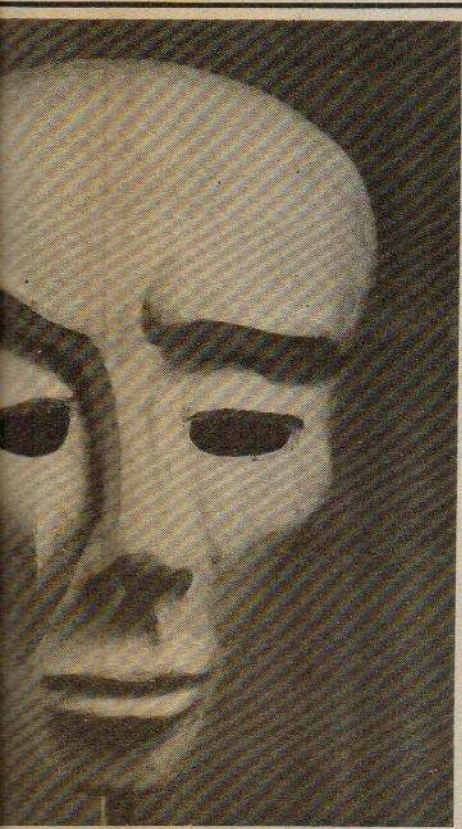
pan-fried and served with what the menu termed "sweet and sour vegetables." These, I must hasten to point out, were not the glutinous sweet red horror that has come to be associated with this term, but crunchy, delicately-spiced pieces of green pepper, onion, pineapple, etc. All of this was reduced to a tiny heap of bones in a matter of seconds.

The Tropical Hut's prices are more than reasonable. Not one of us is a picky eater, and we were more than appeased for under ten dollars. With its pleasant surroundings, friendly service and excellent food, the Tropical Hut Turo Turo has all the ear-marks of a true "find".

Desserts vanished mysteriously despite the usual protestations all round that "I really couldn't eat another thing!" The flan (or creme caramel), though a little heavy on the vanilla flavouring, was fine but the chewy little rice cake would be an even better choice to finish.



s actors and puppets



Strindberg's *The Dream Play* at the Tarragon makes use of puppets (a head is illustrated

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Pontiac and the Green Man, a new work by Robertson Davies, has been specially commissioned to kick off the fall segment of U. of T.'s Sesqui Season. It opens October 26 in the Edward

Johnson Building's Macmillan Theatre. The play is about a Major Robert Rogers, who was tried for treason at a court martial in October 1768, for challenging the power of the English traders.

Rogers was a playwright himself, and Davies has interspersed court martial evidence with scenes from Rogers' work, **Ponteach, or the Savages of America**. Derek Holman has composed a score for the production, which thus includes comedy, music and dance.

Also presenting musical entertainment in a Canadian setting, and hoping to lure you away from the tube some dreary day or evening, are the Toronto Workshop Productions, with **Les Canadiens**, by Rick Salutin, and the New Theatre and Bathurst Street Theatre with **Jack of Diamonds**.

The former play outlines the history of the Montreal Canadiens, showing its heroes in their most important moments.

Jack of Diamonds is a "traveling musical medicine show," as the publicity says, which has earned good reviews in Kingston before coming to Toronto. Its four actors and four musicians tell the story of four American cutthroats in the Yukon at the time of the gold rush.

See the **Clarion's** calendar for details about performances of these plays, and enjoy your night or afternoon at the theatre.

Cheap Tricks & guitar picks

By J. Williams

So now I own a real Rick Nielson guitar pick. File it beside the 1961 Oldsmobile hub cap. Not that it was any trouble getting the pick. There were a few million of them all over the stage and first few tables at the El Mocambo when his band, **Cheap Trick**, played there last week.

You see, Nielsen, the lead guitarist, has gone to some trouble to print up all these picks with "Rick Nielsen" on one side and "Cheap Trick" on the other and tape them up all over the low El Mocambo ceiling and up the mike stand. So while he's pickin' an' singin' he can reach up or down or sideways and throw, spit or bounce one off his elbow at the audience. Just another cheap trick. Another is Nielsen's drag which needs only a propeller on his beanie to finish it. And another is that they play heavy metal that isn't so solemn you think Sir Kenneth Clark must be their promoter. But then their appearance alone would prevent that.

Besides Nielsen there's Bun E. Carlos, the drummer. He looks like the band's accountant who accidentally stumbled onto the stage and figured, what the hell, I'll try a little boom-boom. But he's probably the bottom element that keeps the band so entertaining. (They fly along like a Wilson Avenue Camaro. They don't stop to tune their guitars

or screw around between numbers, they just work. But what comes out is pure energy instead of sweat. For people exposed to the aural wallpaper of Q107 too long, the straight joy of flat-out, top-note guitar screaming can be intoxicating.

The other two guys in the band, lead singer Robin Zander and Tom Petersson, look like rock singers from Central Casting. I really don't know anything about bass playing so Petersson sounded okay to me. (What would you do without me, eh?) Zander isn't remarkable at all, but he has a good strong, versatile voice that's solidly in the mainstream. He keeps things moving and does his job, no put-down.

Usually I don't like what's called "heavy metal" much because it's often dull and loud and little else. Muzak intended for kids. Cheap Trick plays in this general area, but their stuff is more varied and lots of fun. And funny too, both the stage act and the lyrics, or so I'm told in **Rolling Stone**, since I couldn't hear any of the words. (Now you know where us Important Rock Critics get our inside dope.)

While we're on the subject of new bands that deserve a break, I'd like to put in a word for a new group from Britain called the **Beatles**. It seems you can't go anywhere these days without seeing their name or hearing their records. Even though some of their songs sound curiously

dated, they sing and play well and I'm sure they'll go far. Already they're the subject of several movies, numerous radio documentaries and even a Broadway musical.

Some of my friends think there's too much ink being spilled about the four talented mop-tops, but I disagree. After all, the radio stations and flak mills could be spending all their time worshipping some over-hyped group that broke up years ago just because they have a piece of that action, rather than commendably encouraging a fresh young band.

If you're ever curious about what's going on in England, forget about the **Economist**, the **Manchester Guardian** and Margaret Drivel, and pick up a **Melody Maker**, the British pop music trade paper. It's starting to get unreal.

What the label punk doesn't explain is that there are all these new bands coming from the woodwork that reflect a lot of the social and political scene. I mean here's good ole MM having to go on about political movements just to describe a band's music since they're all cleanly split along political and class lines. The **Sex Pistols** and Tom Robinson are "left", the **Jam** are moderate conservative and then there's "old wave" Eric Clapton telling everyone to vote for the fascist M.P. Enoch Powell and send "foreigners" back to Africa. More next issue.

Philippine cooking

Restaurant offers good eats

and garnished with scallions. This was as beginning, but as included in the cost course, its mediocrity looked.

three main courses, widely in content and

patato, pork hocks banana blossoms, figuing. The meat, ops a little tough, was tasty sauce, and the banana blossoms le sweetness. All in ting dish.

ikibihon Guisado ambitious than its suggest. A gingery- re of those glassy dles and bits of mp and vegetables, prepared but un- This would be a or the more timid.

abeche, without the evening's high- re fish, (a jackfish precise) was simply

pan-fried and served with what the menu termed "sweet and sour vegetables." These, I must hasten to point out, were not the glutinous sweet red horror that has come to be associated with this term, but crunchy, delicately-spiced pieces of green pepper, onion, pineapple, etc. All of this was reduced to a tiny heap of bones in a matter of seconds.

The Tropical Hut's prices are more than reasonable. Not one of us is a picky eater, and we were more than appeased for under ten dollars. With its pleasant surroundings, friendly service and excellent food, the Tropical Hut Turo Turo has all the ear-marks of a true "find".

Desserts vanished mysteriously despite the usual protestations all round that "I really couldn't eat another thing!" The flan (or creme caramel), though a little heavy on the vanilla flavouring, was fine but the chewy little rice cake would be an even better choice to finish.



A. Meisner

CALENDAR

Tuesday 18 October

In Memoriam Clean Air, a multi-media visual art exhibition by Pat Parkinson, New Academic Building, Victoria College, 73 Queen's Park Crescent East, 7:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., Mon.-Thurs., Fri. till 6 p.m., 978-3914, continues.

Wozzeck, an adaptation by Alan Richardson of the 19th c. German play, Bathurst Street Theatre, 736 Bathurst, 535-9996 for box office information, till October 22.

War of 1812 Exhibition, Royal Ontario Museum, Canadiana Galleries, Queen's Park at Bloor, 978-4872, daily 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sundays, 1-5 p.m., free, continues.

Durga Puja — Festival of the Hindu goddess of Virtue Triumphant, includes craft show, theatrical and musical events, York Quay, Harbourfront, 364-5665. All day long with plays and music concerts at night (8:00 p.m.), free, till October 22. Don't miss this one!

Lancets and Leeches: Medicine in the Nineteenth Century, medical artifacts of the period, Grange Music Room, Art Gallery of Ontario, Grange Park, Wednesday, 10 a.m. - 10 p.m., Thursday-Saturday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., Sunday, noon - 6 p.m., free with gallery admission.

Marc-Aurele Fortin, oil paintings at the Gallery Moos, 136 Yorkville Avenue, 922-0627, till October 20.

The Dutch Cityscape in the Seventeenth Century and its Sources, over 130 European paintings, AGO, 361-0414, continues.

Making a Will, Toronto Community Law Program lecture, Thornhill Community Centre, 7755 Bayview Ave., 967-5183, 8 p.m. - 10 p.m., free. Second half of a two-evening course. Also **Marriage and Divorce Law**, another two-evening course beginning tonight at Main Library, 1745 Eglinton Ave. West, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m., same information number, free.

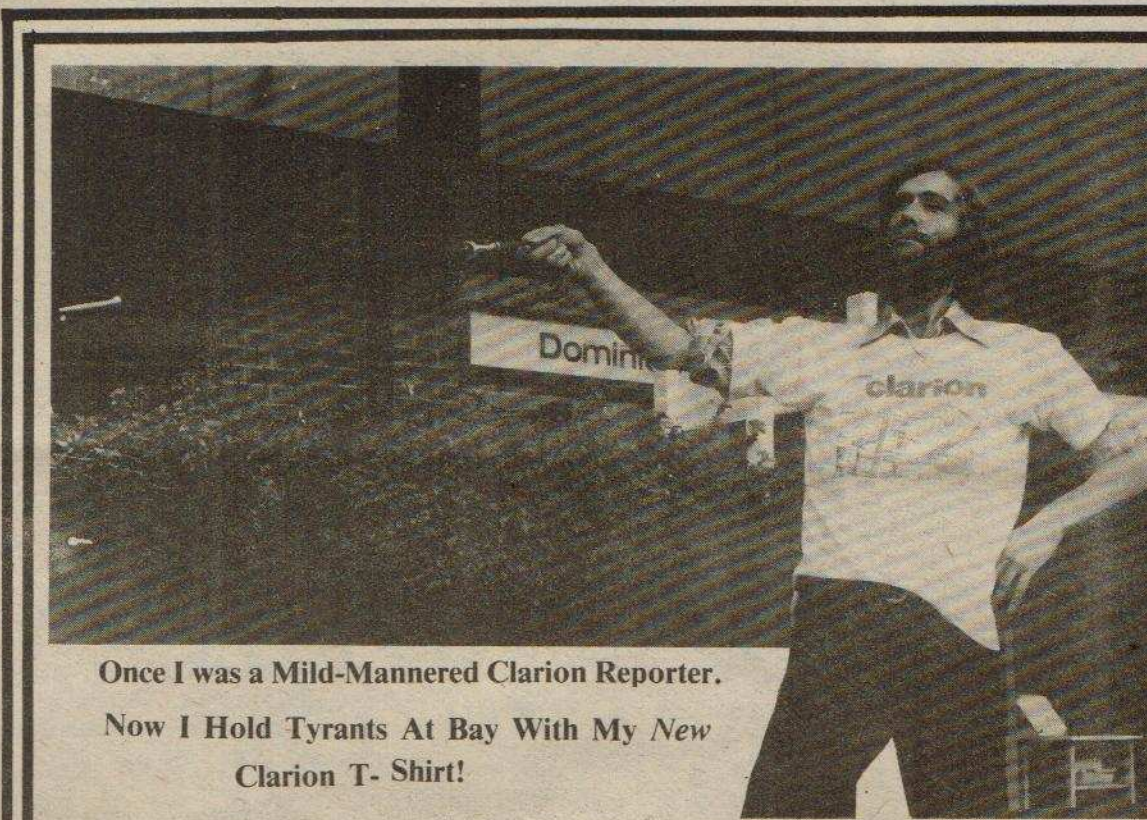
Wednesday 19 October

Beginnings: Writers-in-residence Conference, Hart House, U. of Toronto, seminars and readings by present and past writers-in-residence at U. of T., also October 20, 978-5000, free.

Ugetsu, this classic Japanese movie is part of a great biweekly series of such films co-sponsored by the U. of T. East Asian Studies department and the Japanese consulate, Room 205, Library Science Building, Sussex and St. George, 4 p.m. and 7 p.m., \$1.

Thursday 20 October

Indian Classical Dances, Burton Auditorium, York University, 4700 Keele Street, 667-2370, 8:30 p.m., FREE!



Once I was a Mild-Mannered Clarion Reporter.
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White with Red Letters only.

The Beginnings of Photography: Victorian Photography, Uarlow-Saltzman Gallery, 211 Avenue Road, 961-0892, continues.

The Circus, everyone but the animals, at Cafe Soho, 334 Queen West (upstairs), 862-0199, Tues. - Sat. 8:30 p.m., \$3, continues.

Les Canadiens, Toronto Workshop Productions, 12 Alexander, 925-0526, Tues. - Sun. 8:30 p.m., \$5, students and seniors \$4, Tues. - Thurs. and Sun., Fri. and Sat. \$6 and \$4, Sun. mat. 2:30 p.m. everybody \$3, continues.

The Dream Play, Tarragon Theatre, 30 Bridgman Avenue, 531-1827, Tues. - Sun. 8:30 p.m., all performances \$5 except Sat. \$6.50, Sun. matinee PAY WHAT YOU CAN!, continues.

15 Dance Lab, last night for Toronto dancer Nancy Schieber, 155a George St., 869-1569, 8:30 p.m., \$3.00.

Friday 21 October

Festival Singers of Canada, first concert of the season, program includes Bach's *Singet dem Herrn*, Metropolitan United Church (Queen and Church streets), 961-5221, adults, \$6, students \$4, seniors \$4, 8:30 p.m., also October 22.

Joseph Andrews preview, Ontario Film Theatre, Ontario Science Centre, Eglinton at Don Mills Road, film times 429-0454, other information, 429-4100, adults \$1.50 (restricted movie). The film theatre puts out a complete list of its showings; it is worth writing for this flyer.

Free Flicks every Friday at the 519 Church Street Community Centre, 923-2778, 2 p.m. and 8 p.m., this week "Pure Hell at St. Trinian's," and we should mention that 519 Church Street has all sorts of interesting community happenings for people in the downtown area. Check it out.

Saturday 22 October

Improvisational music by Bill Smith and friends, Music Gallery, 30 St. Patrick, 598-2400, 9 p.m., free. There are regular concerts at the Music Gallery, each Sunday (9 p.m.), Thursday (9 p.m.) and Saturday (9 p.m.); different musicians will perform.

Garage Sale, all proceeds for Leukemia research, 7 locations in north end of Metro, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m., 889-4461, also Sunday, October 23.

Netherlands Bazaar, Thornhill Community Centre, 7755 Bayview Avenue, 297-4321 or 244-9867, 11:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m., admission free, proceeds to needy families of Dutch extraction and living in Ontario.

Protest for John Damien, sponsored by the National Gay Rights Coalition, a two-day action, call 966-8131 (days) 465-4469 or 964-0148 (evenings) for information.

French Society Feature Films weekly at the AGO, this afternoon "Forbidden Games," 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., \$2.

Women in the Movies, tonight: *The Good Earth*, with Louise Rainer, a weekly series, Innis College Town Hall, 2 Sussex at St. George, 536-7382, \$3, students \$2.50 with I.D. card, 8:30 p.m. ALSO, at 2 p.m., same place, weekly retrospective screenings of great Hollywood cartoons, \$2.50.

Monday 24 October

Action on Legal Aid Meeting, discussion centering on Quebec government's destruction of neighbourhood legal aid clinics, 89 St. George Street, 531-2411, 7:30 p.m.

Colonial Cooking in Canada West, a five-week course at Montgomery's Inn, 4709 Dundas West, 236-1046, 9:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m., \$28 includes supplies.

Tuesday 25 October

Dracula, free screening of this great monster film, Jones library, 118 Jones Avenue, 466-9057, 7:30 p.m.

Jack of Diamonds, Bathurst Street Theatre, 25 Lennox Street, 536-6663, Tues.-Thurs. and Sun. 8:30 p.m., \$6, Fri. and Sat. \$7, 7 and 10 p.m.

Wednesday 26 October

Pontiac and the Green Man, MacMillan Theatre, U. of T., new play by Robertson Davies for the Sesqui Season, part 2, 978-8668, Wed-Sat. 8:30 p.m., \$6, students \$3.

Thursday 27 October

Namibia, South Africa and Canada, a three-day workshop sponsored by the Centre for Christian Studies, 77 Charles Street West, call 923-1168 for further information.

Friday 28 October

Public meeting with two representatives from SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples' Organization), 8:00 p.m., call TCLSAC, 967-5562, for location or other information.

Saturday 29 October

Public workshops with SWAPO representatives, on unions in Canada and Namibia and on women in these two countries, St. Paul's Centre, 121 Avenue Road, noon-5 p.m., 967-5562.

Sunday 30 October

Every Dog Has His Day, another raucous show for mutts and their owners; this one, unlike the one last summer at Harbourfront's Bathurst Quay, is in the tennis bubbles at the Inn on the Park, Eglinton East at Leslie, 922-1191, 50c for all humans over 3 years of age, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., prizes for all the usual important mutt classifications.

The Sesqui Winter Season gets under way at U. of T., with *Pontiac and the Green Man* by Robertson Davies (see theatre preview article), and continues later on with a new play by James Reaney, and stagings of Jonson's *Volpone* and *The Dog Beneath the Skin* by Auden and Isherwood. For details call 978-8668. Elsewhere at the university, the public fare is understandably intellectual, a long parade of lectures, some of which look interesting. Most of these take place on the St. George Campus, and you can get a descriptive pamphlet by calling 978-5000.

A Gather of Glass, the ROM's tribute to one of humanity's most delicate art forms, continues, with lectures and films in addition to a display of over 500 rare and strange pieces of glasswork. The oldest piece on display dates from 1500 B.C. Call the ROM for details concerning the special talks and movies — 978-3690.

Roots! by Alex Haley, the TV movie is now going to play, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 p.m., at the Gerrard-Ashdale public library, 1432 Gerrard Street East, 466-2913, beginning Nov. 1 — FREE!

Ukrainian Heritage International Festival at the Parkdale library, 1303 Queen West (at Cowan), 532-6548, various exhibits and performing arts events, free, and it lasts till the end of October.

Most of the **Clarion's** information comes to us for free and we pass it on to you for the price of the newspaper. In this space we would like to recommend directly to our readers an excellent source of community information, the Cross Cultural Communication Centre's newsletter. The CCCC is at 1991 Dufferin Street (653-2223); it welcomes information for the newsletter, and financial donations, and will mail copies out upon request.

Food facts your mother never told you



Can the products of the Kraft kitchens seriously rival the crunch, the colour, and the real witchery of the garden vegetable?

Consider the eggplant, known in Europe as the 'aubergine'. For centuries the eggplant stood high on the list of dangerous and immoral foods, the rumour being that it drove men mad.

According to Julia Child's romantic Italian grocer, the finest eggplant is long, thin, and female (though not necessarily rich). Aubergine sex is neatly determined by its bottom: the female's is smooth and round. Of course you should choose if possible your eggplant from an outdoor stand after some judicious feeling about for signs of quality.

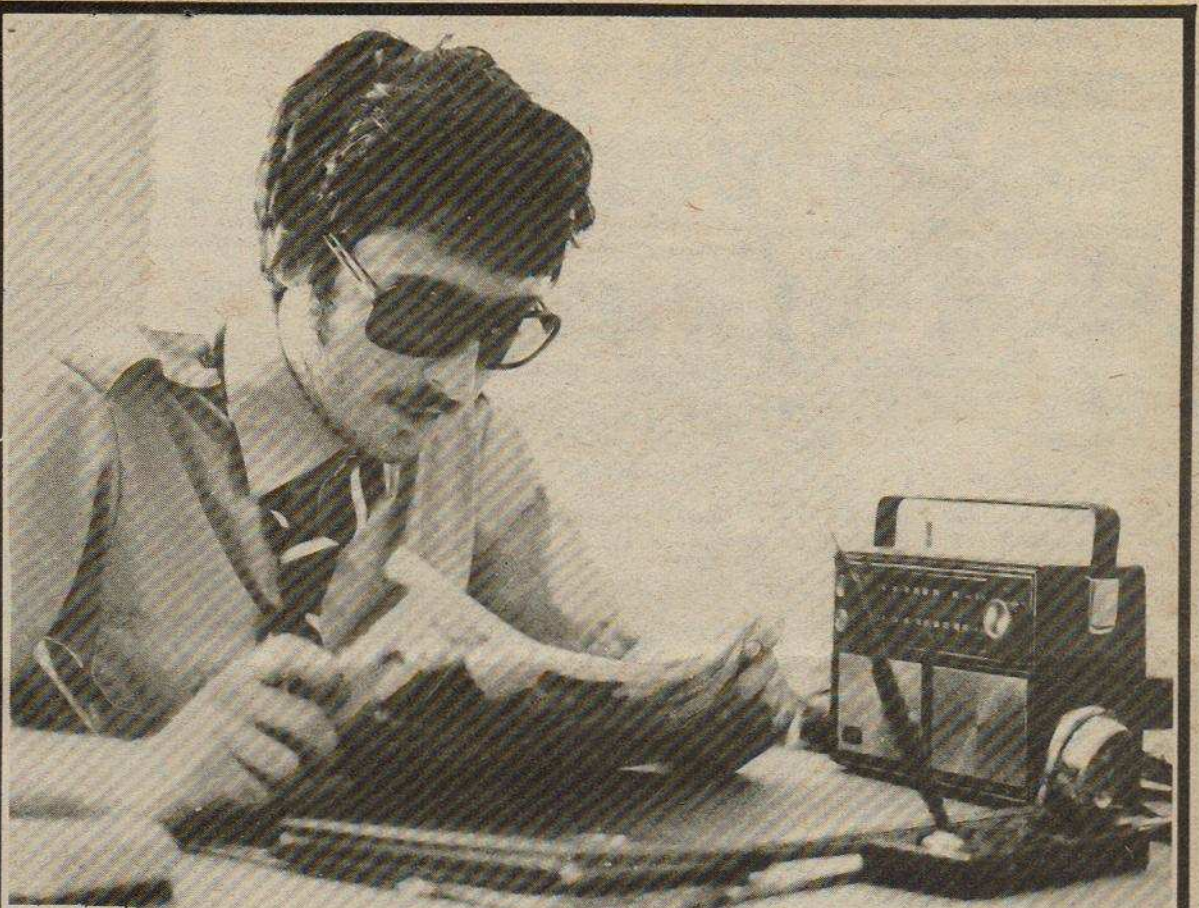
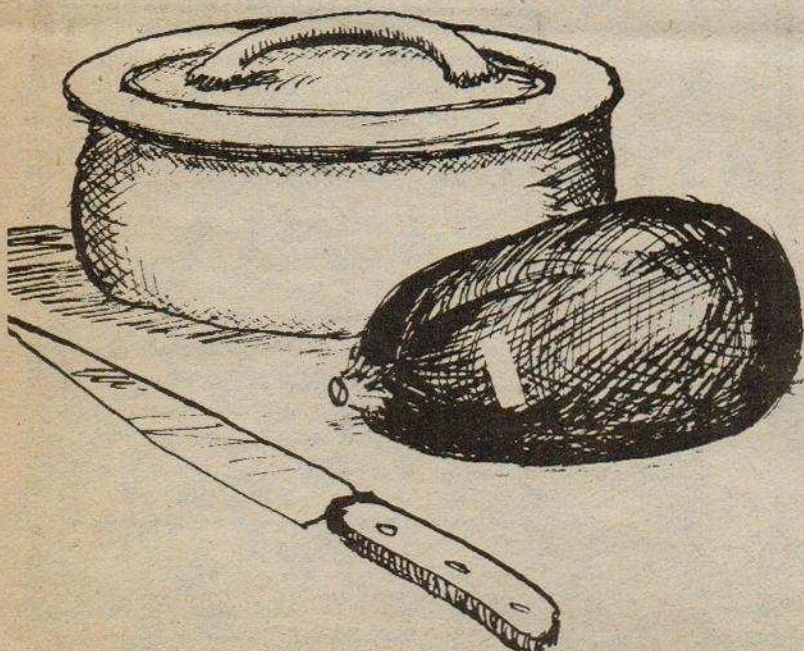
Somewhat more reliable sources tell us that the eggplant-aubergine contains decent amounts of the major nutrients: two grams of protein per one cup serving, 1.2 mg. of iron, 20 units of vitamin A, and 6 mg. vitamin C. It is also low in calories, contains no fat or carbohydrates. It is available at low cost all year round.

Today thanks to the daring of generations of Mediterranean cooks, you can risk madness and seduction inexpensively with the following famous recipe.

Quick Moussaka

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| One large eggplant, or several small ones | 1 cup tomato sauce |
| oil | 1/2 cup mozzarella cheese, diced |
| 1 cup minced onion | 1/3 cup parmesan, grated |
| 2 cups ground lamb (or hamburger) sauteed with onions | salt and pepper |
| 1 clove garlic, minced | |

Cut unpeeled eggplant into lengthwise strips, 1/2" thick and 3" long. Blanch in boiling salted water 3-4 minutes, drain, and dry on paper towels. Reserve slices with peel on one side. Brush shallow baking dish with oil, and arrange half of the slices on the bottom. Blend garlic, onions, meat, and salt & pepper, adding a small amount of your favourite herb, such as rosemary or thyme. Spread half this mixture over the first layer of eggplant, add 1/4 of the tomato sauce and 1/3 of the cheese. In the next layer use the rest of the unpeeled eggplant, and the meat mixture, with 1/3 of the remaining cheese and sauce. Cover with the 'peely' eggplant and another 1/3 of the cheese and sauce. Sprinkle with a little oil, cover the baking dish with aluminum foil, and bake 25-30 minutes at 375 degrees. Uncover the dish, spread on remaining tomato sauce and bake uncovered for a further 15 minutes till top is browned.



G. Dunn

Security but no future

The Mighty Quinn was rising like steam from a bedpile of newspapers and magazines when I found him holed up in a cramped east end apartment. Quinn's enormous body lifted slowly out of the old business publications, books on military history, girlie magazines and yellowing newsprint.

Wiping the newsprint ink off his face, he finally spoke. "You've come at the wrong time." He had just finished five days of rest and was headed back for another few weeks of 12-hour shifts as a security guard at the glass factory — from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. In the last 4 days he had read all the 1974 issues of *Fortune* magazine.

"I am a bit behind in my reading of the *Globe and Mail* and my other magazines, but I hate the thought of throwing away knowledge."

Few of his former friends had seen Tom Quinn, now 32, since university days. After four years of guard work he still earns \$3.65 an hour and enough overtime to make up \$10,000 a year. The enormous overtime means he sees nobody but his cat and the odd night employee at the plant.

"Standing around guarding the plant, I have a lot of time to read," he confided on his way out the door. "I've always been a loner, so the isolation doesn't affect me that much. Besides, I don't want to be bothered by the bullshit of a 9 to 5 job."

Later on, Quinn told me how he will have saved enough money in 10 years to buy himself some land in Eastern Ontario. A security guard myself now, it was my turn to head out for a hard day's night.

Four nights a week I guarded a tannery just below the Gardiner Expressway in Toronto's east end, patrolling a huge place with five distinct smells — all of them awful.

"I think this is the place our security company sends guards it would like to get rid of," my companion tells me as we sit in the parking lot cabin sipping coffee.

Raj, a young East Indian, takes turns with me, guarding the tannery and parking lot. "This place is so dreadful, it drives many guards to quit," he goes on, "but the company doesn't mind because then it doesn't have to give us any severance pay."

Many of the guards, like Raj, are immigrants who can't find other jobs. A York graduate, he works the night shift to support his wife and child. "Because I work nights, it's hard to get up for job interviews or knock on doors to prospective employers."

There are a lot of military pretensions in security firms — uniforms, rank, use of walkie-talkie — and many firms are run by ex-policemen. The much publicized guard-as-strikebreaker is rare though, usually hired for that specific purpose at a good salary.

Most guards are minimally trained and never carry guns. Provincial law doesn't allow them to form unions and as a result they are poorly paid. The turnover is high and jobs always seem to be available in the field.

"Most guards are too fat, too thin, too drunk, or too tired to defend themselves, let alone the company's premises," one guard on patrol told me one day. "If there is an emergency, which is rare, your only function is to inform your supervisor at headquarters and he'll phone the police."

"It's the shits, but what else can you do?" a sociology grad, now guard, tells me.

However, not all guards fit the job-of-last-resort category. Ken McDougall is a professional dancer who guards a parking garage downtown between dancing gigs.

"I used to do it full-time, but now I just guard part-time because it would interfere with my work as a dancer."

Rehearsals during the day and guard duty five nights a week left McDougall little time to sleep. "It took a lot out of me, I'm just getting over it now."

McDougall says he read more during full time guard duty, 15 books in 2 months, than he ever has in his life. And, because there is nobody else in the garage, he can also practice his modern jazz.

"The uniform limits my movement, so I do some basic bending exercises to keep in shape. I also bellow out some vocal numbers now and again."

The Clarion will be featuring a column dealing with tenants and their rights. The information will be provided by Tenants' Hotline.

If you're having problems with leaky pipes, hungry bugs or an enormous rent hike, write the Tenant Advocate for information about your rights.

Letters should be addressed to: Tenant Advocate, Toronto Clarion, 96 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ontario, M5B 1G7.

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World In Brief

U.K. : Black editor released

Further evidence of Britain's racism was recently demonstrated by the imprisonment of Darcus Howe, editor of the monthly magazine *Race Today* and chairperson of the Carnival Development Committee in London.

Howe's imprisonment came as the result of an incident which occurred in May 1976 in the London subway. Howe, a West Indian immigrant, was harassed, grabbed, and subjected to racial abuse by a white ticket taker for going through a wrong turnstyle. When Howe told the ticket taker to "lay off," he was in turn attacked by a white lawyer who struck him with an umbrella. After ably defending himself against this physical attack, Howe was charged and convicted of assault causing bodily harm to the lawyer.

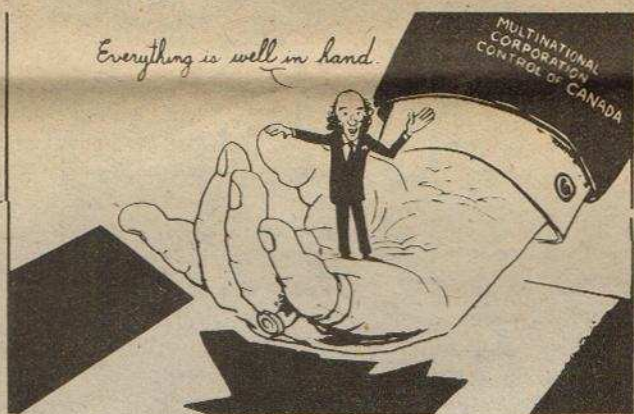
At the trial the judge warned the all-white jury against persons who try to "use racism" to their own advantage. After the jury returned the guilty verdict, the judge, objecting to what he perceived to be the defendants unrepentant "arrogance", sentenced him to three months in prison and a one hundred pound fine.

Legal sources in Britain stated that any prison sentence on such a relatively minor charge for a person who had never previously been convicted is rare, and that the three month sentence was of unprecedented severity.

Following Darcus Howe's conviction, organizations and individuals from Britain, Europe, the Caribbean, India, the United States and Canada bombarded the Home Secretary with telegrams and letters calling for Howe's immediate release.

After serving a week of his sentence Howe was freed at his appeal. According to Howe's defence committee, his release was due in large part to the protest campaign in Britain and internationally. They stated "The People Organized Will Win."

Chile : Noranda Invests



Two Canadian mining multinationals, Noranda Mines and Falconbridge, have emerged as the world's biggest corporate patrons of Chile's ruling military junta. The companies have recently announced contracts that may lead to investments worth almost a billion dollars.

Newspapers in Santiago, the Chilean capital, splashed the announcement across their front pages. The contracts cover copper deposits at Andocollo, a few hundred miles north of Santiago, and at Quebrada Blanca, a desert site near Chile's northern border. Noranda had been discussing the terms of its investment for almost two years. The company's present agreement commits them to both exploration and subsequent operations in the copper rich fields.

It was originally planned that Noranda would be limited to a 49% stake in the venture, while the junta would retain a 51% interest. But the present agreement boosted Noranda's share to 51%. The investment is expected to total \$350 million — \$200 million for the mining operation and \$100 million for construction of a smelter.

Estimates of the Falconbridge investment at Quebrada Blanca, which may also include both a mining operation and smelter, range from \$400 million to \$600 million.

Like Noranda, the Falconbridge consortium, which includes an associated company, McIntyre Mines, and their U.S. parent, Superior Oil, will secure a 51% share in the project. The Falconbridge contract covers the exploration phase of the operation.

Some observers are skeptical about the Pinochet Government's ability to develop Andocollo and Quebrada Blanca as a major source of revenue. The cash is not yet in the Junta's pocket and most of it won't start to flow until mine construction has begun. Pinochet won't be counting his imagined millions until the early eighties.

Until recently international pressure and economic chaos have kept the Pinochet dictatorship from attracting sufficient amounts of investment capital despite the easy terms it has offered to foreign corporations. Until mid 1977, investors had pledged only \$240 million to the new regime. With the announcement of the Noranda and Falconbridge deals, the Pinochet regime hopes to re-establish its international legitimacy that has long eluded it in the face of its massive program of human rights repression.

South Africa

Students continue defiance

"To stop us now they will have to kill us all first."

Steve Biko, March, 1973, in response to being served with a banning order.

(Africa News Special) In December, 1968, a group of black students met at Marianhill in South Africa to discuss the formation of an all-black student organization. Until then, most had been participants in the National Union of South African Students, (NUSAS) a multi-racial organization though its membership was 90% white. The election of an all-white NUSAS executive the previous summer caused increasing frustration among its black membership, culminating eventually in the formation of the all-black South African Students' Organization (SASO) under the leadership of recently killed Steve Biko.

From the beginning, SASO was bold and energetic in a way no political group in South Africa had been since the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress were banned in 1960. With Biko as its first president, it developed a program that, more than any other single factor, has led to the spirit of resistance among South Africans today.

The response of the South African government has been a fierce new level of repression, by most accounts unparalleled even in South Africa.

Deaths in Detention

A total of forty-five political detainees, held without trial, have died in South African police custody. Twenty-one of those deaths have occurred in the last eighteen months. The victims have included school children, such as 16-year old Dumisani Mbatha of Soweto; trade unionists like Lawrence Ndzanga of the Railway and Harbor Workers' Union and Joseph Mdluli, a leader of the African National Congress.

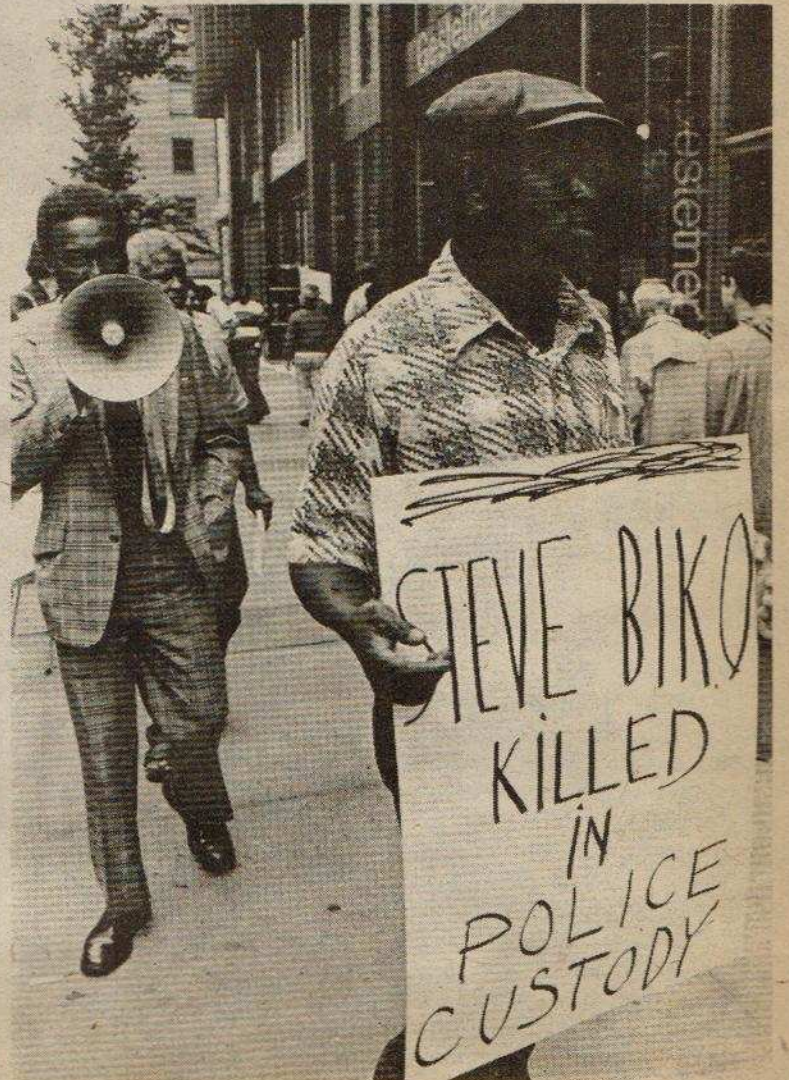
The ranks of every dissident organization has been thinned by bannings and detentions of people. Political trials have sapped energy and resources. Some 400 people are already serving sentences for political offenses and thousands of others have been arrested.

The resilience of black organizations in the face of such harassment has been remarkable.

"The entire leadership of the SASO has been crushed," said the Cape Times in March of 1973, when eight leaders were banned and placed under house arrest.

The next year, in February, blacks were stunned when Abraham Tiro, a SASO Vice-President who had fled to Botswana, was killed by a parcel bomb. And last August, SASO General Secretary Mapetla Mohapi, 29, died in detention.

Among the many SASO detainees in September, 1976 were three former Vice-Presi-



dents, the SASO permanent organizer, the Secretary General, the Director of Publications and three former Presidents. Numerous other activists remain confined under banning orders.

A perusal of the statistics leaves one wondering where the continuing revolt comes. Much of the answer is found in the origins of SASO and in the political decisions it made about its role in South African liberation.

SASO's Political Program

From the beginning SASO has remained implacably opposed to foreign investments in South Africa even when investors have tried to present themselves as serious forces for change. As early as 1972, SASO dismissed such action by the Polaroid Corporation.

"We believe that such experiments are only designed to divide the black community along class lines — to create a new black bourgeoisie which will be resistant to the creation of a classless society."

As early as its second congress in 1971, SASO expressed "solidarity with the students and the indigenous peoples of Namibia in their determination to rid themselves of the unwarranted occupation of South Africa." It condemned African states which entered into dialogue with South Africa, warning that "South Africa, through trade and aid, was intent on establishing black client states in a policy designed to consolidate the economic capitalism of South Africa."

To those who yelled "Red scare" SASO replied, "Communism might be a threat to capitalism and Western interests, but apartheid and its racism is a threat to humanity and the dignity of man."

SASO has devoted its major

efforts to building a firm base in black communities. It is the programs for the urban and rural masses which "will serve as a barometer to judge our relevance," said now detained former President Nyameko Pityana, in 1971.

Building Community Support

In 1971, more than half of SASO's \$32,000 budget went for community field work. Community development programs sponsored by SASO have included health clinics, literacy projects, building and repair projects, vocational guidance classes, organizational training for urban workers and educational programs from pre-school through high school.

The high school programs foresaw clearly the current importance of young students in opposing the government.

"This is the period of initial political readiness," explained a SASO document in 1972.

"The importance of SASO's stance is not to be found in SASO per se," said Steve Biko, "for SASO has got natural limitations of being a student organization with an ever-changing membership. Rather it is to be found in the fact that this new approach heralded a new era in which blacks are beginning to see with greater clarity the immensity of their responsibility."

The black consciousness movement quickly became so solidly established among the population that police reprisals served only to widen its scope. The death of Steve Biko on September 12, at the age of 30, while in police custody, illustrates the limited options facing the white government. Well-known activists can either be living inspirations or dead martyrs, but either way they are a threat.

Chileans struggle in exile

By P. Weinberg

No one chooses exile. It isn't a vacation. People leave because they aren't wanted. When you are sitting with fellow exiles, it is easy to forget that this isn't home. Even though you have been away for two years, three years, maybe four.

How long did the Spanish wait for Franco to die? Thirty years, thirty long years.

"Spain haunts many of us in the Chilean exile community," says Tomas, an exile himself.

The parallels are striking: the bitter social class divisions, the severe repression by a right-wing dictator, the banning and burning of books and ideas.

"I don't know if we'll have to wait 30 years. Chile is a different country from Spain. Something has to blow, but it will be a long struggle."

There were eight different left wing parties in the Allende years; and now in many heated discussions among Chilean exiles there are eight different "correct" positions on what went wrong.

"Every Chilean exile community in the world has differences of opinion, but they aren't violently bitter. I would have to say that Salvador Allende was the only man who could unite most of the factions when he ran for President."

Many who fled from Chile were middle class, people who found it easier to find the right documents, the best connections, and even middle class families who would hide them.

Most came to Canada and accepted factory jobs because they thought the junta would not last. A former United Nations commissioner for rural health became a labourer on the Alberta tar sands; a film maker is now a security guard.

The longer a Chilean stays the



more he must realize he will have to economically start from scratch in a job market that stresses Canadian experience. He finds out he is just another immigrant in a country of exiles and their descendants.

Tomas is hopeful but realistic about an early return home. Like many exiled Chileans he thought the military junta would be out in a year. (The junta will be celebrating its fourth anniversary this fall.)

When you work, live, and make love in Spanish, it is not easy to integrate into this country says Tomas.

Either this exile maintains his identity while integrating into his forced home, or he tries to shut his new environment right out of his mind.

The second alternative can be fatal. With the passage of time, you build up a frozen image of a country that isn't true anymore. The music, the people, the society, your friends, will be very different when you go back.

the case for Chile and the need for solidarity with Latin America.

Because of their leftist affiliations, many Chileans worry about RCMP surveillance.

"I know personally of a few Chileans who have been questioned, particularly those who have become prominent in the exile community."

Despite the surveillance, many Chileans in Canada still publicize

"Canadians are in a similar struggle to free themselves against the American multinational corporations," says Roberto.

Tomas left Chile right after the overthrow of Allende but Roberto stayed three more years before being deported to Canada.

The Chilean resistance, he says, had trouble getting off the ground because the repression was so total. Fear gripped the population when its own soldiers became agents of terror, the curfew was in force, and a knock on the door in the middle of the night was a constant possibility.

"Why don't you laugh at us now," the junta interrogators kept taunting, while Roberto was forced to sit with a black bag over his head.

After a period of torture and imprisonment, Roberto with the help of the Committee for Peace in Chile (later repressed by the junta) sought asylum in Canada.

"We tried to do our best to help political prisoners, inform their families where their sons and daughters might be, and also publicize to the world outside what has been happening in Chile under the military junta," says Gabriela, a former secretary for the committee.

Fighting for the defence of people the government considers traitors deserving death and torture, was not easy. For 55 days Gabriela was put in solitary confinement, a mild form of Chilean torture.

"My little girl was born in jail. The Committee for Peace was able to raise enough of an international outcry to have me deported to Canada."

Gabriela felt sick and pale while in jail. It was not until she went to a Canadian doctor in Toronto for a flu problem that she was told that a kidney transplant was required or she would die.

The tortures, imprisonments and exile have not affected the spirit of the Chileans. One of the exiles put it this way, "In order for the Pinochet regime to stay in power it will have to imprison and exile the whole population. The progressive forces will eventually win because under Allende we had a glimpse of what Chile could be under a government which respects people's dignity and their right to a decent life."

ed. note: All the names used in this article are pseudonyms to protect the identities of those people interviewed.

S. African profs booed

By D. Fancher

Over 100 people showed up at Simcoe Hall on the main campus of the University of Toronto for a hastily organized noon protest against the visit of two South African dignitaries from Stellenbosch University — the alma mater for most of that country's prime ministers and cabinet ministers.

According to Mike Smith from the International Committee against Racism (CAR) which organized the protest, it is also the birthplace of Apartheid where it is taught as a science designed to separate the races.

"Friendly reception abroad," Smith said, "particularly by prestigious universities, is widely reported in the South African press to bolster confidence in the government."

However, there was no publicity in Toronto around the October 6 visit. CAR found out about it at the last minute from Professor J. Israelstam, a botany teacher at Scarborough College of the U. of T. — a South African who objects to that country's Apartheid policies.

However, the visitors themselves, a Mr. De Villiers who is a vice provost at Stellenbosch and the architect who accompanied him, cancelled their scheduled visit to Scarborough College Thursday. They were collecting information on the way the University of Toronto operates as a large university with satellite campuses.

By this time CAR had a schedule of the South African tour and planned to confront it personally.

"Dean Foley of Scarborough College was very upset when she spoke with me about the demonstration at Scarborough College planned for Thursday," Prof. Israelstam said.



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Reform Metro meets TTC fare hike demands action

By J. Mellon

The focal point of a recent Movement for Municipal Reform (MMR) meeting was the proposed TTC fare hike, which is also foremost in the minds of many Metro citizens who depend on transit to get them to their jobs as well as to shops and movies.

The Movement for Municipal Reform consists of Metro Toronto residents, aldermen and community workers. It seeks to organize around issues that deeply affect local communities, lobbying, for example, in favor of more effective public transit and more non-profit and cooperative housing.

A heated discussion developed during the meeting about whether the organization should go on record as favouring a property tax increase over a fare increase. City of Toronto aldermen generally supported a motion to that effect, while aldermen in other boroughs and Metro community representatives objected.

"If it's a question of being guillotined with a knife or a hatchet, I don't see much choice," said York alderman Oscar Kogan.

"That's OK for you, you don't have to vote on it at Metro Council," countered Dan Heap, Toronto Ward 6 alderman and metro councillor.

When the motion finally came to the floor after group discussion, the emphasis had changed to going first to the province for the money, before considering a raise in property taxes. In a close vote delegates dropped any reference to a property tax increase as an alternative.

As a result, reform aldermen are on their own to get out of an unpopular and unpleasant situation as best they may. If they vote for either increased fares or

increased property tax, they will probably face a drop in popularity at election time.

"We should be pressuring the province to come up with the 50% of TTC deficits that they reneged on," contended Norman Clark, Ward 2 (Toronto) community worker.

Other delegates said similar things and it appears that a concerted effort to put the blame for shortage of funds on the province and the federal government is the next step for the MMR.

The general thrust of the October 15 meeting was toward an action-oriented, rather than a policy-oriented movement. Several well thought out proposals for creating jobs through public works projects were approved as well as a thumbs down motion on the Robart's Commission Report.

The MMR has decided to hold meetings between community members and aldermen concerning issues coming up for the borough councils. Some felt that the organization should spend more time on grass roots recruiting, however this was not formally dealt with by the meeting.

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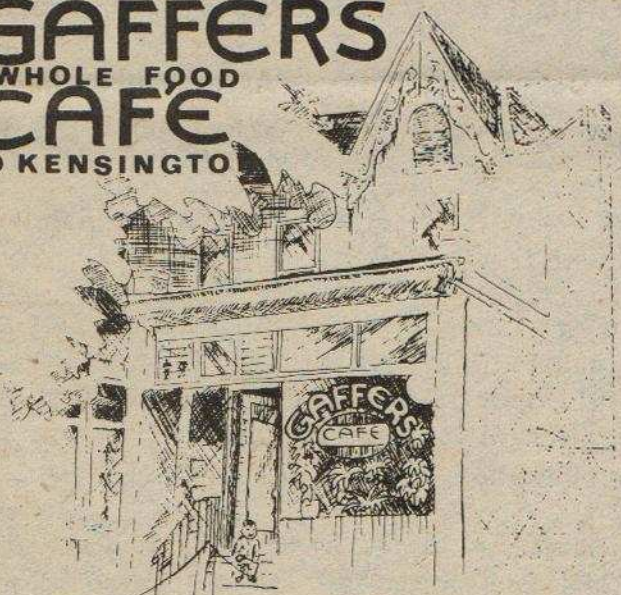
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World Science Round - up

By Alan Meisner

Pyramid power a reality

Well, leave it to the Japanese. These Asian masters of miniaturization and mass marketing have recently announced another first, the building of a pyramid on the ancient plains of Egypt. It will be the first one built in the area in 4500 years.

The pyramid, a miniaturization itself, will stand sixty-five feet high with a base of ninety-six feet. It will not be the final resting place of the Emperor or a storehouse for Japan's balance of trade surplus, but rather an experiment to recreate the methods used in the construction of its classical Egyptian counterpart.

The two and one-half month project scheduled to begin in January will employ ten thousand and use labour intensive methods. It is being undertaken by archeologists from Waseda University near Tokyo.

It's just what the Pharaohs would have ordered. The Egyptians, who have been plagued by high unemployment and growing economic unrest, have approved the project despite traditional opposition to other such ventures on the sacred land around Giza, where the pyramids stand.

Selection of the final site is still to be announced, but one condition has already been made clear by the Egyptian authorities, "that the pyramid be removed as soon as it is built and photographed for television."

Natural highs from needles

Scientists in the US have discovered a substance produced by the brain and pituitary gland that bears a remarkable resemblance to morphine — an opium derivative. The discovery has stimulated extensive speculation concerning the nature of pleasure and pain. Research applications are already being considered in the treatment of epilepsy, drug addiction and mental illness.

"We don't know yet whether we are opening a door to a whole new universe or just a closet," one expert is quoted as saying. But the discovery has led to theories explaining the effectiveness of acupuncture, drug addiction and even stoicism.

According to one theory, supported by experimentation done at the university of Virginia, acupuncture needles act to stimulate nerve cells to produce increased amounts of the opiate-like chemical. This creates the same effect in the body as pain-killers.

The substances, called enkephalins, from the Greek word for head, and endorphins were first identified in 1975. It is believed enkephalins act as transmitters of signals between nerve cells while endorphins appear to function in modulating these signals. The substances have not only been linked to pleasure and pain, but also to sexual functioning, appetite and even breathing.

"I think it's the most striking thing I've seen in most of my years of research," said Dr. Floyd Bloom of the Salk Institute about the discoveries.

Tsetse fly menace increases

In Africa, the Tsetse Fly, a long dreaded carrier of sleeping sickness, is returning. A United Nations Food and Agricultural Seminar held in Nairobi last month heard experts document the latest resurgence of the horsefly-sized Tsetse. The Tsetse, in addition to spreading sleeping sickness among humans, is capable of destroying herds of cattle by the tens of thousands.

"The Tsetse invasion is expanding," said Ian McIntyre, a British veterinary scientist, in a report to the *New York Times*. "The overall picture is not a rosy one."

The cause of the Tsetse's unexpected comeback, according to some, is the interruptions of control programs brought about by political instability and war.

"We cannot escape the fact that the political instability of governments and revolutionary changes in Africa have made complete surveillance of the problem difficult," reported Dr. Pierre Finelle, director of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization to the delegates from twenty-eight participating African countries.

In Rhodesia, a program to control the Tsetse has been halted and infections of cattle have been reported. Likewise, the fly has returned to parts of Ethiopia where international programs of control have been abandoned in the face of fighting between the Ethiopians and Somalians.

Only Nigeria, Botswana, Kenya, Zambia and South Africa are reported to have curtailed the Tsetse.

Native speakers tour province

By C. McPherson

Native speakers from Treaty Nine will be touring seventeen cities in Ontario during the last two weeks of October to educate the public about issues concerning development in the north.

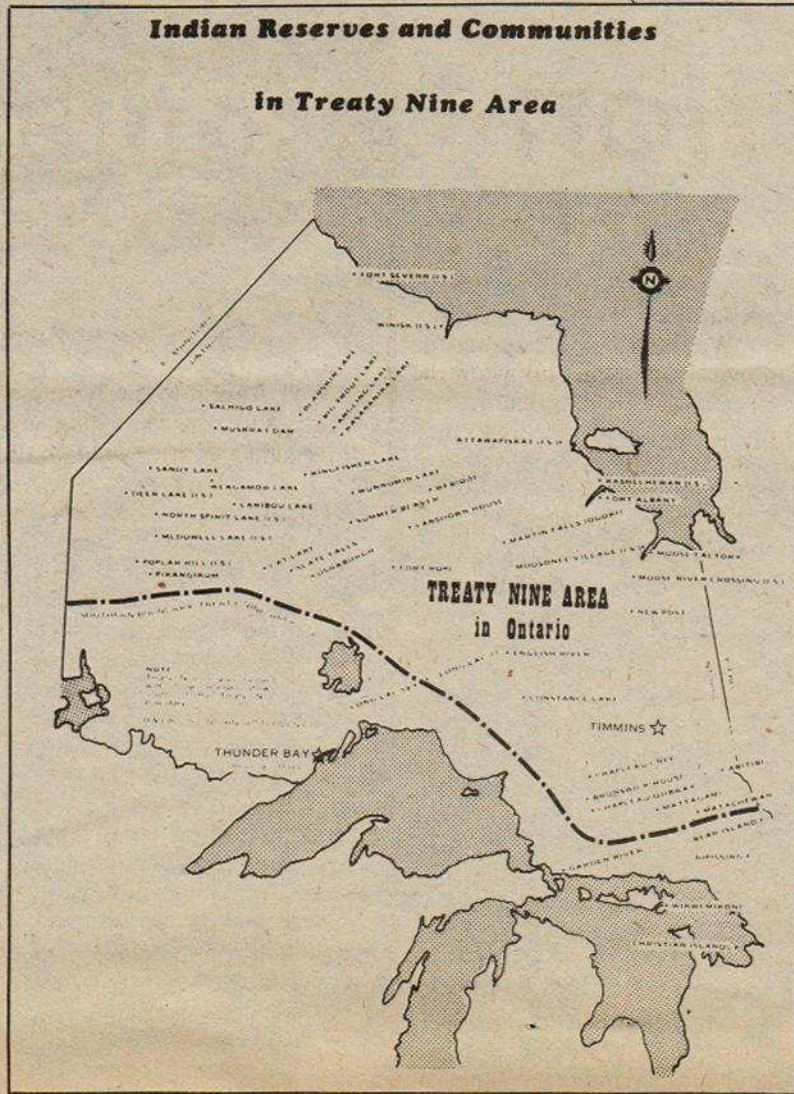
The area of Treaty Nine covers approximately 210,000 square miles above the 50th north latitude line. Over 40 Indian communities (20,000 Cree and Ojibway Indians) are scattered throughout the region, of which only 30 are accessible by air.

The education program called **Ontario North Today**, is designed to focus public attention on the north in anticipation of a royal commission on northern environment. The commission will start its preliminary hearing November 7. It is headed by Justice Patrick Hartt, recent chairperson of the federal Law Reform Commission.

Ontario North Today has been in the works since November. The program is sponsored and funded by Grand Council Treaty Nine, the Canadian Association in Support of Native Peoples (CASNP), the Ontario Federation of Labour (OFL), the Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association, Pollution Probe, Project North and local native, labour and church coalitions.

Programmers plan to cover such issues as the 19,000 square mile Reed Paper project, pipelines, hydro-electric projects and increased mining ventures.

"We do not oppose development in the north; Grand Council Treaty Nine began operations in 1973 with the firm belief that the future of the native people depends upon developing a strong economic base for native communities," says Andrew Rickard, Chief of the Grand Council Treaty Nine.



"We are opposed to being offered the so-called choice between massive development schemes which will ruin our land and life-style, or the equally unacceptable choice of welfare dependence. This is like being asked which method of suicide we prefer."

Charlene Liska, one of the organizers of the **Ontario North Today** program notes: "Urban people don't realize projects such as Reed, Polar Gas, hydro-electric projects and water diver-

sion affect their own lifestyles and their livelihood as well. All of Ontario should be concerned about the north; if we continue to sell off our resources at this alarming speed to foreign markets, we'll have nothing left for the future. We are concerned about generations yet unborn. What will be left for our children?"

Native speakers will be making presentations in Toronto, October 26 to 29. For further information contact CASNP on 16 Spadina Rd. or call 964-0169.

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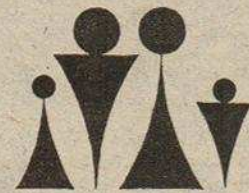
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This time last year we were heading into the World Serious, and I was writing about racism in baseball. That's something else that's still around.

Not the old fashioned kind, with a colour bar to keep Blacks out of the game altogether. Today's baseball is more subtle: the Blacks are on the team, but they're kept in job ghettos. Very few Blacks pitch, catch, manage (or own) — the leadership positions on any team.

A recent study of 1974 major league rosters makes these points:

- About 20% of big leaguers are Black, compared to 10% in the US as a whole.
- 47.5% of white ballplayers are pitchers; 12.5% are catchers. Among Blacks, pitchers make up only 13% and catchers just 2%.
- Statistics show no difference in pitching or fielding between Black and white ballplayers. But Blacks hit much better (.267 against .253, on the average).

The explanation? Sports like baseball are one of the few ways out of the slums for most Black men. But Blacks must be better than whites to make it to the Bigs. And almost no amount of talent will persuade the men who run the game to put Blacks in positions of authority. The Black ballplayer is still stereotyped as a big buck with a bat in his hand.

The irony is that there is one other aspect of baseball which requires the same mix of mind and muscle as pitching and catching. That's stealing bases — and from Jackie Robinson to Maury Wills to Lou Brock, the greatest basestealers of the last 30 years have been Black.

★★★★★

Self-frustrating prophecies are a specialty of Canadian sports-writing.

Each Olympics provides a few more examples. The writers focus on a good athlete — a Debbie Brill or a Harry Jerome. Six months before the Games, they call them "world class." Three months later, they're "medal hopes." By the time of the Games, they're "Shoo-ins for a gold" unless the laws of physics take the month off. Then they come in a respectable (and predictable) 7th and the sportsies call them "chokers".

The whole process usually takes a while. But not always.

One recent Saturday, the **Globe Weekend Magazine** carried a 3-page story (plus colour pic) on the national soccer team, called (surprise!) Soccer Canada.

"Canada" (said the story) "has emerged into world-class respectability in soccer" — due mainly to Coach Eckhard Krautzun, a "brilliant tactician". Why, Soccer Canada had a real good shot at the World Cup.

On Saturday night, Soccer Canada lost a qualifying match to Soccer El Salvador.

Coach Krautzen **did** prove he was a brilliant tactician, though: he blamed his players.

Soccer sum up



By D. Kidd

Thanksgiving's past and another soccer season has come to an end. As the pitches gather fallen leaves and eventually snow, it's time to look over the soccer situation.

Soccer is estimated to be the fastest growing sport in Canada. In Metro alone forty to fifty thousand youngsters play organized soccer. Why soccer hasn't had more of a history here must be because of the American influence, for it is a perfect complement to hockey.

Our international showing improved immensely this year. We're presently embroiled in a six team round-robin match to decide our area's representative in the World Cup next year. Mexico is considered the top team in this playoff and we beat them this year for the first time.

One reason for this improvement has been the work of Soccer Canada coach Eckhard Krautzun (coach since 1974). He diagnosed our soccer skill level to be below other countries and thus has stressed fitness to compensate for this.

The other improvement has been the securing of a healthy

bankroll for the team. The money has come mostly from Labatt's, the Canadian Soccer Association (CSA) and exhibition game receipts, but significantly the federal government also made a contribution.

Before the last Olympics, the CSA decided to base the team in Toronto even though most of the team was from B.C. Jobs were never found for the players, the team disbanded and another hastily assembled team played in the Olympics.

In Toronto I think we've seen the end of the Metros-Croatia. The present owners are making preparations to sell the team. I think this is a good move that should have happened earlier, though I salute them on their success in winning the N.A.S.L. Championship last year.

Toronto needs a pro soccer team with a Toronto identity. A team with an identity of only one ethnic group does not interest the soccer fans in Toronto. I endorse a pro team sponsored by a community group, as the Saskatchewan Roughriders are in the CFL, instead of the usual array of playboys or dollar-hunters that generally own pro teams. In this

case though the community sponsor has been too narrowly based in Toronto and so most of us have been uninterested.

For soccer to have a successful commercial life in Toronto and Canada it must be Canadianized. Previous to the Croatian running of the Metros team, the imported nature of the game was always emphasized. For soccer to become more of a fixture on the Canadian scene this is the direction it must go. A pro team can be a pinnacle for young players, popularize the sport to draw in more participants and provide good wages for the players who wish to make it their profession. It can also reduce the sport to a form of entertainment as most pro sport is in North America.

This is also what the previous owner's designs were. We don't need another circus in town. We need something to enthuse us soccer fans and enhance the local soccer scene.

The National Soccer League (NSL) has had preliminary discussions with groups from Vancouver about forming a Canadian Junior Soccer League. We'll just have to see what develops.

The joy of blisters in Beantown

By B. Tracey

I run or jog everyday. I do it for health reasons partly, and because I like the movement — the fresh air and probably all of the other things anyone else feels who can climb a flight of stairs and doesn't have to reach to feel their heart pounding inside their chest. I'm also addicted to it. I've developed some kind of need for a personal irresponsible pastime.

So when I was bragging about having run in one of the most famous foot races in the world, the Boston Marathon, I tried to solicit envious reactions. Some asked me if I finished, or what place I came in, or how long it took. Most replied "the Boston what?". The Boston Marathon, I replied, thinking to myself that marathon sounds better after the name Boston than Bruins, Celtics or even baked-beans.

A marathon is a twenty-six mile three hundred and eighty-

five yard foot race. It's an Olympic event held annually in many cities. However, the Boston Marathon is the most famous having the biggest crowd watching en route. It has also been the scene for a movie, and for those of you interested, has never been the scene of a heart attack.

The length of a marathon is fixed at this awesome and peculiar length because it was the distance an ancient Greek soldier once had to run in order to tell the town of an impending siege. The specific names, places, and battles are unknown to me. This hasn't stopped me, however, from telling people specifically what they were. No one seems to know and that any reference to any Greek name one remembers from a cursory reading of Plato's **Republic** is suitable.

Running a marathon is different from knowing anything about it. I can tell you that it took

me three hours and fourteen minutes, with about two minutes to urinate.

The winner, Jerome Drayton of Toronto, finished more than an hour faster. I heard the play-by-play of this remarkable finish over a radio when I had more than six miles to go.

I have little to say about those three hours and fourteen minutes. It was, at times, a slow tour of the country-side, followed by a slower tour of a beautiful city, and at other times it was testimony to what sorts of rigors the human body can withstand. It was not only pleasant but positively euphoric. It compares favourably to the espoused wonders of psycho-therapy but is not only cheaper but also self-administered. It's also good for the heart and lungs.

I won't belabour the pain and heroic aspects of running a marathon. Anyone who looks at the

thickness of the weekend sport section knows that these two commodities aren't in short supply. Just the same, for someone who goes on and on about being in great shape, I couldn't get down a flight of stairs afterwards. Not surprisingly, the pain and hardship took a toll on my shorts, the crotch disappeared along the way. Obviously, anyone who is really interested in running a marathon has to be in shape.

Running is a private experience. It can be described just as well by a grunt as by a thousand words.

Jogging daily can keep you in good shape, keep the bodily functions going, and aids restful sleep. It also allows a weight watcher, or a compulsive eater a totally worry-free existence. Not to mention that you will also be able to answer the question, "the Boston what?"

