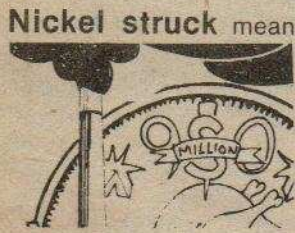


# Inside the Clarion's second anniversary issue



**Nickel struck** means 11,000 Steelworkers in Sudbury are battling the run-away multinational, Inco. "This time it's the company that wants more," according to union leader Dave Patterson. See page 5.

**Nuclear reaction** to secrecy at the Atomic Energy Control Board prompted an occupation of AECB chairman Alan Prince's office in Ottawa. And the anti-nukers are occupying Ontario Hydro next. See page 3.



**Cheryl Cashman** dances wildly, searches out her perfect lover and runs away from an old folk's home as she faces *Turning Thirty*. (Well, not all at once but Cheryl is dy-no-mite as she finds she's aging.) See centrespread.



# TORONTO clarion 25¢

November 1978 Vol. 3 No. 1

Metro's independent newspaper for social change

## Chile sold out

### Junta officials wined as refugees protest

By Carl Stieren

While Chilean refugees marched in protest outside, two cabinet ministers from the Chilean junta were wined and dined by more than 100 top Canadian business people recently.

It was supposed to have been a private meeting of the Canada Association-Latin America (CALA), whose members include Earl McLaughlin of the Royal Bank, and Thomas Bata of Bata Shoes. CALA is also planning a bilateral committee of Chilean and Canadian business people.

But word about the meeting leaked out to the Toronto Committee for Solidarity with Democratic Chile. On three days notice, it organized a demonstration of 150 Chileans and Canadian friends.

But the October 4 demonstration across the street from Toronto City Hall was a world away from the formal luncheon at the Sheraton Centre.

"It's just a discussion about economics," said a CALA spokesperson as she barred the crowd of media people from the luncheon.

The afternoon 'press conference' was as carefully stage-managed as the luncheon.

The *Globe and Mail* had tried for two days to get a news reporter into the conference "for financial writers" but finally gave up, as did United Press International.

After constant pressure, CALA executive director Keith

Hillyer consented to let in a CBC camera crew and a *Clarion* reporter.

These reporters were escorted to a suite on the 35th floor by Hillyer and a tall plainclothes officer identified as RCMP by the demonstrators.

Junta Finance Minister Sergio de Castro, a disciple of far-right economist Milton Friedman, and Alvaro Marquez de la Plata, junta Agriculture Minister had impressed the two Canadian financial reporters in their half-hour closed session.

"What we need is for Chile to

See page 15: Chile



Chilean junta ministers de la Plata (right) and de Castro

## RCMP hunts Quebec leftists

By Kathy Ford

A group of RCMP officers disguised as hunters held a left-wing group at bay in a Quebec village recently, and nobody will say why.

The 50-member group, including members of the Marxist-Leninist group En Lutte/In Struggle, was winding up a week-long workshop in Katevale, near Sherbrooke, on September 29, with a seminar on organizing the working class and citizens' groups.

Three cars filled with rifle-toting men roared up outside. The eight men jumped out, according to an En Lutte press release detailing the event, and spread out over the land adjoining the building where the meeting was being held.

A short time later, eight more vehicles appeared, including vans and paddy wagons, with about 40 more officers, armed with cameras, telescopic lenses, binoculars, rifles and walkie-talkies.

The group members sent out a delegation to learn what was going on.

"The reply was complete silence, except for certain remarks from the person who seemed to be the head of the operation, such as 'This is serious. Don't you know what's going on? We're waiting for a warrant,'" the release says.

"The delegation was also questioned as to the presence of certain persons whose names appeared on the list held by the

men... but to the end, the armed men refused to identify themselves."

The group sent for lawyer Jacques Beauchemin from the Montreal law firm Cousineau, Beauchemin and Bauvais. But the "hunters" would not tell him who they were either.

In a recent telephone interview, Beauchemin said calls to various provincial police and RCMP detachments failed to turn up any information about

See page 2: Cops

### Toronto Election

Special:

Pages 6 and 7

Reformers are running in most City wards in the Nov. 13 election. The NDP is fielding candidates too; some of them are unhappy with ReforMetro. Of course, the Old Guard will have to be confronted all over again.





# Cindy Fortunata

## Queen for a Day

We couldn't resist a visit the other day to the New Burger King restaurant on downtown Yonge St. That's the one on which they're supposed to have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to determine the most lucrative site, only to occupy a spot beside a MacDonald's.

The food, as we guiltily expected, was delicious. Such fast food eateries, however, consist of more than the food. It's the whole atmosphere: the way the food is handled, the decor and the behaviour of the staff. These things give as much flavour to the burgers as the mustard.

A woman and two small children were silently gorging themselves at the next table. A waitress approached the children with two paper cut-outs in her hand.

"Hi. I'm Joannie, and I want to give you these

paper crowns." And to the youngsters' great delight: "Now, you're Burger Queens for the Day!"

The waitress turned away to her other duties but she was instantly confronted with the manager — a man.

"Joannie, you're not wearing a name tag! How can people know who you are."

Before she could reply, he said generously, "Never mind, here's a spare one."

"But it says 'Mary'."

"So, today you're Mary," he replied as they both disappeared behind the relish kiosk.

The waitress appeared a few minutes later when she spied another small bit of royalty.

"Hi. My name's Mary! Here, now you're Burger King for the Day."

## Out of Order

This issue of the *Clarion* carries a story on the York University non-teaching staff strike. At the end of the dispute, one of our reporters telephoned the campus to learn the whereabouts of a certain strike organizer. Our staffer was patched through to the administration president's office.

"But the strike is over!" came the harried reply. "Things are back to normal. The occupation has ended. They've cleared out of here and everyone is back in class." Then she added ominously, "maybe you should be too!"

"But I'm from the *Clarion*."

"Oh, the press." Silence. And then: "The University has concluded a new salary agreement with its non-teaching staff . . ."

## Monopoly Capitalism

I dropped into a toy and game store the other day hoping to find the new game craze, *Class Struggle* — a board game invented by a U.S. professor who dialectically combined Parker Bros.' *Monopoly* board game with Karl Marx' *Das Kapital*.

A salesperson sadly informed me that my time had not come. "We put in an order for a thousand units, but we didn't receive even one."

It seems that this game, about which much has been written, is available only in two stores in North America — Bloomingdale's in New York City and another store in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Alienated from a chance at vicarious revolution, I wondered if there was not more to this game than lumpen diversion. Could it be sales are being restricted because some people fear violent social upheavals if *Class Struggle* receives parlour room popularity? Or are they trying to raise false expectations as the news spreads by word of mouth (and incidentally save a bundle on advertising)? In which case, the capitalists as usual will have won the game even before it starts.

On the other hand, it could be the case that the good professor, who is rumoured to be manufacturing these things in his basement, is reverting to a pre-capitalist mode of cottage production. Maybe I should stick to simple games like War!

Tired of finding your favourite drinking hole dry with all the election days in this town? Try making your own, with a small free pamphlet entitled *Wine Making in Small Quantities*, available free from the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, 10th floor, 1200 Bay Street, Toronto M7A 1A5.

# Cops claim intimidation 'not illegal'

from page 1

the identity of the men. A Cpl. Morin of the QPP in nearby Coaticook sent an officer to investigate, but man left the scene soon after arriving. Morin told Beauchemin his superiors had ordered him to call the officer back.

Meanwhile, the officers were busily taking pictures every time anyone came outside.

"In the face of the vast operation, the (workshop) participants' attitude was one of protection, combativity and discipline," the release says.

"There was never any question of giving in to the intimidation."

The group formed its own surveillance team, which made patrols to keep the police at a distance but in sight and to prevent "incidents." Patrol members also took pictures of the "hunters" hiding at the edge of some woods, but the "hunters" hid their faces and shouted at them.

Evacuation was carried out in the afternoon, with group members accompanied by reporters who had shown up by that time. The police followed some of the cars to Montreal and Sherbrooke, but at no time did they arrest anyone, En Lutte and Beauchemin said.

Beauchemin said he thought the provincial police were involved, but a spokesperson in the Quebec justice ministry, Jean-Robert Nadeau, said only RCMP were involved. He said the RCMP do not usually tell the ministry about such operations and added that the ministry learned of the Katevale incident through the media, a few days after it had taken place.

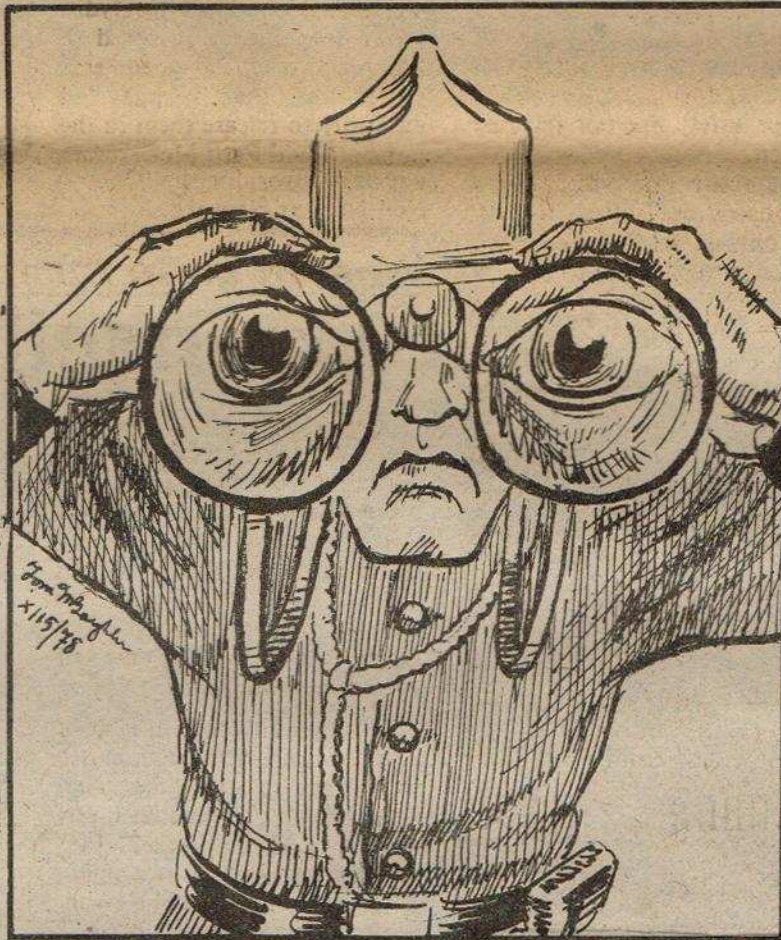
"We never know when the RCMP are going to do something here," Nadeau said. "They said it was an operation, something like 'We had to do it, we have an investigation going on, period.'"

Nadeau said the provincial police have investigated the incident and claim nothing illegal happened.

"We can see that there hasn't been any illegal act committed by the RCMP," he said. "It was done quite clearly, everybody could see it. But we don't know what was the exact aim of the operation."

"I'm not a spokesman for the RCMP, thank God," Nadeau added. At RCMP headquarters in Ottawa, a press liaison officer was clearly on the defensive.

"We have no comment to



make as far as the operation is concerned," said Insp. Lloyd Larose. "We don't want to comment on any ongoing investigation."

"The only comment we will

make is that there were RCMP in the area. We were conducting an investigation." Larose refused to say what the officers were investigating. Asked if the RCMP can harass people without identifying themselves or their purpose, he replied, "How do you expect us to catch people?"

And asked whether the officers at the Katevale surveillance expected to catch someone, he replied, "That's part of the investigation. Maybe it was just an investigation to see who was in the area."

Beauchemin said the group has written to Prime Minister Trudeau, Solicitor-General Jean-Jacques Blais, Premier René Levesque and Quebec Justice Minister Marc-André

Bédard, to protest the incident and ask for an inquiry, but has not heard from any of them.

The lawyer said criminal charges cannot be laid because the group cannot identify the participants positively. He said the group will also ask the provincial human rights branch to launch an inquiry.

"The actions of the police disturbed all the people (at the workshop) and their meeting," Beauchemin said. "The RCMP say it's an action on the part of the police, which is important."

He added that he will meet with En Lutte members to decide future action.

Meanwhile, En Lutte is regarding the RCMP action as similar to recently-revealed covert police operations in Quebec.

The group says in its press release: "It is clear to us that this police operation was nothing but an act of intimidation on the part of the state political police."

"Like many other, similar operations that Canadian police forces have become masters at, these actions clearly demonstrate that the democracy that Trudeau, Levesque and company talk about is, in reality, nothing but democracy for the ruling class . . ."

"The many illegal acts of the police forces, such as letter opening, the testing of dynamite, barn-burning, and now hostage-taking, which some now want legalized, show what the high-sounding statements of good intentions voted in the bourgeois parliament are really worth."

At a press conference shortly before he took office two years ago, Levesque said Marxist groups would not be encouraged in an independent Quebec.

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## Reactor safety

# AECB occupied . . .

By Peter Birt

Freedom of information, the current battle in the nuclear power debate, has led to the arrest of 13 anti-nuclear demonstrators in Ottawa. The 13 occupied the Ottawa head office of the Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB) in an attempt to force the release of documents on nuclear safety.

The October 2 arrest and subsequent release of the 13, members of the Ontario Non-Nuclear Network, was the end of an 83-day vigil which members organized outside the AECB's downtown office building.

Charged with petty trespass, the 13 appeared in provincial court and were remanded to Feb. 1 for trial.

This latest action by the Network will be followed by another action at Ontario Hydro's head office in Toronto October 23.

There were five documents that the Network wanted released. They dealt with safety meeting notes, the Pickering loss of coolant accident report scenario and supporting documentation for all the operating licences in Canada. Members of the anti-nuclear alliance said that these materials were necessary for a more informed understanding about what is going on in the nuclear plants, in terms of accidents and safety. The Board disagrees with the Network, claiming the Board cannot release this information.

The president of the AECB, Alan J. Prince, said in a letter to the group October 2 that "un-

der existing legislation, the AECB is very restricted in what it can release . . . For the documents requested which fall within this (restricted) category, the Board has received clear indications that the information shall not be released."

Prince was repeating statements he made in late June commenting on the fact that there were disagreements about what constituted a safe nuclear facility. "The AECB", he said June 23, "is quick to agree with objectors and others who have pointed out that divergences of technical opinion occur even within the AECB staff, its advisors, licensees and consultants." Prince called this disagreement "healthy". He said that he wanted increased discussion to lead "to consultation, not confrontation."

Brooks says that provision in a bill before Parliament proposing revision of regulations and control of nuclear energy will help to get more information, but "it still stinks."

Tory MP Allan Lawrence has

## ..Ontario Hydro next!

Anti-nuclear demonstrators are planning to occupy part of the Ontario Hydro building October 23 if documents on nuclear reactor safety are not released by then.

The occupation will follow a demonstration called for 10 a.m. outside the Ontario Hydro offices at College and University.

"We have it in writing from (Alan) Prince, the AECB

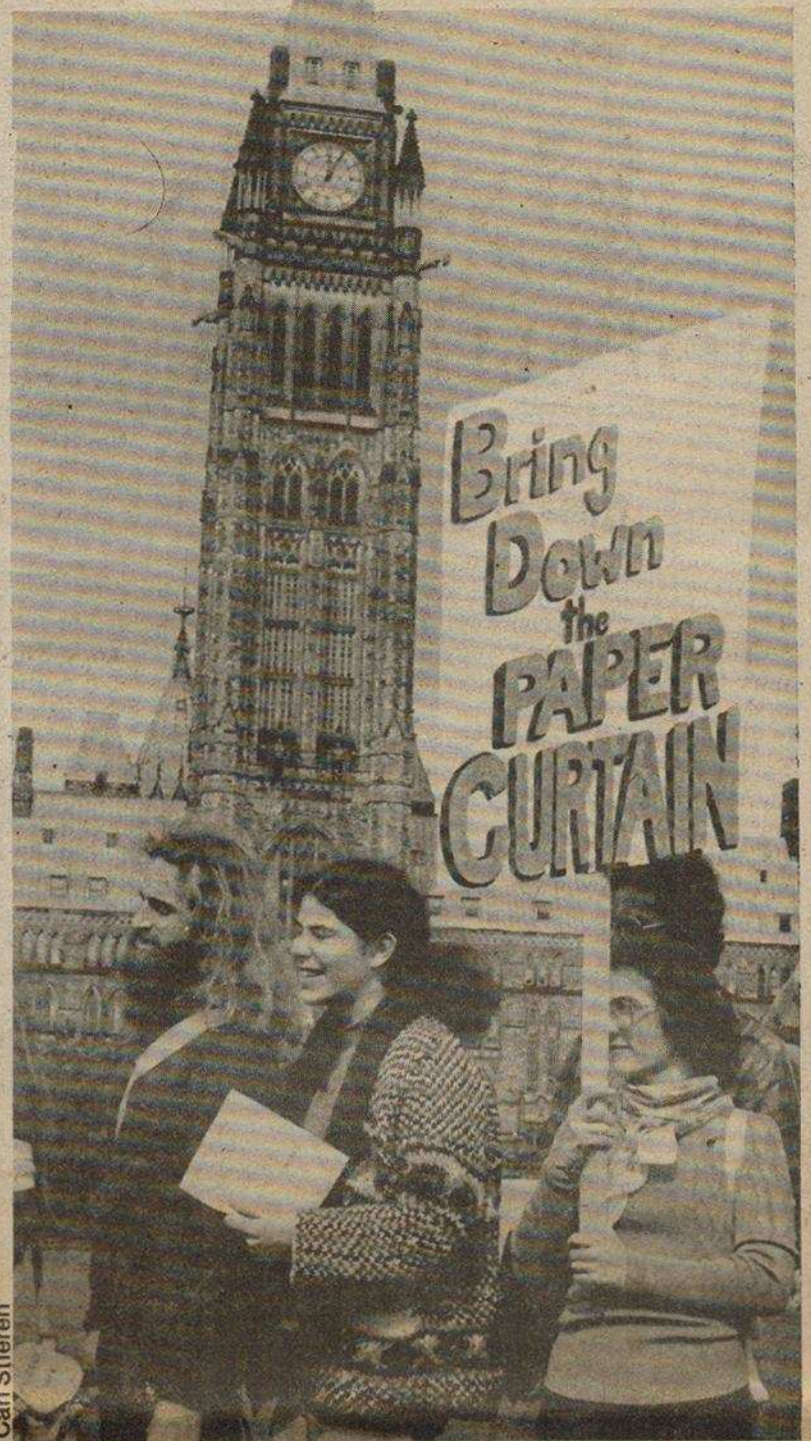
already requested five papers on nuclear questions.

But the AECB replied that because "the courtesies due the House of Commons require that such motions not be preempted by departmental action", the AECB cannot give out the documents that Lawrence (or the Network) wants.

The safety of Ontario's four nuclear power plants has been an issue for some time. In June, Arthur Porter, the chairman of the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning, wrote to the Provincial Secretary for Resources Development, referring to "serious concerns with respect to the safety of existing nuclear power stations in Ontario." AECB President Prince said this was taken out of context by the press.

This question of acceptable levels of safety is still one of the major questions. Brooks says that the various closings of nuclear power plants in Ontario are never fully explained. The documents the network wants will make it easier to determine exactly what is happening.

Chairman, that Ontario Hydro is the sole agency involved in keeping two crucial documents secret and that it has full authority to release them to the public," said Patti McDermott, a spokesperson for the Ontario Non-Nuclear Network.



Parliament Hill demo draws 60 anti-nuclear activists

## Women unite for funds

# Counselling threatened

This is the worst of times for social services, especially those dependent on the vagaries of government grants. Never terribly secure in the best of times, many much-needed programs are now threatened with permanent closure as a result of the prevailing mood of government restraint.

What the government is most likely to restrain is social service and grant expenditures. And among the most threatened services are those geared particularly to the needs of women, programs only reluctantly supported by most politicians.

But all is not yet lost, thanks to an enterprising group of women who have decided that women can support such services directly, without detouring their money through government bureaucrats. The Dollar-Per-Woman Campaign will offer emergency money to give groups a breathing space to look for new sources of long-term funding.

The campaign was begun last year by the Women's Fund Raising Coalition, which hopes to raise at least \$100,000 for Toronto-area groups this year.

The money will go to such organizations as the Women's Counselling and Referral and Education Centre, one service that is about to bite the dust. The beginning of November will see the end of this service, which

has successfully directed women to non-sexist therapists for over three years.

No one in government denies the need for the service, but neither is any one providing the funds to continue it.

The centre received \$80,000 yearly from the federal department of health and welfare; but these demonstration project funds had a three year limit and are no longer available to the group.

Business is pressing for cuts in social services, Health and Welfare Minister Monique Bégin has stated. She called the voice of business "articulate" and "wondered" why people requiring social services are silent.

However actions speak louder than words: the women

at WCREC offered a service and other Toronto women responded loudly by partaking. The articulation of business to which Bégin refers must be of a different sort. (You know, all that green stuff).

The Dollar-Per-Woman Campaign now offers women a similar sort of voice. It is asking each woman to become part of a women's support network by sending \$1 in support. These coalition funds will then be available to any women's service that is non-profit and in need.

Don't procrastinate. Make your voice heard. Send your dollar (or more if you feel flush) to: Dollar Per Woman Campaign, 121 Avenue Road., Toronto M5R 2G3.

## Cops want photos

ST. JOHN'S (CUP/CPA)—The RCMP want photographs of all students attending Memorial University in St. John's.

In early September, the local detachment asked the campus photography club to supply photos of approximately 5,000 Memorial students. According to an RCMP spokesperson, the force wanted the photos to compare with a sketch of an armed robbery suspect.

The photo club has not complied with the request. According to a club member, they do not have photos of all the students and were not sure of the legality of releasing photos of individual students without their consent.

Several Memorial student union representatives said they felt the RCMP wanted the photos for possible identification of drug users and members of various leftist student groups.



AECB Chairman A.T. Prince (right centre) faces occupiers

## War Act demo soon

The demonstration in Montréal against the War Measures Act, called by the *Ligue des Droits de l'Homme* has been postponed until Nov. 17.

The demonstration was to have been held Oct. 16, the eighth anniversary of Trudeau's proclamation of a state of "apprehended insurrection" under the Crisis of October, 1970.

But the competition from other events on Oct. 16, from the federal by-elections to the postal strike, caused a postponement.

"The majority of progressive groups in Québec are supporting the demonstration," said a Ligue spokesperson.

For further information, call the Ligue at (514) 844-3904.



## As we see it

# Voting: Love it or leave it

Many Torontonians and other Canadians will soon be electing new sets of civic and federal politicians. The cynicism often expressed about governments in this country is only partially borne out by statistics: Canadians love to vote, especially in federal and provincial elections, where we believe the *real* power lies and our votes really count.

In this decade's federal elections, over 70 per cent of the enumerated Canadians voted. The three provincial elections held in the last seven years have attracted over two-thirds of all registered electors. The four most recent civic elections in Toronto have drawn to the polls between 31 per cent and 43 per cent of the enumerated voters.

I.F. Stone said that the first thing to remember about governments is that they are made up of liars. He did not have Canada in mind when he made this claim, of course. Pierre Trudeau has governed this country by television and with our permission for 10 years and the rate of unemployment is only double what it was when the Just Society was proclaimed.

We see no legal way to test Stone's claim; parliamentary tradition and the Official Secrets Act make it impossible for the Canadian public to learn what governments, their civil services and their police are doing, if they choose not to let us know.

We are an obedient people, for the most part, obligingly paying our taxes and going to the polls with our hopes high when an election is called.

We worry, though, even while we are electing them, about governments which promise to "do" something about unemployment, the falling dollar and the Himalayan costs of goods and services, the balance of payments deficit, and other mysteries discussed in editorials. Will our elected representatives run our country well for us?

When we vote with these hopes and fears in mind, we should remember that those for whom we have voted are continuing to let our country's natural resources be pillaged by various multinational corporations. These corporations are our government's supporters. They make sure our governments never do much of anything except try to perpetuate themselves and the rest of the current system. Meanwhile, we are stuffed with placebos and promises by the speechwriters and ad people.

We make this modest proposal to our readers: if you choose to vote, vote municipally, and back your vote with thought and action. True, you do not now have the right to recall your representatives if they turn out to be fools or worse; and certainly no socialist revolution is furthered directly by your dropping your X into a ballot box. However, you can work in this city to elect people whose actions you can monitor more closely than those of the honourable members who sequester themselves in the private clubs otherwise known as the Ontario Legislature and the House of Commons.

None of us has ever seen or signed a social contract; the Big Lie that each of us is governed for the greatest good of all is perpetrated against us all the time. But the limited control that we can enjoy over our day-to-day lives in such matters as schooling, public works (sewers, roads, parks, etc.), building standards and real estate development is not to be despised and it can be enlarged, we believe, by vigorous participation in municipal politics.

By contrast, we propose that more real skepticism should be demonstrated in federal and provincial politics. The mass approach to human affairs taken by the good men and women we elect to sleepwalk at Queen's Park and Ottawa is incapable of doing us much real good. Governments' power tends merely to perpetuate itself and to become more and more centralized. We will not change our lives for the better by assisting any party to increase the load of precedent and hierarchy under which we toil at present.

We should manage to reduce our aid to those at Queen's Park and Ottawa, a) by voting for them less often or not at all, and b) by strengthening our support for progressive non-governmental organizations which truly address themselves to our needs.

There are lots of the latter to work for, and in making our choice, we should remember that tendencies toward centralization and being bought off are always with us. Many of the important native groups in this country make themselves heard from other centres than Ottawa.

Organized labour is doing work all across this country. The leaders of Canada's unions are only as strong as those who support them, not at headquarters but on the shop floors in cities and towns in every province.

We can work to build alternative, co-operatively owned, collectively run economic and social structures, which considerably reduce the exploitation and alienation of those who participate in them. At present, these are not strong in Canada, but they are growing, and we know that they represent another way to live, a way that differs from what we see in subway ads and hear about from the mouths of most politicians.

## As you see it

To the editor,

I have simply one observation to offer after reading Bruce Kidd's article in your September issue, on the proposal to house, in a U.S. federal prison, athletes participating in the 1980 Winter Olympics: can you imagine what the press, let alone such noble defenders of the Olympic ideal as Lord Killanin, would say were it to be announced that the organizing committee for the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow was planning on housing the athletes in a prison?

I'm sure that we would be besieged with cries of indignation, accusations of police state tactics and so on, but when the same thing takes place in the United States, which has built more prisons in the last 30 years than in the previous 170 years of its existence, not a sound is made, other than praise for the committee's ingenuity in saving taxpayers' dollars.

It makes you wonder just what the Olympic ideal is.

Mike Gidora  
Toronto

To the editor,

What is it that goes: quack quack quack, quack quack quack?

Answer: A baffled "Expert" on the verge of Panic.

P.S. I have no doubt the readers know to whom this applies.

Daniel Seurat  
Toronto

To the editor,

When Jim Drawbell visited Central Neighbourhood House recently we discussed the possible change of the Parliament Street Library House Drop-In Centre. I expressed my viewpoint that the Library Board's responsibilities were essentially related to supplying books and other educational resources to the community and a library could not be expected to assume social service functions. I also said I and others at Central Neighbourhood House are concerned that the Drop-In's closing removes a valuable resource from our community and at this point in time no other agency appears to be covering the needs which the Drop-In Centre has been meeting.

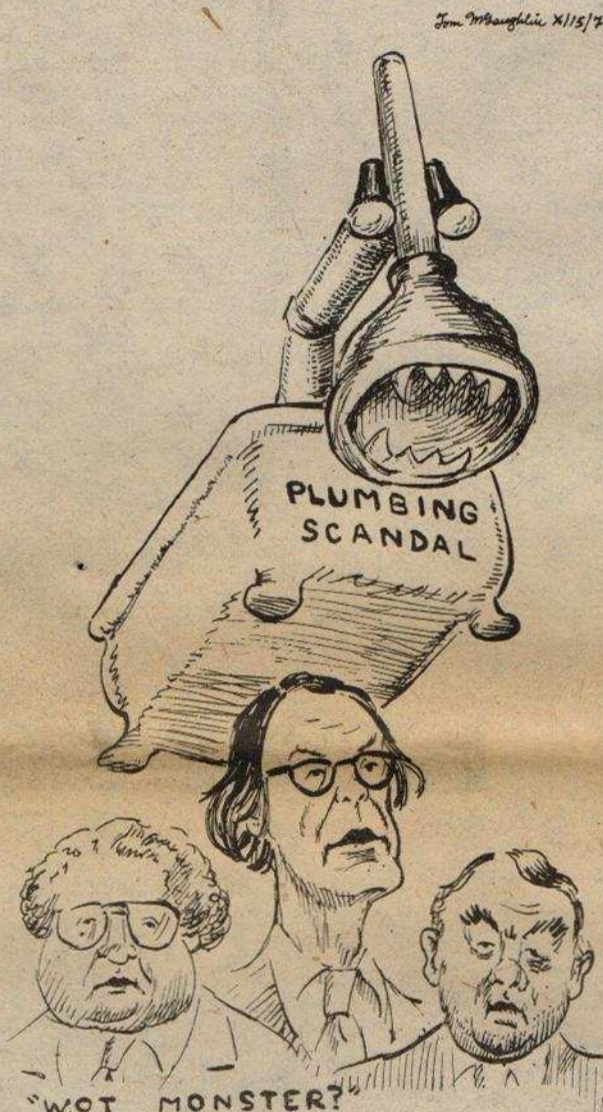
These statements I made. I did not however make any of the statements attributed to me in the September, 1978 Toronto *Clarion*. I most certainly did not accuse the Library Board of discrimination, conscious or otherwise. I did not refer to the clients of the Drop-In either as "cultured, literate people who through no fault of their own, etc." nor as "a strata of the poor who are neither drug addicts nor alcoholics," nor as "special dispossessed people." And as Executive Director of an agency whose own weekend program participants have needs very similar to those of the library Drop-In's clients, I most certainly did not say that "there is no other agency that can supply the emotional and physical needs of these ...people."

I trust your reporter will be taken to task for his distorted reporting. I have to assume that by running an article on the subject of the Drop-In, you are indicating concern that the best decisions possible should be made in the light of limited resources and many needs.

Attributing inaccurate comments to a representative of one agency which criticize the decisions of another will not contribute to the co-operation we need to find the best paths to follow.

Yours sincerely,  
Paddy Ann Pugsley  
Executive Director  
Central Neighbourhood House

The *Clarion* collective apologizes for the inaccuracies in the story by former *Clarion* writer Jim Drawbell.



TORONTO  
**clarion**

The Toronto *Clarion* is owned and published by the Western Gap Co-operative Ltd., a non-profit co-operative. Individual mail subscriptions are \$12.00 a year. Display and classified advertising rates are available on request. We reserve the right to refuse ad material we feel is racist, sexist or otherwise unacceptable.

The staff members are: Sandra Bernstein, John Biggs, Marilyn Burnett, Peter Carver, Gerry Dunn, Diana Fancher, Mark Golden, Abe Goldes, Lolly Kaiser, Marianne Langton, Sally McBeth, Tom McLaughlin, Alan Meisner, Elinor Powicke, Marg Anne Morrison, Norman Rogers, Peter Rowe, Lesley Stevens, Carl Stieren, Wayne Sumner, Paul Weinberg, Ted Whittaker, Ken Wyman.

The following also contributed to this issue: Anne Mills, Paul Casselman, Bob Warren, Sue Vohanka, Jeremy Hole, Adele Massena, Kirk Makin, Joni Boyer, J. Groo Bannerman, Karen Sheehan, Cindy Fortunata, Rosalin Place, Tom Mooney, Oscar Rogers, Chris Hallgren, Johanna Brand, Rod Mickleburgh, Abie Weisfeld, R. de Varennes, D. Kidd, Gerardo Castro, Harold Rennie, Kari Reynolds, René Maillet, Foad Chassabch, Margaret Bacon, Cathy McPherson, Brian Burke, Hugh and Cathy (our West coast correspondents) and many others.

The Toronto *Clarion* thanks the Ontario Arts Council for \$500 grant.

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# Sudbury's miners challenge Inco in a grim battle that will shape the future of organized labour in Canada

By Rod Mickleburgh

More than 11,000 Inco workers are settling into the second month of what some have called "one of the classic battles in the history of the Canadian labour movement."

Against heavy odds, Local 6500 of the United Steelworkers of America is taking on the largest producer of nickel in the world, Inco Metals Ltd., in a grim struggle which could have repercussions for union members nationwide.

SUDBURY—"If we lose this strike, you can forget about all the smaller mining locals in Canada," says union president Dave Patterson.

"Other companies will start saying that Inco took on the biggest union local in Canada and cut back their agreement. Then, they'll start doing the same to their locals."

Barring a complete collapse by the union, it appears almost certain that the strike will be the longest and most bitter since Inco's Sudbury workforce was unionized in 1944.

The walkout could not have come at a better time for Inco or at a worse time for the workers.

Inco's stockpile is currently at the highest level in its history — 300 million pounds, which the company estimates will last at least eight months.

Local 6500, meanwhile, was rocked by massive lay-offs last October, just after its 11,700 members returned to work following an unprecedented, six-week summer shutdown ordered by Inco to reduce the large nickel stockpile.

With its undoubted bargaining advantage, Inco did not offer the workers any across-the-board wage increase. At the last moment, the company yielded to provincial government pressure and approved a proposal that would provide a general increase of 10 cents an hour. But the same package proposed a cut of six cents from a cost-of-living adjustment due in November, left pensions at their current level and significantly eroded a toughly-worded grievance procedure the union won after a long strike in 1969.

"It's one thing to take a beating," says Patterson. "It's another thing to be beaten into the ground."

Despite a last-minute recommendation from the Steelworkers' Ontario director Stewart Cooke to accept the proposal, the workers heeded their local leaders' advice (by a 61 per cent margin) and said 'no.'

Less than two days later, former Ontario NDP leader Stephen Lewis denounced the strike as "sheer madness" and blamed the action on "left-wing Archie Bunkers" within the union. It was only a year ago that Lewis was cheered to the rafters here for an emotional, hard-hitting speech during the lay-off crisis.

**"If we lose this strike, you can forget the smaller mining locals in Canada."**



Patterson is bitter at Lewis' turnabout.

"Us left-wing Archie Bunkers have done a pretty good job of electing NDP members over the years," he snorts. "When this is all over, guys like Stephen Lewis may be doing any number of things, but our guys will be going back into the same pits and bowels where they've been for years. The rank-and-file are the guys who know the facts and they're the ones who have made the decision."

It will be tough.

The longest previous strike against Inco — 128 days in 1969 — took place mainly in the summer and other jobs were plentiful.

This time, the nip of cold air is already on the community. The union has so far been unable to secure guarantees from fuel companies that no one's heat will be cut off for non-payment of bills during the strike.

Few workers have been able to find outside employment, and other northern mines have adopted a policy of not hiring Inco strikers unless they have officially quit.

At the Sudbury manpower office, many job postings have "no strikers" scrawled across the bottom. A manpower official shrugs his shoulders. "Well, times are tough. There's a million unemployed. The mines don't need to hire them."

Although the Steelworkers are providing \$350,000 a week from their multi-million dollar strike fund, Patterson says financial help is still needed to meet OHIP and life insurance payments of \$518,000 a month.

"And we've made a commitment to our people that no one will go cold and hungry. If we have to go down on our hands and knees to meet that, we'll do it," he promises.

**"The more we stick together, the better we can get through this strike."**

nature of their fight, Local 6500 members are a long way from a "gloom and doom" outlook. They are getting lots of support from the community, with a wide-based support committee established and many anonymous donations from local businesses. Credit unions are forgiving mortgage and loan payments, and offering weekly loans of \$50 up to a maximum of \$600.

Patterson says he has been pleasantly surprised at the speed with which support has mobilized.

"But this is a lunch-bucket town. The guy who carries the lunch bucket pays the freight. Businessmen know their best customers are the guys earning an hourly rate," he explains. "And all the old precepts of bargaining have been destroyed in this dispute. This time, it's the company that wants more, not the union."

The union has also been encouraged by the spontaneous formation of a Wives Supporting the Strike committee. Many members remember with bitterness the disaster of 1958 when the union's strike collapsed just before Christmas in the face of a concerted back-to-work movement spearheaded by strikers' wives.

"The more we stick together, the better we can get through the strike," says spokesperson Linda Obonsawin, a 21-year-old mother of two.

The group's main ambition to date is to organize "a good, old-fashioned Christmas with kids' parties, lots of dancing and toy exchanges."

Out on the picket line, Ernie Musselman, an Inco employee for 14 years, munches on a donated egg roll and laughs that he's all set to survive the strike.

"Just before it started, I took out a \$4,000 loan to buy a stationwagon. Now, it looks like I'll have to use the money to see me through the next little while. Oh, well."

Musselman's cheerfulness is the kind of feeling that has managed to keep the local together through so many bitter tussles with Inco.

He readily admits he voted to accept the company's contract offer. "But the guys voted 'no' so there's no choice but to go along with them."

Adds local vice-president Ron MacDonald: "One thing about people who work in mines and smelters — they are tough people, physically and mentally. It takes a hell of a lot to get them down and that's one thing we have going in our favour."

The Citizens Strike Support Committee in Sudbury would appreciate any information or financial assistance you can give the strikers. The committee's phone numbers are (705) 673-8654 and 675-3211.

**"This is strictly a knock-'em-down, drag-'em-out struggle."**

Patterson says the fight assumes larger dimensions than the immediate Sudbury area because of Inco's role as a multi-national corporation.

The company has used profits from its Sudbury operation to finance expansion in such countries as Indonesia and Guatemala, thus enabling it to cut back in Canada where labour costs are higher.

"It's been through our labour that Inco has managed to move out of this country into other areas," Patterson argues. "They should not be allowed to get away with this. This strike brings into question the whole natural resources situation in Canada, and who controls our resources."

Sudbury MPP Bud Germa (NDP), an Inco employee currently on leave, says the company has never poured its profits back into the community.

"It's not a poverty situation for Inco. They made \$90 million in the first six months of this year. They've got the bucks but we're not getting them," he charges.

"You never negotiate with Inco. It's always a power struggle. You flex your muscles and then they flex back. This is strictly a knock-'em-down-drag-'em-out struggle. There's no trust or good faith involved when you're dealing with Inco," Germa explains.

Despite the apparently desperate



# Election '78

## Forces behind three mayoral campaigners

By Kirk Makin

Put Tony O'Donohue, David Smith and John Sewell in one room, stuff in a few hundred voters and let them go at it. Before long you know into which role each candidate fits, and what's more, who will likely still be there when the votes are counted.

O'Donohue speaks first. When he does, it is with the affected confidence of one who is slowly being sapped of energy. O'Donohue cannot help but carry with him the ghost of '72, when he lost the mayoralty to that tiny little upstart David Crombie. Whenever he sees the round, boyish figure of David Smith, O'Donohue must recall Crombie joshing with the voters, playing the underdog, rising out of obscurity to threaten him again.

He and Smith are both scrambling for the same turf. But Smith's show is buoyant, effervescent, whereas O'Donohue is sodden and unattractive. Tony has a slogan. He unveiled it early in October at an all-candidates dinner. "Not a dime in '79," he said. "A slogan or a catch-phrase, you may say, but I intend to use it as a benchmark."

This is the stuff of which O'Donohue's campaign is made. It creates a vague sense of the unreal — observing politicians talk and act like that time-honoured parody of a hack populist politician.

And then there's John Sewell. By changing into suit and tie so late in the game, and abandoning his fiery impulsive oratory, Sewell has served only to confuse his disciples and make the undecideds suspicious.

"I may change my clothes, but not my politics," he said in announcing his candidacy. And his newfound expediency hasn't gone much further than his new clothes. However, an odd recent statement which rang softly on the city's buildings department has not sat well with supporters.

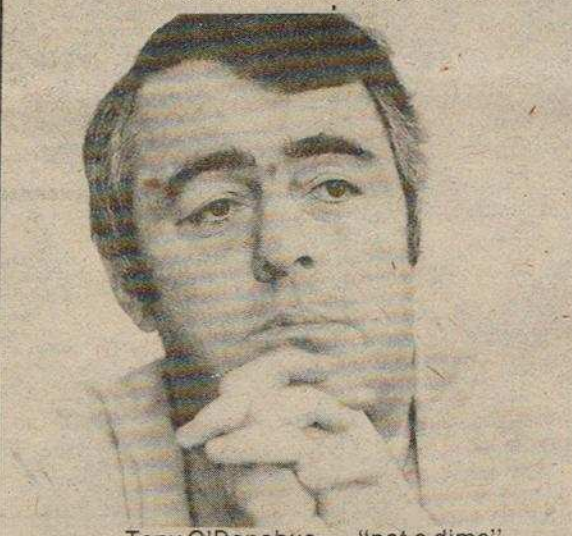
Although there is no clear rift, the new Sewell just doesn't have the rapport the old denim-clad shit-disturber had with his people. Leading off one of his first campaign walks — through Cabbagetown — he said, "It's easier if people follow me rather than go ahead of me — 'cause I know what I'm doing." A careless phrase, or maybe a symbol of his transformation from a mere leader of the east-side working class to a politician headed for higher office.

But as the crowd of two hundred winds through the streets of his former glories, and the gentleman with the accordion plays "Those Were the Days", some of the old feeling of solidarity can be seen returning to the faces of the walkers.

Sewell points out the rows of houses bought by Meridian and boarded up; the duplex which was sawn in half to force the



David Smith... middle politician



Tony O'Donohue... "not a dime"



John Sewell... reform hopeful

Smith is confident, while O'Donohue is haunted by ghosts of '72. A Sewell victory depends on how the moderate right splits and how successful he is in turning out the reform vote.

neighbourhood's hand; the block he became landlord of and over which he sued for \$470,000.

When Sewell is in the east, he's on his own turf. Detractors may question his garb and presentation, but no one questions his dedication to these people and his perseverance on their behalf.

"People always seem to underestimate me," David Smith said a few years ago. It's not hard to understand why. He's never made himself particularly distinctive since his student days at Carleton and Osgoode Hall, when he was president of the Young Liberal Association of Canada.

Where Sewell is inclined to be dour and O'Donohue skittish, Smith is affable and straight-

forward, qualities worth a few percentage points in the final standings.

Since his election to city council in 1972, Smith has embraced the politics of the middle. He has been known as one of Crombie's men for some time, and consistently votes in such a way as to curry favor and help his own star to rise.

Despite O'Donohue's attempts to steal it, Smith has successfully latched onto the property tax issue as his. Proposition 13 made homage to property tax reform mandatory for all politicians, and Smith scored political points by grabbing and holding on. He has also endorsed a freeze on City Hall spending.

He promises jobs, claiming the new Central Area Plan will

allow developers to create jobs in construction. His links with the industry are definitely there. Present at his candidacy announcement was Clive Ballantine, business manager of the Toronto Building and Construction Trades Council.

Other names present at the carefully-staged event were Jeffry Grafstein, a Liberal publicity director and bagman, and James Worrall, vice-chairman of the Land Compensation Board of Ontario. Smith's campaign braintrust contains many Liberal heavyweights and apparently quite a lot of money, including donations, it is rumored, from Argus head Conrad Black.

The big question in this election is how much support each candidate can glean on the others' turf. The camps are clearly delineated. The east to Sewell, the north to Smith, and the west to O'Donohue. Each has made his career in those particular areas and is well-ensconced there.

Insofar as allegiances are concerned, the working class naturally supports Sewell, as do many young people. The rest divide along no certain lines between the two right-wing candidates.

If current trends continue, the final weeks of the race will probably see O'Donohue begin to drop back, with his support going to an ever more confident David Smith.

Meanwhile, John Sewell's hope must lie in outdoing the other candidates in mobilizing campaign workers and, finally, voters on November 13. These are the factors which often swing elections for the NDP, and they could conceivably work for Sewell.

Sewell won't win over any right-wingers or even middle-of-the-roaders. His camp is well-defined and those in it know who they are. Whether they are sufficiently fired up to go out and vote for him may determine much of the immediate future for the reform movement in Toronto.

## NDP distrusts ReforMetro

By E. Phillips

The re-emergence of the NDP in municipal politics could be a major factor influencing the outcome of the municipal election.

Candidates running on the joint NDP-Metro Labour Council slate fall into three different categories: those running on the NDP label, party members not running on the label, and non-party members endorsed by the party and the council.

Of the fifteen aldermanic candidates on the Metro Labour Council slate, only four (Joe Pantalone and Madeiros in Ward 4, Dan Heap in Ward 6, and Chris Toutounis in Ward 8) are running on the actual party label.

### Multilevel Policy

"The involvement by the NDP in municipal politics is important for both political and organizational reasons," says Ward 6 alderman Dan Heap. "At the policy level, the NDP's stand on public ownership of urban land and on issues specifically affecting organized labour tend to be stronger than that of ReforMetro."

Heap adds, "The NDP has the advantage of having federal and provincial policy on a whole range of urban issues. In a time when municipal changes are dependent on action at the federal and provincial levels,

well-thought-out policy at the senior levels of government is essential."

Much of the impetus behind the re-emergence of the NDP in municipal politics comes from the Labour Council. "While there are some minor political differences between the NDP and ReforMetro, the biggest reason is a deep-seated mistrust of ReforMetro by the Labour Council," says one party organizer. "Labour Council officials see ReforMetro and the reform movement in general as made up largely of middle class homeowners concerned primarily about neighbourhoods, with little concern for organized labour."

Liz White, chairperson of ReforMetro, disagrees. "ReforMetro aldermen have consistently supported labour's position and their voting records indicate this," says White. "ReforMetro is a coalition of many progressive-minded groups and individuals and is concerned with the whole gamut of urban issues, including those of homeowners."

Distrust of the "reform" movement was especially clear in the Labour Council's decision not to endorse mayoralty candidate John Sewell. According to Sam Fox, Council president, "Because of the (mayoralty) candidates' position on development and related issues, the passions of the past could spill over and

have a serious divisive effect on this council."

Most observers see the Building and Trades Council's opposition to Sewell as primarily responsible for the Labour Council's decision. Despite the Labour Council's neutrality on this issue, most NDP aldermanic campaigns are co-operating with the Sewell organization.

### Party Accountability

Jim Turk, former Ontario NDP president and present ward 4 campaign manager, doubts that an unknown and untried organization like ReforMetro can have an impact.

"ReforMetro is presenting the electorate with a totally unknown organization that really isn't a party at all, and as a result can't really hold its elected officials accountable to its program," says Turk.

One person who isn't impressed with the NDP's new-found enthusiasm for municipal politics is ward 6 alderman Allan Sparrow.

He believes the accountability mechanism in ReforMetro is every bit as effective as the NDP's, if not more so. Moreover, says Sparrow, there is a tendency for established parties, such as the NDP, not to take municipal politics seriously, and in fact to use city politics as a training ground for future MPPs and MPs.



**Trustee candidate wants reform**

**Martell pushes for workers' kids**

By Paul Weinberg

Radical education critic George Martell wants to breathe some life into the politics of the Toronto Board of Education. Running on an activist NDP platform for trustee in Ward 7, he would like to see an alliance of school trustees, teachers, parents and kids fight provincial educational priorities that result in the closing of schools and the cutback of classes.

Martell, one of the founders of *This Magazine Is About Schools* (now simply *This Magazine*), editor of *The Politics of the Canadian Public School*, and recent author of a series of public school readers with the Canadian and working class experience in mind, is given a good chance to win in the November municipal election.

**Provincial Enemy**

"Too often we have not been fighting together, and too often we have hoped that hard work and quiet persuasion within the board itself would win the day. We know now that it will not," he says.

What might, he adds, is the recognition that Queen's Park is the real enemy. "We should use our local boards as centres to

organize people against the provincial government."

It is the province that has cut back funds in education, while increasing fiscal support for the corporate sector and throwing the extra tax burden onto the shoulders of low and middle income earners, continues Martell.

He is a no-holds-barred socialist who wants to link the quality of education and the cutbacks in teachers and teaching programs with the question of who gets hurt in a declining market economy.

"The major corporations are being taxed less and less. We have for example a very loose tax system in terms of enforcement: we lose six or seven billion dollars a year in corporate cheating on all levels."

Reform trustees are traditionally frustrated by their lack of power — the province sets educational policy and priorities, and Metro controls the purse strings. The board, says Martell, is run by its bureaucracy and the trustees act as custodians for the school system.

Martell wants to see a Ward 7 educational council through which people can organize around specific issues and come to grips with the quality of



**"We should use our local boards as centres to organize people..."**

cil, set up years ago, failed because of its lack of focus.

**New Alliance**

Martell is anxious to see the end of traditional antagonisms between teachers and the Board of Education. That, however, will be difficult, as the board, which hires and fires teachers, is regarded as management. As a frequent advisor and researcher for various teacher groups, Martell forges an upsurge in teacher militancy during a time of declining enrollment, layoffs and growth in class size. An alliance of left wing trustees and teachers will be paramount to

Martell's strategy.

As the founder of Point Blank, a Cabbagetown free school, in the late 1960's, Martell was in the forefront of the educational reform movement. However, he quickly became disillusioned with the aims of the movement, which he says ignored the economic realities of the working class students he was teaching.

Martell has written and spoken about the quality of education for working class kids. He fears that the cancelling of classes and firing of teachers will only wreak social havoc in low income areas like Ward 7.

"It is crucial to build working class literacy," says Martell, who views the ability to read and write as essential tools for the social and political advancement of lower income groups in Canada.

"The illiteracy rate among working class kids has worsened in the last five years and the cutbacks have not helped matters."

**Ward Needs**

In Ward 7, for example, the cuts in the English as a second language classes have a dramatic effect — at Franklin School on the Danforth there is only one class for 595 Greek children. Furthermore, there is talk at the Board of Education of closing Eastdale Collegiate in South Riverdale, an academic alternative for the working class girls and boys who must otherwise be streamed into vocational or technical schools by the education system.

The streaming of working class youth into failure and deadend jobs, says Martell, is worsening, with the decline of technical education in the high schools. "You don't go to a high school to learn anything as complicated as a trade," he adds. "You go to a community college for that."

**Reformers contest all wards but two**

**Ward 1**

In this tree-lined west-end ward, reform alderman David White and community activist Diana Fancher have launched a joint campaign stressing improved neighbourhood services and greater local control. The other incumbent alderman, Elizabeth Eayrs, has gotten off the fence and announced her intention not to run for re-election.

Both White and Fancher are running with the endorsement of ReforMetro, emphasizing transportation, recreational and social services and more effective tenant and homeowner participation in the planning of local development as key concerns to the Ward.

In the trustee race, Ken De Luca, a community legal worker, is running with ReforMetro and Labour Council backing.

**Ward 2**

That developer's favorite son Ed Negrige, is at last on the verge of well-earned obscurity. Negrige is playing it safe and not running for re-election to council.

A cast of right wing characters, including Igor Wons, Negrige's assistant, has come forward hoping to fill his shoes. Also running are two reformers, Susan Atkinson, former co-ordinator of the Federation of Metro Tenants — she's Parkdale born and bred — and Barb Adams, a childcare worker who has been active in working against bachelorette development, which has hit the area like a plague.

Adams ran third behind Negrige and O'Donohue the last time around and is hoping her exposure in the community will help her over the top this time. Atkinson, who is running as a ReforMetro candidate, aims her campaign at women and new immigrants in an attempt to better integrate them into the community.

In the trustee race, Bill Fisher and Gwen McLaughlin are the reform candidates.

**Ward 3**

Joe Piccinnini is the heavy in this ward. He replaced popular Mike Goldrick on Metro Council in the last election, and it is Piccinnini who the Richard Gilbert campaigners are gunning for this time around.

Since the opening of the Spadina subway, residents have complained of deteriorating transit services as well as auto-congested streets and a breakdown in sewage services. All issues that demand a reform-minded representative on Metro Council, according to a Gilbert spokesperson.

Gilbert in his freshman term has made himself known. He has been active in promoting energy conservation as a municipal concern, opposing the switching station Hydro threatens to put in Ward 6.

In the trustee race, Tony Solippo is running on the NDP platform.

**Ward 4**

While Art Eggleton chooses to cast his Liberal fate in the federal byelection in Parkdale, municipal reformers John Madeiros and Joe Pantelone are more united now to capture the unrepresented immigrant vote.

Although a member of ReforMetro, Madeiros prefers to run on a joint NDP label with Pantelone, because of the Provincial NDP's strength in west central Toronto. George Ben — watch out!

Pat Case is the reformer running for trustee in Ward 4.

**Ward 5**

Local reformers could not find a candidate willing to challenge the hegemony of Ying Hope and Susan Fish, who are given a good chance of taking the ward for another term.

However, the ReforMetrics are running Allan McAllister, a promising candidate, for trustee.

**Ward 6**

The cold war between Allan Sparrow and Dan Heap will probably not affect the results of the aldermanic race in Ward

6, where both reform standard bearers are expected to be returned to office. The candidates are officially co-operating with, joint canvassing and sign blitzes of the ward. However, conflicts between supporters do occur — some canvassers on both sides refuse to carry campaign literature of the other reform candidate.

The assault on the downtown by office and commercial development, the stability of downtown neighbourhoods such as Chinatown, and the need for more assisted housing and industry in the city core will haunt whoever wins in Ward 6.

Bob Spencer is running for trustee on the NDP label with Heap, while Joan Doiron is running for trustee on the ReforMetro ticket with Sparrow. Also, Larry Colle and Frank Nagle are running for the separate school board trustee positions, with ReforMetro backing.

**Ward 7**

Reformers Janet Howard and Gordon Cressy, former NDP candidate in the provincial election, are the only candidates for aldermanic seats. Howard, because of her good municipal experience, is expected to take the senior spot.

George Martell is given a good chance to win a seat on the board of education. Whether his running mate Sheila Holmes can outdistance Irene Kitson or Edna Dixon remains an unanswered question.

**Ward 8**

Independent reformer Charlotte Stuart could break the old guard stranglehold on Ward 8 (the Riverdale area between Logan Ave. and Coxwell south of the Danforth), if either Tom Clifford or Fred Beavis chooses not to seek re-election.

Stuart's strength lies with her identification as a very local candidate who has been in church activity as well as in the South Riverdale Community Health Centre. Behind the standard complaints

of the city enforcement of permit parking, and the general lack of attention from city hall, Stuart notices a deep sense of powerlessness among the workingclass residents who make up the bulk of the ward.

Chris Toutounis is running on the NDP party label in Ward 8 but she rejects the title "reformer". Because of her lack of experience in the community, she is not given much chance by observers.

Michael Craig is the reform candidate for trustee.

**Ward 9**

This time there are two reform candidates in east-end ward 9 — in the last election there were three and Thomas Wardle Jr. got in by mistake. Incumbent Pat Sheppard (a sure thing for Metro Council as well as for the city executive) and Bruce Budd are the reform standard bearers.

Declining bus service rankles a lot of people, says Sheppard.

The two reform candidates endorsed for trustee are Sheila Meagher and Susan Hunter-Harvey.

**Ward 10**

With the retirement of John Bosley from this Rosedale riding, incumbent June Rowlands is the only readily recognizable candidate seeking a seat on council. Rosedale is doing very well, thank you; it's not likely any developer is going to cast up a cockroach-filled apartment building next door to his own palace. There are no reform candidates in this ward.

**Ward 11**

Can two reformers represent Forest Hill? Competent Anne Johnston, backed by ReforMetro, should have no trouble getting re-elected. Whether Kay Gardiner, a tenant activist, will join her on council will be an interesting question. Martyn Woolfman is the reformer running for trustee.



# Sit-in forces York's hand

By Abie Weisfeld

How a small independent Canadian union of clerical and technical workers at York University forced the York administration to back down is still puzzling a lot of people at Queen's Park these days.

The York University Staff Association (YUSA) was offered a four per cent wage increase by the university administration, based on administrators' compliance with the funding cutbacks initiated by Ontario's Tory government.

Although administration spokespersons acknowledged that such an offer meant that YUSA members, a majority of whom are women, would fall behind the previous year's nine per cent inflation rate, they argued the offer was necessitated by "economy."

For many of the 17,000 day students at York, the strike was perhaps their first close encounter with a wider reality than the middleclass hinterland of Toronto.

For the first week of the strike, the straight media delighted in interviewing students driving across the picket line as a sampling of student opinion opposed to the strike and, of course, the union.

But there was also a Student Strike Support Committee which organized a rally of students opposed to the strike but not the union. More than 500 students turned up, and decided the administration was responsible for the strike — not the union, which was asking for a nine-per cent wage increase.

At the peak of the rally, 250 of the students agreed it was necessary to present a petition of 2,500 names to administration president Ian Macdonald, even though he had declined an invitation to speak at the rally.

They proceeded to the president's offices and waited until he came, an hour and a half later, to receive the petition. Dissatisfied with his reaction, they remained in his offices. They stayed a week, until the strike ended when the administration increased its wage offer to a 7.2 per cent increase for workers earning about \$8,000 per year, and to six per cent for the highest-paid workers.

The sit-in managed to focus students' attention on the administration rather than on the strikers as the source of student inconvenience. By the time the administration increased its offer to YUSA, students participating in the sit-in were organizing a complete student boycott of classes.

Members of YUSA, mostly women, came out strongly on the eight picket lines at Glendon campus and the main York campus, despite several incidents in which student drivers hit people on the picket line.

The strikers' attitude was summed up by one worker: "I don't want to be radical, but I have to be."

The sit-in forged a new student movement at York. It not only helped force the ad-

ministration to negotiate, but also secured a commitment from administration president Macdonald that no reprisals would be made against participants in the sit-in or against students who respected the picket line.

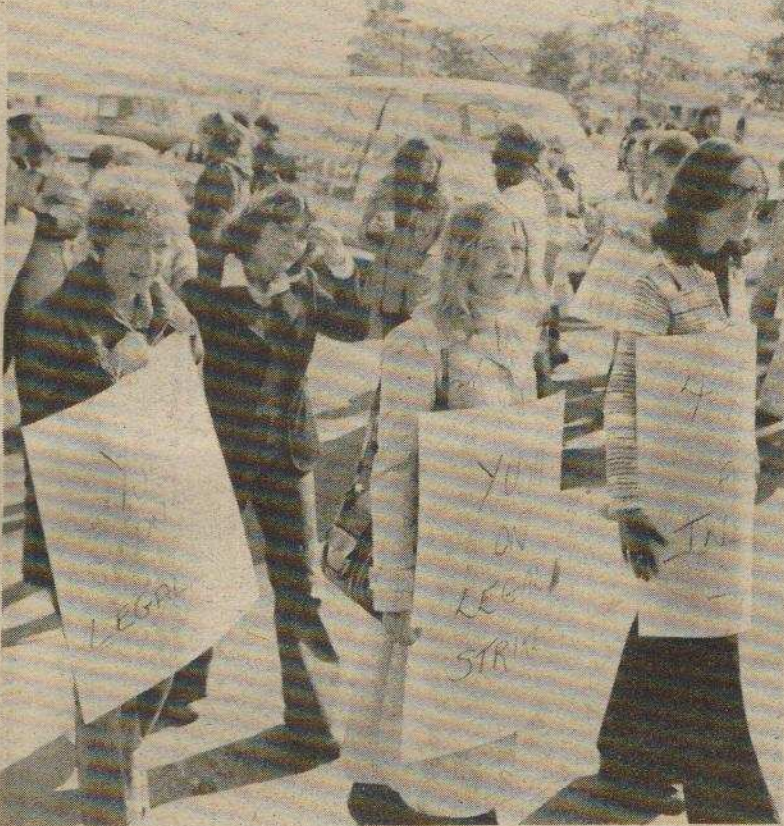
All this occurred despite a student president who flipfopped from hour to hour and a student editor who chose to ignore the sit-in during the strike and red-baited it afterward.

The 50 core people participating in the sit-in are continuing to organize as the York Students Against Cutbacks, and are working on the current Ontario Federation of Students anti-cutbacks campaign. They will also run a slate of candidates

for the student government, and the university senate and board of governors during current by-elections at York.

The YUSA strike may be only the beginning, because the Graduate Assistants Association and the York University Faculty Association are now negotiating with the administration as well. With a revitalized student movement at York, the administration is in a much less secure position. Workers and students organizing together are proving to be an unbeatable combination.

*Abie Weisfeld, a graduate student at York, was one of the organizers of the week-long student sit-in.*



Striking office workers slowed cars entering York University



Carl Stieren

York students vote to continue their occupation

## TENANT HOTLINE

Dear Tenant Hotline,

I moved into my apartment at the beginning of September. The Super reassured me that he'd get some glass to fix two broken windows. I let a week slide by before I started to have doubts. It's come to the point where he is telling me to do it myself. The weather is getting chilly now and the temperature in my apartment is about 55 degrees. How can I get this repair done without too much trouble?

Dear Frosty,

Good thing you got crackin' and wrote now before Jack Frost moves in. My advice will be a little troublesome but will get results. Simply do the repairs yourself (or find a handy person to do them) and deduct the cost of the glass and labour from your rent. Along with your rent cheque, send a registered letter stating how long the problem has existed, what response you've had from the Super, and what discomfort you've suffered. And, of course, a copy of the bill. Send all this to the management company or landlord. Keep a copy for yourself.

As for your lack of heat, call city hall and ask to have a health inspector make an inspection. Let him know how cold it is and see if city hall can prod the landlord into providing adequate heat.

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You've heard the expression, "Everything is coming up roses"? Well, everything is coming up elections right now. Whether you like the system or not, participation is the key word. When it comes to tenancy problems, municipal politics is where it's at. The developers may control Bill Davis and his cronies, but it's your city councillors who should respond to pleas for help when your apartment building is falling down or walking away (you know what we mean).

At Tenant Hotline, we make it a policy to advise tenants to inform their alderperson of problems. It's a way of keeping elected officials on their toes. They can't do an effective job without constant input from the local constituents.

It's prime time to get things done as well. Candidates want your votes and will definitely show their good side. It's also time to get acquainted with those running for office. Assess whether or not they're concerned with tenant issues. Over 50 per cent of Toronto's residents are tenants and we can assure you many tenants are not content with existing conditions.

Vote, vote, vote for the person you feel is most likely to do the job well. If you've got the time, canvass for those you believe in. Let the candidates know who puts them in office and what is expected of them.

**Free Confidential**



**birth control  
venereal disease  
information centre**

**Mobile Trailer location  
after October 23  
Cawthra Square Park  
behind 519 Church Community Centre**

**789-4541**



# Bread & Roses



Judy Merrill photo by Walter Weatry Collage by Paul Casseiman

## THE OTHER SOLUTIONS OF JUDY MERRILL

By Jeremy Hole

One of the first science fiction stories I ever read was a memorably chilling piece called *That Only A Mother*. It appeared in 1948, and, in common with much of the SF produced in the wake of Hiroshima, dealt with the terrible aftermath of nuclear war. The story's distinctive power and the originality of its viewpoint attracted widespread attention to its author, Judith Merrill — the more so since it was her first publication in the field. From this dramatic debut, she went on to become one of the seminal figures in modern science fiction, operating as writer, editor, anthologist, translator, teacher and critic.

For several years, Judy has made Toronto her home base. I visited her at her office in the Spaced-Out Library — the extensive SF reference collection which she was instrumental in establishing, and which — though they undoubtedly don't realize it yet — may prove to be the Toronto Public Library's Main Claim to Fame.

The tiny office bears witness to the formidable energy of its occupant, being full to overflowing with books and manuscripts, boxes of papers, more books and bulging file-cabinets. There had once been some floor-space, but this has been taken over by a stack of video playback equipment. The environment firmly signals: *Work In Progress*.

I asked Judy what had first drawn her to science fiction: "It was the ideas and the future orientation. It was...you could call it the political content. I don't know if that's different from saying the ideas or not. Actually it was the social and political ideas, because the technology was certainly not what interested me except insofar as one was aware that technology was an increasingly important factor in society.... I think that the thing that was most burning on my mind — and was for a long time afterwards and still is — was the issue of possible atomic war; the use of atomic weapons and atomic power in general... A good deal of my early work had to do primarily with trying to tell people what atomic warfare would be like.

"For a long period, starting towards the late fifties until perhaps a few years ago, those of us who were most concerned about the use of atomics began to feel that it was under control to some extent. In spite of the staggering statistics and the stockpiles, there was a sense that the governments who controlled those stockpiles knew enough not to use them.

"In the last few years, that feeling has been eroded somewhat for me. I'm not so sure any longer.... I guess when the United States began saying, towards the end of

the Viet Nam involvement... or it wasn't even in regard to the Viet Nam threats, because you didn't quite believe in that — it was more recently, when a couple of clear statements were made that they would consider using it in Korea, that I really began to think these people had gone completely out of their minds. They've forgotten.

"Of course, in many ways what we ought to be more concerned about are chemical and biological weapons because they've been stockpiled and nobody's talking about it."

During the McCarthy repression, science fiction was one of the few areas where controversial concepts could be freely discussed: "This, essentially, is what I feel SF at its best, does — it asks questions that no one else is asking. This is the reason why it was such an exciting thing to discover in wartime and post-war USA, because the whole conformity thing at the time made even the idea of a haywire question exciting, let alone a haywire hypothesis....

"The notion of classification of knowledge was obviously an abomination to SF people, so that it was often the butt of stories... there was a lot of criticism of the concept of classification and security... but mainly it was the place where you could discuss ideas that were not being discussed anywhere else."

Science Fiction is a form which examines the potentials of humankind and the problems which block the realization of those potentials, poses the appropriate questions, and looks for "the offbeat answers; the other solutions." It is above all, the literature which explores change in all of its aspects, and this accounts for its present popularity: "It deals with the results of change...the idea of change...the process of change. This is why people are drawn to it.

"And it functions for different people on quite different levels. There are people who are looking for stories which will help them to prepare for change. There are people who are trying to understand what the potentials for change are. And there are people who are simply terrified of change and want things that will reassure them that no matter how different it looks, it's really the same."

A major danger Ms Merrill perceives in modern SF is a tendency to pander to the latter group — a tendency which manifests itself in the plethora of stories which present a comfortingly cyclical view of history: "As SF has become so much more popular, so it has become a great deal more escapist in a lot of its attitudes. It seems to be dealing more with the past — with a future deadline set over it.... I think this goes in hand with one thing that particularly upsets me in contemporary society, and that is the large number of people who, quite properly disturbed about the directions of technological disaster, imagine that it is possible to go back.

"Those who equate the word 'ecology' with the way things used to be, and think that somehow three billion, four billion people on this planet can each find a cozy little farm and go back to farming, not realizing that this means as sure a death for three-quarters of the population as the use of the atomic bomb."

And what lies in the future for Judy Merrill? Well, Judy is determinedly enjoying a quiet year. Not a whole lot happening. Oh — she has just released an album. And she's become certified 'mini-educator' for TV Ontario. And she's writing a stage play for *Theatre Passe Muraille*. She's working on an article entitled 'Happiness In The Future'. And "one of the things I'm really pleased with, is that people are asking me to involve myself with some of the interesting conferences that are going on. There's one, for instance, on 'land use' next month where I'm to be present as a sort of intellectual ombudsman to ask the questions that aren't asked.... I'm really feeling very good about things this year."

- \*\*\*\*\*
- \* Stargaze for Judy's new record
- \* *SURVIVAL SHIP* and *THE SHRINE OF TEMPTATION*
- \* read by the author, Judith Merrill
- \* an L.P. by Caedmon TC 1593
- \* and
- \* *THE BEST OF JUDY MERRILL*
- \* with notes by Virginia Kidd (Warner Books, 1976).
- \* *SURVIVAL SHIP & OTHER STORIES*
- \* by Judith Merrill (Kakabeka Books, 1973).
- \*\*\*\*\*



# Mesoamerica: the living myths and the dying culture

## art review

By Paul Casselman

Mesoamerica is the term used by anthropologists to describe the homelands of the high plateau Nahuatl and Maya Indians. Mesoamerica is also the title of a show of fine colour photographs by Robert van der Hilst, currently on display at the Baldwin Street Gallery of Photography.

Van der Hilst, born in Holland and now living in Toronto, first photographed in Guatemala, Honduras and the Yucatan peninsula (Mesoamerica), in 1969. For a year and a half, and on three trips since, he has applied his artistic concerns to the lives of the Indians.

The photographs, which are beautiful, include views of markets, interiors, portraits, a pair of too precious landscapes and many that focus on the myths of the people. Often the pictures are of the masked ceremonies of the various tribes.

### Right there — living

Van der Hilst talked of the importance of the masks to the myths of these people, and how after centuries of change, through Olmec, Mixtec, Aztec and Spanish empires, the people's beliefs have remained vital. The archaeological sights of the area did not interest van der Hilst. He says after all, "you could see it all right there — living!"

The "mask" photographs are striking but they use familiar imagery, which must struggle against the perils of cliché. That is not so much the fault of the photographer but rather a characteristic of our mass media culture. Its superficiality gives us only the images of real people's lives without the soul.

### Mise en scène

The masks in the photographs further prevent us from penetrating into the lives of the Indians because of the stereotyped associations which we in our culture bring to them. The ultimate effect is that the mask photographs are the least successful works of art.

It was with the real faces of the people that I became involved with this show. Van der Hilst has established a rigorous style which provides the viewer with sincere and involving reference points for viewing the images.

The photographer uses the full frame of his 35mm camera to design his pictures. This practice can often be a convention or discipline for its own sake, but van der Hilst uses it lovingly to establish a *mise en scène*, which he translates as "putting things in a scene."

Van der Hilst says that although the works may look posed because of the full frontal view, it is awareness on the part of the viewer that he communicated with the subject, that gets inside the lives of the people photographed.

Colour is essential to the success of these works. The formalism of van der Hilst's work would seem nostalgic without the convincing now-ness of his colour.

Van der Hilst, himself, struck me as being a sensitive and perceptive man. He does not seem to be politically critical at this time of his life, but his insights have made him aware — and he has some strong feelings, based on his awareness.

In its efforts toward development, "The Mexican government is committing genocide," he says. The government "has no time or place for Indian people who want to live their way."

### Dying

Van der Hilst tells of his trip to the secluded village of Usila in a huge river valley. It was formerly a paradise where the Chinantec Indians were happy. They had everything, cotton and maize, and were by their standards wealthy. But, as recently as fifteen years ago, the government had the Indians remove their crops and plant tobacco for export by Tabamex Mexico. Today the Chinantec are poor, their self-reliance taken away and subjugation their future.

The photographs of Robert van der Hilst, through their sensitive rapport with the high plateau people, change the objectively understood fact that the Indians are being killed off, into a personal loss — and outrage.

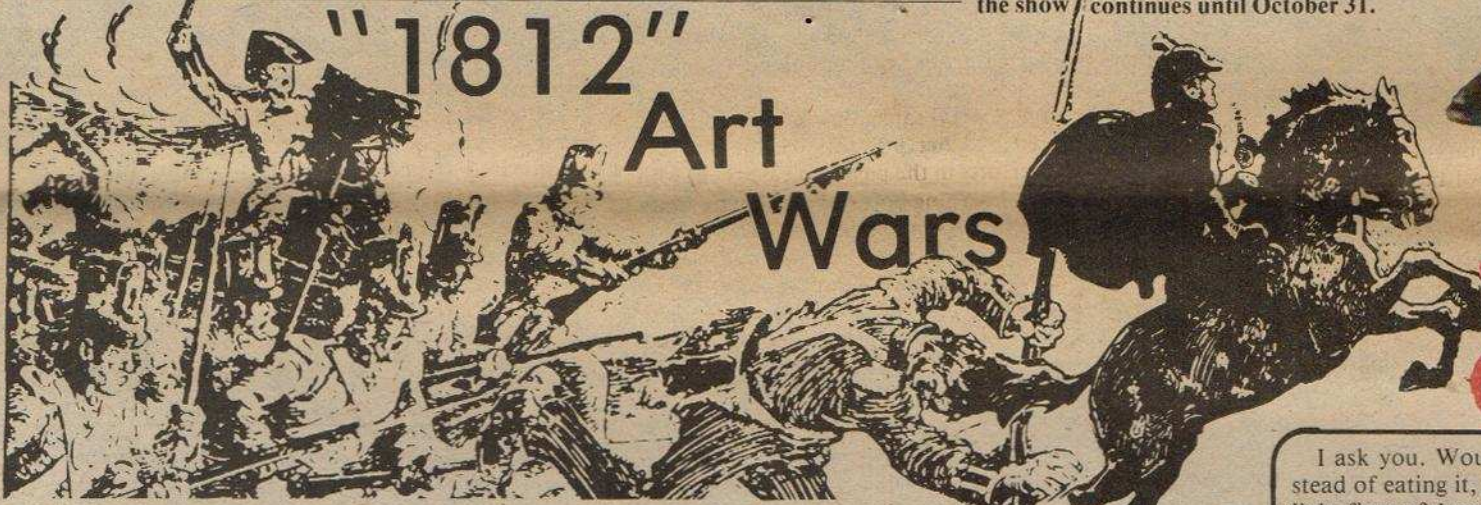
the show / continues until October 31.

Robert van der Hilst  
Baldwin Street Gallery of Photography  
38 Baldwin Street  
363-9843



Cheryl Cashman

photo by Peter Higdon



By Paul Casselman

Federal and provincial government cutbacks of arts and communications budgets have caused a crisis in funding of these areas of Canadian cultural activity; some national associations have affiliated to fight "indiscriminate cuts," claiming they "will lead to cultural disaster."

According to a recent manifesto issued by the 1812 Committee, "Half a century of public investment is being ruthlessly tossed away, apparently without thought of the consequences." The committee chose its name because of the year's association with Canadian military victories.

The manifesto states the committee's determination to fight for "our right to exist, and by existing to affirm the right of this country to exist."

"For a number of years the arts, always struggling to survive, have been subjected to increasing restraints, which have in most cases substantially reduced the support in real dollars."

The manifesto notes that the slashing of arts and communi-

cations budgets by the federal and provincial governments has resulted in: reduced services to the public, including curtailed operations by theatres, orchestras, museums and art galleries; increased unemployment among artists and associated workers in the arts (nearly 70 cents of every dollar spent in this labour-intensive area of the economy goes toward wages); reduced Canadian content on the CBC because of a nearly \$71 million cut to the corporation's \$522 million budget this year.

The 1812 Committee's manifesto demands: "That the indiscriminate, politically motivated cuts be revoked; that there be no further delay in developing a comprehensive public policy — in full consultation with the

creative community — to guide the future of our arts, culture and communication industries;" and "that in implementing this policy, ways be found to ensure that the public agencies are both responsible and efficient."

The Committee is asking municipal authorities to declare October 26 as Arts Day. In fifteen cities across Canada, "1812" groups will do what their resources allow to promote general public awareness of the arts. The Committee's long term goal is to bring about a Royal Commission which will examine the arts and communications industries and then recommend policies concerning the direction and funding of these industries.

The organizations spearheading the 1812 Committee may help to bring attention to some aspects of the arts, but this attention will serve only their vested interests. These interests exclude much important art.

Retrenchment on all sides can be expected when financial moil upsets the status quo; individual and group survival instincts inspire intense competition for available funding.

Cutbacks always affect somebody, inevitably at first the most vulnerable. To date, the preparations of the 1812 Committee indicate only that the strongest are determined to survive.

## Jack o'lantern soup

recipe By Joni Boyer

I ask you. Would you take a delicious winter vegetable and instead of eating it, spend time actually converting it into a primitive light fixture? It sounds like one of those weird fifties do-it-yourself decorating gimmicks, but in fact the Jack o'lantern is essentially the only way North Americans ever use pumpkin. Hey — what about pumpkin pie, you say? In most cases the pumpkin filling is some miscellaneous canned squash, and if you have ever baked a real pumpkin pie right from scratch, you know that the light golden texture achieved is light years away from the canned stuff.

So what else can you do with a pumpkin? Paul Bocuse suggests a tasty soup whose presentation is pure show biz. For a dazzling opener to a special cold weather dinner serve:

### SOUPE DE COURGE (for 6-8 people)

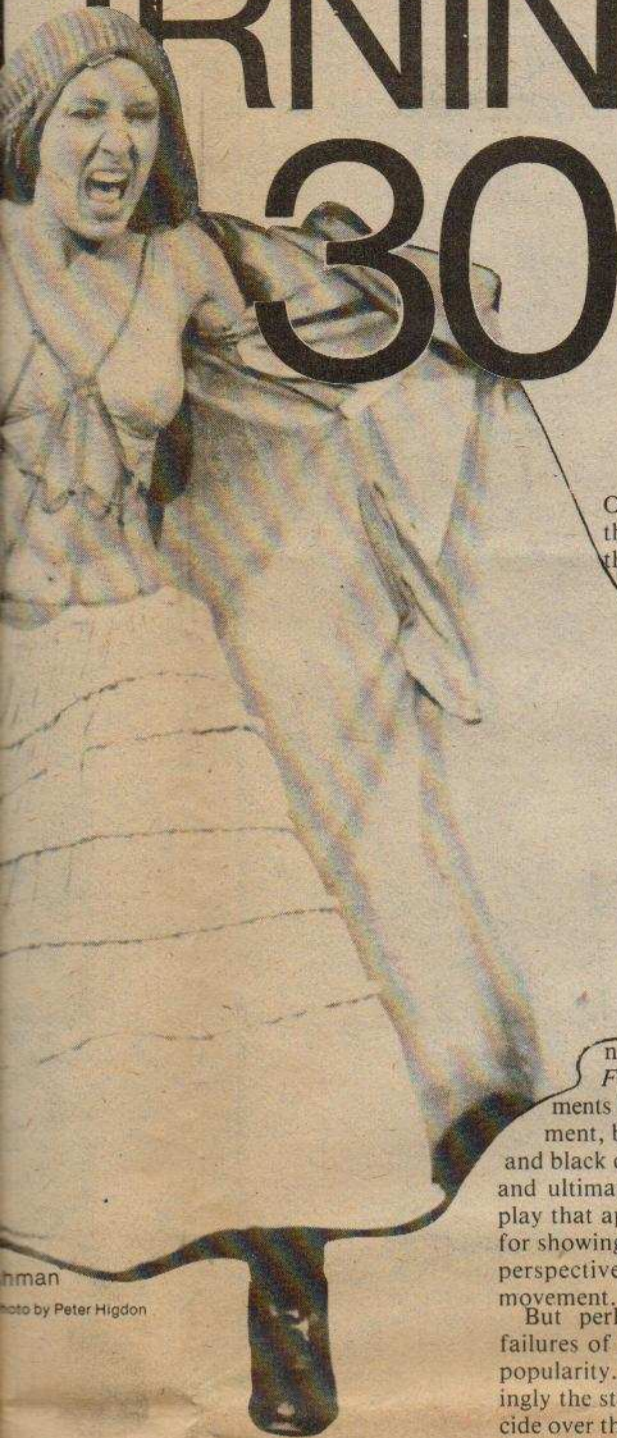
1 cup toasted croutons      3 1/2 oz. grated gruyère cheese  
3 quarts (gasp!) 35% cream      1 6-8 lb. pumpkin  
salt and fresh ground pepper to taste

1. Cut out top and set aside.
2. Remove seeds and fibres (save seeds).
3. Inside pumpkin, make alternating layers of croutons and cheese.
4. Season and fill with the cream.
5. Replace top of "tureen" and bake on oven-proof platter in a 425 degree oven 2 hours.
6. To serve, bring the whole deal to the table, remove "top", and scoop cooked pumpkin flesh into cream inside pumpkin gently mixing all and ladle into heated bowls. If pumpkin is well-cooked be careful not to pierce sides during this procedure.

Now, wasn't that the cutest thing? Thanks, Paul. But, what about those left-over seeds? Get off as much fibre as possible and let them dry for a few hours or even overnight. Toss them with clarified butter or oil, place them in one layer on a cookie sheet and season with salt (or garlic or soya sauce or even parmesan cheese or even some weird combo of all of them) and roast in a hot oven for an actually wholesome snack. Incidentally, pumpkin seeds, according to herbal lore, are an effective vermifuge. If you have to ask what that is then probably this would not concern you. It does tie in with the pumpkin motif so I just thought I'd mention it.



# TURNING theatre critique



**DUCA, FISH, STAS AND VI** by Pam Gems, directed by Pam Brighton, with Diane D'Aquila, Maja Ardal, Susan Hogan, and Mary Ann MacDonald, presented by Theatre Plus at Town Hall, Sept. 13 - Oct. 7.

**TURNING THIRTY**, a one-woman show written and performed by Cheryl Cashman, presented by Pears Cabaret, Oct. 11-Nov.

By Chris Hallgren

Often, when discussing the politics of theatre, one feels the hot breath of all those culture vultures just waiting for another living image to toss into the two dimensional worlds of media to fluff out even further this ultimately boring and overdramatic status quo. How can anything be boring and overdramatic at the same time? Well, that's exactly what I wondered as I watched Pam

Gems' hot new feminist tragi-comedy from England. *Dusa, Fish, Stas, and VI* has all the right elements in its four characters sharing an apartment, but it blinks them by in catch phrases and black outs, continually pulling its punches, and ultimately, making the women weak in a play that appears to have been an ideal vehicle for showing us a few of the more positive characteristics gained through the women's movement.

But perhaps its semi-cynical view of the failures of feminism is the main reason for its popularity. *Dusa*, the most radical and seemingly the strongest of the women, commits suicide over the lost lover she cannot forget. Diane D'Aquila's underdeveloped performance of this key role doesn't help the communication very much, but even if she had excelled in her interpretation, I think the play would keep us just to the left of a t.v. sitcom, ready to cry before we think, and ready to laugh before we cry.

Not long after that night, and with such thoughts on my mind, I had a talk with Cheryl Cashman in the Annapurna restaurant just across the hall from Pears Cabaret. To my chagrin, I hadn't seen her workshop version of *Turning Thirty* this past summer at Factory Theatre Lab, but the high recommendations heard from very tough theatre friends made me sure not to miss its run at Pears.

Sitting at a low table, I wrongly presumed that we would talk about the show itself. Instead, we immediately turned to the personality or "presence" of the actor (which is what informs a performance anyway, and especially a one-person show). The word that popped into our vocabulary and stayed there was "play", as in spontaneous social acting, interacting with elements in the present. She had had the mythical offer from New York and refused it, and had spent some time in B.C. researching a script and herself, and now it was easier to "play."

### It will all come out (anyway)

On stage the biggest enemies to any actor are pretension and fear. Pretension is called performing, instead of acting (which is immediate and alive), and fear leads one to "safe" stereotypes, instead of characters who inform us about ourselves by taking risks. In the potentially narcissistic relation with an audience, only personal development can keep a performing artist from succumbing to either of these temptations.

One thing Cheryl said stuck in my mind. She was referring to her political friends and her conscious efforts in the past to please them with her politics. Learning how to be a clown (which is the most personal and dangerous form of acting) had taught her that there was no need to "display my intelligence or my politics; in the right circumstances, the outrageous finds a home, and it becomes a personal and ordinary way of acting without having to display anything. It will all come out anyway."



Mary Ann MacDonald as Vi

Maja Ardal

Last night I saw the second to last technical rehearsal before the dress rehearsal at Pears Cabaret, and I loved it. The rough edges that will disappear in set and lights still showed, but the best rough edges in the show cannot disappear. Like clowning, *Turning Thirty* is a totally disciplined series of characterizations, taking and playing with constant risk and accident. Nothing in the environment is forsaken for the role, be it the audience, or a costume that gets stuck backstage during a fast change.

I hesitate to tell the stories of Ludwig David Riel, the terrorist with his mistress, the bomb Ludmilla; or Sister Mary Hortense who cannot prevent herself from dancing to wild music during penance; or Leona the hippie looking for the perfect lover; or even Jerome, a runaway from an old folks home operating a CB counselling service to others like her. *Turning Thirty* is not so much a story as acting, which can only be witnessed live.

### Her body's aging

Towards the end of the final set Cheryl drops character backstage while getting out of a costume, and tells the audience how she was originally going to do a "natural" scene, but it didn't work out. She goes on to relate what would have been in the scene - things like "after turning thirty I stayed inside for a year." She also talks about the effects of her body's aging in this "cut" scene and just before she comes out to be come her clown, she says, out of the blue, "just a cartoon of free will."

That summarized something for me. Mary Ann MacDonald's brilliant characterization of the punk rocker Vi in "*Dusa*" fit that description precisely. The cartoon of life gives the audience room, where as the pathos of melodrama only exaggerates our despair. Objectification, or alienation as Berthold Brecht saw it, served for a time to provoke thought, but we have moved into a time when analysis must be tempered with play. When lifeless images of life abound, the live performer at play is one of the few events to remind us of what we miss.

## Turn Soup

By Joni Boyer

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fifties do-it-yourself  
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the pumpkin filling is  
you have ever baked a  
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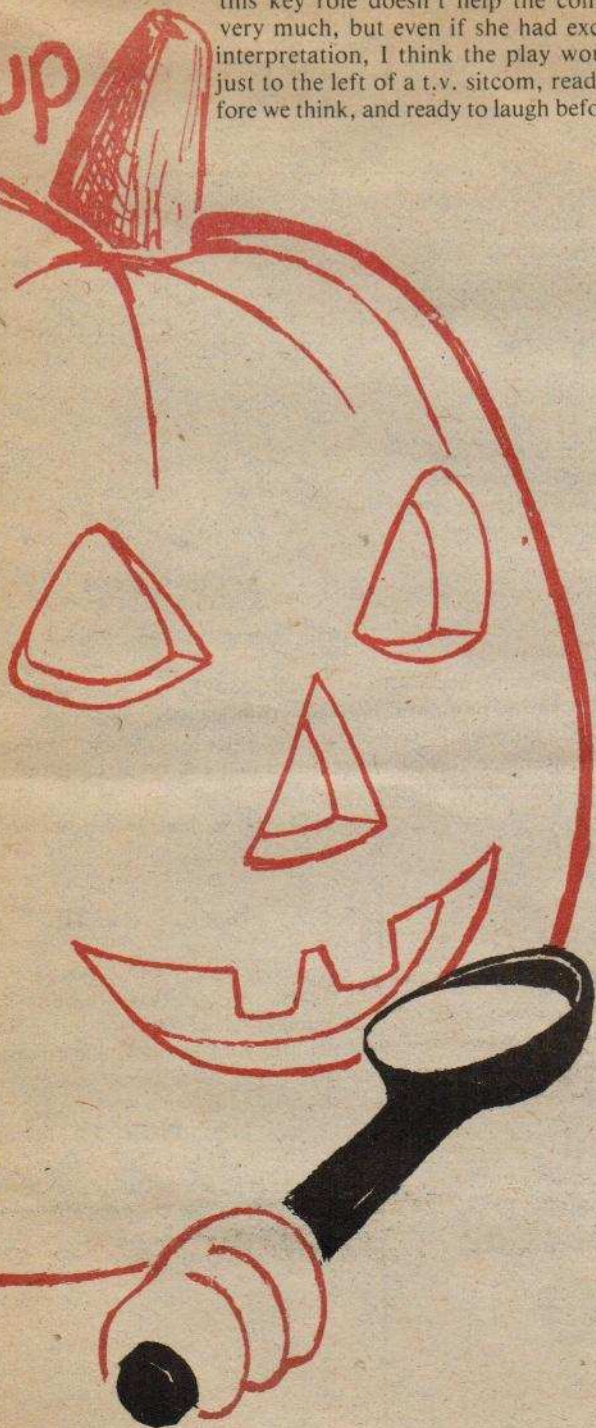
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**Paula Ross Dancers**  
Toronto Dance Festival  
Toronto Workshop  
Productions October 1, 1978

By J. Groo Bannerman

The high point of the Toronto Dance Festival so far was reached, as expected, by the Paula Ross Dancers, touring out of Vancouver. The company presented a diverse range from the repertory of Paula Ross, artistic director and sole Choreographer for the troupe. The individual dancers showed an equally diverse range of talent and technical ability.

The program began with *Mumblin' Reds*, a satirical look at the incessant complaining of the dance community that is Ross at her tongue's furthest extension into her cheek. The title was a phrase used to describe the vague mutterings of discontent from jazz musicians working for eight dollars a night during the '50's era. As Anne Harvie, Leslie Manning, Donald McLeod, and Duncan Wilson, in bright red costumes, talk about the colour red, dance, make faces, exchange mimed greetings, and talk some more, Anna Previte executes a completely deadpan series of dance class exercises at the rear of the stage.



Ross explores her feelings of encroaching age after the birth of her last child in *Diary Personal '78 - Embraceable You*. The piece is an alternately humorous, bluesy or fiercely objective solo for Anne Harvie, a six foot one inch voluptuous juggernaut of a dancer.

Leslie Manning, a five foot four inch reservoir of enormous talent, minces, prances, glides, and arches through her solo, *Venturi*, Ross's personal viewpoint of Emily Dickinson, the woman.

Having lulled the audience into a relaxed state of enjoyment, Ross hits them over the heart with *To An Unseen Friend*, a tour de force of revelation and communion.

In *Coming Together*, the company pulls out all the stops. The work is Ross's choreographic comment on the "disgraceful... percentage of Canada's first citizens (native people) in prisons...." The dancers move to the music which is the background for a taped repetition of a quotation from the writings of a prisoner who

spent over six months in solitary, a quote that became quite famous in the underground: "It's been six months now. I am in excellent physical, emotional and mental condition..."

The constant repetition of the short passage, the droning, shrilling music beneath it, and the powerhouse impact of the choreography make the work very painful to watch. Some people quietly left their seats.

Those who stayed almost brought the house down with applause.

It is Ross's ability to combine esthetic criteria of visual and musical balance and harmony with the raw power of movement to communicate, that makes her talent so monumental. Her work is easily accessible to someone attending their first dance performance, by the virtues of its emotive strength and aesthetic beauty. Yet her work can be delved into through level after level of masterful craftsmanship in composition and artistic integrity.



# CALENDAR

## Thurs. Oct. 19

**Canadian Electronic Ensemble** gives the first of four concerts tonight. Live electronic music at Toronto Free Theatre, 26 Berkeley St., 9 p.m., \$5, \$4 for students.

**Anna Wyman Dance Theatre** at TWP, heralding the last few days of the Dance Festival. 8:30 p.m., \$5 or \$3.50 for students. For more info call 925-8640.

## Fri. Oct. 20

**Neighbourhood Information Post's Fundraising Extravaganza!** Rock to Max Mouse and the Gorillas, roll with the high-rollers at Monte Carlo Night. Licensed bar. Masonic Temple, 8 p.m., \$5 includes \$1 chips.

## Sat. Oct. 21

**The Organization to Fight for the Democratic Rights of Immigrants** invites you to share food and drink with them, and hear speakers, at their dance tonight. 201 Cowan (Dufferin/Queen), 8:30 p.m.

**The Canadian China Society** offers a view of modernization and revolution in terms of Szechwan's experience. William Small and other speakers were born and lived in Szechwan. 252 Bloor St. W., 8:00 p.m. Free.

## Mon. Oct. 23

**How to Survive as a Female Employee**, at the Innis College Town Hall. Noon to 2 p.m., and 5 to 7 p.m. Free.

**Gamelon Jazz Trio** with Michael Kleniec play at the Backyard Café until the 29th. 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., no cover. (Very nice place!)

## Tues. Oct. 24

**UN disarmament week begins**, featuring forums, lectures, and performances around town (see Oct. 28, 29). For complete information, call Mrs. Court at 961-2574.

**The Korean Community** in Canada and in Toronto is discussed at the Cross Cultural Communications Centre. 7:30 p.m. Free.

## Wed. Oct. 25

Watch for **Los Tres Gorgeous Chilenos**, as fan Nancy White calls 'em. Playing each Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday for an indefinite period at the Trojan Horse, 179 Danforth. Songs of the struggles of the people of Chile, as well as Latin American folk songs. Greek Musicians also play. Shows begin at 10 p.m. No cover.

**OISE films** tonight are Jutra's *Mon Oncle Antoine* and Almond's *Journée*. 7:30 p.m. (\$2.50) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1.75).

## Thurs. Oct. 26

**OISE films** are *Yojimbo* and *I Live in Fear*, by Kurosawa. For times and cost, see Oct. 25.

The quarterly meeting of the members of the Bread and Roses Credit Union Limited will be at Bathurst Street United Church at 7:30 p.m. All members are urged to attend, of course, to decide some weighty issues.

## Fri. Oct. 27

**It's Women's Weekend** at the Nervous Breakdown. Call 925-0383.

**Hex the Junta** Hallowe'en Dance will begin at 7:30 p.m. at 121 Avenue Rd. Sponsored by the Toronto Committee for Solidarity with Democratic Chile, part of the event's \$2 admission (\$1 for children) will go to aid the Madrid World Conference on Chile in November. Food, bar, raffle. Not a costume ball.

## Sat. Oct. 28

A rally to support the postal workers is being sponsored by the Socialist Forum. St. Paul's Centre, 121 Avenue Road, 8 p.m. Donation \$2.

## Sun. Oct. 29

**The Multicultural Peace Celebration** at OISE Auditorium promises to pacify you, with the Canadian Peace Choir, Judith Merril, futurologist, Joy Kennedy, singer and composer, and the Toronto Esperantists. 7:30. Donations.

**Paper Moon**. Tatum O'Neal and sidekick in the '30s. ROM Theatre, 2:30 p.m. Free with gallery admission.

Jim Stark of Operation Dismantle discusses **Why we need a global referendum on disarmament**. 175 St. Clair W., 11 a.m.

## Mon. Oct. 30

**Women and Jobs: So You've Got a Degree**. Innis College Town Hall, noon-2 p.m. and 5-7 p.m. Free

**Five Feelings: Forms of Poetry and Prose**. Co-sponsored by the Women's Writing Collective. Reading and discussion with Fungus Lady and four friends. Harbourfront Theatre, 8 p.m. Free.

## Tues. Oct. 31

**The Vietnamese Community** in Canada and in Toronto is discussed at the Cross Cultural Communications Centre. 7:30 p.m. Free.

**Dress up for Hallowe'en!** Grab your white bucks and your 3-D glasses and hit *It Came from Outer Space!* Ontario Film Theatre, Science Centre, 7:30 p.m., \$1.50, 75 cents for students.

## Wed. Nov. 1

**Small Claims Court** and Consumer Protection Law. Toronto Community Law Program comes Burnhamthorpe Library in Mississauga tonight and tomorrow. 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. Free. Call TCLP for a complete schedule of courses at 967-5783.

## Fri. Nov. 3

**Treat yourself** to ethnic delicacies from 9th Annual International Bake Sale and Bazaar. Plants, handicrafts and Xmas things also for sale. Central Hospital Lobby, 333 Sherbourne St., noon. Proceeds to the hospital's development fund.

**The Lady From the Sea** by Ibsen. Studio Theatre, 4 Glen Morris St., 8 p.m. Free. Reservations at 978-4010.

## Sat. Nov. 4

**Festival of Women in the Arts III** at Centennial College (Hwy 401 and Markham), 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Sculpture, music, films, poetry reading. Free Admission, parking, and daycare. Call 694-3241, extension 216.

## Sun. Nov. 5

Last day for Phoenix Theatre's *American Buffalo*. 390 Dupont St., 3 p.m. Pay-what-ya-can, Sundays.

## Mon. Nov. 6

The display of **Canadian Political Cartoons** continues at the AGO until Nov. 12.

## Tues. Nov. 7

**Drop-in** at Lesbian Organization of Toronto, 342 Jarvis, every Tuesday and Friday. All women welcome.

## Wed. Nov. 8

**Autobiographical films** by Martin Scorcese and others. AGO, 7 p.m. Free with admission. For complete schedule of festival, call 361-0414.

## Thurs. Nov. 9

**Sydney Drum: Drawings and Bobbie Oliver: Paintings**. New works by two Canadian women. At the AGO until Nov. 19.

## Fri. Nov. 10

The entire audience of the premiere of *Elite Syn-copations*, performed by the National Ballet, is cordially invited to a ragtime party after the show. In the lobby of the house that O'Keefe built; licensed bar, of course. This unusual ballet (Music by Scott Joplin) will also be performed on Nov. 11, 12, 15 and 16. Call the box office for rush tickets at 5 p.m.

## Sat. Nov. 11

Classes in **T'ai-Chi** today and next Saturday, from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Harbourfront. Register at 429-1408. Tuition is \$3.50 per class.

## Sun. Nov. 12

**The Philadelphia Story** (1940), with Jimmy Stewart, Cary Grant, K. Hepburn. ROM Theatre, 2:30 p.m. Free with Admission to the Gallery.

## Mon. Nov. 13

Monday night is **Women's Night** at the Nervous Breakdown coffeehouse, featuring women performers. \$2.

## Tues. Nov. 14

**The Lady of Pleasure**. Restoration comedy at the Studio Theatre, 4 Glen Morris St. 8 p.m. Free

## Wed. Nov. 15

**The farm in Riverdale Park** is open for visitors. From 10 to 6, seven days a week, you're allowed to pet farm animals (pigs?) for free. You can take the crosstown bus if it's raining or it's cold...

**Autobiographical films** by women, at the AGO, 7 p.m. Free.

## Thurs. Nov. 16

**The Relapse, or, Virtue in Danger**. Restoration comedy at opening night reduced rates, at the Phoenix Theatre, 390 Dupont St.

## Sat. Nov. 19

**The Best Years of Our Lives** (1946). Myrna Loy. Servicemen adjusting to life in post-war America? Well, at least it's free. ROM Theatre, 2:30 p.m.

**Sunday Hoot Night** at the Nervous Breakdown. Only 99 cents to hear the music of future famous persons.



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138 PEARS AVENUE

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To Nov. 4

**TURNING THIRTY**

Cheryl Cashman  
as a cast of characters

Nov. 7 - Dec. 2

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Comedy of Modern Life

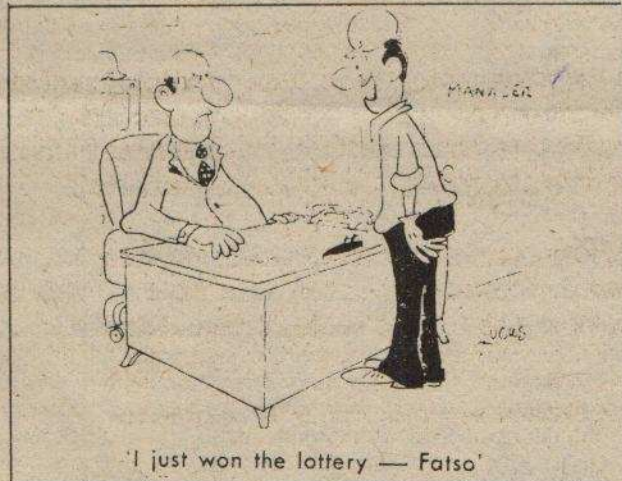
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**History past and present**

# Acadian dawn

In 1968 the students of the Université de Moncton revolted against higher education costs and an all-powerful and unfair administration. The protest marked the rise of a new generation of Acadian nationalists determined to bring justice and freedom to their people.

In this article, René Maillet examines the factors that gave rise to the movement and what it is doing today.

In 1604 Sieur de Champlain founded Port Royal, the first permanent white settlement in North America. Situated on the coast of what is now the Bay of Fundy, it was to be the capital, on and off, of L'Acadie for the next 100 years.

The prosperous settlement was traded back and forth between the French and the English until it finally passed into English hands in 1700.

It was from 1755 to 1763 that the English, finally strong enough militarily, began deporting the Acadians from their homeland.

Sent to the American states, they weren't welcomed. Sent to England, they rotted in prisons. Sent to France, they yearned to return home. And when they finally did, after 1763, they found their villages, farms, and industries taken over by English settlers. The Acadians fled north to what is now called New Brunswick, only to be pushed back farther into the bush by the arrival of the Loyalists.

In 1785, the province of New Brunswick was created, a government by and for Loyalists, who were rewarded for their allegiance to the crown. The claims of the Acadians went unrecognized. In fact, the results of one election were annulled because, as Governor Guy Carleton put it, "some Acadians have voted."

It was 96 years later that the first *Convention Nationale des Acadiens* was held. It was to be followed by three more. A flag was chosen, and political, social and philosophical guidelines adopted. These reflected the caution of the Acadian leadership determined not to anger the English landlords, as long as the English remained a numerical majority. But the Convention stated: "Our population is increasing at a much faster rate than theirs and so our turn shall come. But we must be ever vigilant in order to keep our identity and integrity."

The descendants of these early nationalists today control the major Acadian institutions. Educated by the church at a time when Canadian nationalism was intense, they worked all their lives for the success of their institutions. Often they borrowed goals and structures and some of these institutions became pale copies of English ones. Others had a big influence on the people they catered to. For the most part, the institutions gave power to the Acadian elite, which thinks of success primarily in

economic terms.

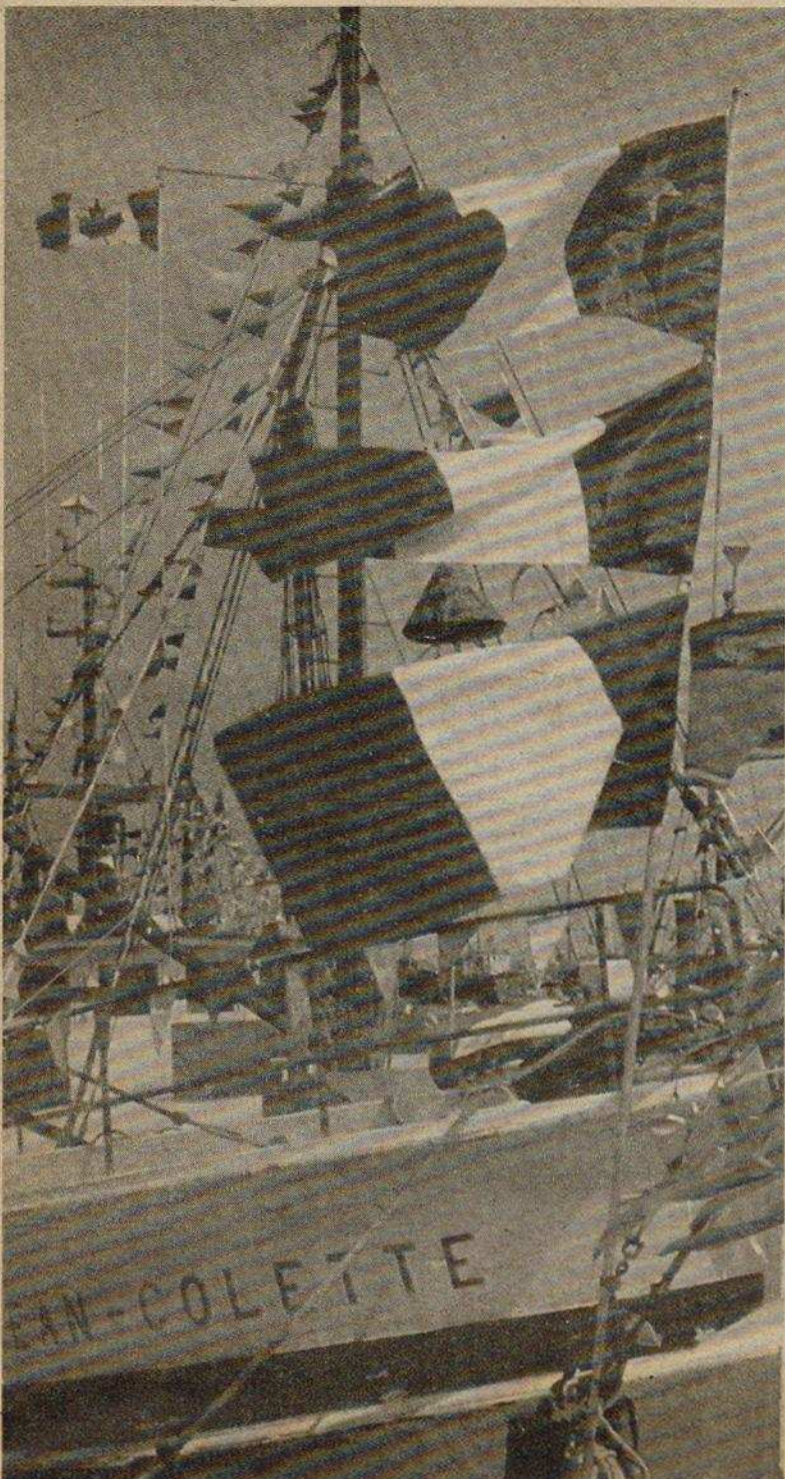
Let us list some of these institutions:

- *La Société L'Assomption*: A mutual life insurance company begun in Massachusetts at the turn of the century and now based in Moncton, it is the largest Acadian financial institution. Its president is Gilbert Finn, a staunch supporter of the status quo, who is consulted whenever the provincial government feels the need for his (Acadian) input. The upcoming generation regards L'Assomption as a bastion of power, a castle for "Nigger Kings". This company has the greatest influence on the only French-language daily newspaper in New Brunswick, *L'Evangeline*.

Existing on a precarious financial base, this newspaper offers meek opinions, carries second-hand news and is vulnerable to anyone with a bit of power.

- *La Fédération des Caisses Populaires Acadiennes*: The Acadian credit unions, headed by Martin Légère, a dear friend and close associate of Gilbert Finn. The Caisses Populaires resemble L'Assomption in their goals, but are a pale copy, on the whole. Martin Légère is said to be one reason why Acadians save money in their socks and borrow from finance companies. The Caisses Populaires seem to reinvest their profits in buildings too expensive and too large for their needs.

See page 14: Acadia



This flag was chosen in 1881, at the first *Convention Nationale*. The right panel is blue, the middle is white and left is red. The star is yellow, and represents Notre-Dame de l'Assomption, the Virgin Mary, the patron saint of the Acadian people. The colours signify equality, justice and liberty.

**CITY OF TORONTO**

**MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS ADVANCE POLL**

Pursuant to the Municipal Elections Act an Advance Poll will be held on:

Saturday, November 4, 1978  
and  
Thursday, November 9, 1978

Between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. at the following locations:

- Wards 1, 2 and 3 St. Joan of Arc Church  
1701 Bloor Street West
- Wards 4, 5, 6 and 7 City Hall  
100 Queen Street West
- Wards 8 and 9 St. Matthews Presbyterian Church  
31 Eastwood Road
- Wards 10 and 11 Yonge-Eglinton Centre  
2300 Yonge Street

Only persons who are entitled to vote at the Municipal Election and who expect to be unable to vote on Polling Day in their respective polling subdivisions may record their vote at the Advance Poll.

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CITY CLERK AND  
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## In Guatemala

# Co-ops make life better

Gerardo Castro is currently visiting Canada, one of a number of Guatemalans who have come to observe co-operatives in this country. The project is organized by Canada World Youth. Later, a delegation of Canadians will return the visit.

The following is a translation of Gerardo Castro's description of his experience in a peasants' co-operative in which he holds an executive position.

The co-op is located in the highlands of western Guatemala.

Farming is the only source of work in my part of the country, the San Marcos Highlands.

We grow wheat as a cash crop and maize for our own consumption.

Before we started our co-operative, the land was divided into small plots. Living conditions were not good. Many of our people had to travel to the south and east to work on the large ranches of the wealthy landowners. Conditions there were not much better. Some died from disease, the water was often dirty and some houses were without floors or walls.

In 1967, a Belgian mission consisting of nurses and a priest arrived in Tejutla, one of our towns, which is in the mountains about 2700 metres above sealevel.

At first, the Belgian mission was directed toward young people. Soon people of all ages were attracted. The priest persuaded a few government agronomists and doctors to join the mission in Tejutla. meetings were called in neighbouring villages and each month we all met in the central town.



Guatemala co-ops emerge next to markets

The mission generated a lot of enthusiasm because we were trying to improve our standard of living, nutrition, farming etc. We saw that our land could produce much more but we also saw that we needed better equipment and more money. We recognized at least that we had a way to make our highland communities more productive and self-sufficient.

Then in 1973, we organized our movement into a peasants' co-operative, the Movimiento

Campesino del Altiplano R.L. We started with a credit union for mutual financial assistance. This enabled us to buy better equipment and get more funds. We were now producing three times as much as before. We also managed to get our crops to better markets.

More roads were built in our area although we had to build them with pick and shovel because we still have no tractors.

We also found ways of getting cleaner water. In those towns where there was only one school, now there are three. Attendance of the children in school used to be 50 per cent. Now it is 95 per cent. The

played building houses and clinics and will also take part in other work programs.

One clinic is being built at a cost of \$500,000 plus equipment, to cope with heart attacks and eye and other emergencies. There is only one public hospital in Kingston and, not surprisingly, its services cannot reach of Kingston's unemployed.

In April, Bob Marley and other Jamaican entertainers held an eight-hour concert in Kingston, raising \$300,000 for the Central Peace Council. Longtime rivals Michael Manley and Edward Seaga, in a show of solidarity for the plan, came onto the stage at Marley's invitation and shook hands before the 50,000-member audience.

A feature-length film of the concert is being made by Canada Offshore Cinema Limited. Investors are still needed for the film, which is to be released this fall. Anyone wishing to invest or contribute to the Central Peace Council of Jamaica Development Fund should contact Richard Goldman, 372 Bay St., Toronto, 863-0036

government has wanted to spend less money on the education of girls than boys, by not providing sufficient facilities. But, in our schools, we make education available to all students equally, to the limit of our resources.

We also find we need to buy more textbooks than the government provides. We have a vigorous educational program run by 23 "promoters of education". There is also an agricultural school which belongs to the co-op.

The co-op owns a truck and provides a marketing service for our farm products. It sells fertilizer and other farming equipment and supplies. There is a store to sell articles of daily consumption and construction material for new houses.

There are now ten branches of the co-op, with about 3,500 members. Planning of our various activities or projects is

done with enthusiasm, by the members, because they know that this is what they need.

The overall direction of the co-operative is provided by volunteer members who are elected to their positions in an annual assembly of all the members. Salaries are given to those who are charged with carrying out certain administrative and clerical functions.

Considering that our co-op is an organization working democratically for the interests of its members, I feel happy to be a part of it. In our unity is our strength. Up to now the members are very content with the co-operative. We have done a great deal together.

There remains much more to be done. We will continue to struggle against injustice and misery to build a better world for our people.

## General strike worked

A massive general strike in Guatemala City has successfully forced the government to cancel a proposed public transit fare increase.

The increase from 5 to 10 centavos, was authorized by the Municipal Council at the end of September. The strike was called on October 2 by the powerful Trades Union Federation. In addition to workers in private industry, the strike was supported by about 80,000 government workers, who are forbidden to strike.

Clashes with police resulted in 24 deaths, mostly students, and 300 wounded.

The President of Guatemala warned strikers that he might have to declare martial law. But after 10 days of a successful strike which paralyzed the capital city, President Romeo Lucas Garcia publically

declared his intention to cancel the fare increase.



## Acadians organize

from page 13

### New Directions

Posed against this old elite is the new generation of Acadian radicals, as they are called by the old elite, brought up in a period when economics came first. They were quick to perceive faults in the system.

Educated in the new French-language public schools, the Université de Moncton and other Francophone educational institutions, some are now teachers in these schools, others do community work. They are some of the most politically conscious people in Canada and are placing themselves in influential positions, without much help from anyone. Everything they do has one goal in mind: to bring justice and freedom to the Acadians of New Brunswick.

This group has within it the architects of new institutions

better suited to the needs of the Acadian people.

• *La Société des Acadiens du N.B.* is the medium through which Acadians exchange views. Neither left nor right, ideologically, it shares political leadership with the Parti Acadien. It lobbies for unilingual schools and the acadianization of Francophone towns. It is trying to organize the next Convention Nationale. The greatest representative of Acadian nationalism, it continually risks losing federal government support.

• *Le Parti Acadien*: The party has wanted to surprise many people, 23 candidates entered in the October 23 provincial elections. It is the principal advocate of an Acadian province and is rallying support at an explosive rate.

• *Activités Jeunesse*: Formed in 1971, its major goal is the preservation of the Acadian

identity and the development of its members' political, cultural and social potential. It operates through the French-language secondary schools of the province and is controlled by, and is a considerable force among students. It represents Acadian high school students at various functions, publishes reports and organizes rallies, debates, meetings and other forums for discussion.

Like Canada and most third-world countries, the Acadians are exploited by multi-national corporations. More directly, they are governed by people who cherish these corporations, by politicians whose major aim is re-election. But we see a major change in Acadian society, with people opting for more political and economic sovereignty. The people of this society want increasingly to control their destiny. *Vive L'Acadie LIBRE!*

## Pax Jamaica

By Marg Anne Morrison

After more than 10 years of political rivalry and violence, two warring communities in Jamaica have formed the Central Peace Council.

The city has been riddled with political gang warfare and an almost complete lack of proper sanitary conditions, housing units and medical facilities.

Fighting has been a major activity in the area, involving primarily the youth of Trenchtown.

With time contemplate their situation while in jail in January, Bucky Marshall, a People's National Party supporter and his Jamaican Labour Party counterpart, Claudius Massops, discussed possibilities of peace. Upon their release from jail, they called a truce. In January, they led an allnight candle-lit vigil in the streets of Kingston.

Marshall and Massops met with government leaders and presented a funding proposal to rebuild houses and roads, improve the sanitary conditions of the ghetto and begin to construct medical clinics in the areas.

Ghetto people will be em-



# Argentina regime stands exposed

By D. Kidd

"First we kill all the subversives; then we kill their collaborators; then . . . their sympathizers; then . . . those who are indifferent; and finally, we will kill those who are timid."

Military Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina

Mario Rodriguez, Argentinian political refugee and trade unionist, was recently in Toronto. He was here to expose the fascism of Argentina's military dictatorship, led by General Videla, and to gather support for the release of two leaders of the Communist Party of Argentina (M-L) and the thousands of Argentinian political prisoners.

"The military took power with three things in mind," said Rodriguez. "First was to smash any democratic movements. Second was to close down the Parliament. And third was to halt all political and university activities."

## Videla coup

Since the Videla coup of March, 1976, the regime has jailed more political prisoners (18,000, according to Amnesty International) than all the other Latin American countries combined: 20,000 people are missing, 15,000 have been killed. All unions have been banned and all presses have been closed down.

The regime is propped up internationally. Canada is in the process of selling a second CANDU nuclear reactor to Argentina.

Massey Ferguson, Canada's largest investor in Latin America, has been in Argentina since 1917, and supplies one-quarter of the Argentinian market in agricultural equipment. The International Center of Comparative Criminology in Montreal protects Canadian capital in Argentina. The centre, designed to help police systems operate more efficiently through repressive means, is hoping to open a similar centre in Argentina.

The U.S. is the principal supporter of the junta. Since 1976, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have granted \$500 million to the junta to help it pay off its debts. Private American banks have added another \$500 million. The Pentagon trains Argentinian military personnel. The U.S. is the largest supplier of arms and military equipment to Argentina.

## USSR support

Trade between the Videla regime and the Soviet Union has increased tremendously. Commerce between the two countries totaled \$27 million in 1972 and rose to \$350 million in 1976. In 1977, the U.S.S.R. signed a contract with the junta to purchase all the agricultural produce which is left over from

sales in western markets during the next ten years.

The Soviet Union has also provided important political support. It spoke out against international plans to boycott the World Cup in Argentina. In the United Nations, the U.S.S.R. opposed a motion that the Human Rights Commission examine the Argentinian situation. The Communist Party of Argentina, fraternal with the U.S.S.R., supports the junta.

## Mounting opposition

There is mounting opposition to the regime, both internally and internationally. In Italy, 10,000 people demonstrated recently when Videla attended Pope John Paul's installation.

"There has been growing resistance and growing unity," Rodriguez said. "There has also been a division in the armed forces, and many strikes."

Rodriguez urged people to send letters calling for the immediate release of political prisoners, to the following address: General Jorge Rafael Videla, Casa Rosada, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Civil war rages in Nicaragua

# Nicaragua update

By Marg-Anne Morrison

Canada is investing large sums of money in the authoritarian regime of Nicaragua, a Toronto-based research collective charged recently.

A spokesperson for the Latin American Working Group said the Royal Bank of Canada is the third largest private creditor to Anastasio Somoza's anti-democratic government in that country, with about \$42.8 million in loans currently exten-

ded to the regime.

Somoza himself has publicly recognized the importance of the Royal Bank to his government. On a recent edition of the CBC newsprogram *Fifth Estate*, Somoza said, "the attitude of Canadian banks has been very important to Nicaragua."

Noranda Mines, one of Canada's largest mining companies, has not been left out of the exploitation of Nicaragua's resources. Noranda is the majority owner of the Setentrion gold mine, from which it reaps several million dollars in profit each year.

The most any of the 700 workers at the mine can hope to make is 56 cents per hour. And the working conditions at the mine have been called "sub-human, the worst in the country," by Nicaraguan congressman E. Molina.

When Setentrion workers demanded better wages and improved working conditions, the local Noranda management called out Somoza's national guard to stifle their protests.

In the recent three-week civil war, waged between Somoza's forces and Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional, 5,000 people died, 10,000 were injured and about 25,000 were left homeless, according to statistics from the North American Congress for Latin America, in New York. Several towns were completely destroyed during the fighting.

The FSLN is planning a second offensive in the country. The group already controls several areas in the mountains in northern Nicaragua.

There is talk of negotiations between the Organizations of American States and business organizations to censure Somoza and his regime.

But although the U.S. has announced it will stop military sales to the Nicaraguan government, FSLN priest Father Ernesto Cardenal has said he suspects Guatemalan and Salvadorian troops on Nicaragua's Pacific coast to be part of a CIA co-ordination of Central American armies friendly to the Somoza regime.

The U.S. state department has, of course, denied this allegation.

government has reclassified political prisoners into regular prisoners."

"The question that should have been asked was what happened to the 2,500 Chileans who have disappeared," Carty added.

"The report of the UN Commission has not been released yet, and the two members of the commission who were most critical of Chile were not allowed into the country."

The *Clarion* asked de Castro how he could defend his "economic shock treatment" of March 1975, in which social expenditures were cut, workers' wages were controlled and prices allowed to rise.

"Social expenditures were not cut," de Castro shouted. "And the years since 1975 have been difficult years because of the drop in the price of copper."

In the junta's glossy literature distributed by the ministers, the drop in the price of copper, Chile's growing foreign currency surplus, and rising non-traditional exports are well-documented.

Omitted from the junta's charts is any chart of real workers' income since the coup of September 1973. But there is one ominous chart entitled "Unemployment and Layoff Rate" which shows total unemployment reaching 20 per cent in 1976 and 13 per cent this year.

Carty denied de Castro's claim that he has not cut social expenditures since March 1975.

"Either he's lying or he's recategorizing things," Carty said.

"The Chilean Medical Association said in one of its statements that health expenditures have been cut by about half.

"Other people have taken cuts, and social insurance contributions have been cut by business and government. Housing has been cut back, education has been cut back, people have been fired.

"I don't know how he gets around these cuts unless he counts billy clubs as social expenditures."

During the press conference, junta Agriculture Minister de la Plata sat back with a frozen smile while de Castro did most of the talking.

When asked by the *Clarion* about the return to the landowners of half of the lands redistributed by the Allende government, de la Plata dodged the question neatly.

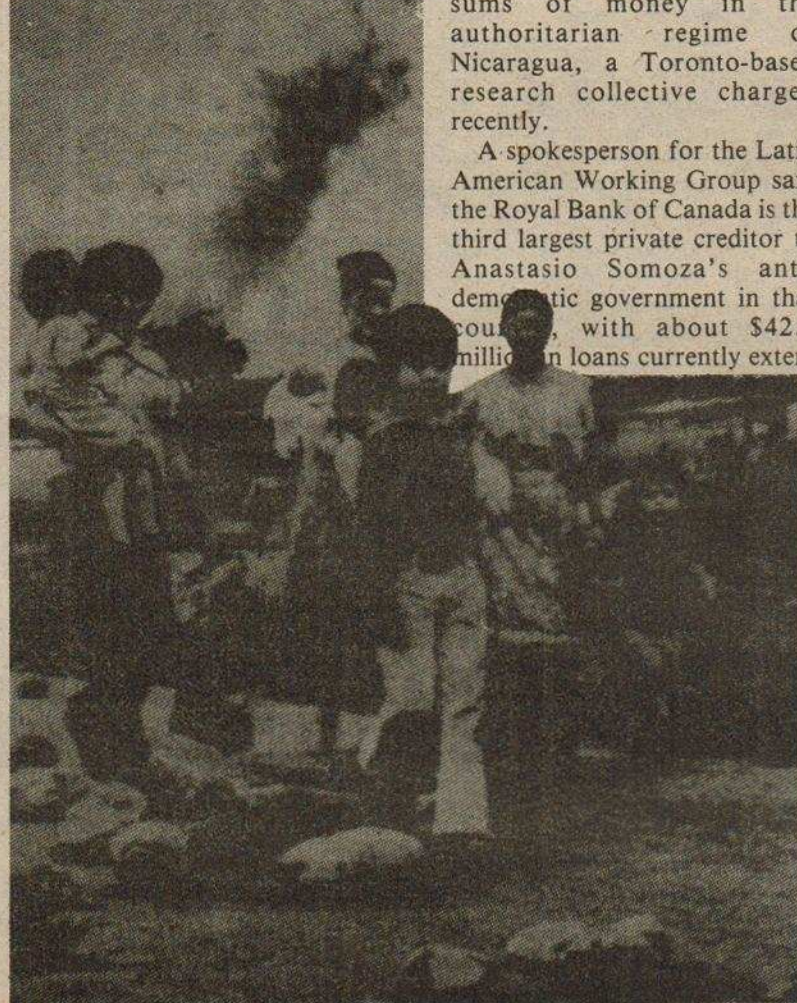
"All the land was not expropriated by the Allende government," he said.

"All he did was to turn 100 farms into collective farms. Only five per cent of the total land was expropriated, and (my) government really distributed land to the peasants."

"Carty again disagreed, saying 'He's playing with numbers. We've reprinted a letter from economist Andre Gunther Frank to Milton Friedman (who advised the junta).

"Frank's letter documents the return of 2.2 million hectares, which is one-half of the total reformed land," Carty said.

"Dr la Plata's program of selling land to the farmers is just



# Chile minister grilled

from page 1

send a few of these economic advisors to Canada," said James Rusk, reporter for the *Report On Business* of the *Globe and Mail*, to his media colleagues.

CBC reporter Dan Bjarnneson withered under the ministers' clever evasions.

De Castro denied Bjarnneson's statement that Canadian investment in Chile was second only to support by the U.S.. "That is not so; there is one Canadian copper mine in Chile-- so the investment of Canada in Chile is negligible," he claimed.

Bob Carty of the Latin American Working Group said later the minister was "playing tricks with definitions."

"The government of Chile's own publications have long lists of foreign investment that has been approved but hasn't yet been realized, and on those lists, Canada is second," he said.

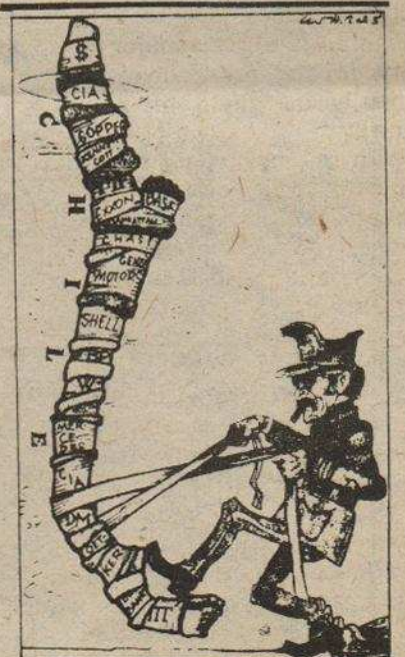
When Bjarnneson then asked about political prisoners and political executions in Chile, de Castro said Chile was the one country in the world to accept a United Nations Commission on Human Rights into its country.

"We have no political prisoners-- all of them have been released; the courts are open and judge not only the actions of the government but of anyone," he said.

And de Castro answered the question about executions by claiming there were none.

"In 1973, we did have a civil war in Chile, and a lot of military people were killed in action," he added.

Later Carty explained there were no political prisoners in Chile "largely because the



one of 'those who have, get,' " added Prof. Elliot Rose, a member of the Chile Solidarity Committee.



# Blais defends WMA

Students and reporters grilled Solicitor-General Jean-Jacques Blais at Ryerson recently about the War Measures Act and RCMP crimes.

"The War Measures Act has been invoked four times in this century; you've had eight years for analyzing it; when are you going to do something about it?" one student asked.

"As soon as I possibly can," Blais replied.

But Blais consistently defended the invocation of the Act in 1970.

"When you look at 1970, you see an apprehended insurrection," he said. "I remember being in law school in the 60s, when bombs were flying in Quebec," Blais added.

"Yeah, but they're not now," someone replied.

But Blais said the federal government was considering

amending or repealing the War Measures Act.

Blais also said the government had suspended the operation of the Writs of Assistance, which allow police permanent power to enter premises without warrants, until the government could review and amend the legislation for them.

Asked about illegal mail openings by the RCMP, Blais said Bill C-26, the "Mail Opening Bill", had died on the order paper October 10. There would be no more illegal mail openings until the MacDonald Commission on the RCMP has made its final report, he added.

In a telephone interview afterwards, Canadian Civil Liberties Association head Alan Borovoy had sharp comments about Blais' statements.

"So they've decided not to disobey the law any more until the MacDonald Commission reports, have they? They might prosecute them (RCMP lawbreakers) and let the courts remedy the case when they have evidence of wrongdoing."



Carl Sieren

Solicitor-General Jean-Jacques Blais... no warm welcome

## UIW trials near, demos set

By M.A. Morrison

Five of eight people arrested during a demonstration outside the Ontario labor ministry will stand trial Nov. 6-10. Demonstrations are scheduled to take place outside the courts during the trials.

The accused, all members of the Union of Injured Workers, were demonstrating May 29 for job security or full compensation, in addition to immediate

increases in permanent pensions.

Then-Labor Minister Bette Stephenson had refused to help the workers, saying, "If injured workers are not satisfied with their benefits, they should apply for welfare." So the workers decided to hold the demonstration at the ministry to draw further attention to their cause.

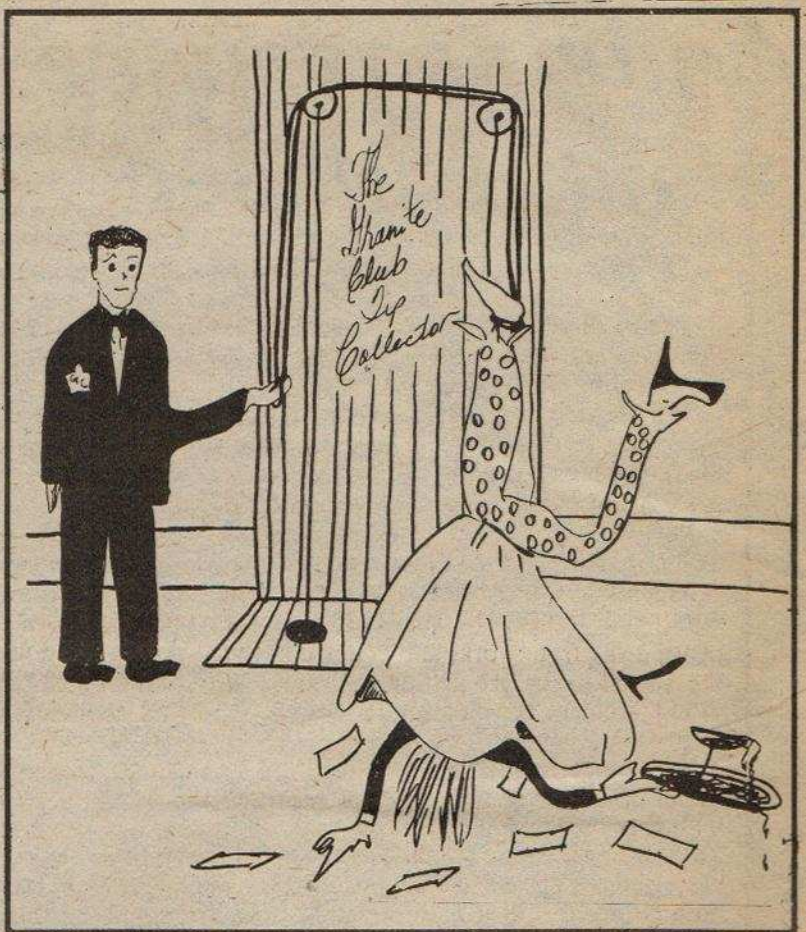
Two trials have already taken

place, with both defendants winning acquittals. At one, held Sept. 21, an assault charge was dismissed. The accused man was also acquitted of possession of a dangerous weapon — a four-foot stick — when pictures showed he was not holding anything at all.

At the second trial, held Sept. 28, another injured worker was acquitted of assaulting a police officer.

Crown attorney Peter Rickaby has refused union lawyer Brian Iler's request to conduct an independent investigation of the police involved in the demonstration. Other than an independent investigation, the only way to look into police activity is through the Metro police's complaint bureau, in which the "police investigate themselves," according to Iler.

Iler has said he is now prepared to charge the police himself and go to the media.



## Co-op Corner

Metro Co-op Community is a recently formed group interested in promoting wider use and understanding of co-operatively run organizations in the Toronto area.

It grew out of the now defunct Main Street Group for co-operative development when an end to funding forced that organization to close its doors in September.

The group is interested in all kinds of collectively-run organizations, be they food co-ops, credit unions, worker collectives or housing co-ops.

At a recent meeting, some proposals for action were discussed. These proposals, which give a good idea of the organization's aims and its current projects, include:

- a review and collection of audio-visual material about the co-op movement that could be made available to others. These would be geared particularly to those not familiar with the co-op movement.
- a pilot project in co-operation with a suburban board of education in which high school students can be placed in co-ops as work experience for their co-op credit course.
- setting up a public education committee to help develop co-ops and to spread the word about them. Metro Co-op Community itself will be organized as an example of a well-structured, democratically-run co-op.
- preservation of the files and other records of the Main Street Group by setting up a library beginning with the Main Street documents. The library could include: information on the consumer society and members could suggest to bookstores what publications they might stock on the co-operative movement.
- setting up a skills exchange program and weekend seminars to train leaders for community and co-operative groups. A list of available courses and resources has already been prepared by members of the group. Experiences gained by the Main Street group during its six months of operation would form a foundation for leadership training.

To accomplish its aims and carry out these proposed projects, Metro Co-op Community needs more members. If you believe that Canada deserves a better future than one based on spending \$2 billion on fighter aircraft to defend itself, then consider becoming part of Metro Co-op Community.

The following people can provide more information: Don Altman, 595-5221; Eden Guido, 368-9191; Val Deitch, 789-9603; Ted Runions, 231-3764. Or contact Metro Co-op Community, P.O. Box 365, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto, M5C 2J5.

\*\*\*\*\*

Looking for a co-operative babysitting service? Natural food at reasonable prices? A place to live where people, not profits, are the major concern? Then the place to look is *A Guide to Co-op Alternatives*, a 24-page newspaper published by the Main Street group.

The guide lists food, money and housing co-ops; child care co-ops, alternative schools and producers' collectives. There are also articles about how to manage co-ops and the rationale for choosing a co-op.

Some 5,000 copies of the guide, published during the summer, have already been distributed, but Metro Co-op Community is hoping to have another press run to make available more copies. Write to them at the address above and urge them to provide more copies of this informative guide.

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# LAWLINE

The following is the second in a series of columns based on articles written by the workers of LAWLINE, a telephone legal and referral service. For more detailed advice, call LAWLINE at 978-7293.

*You've been hurt at work. It doesn't seem too serious — hardly worth making a fuss about. What should you do? Report it? Or wait until tomorrow to see if it's O.K.?*

Our advice is — report it at once! In fact, we suggest there are two things you should do at once for every accident: report it to the foreman or employer, and get the names of witnesses.

Let's look more closely at these two things.

**Report:** Even if the injury seems to be minor, report it. If you don't, it could become more serious later, and the Workmen's Compensation Board may refuse your claim because you didn't report your injury. The Board will assume that your injury happened away from work, and you will have to appeal — and win the appeal — before getting a cheque. Why risk a hassle? A minor accident can become serious, so report all accidents as soon as they happen.

When you report it, make sure the foreman or employer writes down the details. The law says that the employer must report an accident within three days of finding out about it. There are two forms supplied by the WCB for reports. The employer has to fill out one, and you fill out the other. Make sure both forms are filled out correctly — the WCB will use them later. Date, time, place, nature of accident, nature of injury, all are important.

**Witnesses:** If you can, get names (including last names) of anyone who saw the accident. If no one saw it, tell as many fellow workers as possible, and note their names.

If you work alone, tell your family and friends as soon as possible, as WCB may accept their statements if there is any doubt.

*You've been hurt at work, you've reported the accident. Now you think you need medical attention. Where should you go?*

We would advise you to go to your family doctor rather than the company doctor. If you need urgent attention, by all means go to the company doctor, but go to your family doctor immediately afterward. Sometimes company records aren't well kept, or the company doctor/nurse might play down the seriousness of your accident. Remember that you have the right to choose the doctor. The Workmen's Compensation Act says so, in section 51 (1)(b). So act on it!

*Somebody else caused your accident. What can you do?*

Well, if you want to, you can sue the person on the job site who, through carelessness or intentionally, caused your accident. If you lose the case, or get less than you would have through Workmen's Compensation, the WCB will make up the difference.

But we don't recommend suing your fellow worker. Workers need to stick together, not fight each other.

Sad to say, if the accident was the fault of your employer, you can't sue. That's the law! (Guess who the law protects?) However, you can get compensation from the WCB.

*You have a disease. You think it was caused by your job. Do you have the right to compensation?*

Yes, you do, if you can show that the kind of work you were doing caused the disease. This isn't easy. Few helpful medical records are kept, and doctors are often not sure of the causes of some diseases.

But there is a list of industrial diseases kept by the WCB. If your illness fits any of the categories on that list, then you do not have to prove that your job caused the disease. Instead, the WCB has to prove that your job did not cause it; so you have a much better chance of getting compensation.

If you want further information about this list (or any other aspect of worker's compensation), call LAWLINE.

# Changes urged by OEC to help poor students

By R. de Varennes

If you come from a lower income family, your chances of getting to a university in Ontario and finishing are very limited, according to a recently-released study for the Ontario Economic Council.

"The principle net gainers from the university system are the middle and upper income groups at the expense of the lower income groups," said Professor Ozay Mehmet, the report's author.

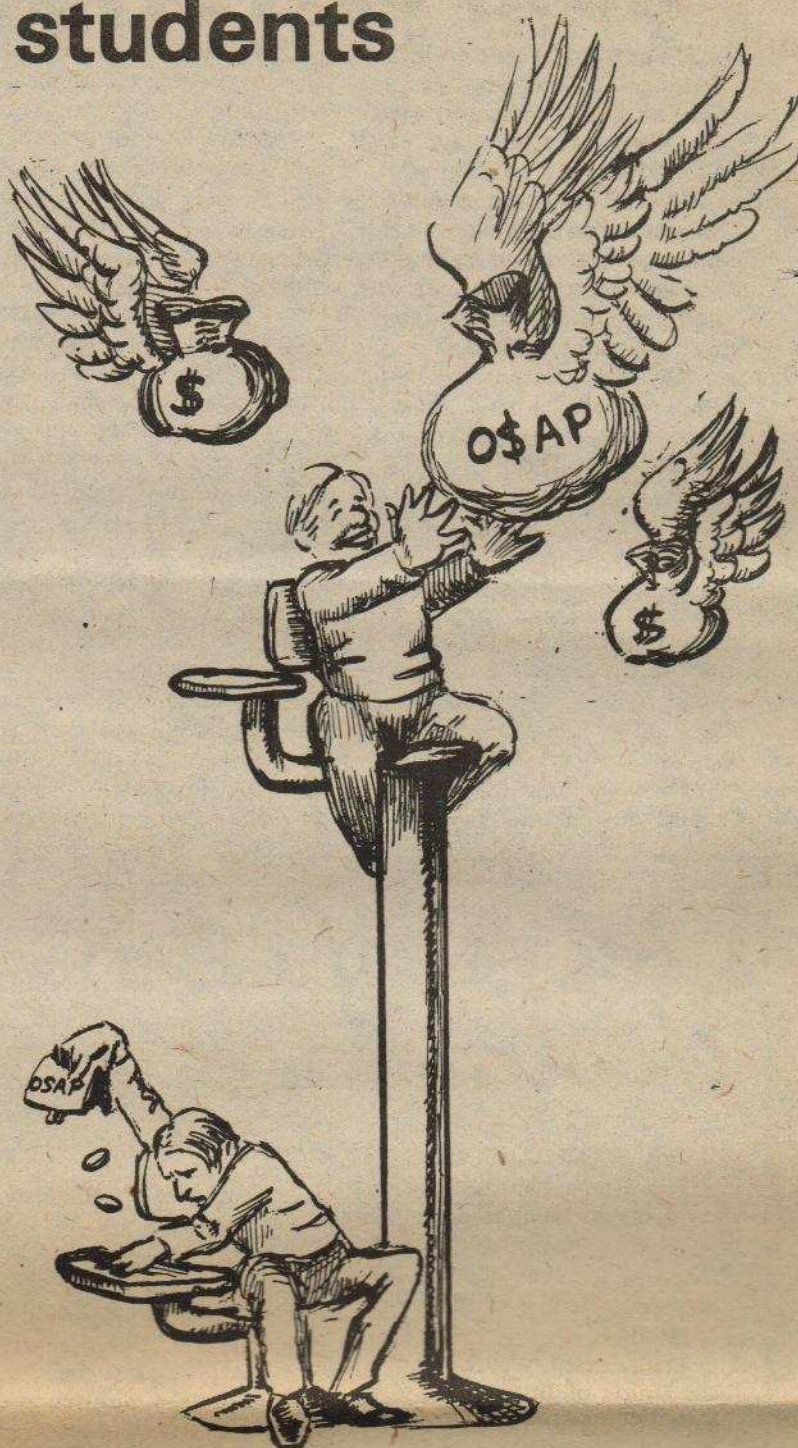
The 62-page study gives many reasons for this phenomenon, but the heaviest indictment falls on the student aid system, which it says distributes most of its funds to middle and upper income students.

The study says another reason for the poor representation of lower income groups is the reluctance of students and parents in this group to set aside enough money for post-secondary education.

Realizing these families do not have money to save for their children's education, Mehmet asserts that money should be guaranteed before these students reach university. He claims this would mean more students would decide to take academic rather than commercial courses at the crucial grade nine level.

Mehmet also recommends giving extra points to university applicants from poorer families who attempt to get into professional faculties.

"In the case of law, dentistry, and medicine . . . the current selection procedures tend to favour student applications from well-to-do families in which the father himself is a lawyer, dentist or physician. There are several alternative courses of action to promote more equal access to these professional schools, but the principle of granting preferential treatment, of selection, to the qualified children of poor families is basic."



Tom McLaughlin X/13/78

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Notice is hereby given that I, Roy V. Henderson, Clerk of the City of Toronto, have complied with Section 24 of The Municipal Elections Act, (1977), as amended, and have posted up in my office on the 20th day of October, 1978, the list of all persons entitled to vote at the Municipal Election in Toronto, and that such list remains there for inspection. And I hereby call upon all electors to examine such list and to take immediate proceedings to correct any errors or omissions in or make deletions from the list IN THE PRESCRIBED FORMS which can be obtained from my office.

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If you are 18 years old or will attain the age of 18 years on or before November 13th, 1978, a Canadian Citizen or other British subject, and resided in the City of Toronto at any time between September 5th and October 27th, 1978 - Check the list posted in my office or phone 367-7800.

**THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE WILL BE OPEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVISING THE LIST AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES:**

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## CAPITAL & LABOR: partners?

two classes — two views

VICTOR LEVANT

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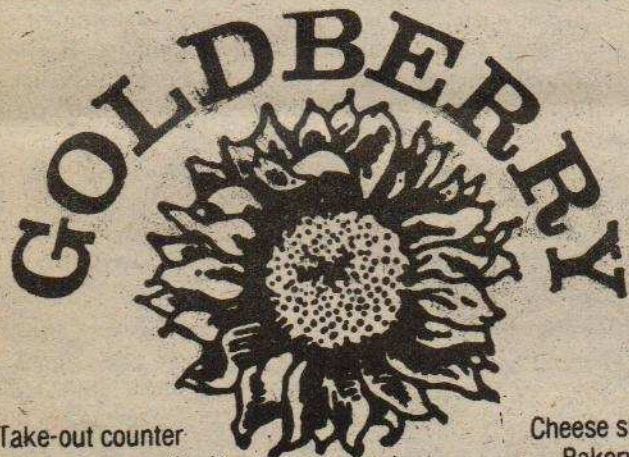
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# Law reforms give kids rights

By Bob Warren

In a flurry of legislative amendments, the Ontario government will soon pull children out of the dark ages and begin to grant them many of the rights that adults have considered basic for centuries. Nine Ontario Acts will be changed to give the child more justice not only in the home but in court proceedings, institutions, group and foster homes.

In total nine provinces are considering further youth legislation enabling them to present a glowing image to the world in time for the International Year of the Child in 1979.

Despite the fact that governments are cashing in politically on children's rights, Toronto

youth workers consider the amendments to be good first steps in recognizing that children do have inalienable rights.

Gone too, is some of the paternalism that used to plague the clients of youth services.

Children were consulted about the proposed amendments and their views were taken into account by legislators and the standing committee that is presently studying the legislation.

The Youth Services Network, a non-profit referral information and coordinating body was hired by the government to gather the children's views.

"The children feel they are directly involved with what is happening to them," stated staffer Kari Delhi. "They now

consider themselves an important part of the decision-making process."

One of the major changes will allow the child, with the judge's recommendation, to be represented by legal counsel in any court proceedings that might affect his or her future. The media will also be allowed to attend child related cases except where emotional injury could be caused to the child with such representation present.

To ensure the best service to the child, adoption procedures will be made more professional. Biological parents will no longer be able to withdraw their consent for adoption once a child is placed in a foster home.

Those that arrange private adoptions will now have to be licensed, as will all homes where three or more children are in care. Stricter regulation of these homes will assure that appropriate provincial standards are maintained.

Reflecting growing concern with child abuse, the legislation will provide for a \$500,000 increase in the provincial budget to extend educational programmes throughout Ontario at the community and institutional levels. And professionals will face a penalty of up to \$1,000 for failure to report incidents of known or suspected child abuse.

One of the more humane changes affects the Training Schools Act. In 1977, section eight of the act, dealing with the placement of the "unmanageable" child, was repealed. Until that time, if the

child could not be maintained by his or her family, and if the community did not have the customary resources to look after the child, that child would automatically have been sent to a training school.

After the repeal of section eight, however, there was still no appropriate service guaran-

teed for children judged "unmanageable", so Les Horne, a former training school supervisor, was appointed to oversee the future of these children.

It is Mr. Horne's opinion that the best solution for many of these youths is to leave them in their homes and provide the resources there.

## Science

By A. Meisner

The U.S. National Cancer Institute allocates only one per cent of its multi-billion dollar budget to research on the relationship between cancer and diet. Yet recent population studies lend added fuel to arguments that cancer rates and dietary habits are closely correlated.

The U.S. Senate Agricultural Committee's Subcommittee on Nutrition has been told that 40 per cent of cancers, including cancer of the breast, colon and rectum, liver, kidney, stomach and prostate may be nutrition-related. However, representatives of the U.S. "cancer establishment" seem reluctant to shift funds from cure-oriented to prevention-oriented research.

In testimony before the subcommittee, Charles Arnold, director of the Health Maintenance Institute of the American Health Foundation, explained the importance of exploring nutritional factors as a cancer cause. "Dietary factors, especially fat-related variables, are the important environmental contributors to the induction of colon cancer," he said.

According to Arnold, colon cancer results from the conversion of excess of bile acids and sterols — produced in high-fat diets — into carcinogens by reaction with enzymes secreted from gut bacteria.

This view is borne out in population studies which compare cultures differing in the fat levels of the average diet. The Japanese, whose diet is low in fat, are a low-risk population for colon cancer, as compared to high-risk Americans, who have high-fat diets.

### Persecuted Scientists

The Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility of the American Association for the Advancement of Science has established a clearinghouse on Persecuted Foreign Scientists. The clearinghouse was set up to provide information about and advocacy for scientists in countries where human rights and scientific freedoms have been violated.

The clearinghouse, at the request of the National Academy of Science, assisted delegates to the International Cancer Congress (held in October in Buenos Aires) who wanted to express rights concerns while in Argentina. The International Congress has generated considerable controversy. Numerous cancer scientists have voiced strong objection to its being held in Buenos Aires at a time of flagrant human rights violations and repression of academics and scientists in that country. A spokesperson for the clearinghouse told the *Clarion* that a delegation of scientists attending the congress had made representations to the Videla government, but details await a forthcoming press conference.

More on this later. If you would like more information, write Clearinghouse on Persecuted Foreign Scientists, Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility, AAAS, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

### Macdonald's Secret Ingredient

The case of a woman who suffered a life-threatening attack of angiodema while eating a "Big Mac" has led to the discovery of a hidden allergen in the hamburger's "secret formula".

The woman, who suffers from other allergies, "experienced acute symptoms of swelling of the face, trunk and arms, and abdominal pain", according to a letter to the *New England Journal of Medicine*, which described her case.

The woman aided the physicians diagnosing her at McGill University Hospital by remembering that each time she ate a "Big Mac" her lower lip swelled. This led them to analyze the burger and to discover gum tragacanth as an ingredient.

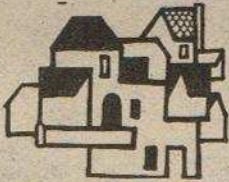
The gum is added to food to give bulk, thickness and binding quality, but it can induce severe reactions in people who are allergic to it.

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# Hockey Night's secrets revealed

MacLaren Advertising Ltd. initiated "Hockey Night in Canada", not the CBC. The show is still produced by Canadian Sports Network (CSN), a wholly-owned MacLaren subsidiary. MacLaren, the premier ad agency in Canada, gained its position largely due to its early involvement with hockey broadcasting.

The Clarion's David Kidd asked Franke Selke Jr. of CSN about the development of hockey broadcasting from the beginning to the present. He talked about free enterprise's answer to the rising production costs.



Frank Selke

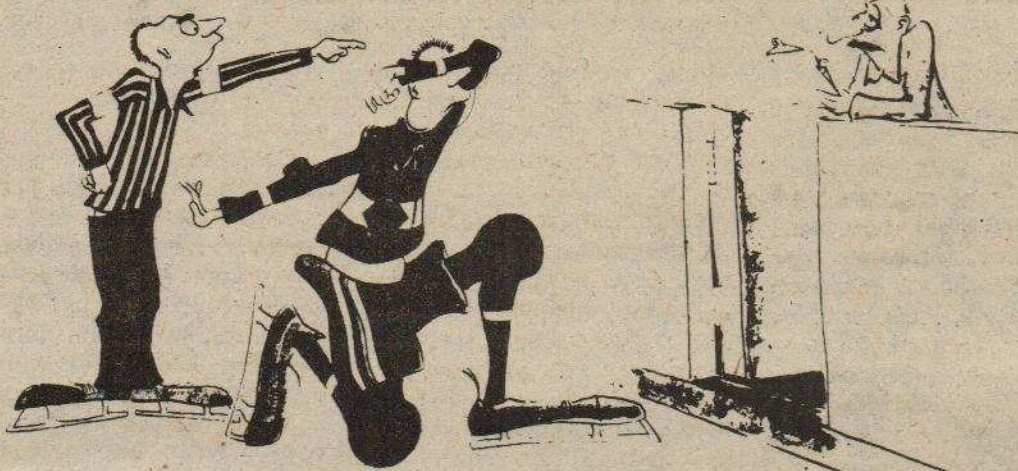
"Jack MacLaren, founder of MacLaren, was a friend and golfing buddy of Conn Smythe. As Smythe was building the Gardens, MacLaren suggested to him that if he wanted his operation to be successful, they should develop a regular series of hockey radio broadcasts. Smythe said go ahead and MacLaren did.

"The show wasn't officially known as "Hockey Night in Canada" until 1936, when Imperial Oil became the sponsor. In those years, MacLaren owned the rights to the Maple Leafs', Canadiens' and Maroons' games. They organized a regional and a national network; in fact, the rapid development of the cross-Canada CBC radio network was, to a great extent, pushed or prodded by the fact that hockey was on the air and people across Canada wanted to hear it.

"In 1952, television became a fact of life in this country and the cost of the rights became too high for an ad agency. The rights today to the three Canadian NHL teams for regular season and playoff games are in excess of \$5 million. So MacLaren acted as an agent for the rights holder, which was Imperial Oil in the early days of television. They dropped out as a rights holder a few years ago and now Molson's and CBC are the joint rights holders in a consortium.

"You can't produce TV cheaply. Without commercials in play, it would be extremely difficult to charge the money required per minute to make it all happen. In Europe, there is no commercial television. The taxpayer pays the whole shot, and that's where there is a real difference.

"If the CBC were going to subsidize hockey such that the Canadian taxpayer paid, then



there would be no commercials at all. That would destroy the concept of "Hockey Night in Canada" that we've had since day one — that the taxpayer is not required to invest one penny.

"There are six commercial interruptions in play in each period. If you put them all

together in the intermission, you'd have no intermission. They would also have no value to the advertisers.

"The commercials are called by our production people. This is recognised by the teams and the league. We have a beeper (commercial co-ordinator) with an electronic device tied to the

officials, much like a bell-boy system. When we want a commercial to be broadcast, the linesman is notified by the beeper. He stops play until the commercial is over, at which time he is beeped again and he drops the puck. This is now standard in baseball and football as well."

## Reporters demand equality

By Harold Rennie

Some women sports reporters in New York, having won a court order allowing them the same access to male athletes' dressing rooms as male reporters, apparently found their troubles were not over.

The New York Yankees and New York baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn threatened to continue barring the women on the grounds that players deserve their privacy after a long, hard game.

The Yankees eventually decided, however, that all newspeople — male and female — would be allowed to enter the locker room for only 15 minutes after the game. The doors would then be closed for 45 minutes while the players dressed.

Players certainly deserve a little privacy after a game. But it's strange that this concern never surfaced when male sports reporters came around. Either enforce the privacy rule for everyone, as they have done, or drop it.

To claim that only women reporters disturb the team's privacy is plainly a double standard. After all, as a CBC woman sports reporter in Toronto said roguishly, "If they're ladies, they won't peek; if they're not, they've probably seen better."

All kidding aside, why would women clamour for equal access to players' locker rooms? And what's going to happen if male reporters start clamouring for equal access to Billy Jean King's locker room?

### Larger Problem

In fact, the question of equal access has obscured a larger problem. Women reporters are at a disadvantage because the big money, the bright lights, and the hype of the media tend to focus on men's football, baseball, and hockey, the glamour sports.

If equal coverage were given to sports dominated by women (such as gymnastics) or to those having a better male-female balance (such as swimming or

tennis), then one could reasonably argue that men and women reporters would get an equal chance at the big sports stories by covering the activities of their own sex.

In a sense, those women reporters in New York are contributing to the situation. They are fighting over access to the male sports stars, thus reinfor-

cing the system in which male sports stars are the centre of publicity.

But women athletes don't need to fear that male sports reporters will now start clamouring for the chance to enter their locker rooms. So little publicity is now given to women's sports that the prize would not be worth the effort.

## U.S. media attempt hockey facelift

The NHL is trying to make its product more enticing to the major U.S. television networks. Hockey is the only major commercial sport without the networks' prime coverage and the NHL needs that TV money to survive in the States. Last season, U.S. games were carried on the independent network.

Last year, the NHL hired a consulting firm, Trans World International (TWI), to find ways to make the league more attractive to the major networks. TWI suggested dropping the three 20 minute periods for four 15 minute periods with fewer breaks in play.

"The NHL owners want network exposure and are willing to talk about the various ways to get it, including discussing changing the format of the game," reported Carl Lindeman, producer of the NHL games on the independent network.

Professional hockey refuses to deal adequately with the fighting between players that mars the games. It feels that fighting attracts U.S. fans, alien to the sport.

The scheduled three-game series between a Russian team and an NHL all-star team this February was designed to attract U.S. TV. The Russians were chosen specifically as the only team to compete with the all-stars.

"They are the most identifiable opponent for the U.S. fans," said NHL president John Ziegler. "The U.S. hockey fan doesn't yet accept the skill of the Czechs."

Madison Square Gardens, in New York, was chosen to be the site for all three games as a further bait for TV.



## Classifieds

**Feminist Publications of Ottawa, publisher of the Ottawa-based feminist newsmagazine *Upstream*, is now selling posters depicting Canadian history. Choose from three different posters, \$3 each, plus tax. Orders can be sent to Feminist Publications of Ottawa, 00 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5J7.**

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# Soccer's new diplomat



By Harold Rennie

Former American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has become chairperson of the board of directors of the North American Soccer League, and has also purchased an option to buy a franchise in the league, according to recent reports.

Although broadcast reports originally indicated that Kissinger would be an advisor on scheduling, a Reuter wire service report said Kissinger's responsibilities would include presiding over policy meetings and "counselling the league on matters affecting U.S. and Canadian soccer in general." The position is unpaid.

Those who suspected that the appointment would be more than administrative paperwork received confirmation from the Doc himself, who said he would try to get the U.S. chosen as the site of the 1990 World Cup Soccer championship.

Whether this was the intention of the league's board of directors or not, they now a high-profile lobbyist working for them — for free.

Or almost for free. There still remains that "option to purchase." A league spokesperson said if Kissinger ever does exercise the option, it would most likely be to purchase an expansion club.

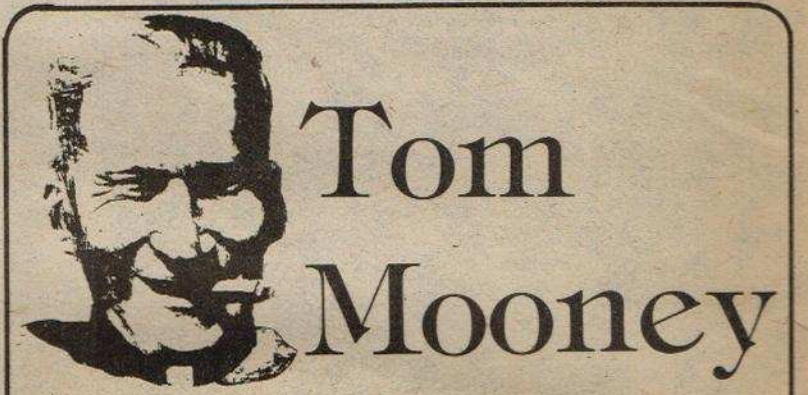
Given Kissinger's former career, perhaps we should be prepared for the appearance of a club called the Washington Globetrotters.

I must confess, I never knew that Kissinger was a soccer fan. After all, his former boss, Richard Nixon, was always comparing the war in Indochina with football — North American football, that is.

But it seems Kissinger has always been interested in soccer and has attended games in the past three World Cups as well as North American League games.

At the press conference announcing his appointment, Kissinger added "I've always found reason when I was Secretary of State to have official business where there were important games being played."

It was apparent that Kissinger could usually be found where important games were being played. But I always thought it was diplomacy. Must have been mistaken, I guess....



It's one of the oldest ruses in the book: whenever the workers start demanding their rights, the bosses threaten to close down the plant. The threat may never materialize in nine case out of ten, but you're not always eager to call their bluff.

The latest instance of this gambit is the statement by NHL President John Zeigler that several NHL clubs will consider folding if Dale McCourt is allowed to play in Detroit. Under the NHL's player compensation rule, you will recall, McCourt was sent to Los Angeles to compensate for Detroit's signing of free agent Rogie Vachon. McCourt went to the courts to stay in Detroit and won.

If the McCourt decision is upheld, then more players will be encouraged to play out their options and sell their services to the highest bidder. If he loses, the NHL will once again have an effective means of limiting player salaries.

Zeigler's argument is of the cry-baby variety. It's market conditions, not player salaries, which ultimately determine whether a team will make money, and since most teams enjoy monopolies in the cities where they operate—Harold Ballard makes his enormous profits because without competition he can charge as much as he wants for every seat he can cram in—they're making pots of money.

Most Teams refuse to give out financial data, but a recent *Sports Illustrated* survey concluded that one way or another, virtually all pro teams make money and that relative to profits, players are not overpaid.

Team owners have traditionally argued that player restrictions like the draft and the compensation rule are needed to balance playing talent around the league, but that's simply a rationalization for keeping salaries down.

According to U.S. economist James Quirk, player restrictions have generally been ineffective in spreading good players around the league. In every sport he studied, the rich teams have won far more often than the poor teams and the latter are generally forced to trade or sell their best players to the rich. The Yankees are a classic case, but the colossal exception to this historic pattern is the argos. If the pro leagues really wanted to balance talent, Quirk argued, they would share revenue more equitably and then let every team bid freely for players. But that would mean that the players might get a greater share of total revenue.

What confuses the McCourt case is the NHL Players' Association's reluctance to support McCourt. According to the Eagle, the NHLPA is afraid that if the decision is upheld, their present collective agreement will be jeopardized. That's a legitimate fear, but hardly reason to argue publicly that it's a bad decision.

It's also against the players' long term interests.

Some say the reason behind the association's anti-McCourt stand is its long-simmering hatred for Detroit GM Ted Lindsay. The irony is that Lindsay was one of the leaders of the first attempt at an NHLK players' union in the dark days of 1957.

\* \* \*

Every time there's an election, the Moaner gives a list of his favourites, so here's mine: John Sewell for Mayor. A great basketball player, a former Ontario high school high jump champion, and an active cyclist, he's the only Toronto politician anywhere who's actively fought for the practising jock. Vote early and often.

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