

Sun editor was Mountie mouthpiece

A former top-ranking member of the RCMP Security Service says the RCMP used Toronto Sun editor-in-chief Peter Worthington as an information outlet for a 10-year period.

Leslie James Bennett was testifying in his libel action against Ian Adams and Gage Educational Publishing Company, author and publisher of *S: Portrait of a Spy: RCMP Intelligence — The Inside Story*. Bennett retired as civilian member in charge of E-Branch (Support Services) of the Directorate-General of Security and

Intelligence for the RCMP in 1972. From 1954 to 1970 he was a member of B-Branch (Counter-espionage). He now lives in Australia.

Bennett said he was involved in providing "unclassified" security-related information on Soviet intelligence officers to Worthington, then a reporter for the Toronto Telegram.

Asked whether Worthington was "a person who was of assistance to the force" from 1962 to 1972, Bennett replied, "In a general way, yes."

Bennett gave one specific example of the way Worthing-

ton "assisted" the RCMP. In the late 1960s, the RCMP became concerned about the activities of two Soviet diplomats among Toronto ethnic groups and the Parliamentary Press Gallery in Ottawa. Bennett briefed Worthington about the RCMP's suspicions, and the journalist wrote a story on the men's activities for the Telegram. The two men later left Canada.

In a telephone interview, Worthington called Bennett's account "nonsense." He said that his stories resulted from information from within the local

Estonian community.

Bennett's account raises important ethical and political questions. Should any reporter allow themselves to be used as a conduit by the RCMP, or by any other government agency? Journalistic sources contacted by the Clarion said no.

"Any journalist who acts for the RCMP is just doing an absolutely wrong thing," says Ryerson journalism instructor Larry Perks. "Newspapermen aren't there to act for police agencies."

Dick McDonald, manager of editorial services for the Cana-

dian Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association, agrees.

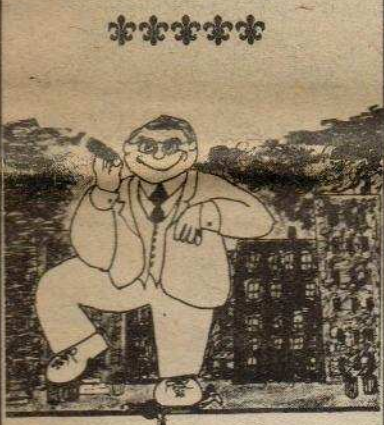
"It's highly unethical. If an officer of the law makes an approach and uses publication to achieve some purpose, it's not cricket. If they have enough evidence, let them lay a charge. We're not in that business. That's being a *de facto* agent, doing the dirty work for the police."

(Perks and McDonald were responding to a general question, and not commenting on Bennett's testimony.)

And should the RCMP make See GOVERNMENT page 9



Equal pay for equal play is the demand of women athletes in U.S. colleges. But the sports establishment isn't buying it. See page 12.



You too may be screwed by new Tory rent review. See page 5.

Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl, an exuberant cabaret show, opens at Pears thanks to the efforts and contributions of many Toronto women. See page 6.



Vol. III No. 14 July 11-July 24, 1979

Metro's independent newspaper for social change

Rent program a mess



Sean Ryerson, president of striking NABET local 700 walks the picket line of the Hunts Bakery strikers at 67 Walker Avenue. For more about the Hunts strike, see page 5. See page 9 for more about the NABET strike.

"Assistance" plan puts co-ops in debt

By Don Anderson

Months of delays and inaction by the Ontario government have meant thousands of dollars in unnecessary financial costs for people living in Toronto housing co-operatives.

At least six co-ops have been forced to borrow money and pay from eight to 15 per cent interest, because of the way the provincial rent supplement program is administered.

In theory the program is supposed to help people with lower incomes live in co-operative housing, by paying a proportion of their monthly housing charge directly to the co-op.

In practice, the program has meant that lower income people, or the co-operative as a whole, must borrow money for up to a year, in order to pay monthly housing charges, until the province delivers any money at all to the co-op.

Twenty to 25 Toronto co-ops depend on the rent supplement program for some housing charges.

One housing co-operative is being told, off the record, by a provincial government employee, to cut losses and interest by withholding mortgage payments from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. CMHC handles mortgages for Canadian housing co-operatives.

See CO-OPS page 2

Bell rings for overtime fight Telephone workers walkout

By Sue Vohanka

Ken Mullin has worked as a Bell Telephone installer for 22 years.

"But I figure I've done 27 years with the overtime I've done," Mullin says.

And he's had enough. In early April Mullin refused to work overtime shifts two days in a row and was suspended for a day. On April 5, the day of the suspension, Mullin made up "a little sign and paraded outside my work centre."

That action triggered a lot of

sympathy from his fellow installers — when they heard he was picketing outside, they sat down inside.

Then, Mullin says, they were called, one at a time, into a supervisor's office, where supervisors "browbeat them and read the Riot Act to them." Angered, the 180 installers then "walked out into the street with the supervisors running after them."

"For that little episode, I was suspended another day and a half," Mullin says. The company told him his picketing

"amounted to counselling an illegal strike."

Mullin is fighting the suspensions, and numerous other overtime-related grievances against Bell, and expects the case to go to arbitration.

The overtime battle is a key issue in the Bell employees' fight for a new contract. They are refusing to work overtime and are working to rule until a new agreement is signed.

The workers are members of the Communications Workers of Canada, which represents 15,000 Bell installers, and

technicians and service personnel in Ontario and Quebec.

"Overtime is the major sore point in this round of bargaining as far as the people on the job are concerned," says CWC national representative Bill Howes.

The union is demanding that all overtime be voluntary and all be paid at double time. The previous contract, which expired November 30, said the company could require workers to put in a maximum of eight See EXTRA page 11

Overtime:
The battle for the eight-hour day has yet to be won. First in a series on labour issues from the Clarion Labour Workshop. See page 10.

CDC owned company on strike

"...our own tax money to fight us"

By Rod Mickleburgh

A company financed heavily by the federal Canada Development Corporation is using strikebreakers to maintain production during its employees' strike for a first contract.

Barry Bruyea, regional manager of AES Data Ltd.'s Mississauga plant, warns, "Although workers haven't been exceptionally militant, if they choose to

start violating the law, then we might have to consider the possibility of moving. We could be moved within a week" (to the company's U.S. operation at Westlake Village, California).

AES Data Ltd., which manufactures word processing machines, is owned 54 per cent by the Canada Development Corporation, which bought into the

company shortly after the Mississauga plant opened in June, 1978.

Says union representative Larry Haiven, "I think it's pretty putrid for them to be using our own tax money to fight us.

Bruyea says the company was able to resume full production at the strikebound plant within three days of the walkout last month by members of the Canadian Union of Operating Engineers and General Workers, Local 101.

"We've got 28 of their people in there working and we've supplemented this by hiring other people."

The union disputes this, claiming only 15 members are working and that the quality of the company's production has declined substantially.

Haiven says the union intends to pressure the CDC to help end the dispute, pointing out that the temporary chief executive officer of AES is also an executive vice-president of the CDC.

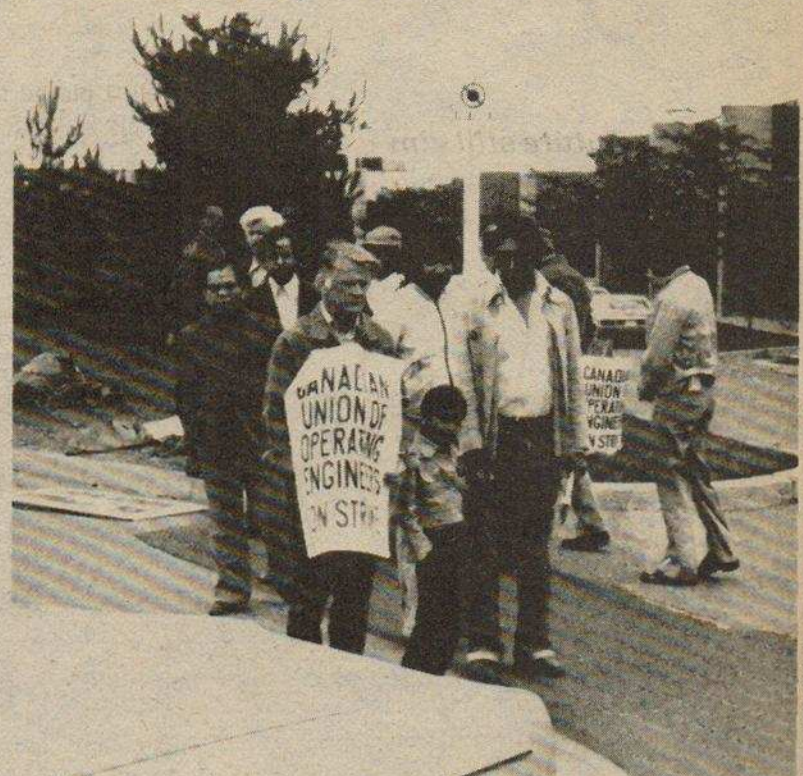
In the business world, AES Data Ltd. is considered by many observers "a real Canadian success story."

Only five years old, it has mushroomed from initial annual sales of less than a million dollars to a projected \$90 million.

But according to Haiven, much of the company's success has been at the expense of its workers.

"Sure, the company has been successful in moving ahead, but the lowest common denominator is the workers, and their wages are very low. They also have a push, push, push system to keep everyone working as hard as possible," he says.

The Mississauga employees were so upset at their wages and rigorous working conditions that it took the union only one week to sign up 70 per cent of



Able Weisfeld

It was a "push, push, push system" for these picketers. In one week, 70 per cent of the workers at AES Data signed union cards.

5 teachers lose jobs trying to unionize



Elinor Powicke

Five private school teachers were fired from their jobs at the Annex Village Campus (shown above) last month. The firings followed their efforts to form a union, the Private School Teachers' Association. In hearings on the dispute before the Ontario Labour Relations Board July 5, a settlement was reached which reinstated the five. But they resigned their jobs later that same day.

Janet Stark, one of the five, told the *Clarion*: "We felt in the long run that Paul (Speck, the school's owner), would win no matter what happened. The reason we're in this situation is we have no support from the labour laws of this province. That's the tragedy — it's the people with the money that win ultimately."

Watch the next issue of the *Clarion* for the story of what happened in the teachers' battle with the school, and why they lost.

Update

Darlington lives on

Women Against Nuclear Destruction (WAND) is a group that formed after the Darlington Demonstration. Members of the group were some of the occupiers and were in affinity groups for the demonstration.

WAND is doing general education work around nuclear power and producing an up-to-date booklist on nuclear power.

Dr. Helen Caldicott, an Australian medic, has produced a videotape on the medical implications of the nuclear chain.

Holly Near, a feminist singer, is doing an anti-nuclear tour of Canada in September. WAND is sponsoring her Toronto stay and plans to have educational seminars and show the film in conjunction with her tour.

And here's a plus for another anti-nuke educational resource.

Development Education Centre (DEC) has a collection of books on nuclear power, uranium exploration and alternative technology. These are not readily available elsewhere. DEC have a small bookroom and a mail order service.

DEC also has two anti-nuke films available for rental: *Sentenced to Success*, a film which explores the hazards that workers face in a nuclear reprocessing plant in France, while making waste storable. And the film *More Nuclear Power Stations* a general film on nuclear development.

Parkdale Bachelorettes

The Mayor's Task Force on bachelorettes met July 6 to define the terms of reference for the head of the "cleanup team". The task force would like a lawyer to head the cleanup team, preferably not a city staff lawyer, but rather a high profile

private lawyer.

The second proposal discussed was that of hiring a "management specialist", a euphemism for a harassment officer. His hours would be from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m., especially on weekends when loud parties often occur in bachelorettes in the Parkdale neighbourhood. The harasser would attempt to stop noise and fights without resorting to police. One plan is to phone landlords, day or night, if tenants in their bachelorettes are disturbing the neighbourhood. Another is to divide South Parkdale into six sub-areas, with clear boundaries, so street committees can work closely with the cleanup team.

On July 17, City Executive will name the two people who will head up the cleanup team.

Credit Union League

The Board of Directors of the Ontario Credit Union League (OCUL) on June 15 and 16, approved four housing co-operatives for membership: Spruce Court, Fred Dowling Co-operative, Church-Isabella Residents Co-operative and Kalmar Co-operative. Karma Food Co-operative was also admitted.

Board policy encourages non financial co-operative members to become members of a local credit union, rather than the League wherever possible. However there are not enough local credit unions at the present time with full financial services to meet the needs of co-ops.

The new St. Lawrence Neighbourhood Project, which contains a number of housing co-ops, is planning to have a branch of Davisville Credit Union as its main banking outlet. Both housing co-ops and members of the co-ops will be able to use the Davisville branch. Many downtown housing co-ops are considering joining the branch when it opens.

culous," he declares. Besides wages, the other issues in dispute are the union's demand for full retroactivity to January 5 (the company has offered a \$300 lump sum payment), and the company's demand that "performance" be considered besides seniority when layoffs or promotions occur.

Haiven says the union is prepared for a long strike and is stepping up its picketing.

The union has also leafleted AES's non-union plant in Montreal, informing workers there of its struggle in Mississauga and asking them not to cooperate in the company's attempt to lessen the impact of the walkout.

The leaflet says: "Our victory will be your victory. AES is a fast-growing company but it mistreats its workers terribly to make a fast buck. Working together we can ensure that we workers get our share of the fruits of the company's success and the right to make our voices heard."

The Mississauga workers may have received an inkling of the company's concern for them at last year's gala opening of the plant.

While Premier Bill Davis and 150 other guests lunched on cold poached salmon, Arctic char and Matane shrimp, served with champagne, the workers, recalls one employee, "got little sandwiches without plates and no champagne."

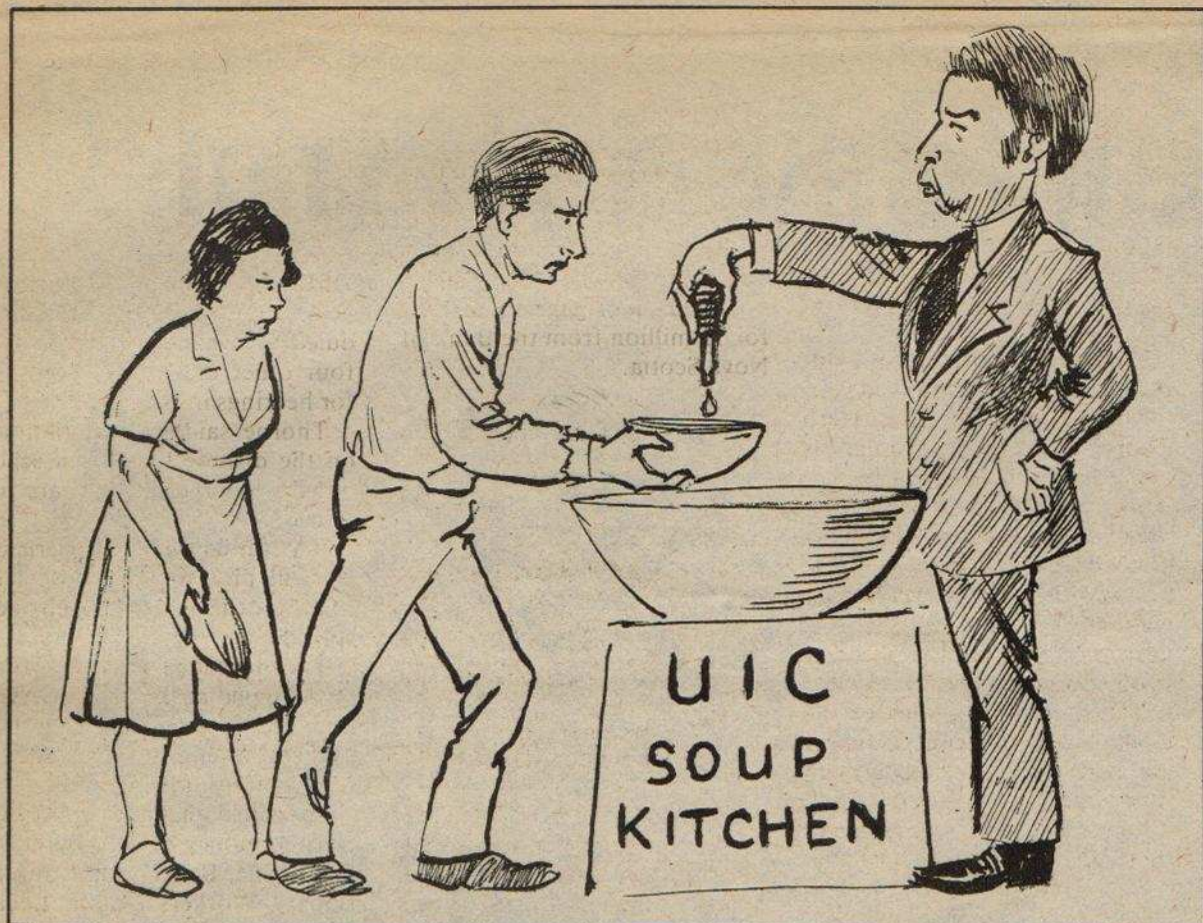
"When some of us filed in and sat in the wrong chairs — those set aside for the guests — they told us to get the hell out of there."

Why not come to

Grindstone Island

this summer?

Call Carl Stieren, 923-1012 or Susanne Warren, 533-7405



Civil rights workshop



The *Clarion* is hoping to begin a series of workshops on civil and political rights. The areas to be covered might include: national security, RCMP, immigration, right to strike, native peoples, right to privacy, the War Measures Act and emergency measures legislation.

The purpose of the workshops will be to develop *Clarion* policy on these topics as well as generating story and feature ideas.

The first workshop will be on Tuesday, July 24, at 7:30 p.m. in the *Clarion* office, in the basement at 96 Gerrard Street East.

As you see it

Meyer Solomon reads the *Clarion*

To the *Clarion*,

Take notice that I hereby complain of and object to the articles appearing on page 1 and page 5 of the issue of Toronto *Clarion* published on the 27th day of June, 1979, Volume III, No. 13 as being libellous.

The statements appearing on page 1, under the heading "Inside:" are as follows:

"Bachelorette baron Myer Solomon invades Ward 8 and promptly sues the community newspaper. Would you buy a used house from this man?"

The statements appearing on page 5, under the heading "Ward 8 News doubts wisdom of Solomon" are as follows:

"Solomon has been the object of frequent media criticism in the past year as a 'bachelorette profiteer', and he is now scheduled to face charges of fraud in August. If convicted, the long-time lawyer will also face disbarment.

"The Ward 8 News article, written by Judy Kovnats, states that Solomon is the lawyer for Peter and Elsie Mladenoff, owners of properties on Pape Avenue.

"The property at 724 Pape, the article reveals, has had a long series of mortgages. It is now mortgaged to Rose Fenwick for \$70,000 and to Sterling Trust for \$60,000, though it is worth \$60,000 at most.

"Kovnats writes, 'The pattern of mortgages on the property, and the people involved, are markedly similar to Solomon's slum properties in Parkdale.'

"Solomon has been accused of convincing people, especially recent immigrants, that they should buy properties through him. Then, according to the scenario, he has advised them to take out extra mortgages, each time collecting exorbitant legal fees, until the 'owner' goes bankrupt, and Solomon finds another victim.

"He has also been accused of using them to do repairs or modifications of the buildings, in flagrant violation of building codes."

And take notice that this notice is given to you pursuant to the provisions of The Libel and Slander Act, R.S.O. 1970, Ch. 243 and amendments thereto.

Dated at Toronto this 4th day of July, 1979.

Meyer Solomon by his solicitors Weingust & Halman, Suite 904 121 Richmond Street West Toronto, Ontario

The Clarion wishes to apologize to Meyer Solomon for spelling his name incorrectly in our last issue.

From a sister

Dear *Clarion* Collective,

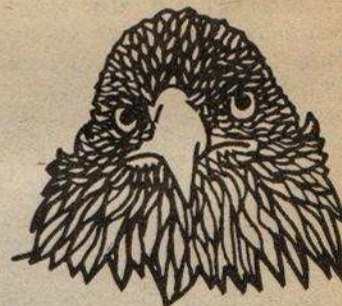
Just wanted to drop a line saying that I thought the last issue of the *Clarion* was one of the better that I have seen in some time. A couple of months ago I had some major criticisms of the paper, particularly with regard to choice of front-page stories, repetition of stories already covered in the commercial press and the overwhelming use of editorial comment within the body of stories.

I was happy to see that the last three issues, particularly the latest, concentrated on Metro news and quoted people instead of the writer insinuating or stating her/his opinion without backing it up.

As well the layout was clean

and appealing. It's refreshing and encouraging to see that the *Clarion* was returning to what seemed to be its role in helping to build links within the Metro community through disseminating information in an understandable way that, otherwise, isn't widely available. Keep up the good work; you're needed.

In sisterhood,
Marilyn Burnett
Ottawa



TORONTO clarion

The *Toronto Clarion* is owned and published by the Western Gap Communications Co-operative Limited, a non-profit co-operative. Individual mail subscriptions are \$12 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 unpalatable. Letters to the collective are welcomed but they must be signed for verification; names withheld on request. The *Clarion* also operates a dynamite typesetting and graphics service.

The staff members are: John Biggs, Marilyn Burnett, Marty Crowder, G. Dunn, Mark Golden, Lolly Kaiser, Marianne Langton, Sally McBeth, Barbara MacKay, Tom McLaughlin, Alan Meisner, Anne Mills, Marg Anne Morrison, Rosalind Place, Elinor Powicke, Terry Regan, Norman Rogers, Peter Rowe, Carl Stieren, Wayne Sumner, Sue Vohanka, Bob Warren, Paul Weinberg, Abie Weisfeld, Ted Whittaker and Ken Wyman.

The following also contributed to this issue: Don Anderson, D. Kidd, Kathy McDonnell, Bob McCowan, Oscar Rogers, Hugh Westrup, Debra Wilson, and many others.

96 Gerrard St. E. Toronto M5B 1G7
363-4404

Capitalism's weakest link



In its never-ending search to locate and attack the Achilles' heel of capitalism, the *Clarion* has made an important discovery. While chasing wild geese along the waterfront our photographer stumbled across the system's weakest link in the Toronto area.

Since we reject the gradualist approach to change, we are organizing a clandestine

assault team to attack these links of oppression with files, hacksaws and whatever other force may be necessary.

Should you wish to participate in this daring raid, assemble at the ferry docks at midnight of the full moon and identify yourself with the passwords, "Workers of the world unite..."

Strike fund empty

Battling bakers seek help



M.C. Picher, government chairperson of the panel

Striking Hunts Bakery workers are asking for help in their battle against the bakery's owners, the Del Zotto family.

The 180 bakery workers, members of the Retail, Wholesale, Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, Local 461, have been on strike at the Walker Avenue bakery since March 12.

Their strike pay recently ran out, they are still unable to get money from the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and the unfair labour practice charge

the union has filed against the company could cost as much as \$30,000.

And the dispute doesn't appear close to being resolved yet.

Union representative Herb Thorne said a financial appeal is being made to help the bakery workers. "These people sure need the money," he said.

"We're still having a battle royal with Unemployment Insurance," he added. "That'll keep on going until we get our people some money."

The union is waiting for the commission to decide on workers' requests for unemployment insurance. If the decision is unfavourable, there are plans to appeal it.

Shortly after the strike began,



F.W. Murray, business rep on labour board panel

the bakery owners sold the site, at 67 Walker Avenue, to Del Corporation, another Del Zotto owned company. (The "new" owners have asked for zoning changes to the site allowing them to tear down the bakery and build 70 high-priced townhouses.)

The deed of sale shows that Del Corporation paid \$4.5 million for the land. The same

day as the sale, Del Corporation obtained a mortgage on the land for \$5 million from the Bank of Nova Scotia.



D.B. Archer, labour rep on labour board panel

The mortgage says the Walker Avenue land will be used as continuing, and, additional security on an earlier, \$200 million loan the corporation borrowed from the same bank in January.

The family intends to continue the bakery's operations at a new site, but has not indicated where it would be located.

The union filed an unfair labour practice against the company after a management negotiator offered to hire 40 of the strikers, whom management would choose, to work in the new plant.

Five hearings on the charge were held in June before the

Ontario Labour Relations Board. The hearings are scheduled to resume August 3, and four other dates have been set for hearings in August.

Thorne said no negotiations on the dispute have been scheduled while the hearings are recessed.

"As far as we are concerned, we will pick up where we left off. Nothing has been resolved."

Thorne added that picketing has stopped at the Walker Avenue site in order to help the strikers' attempts to get unemployment insurance.

He asked that any contributions of money be sent to Retail, Wholesale, Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, Local 461 Strike Fund, 15 Gervais Drive, Suite 309.



Hunts negotiator Tony Michaels

Bread boycott builds

The Metro Labour Council has called for a boycott of Hunts bakery retail stores throughout Metro to support striking bakery workers at the Hunts/Woman's Food Products Inc. plant at 67 Walker Avenue.

Before the strike, workers at the plant were producing danish, doughnuts, Christmas cakes, muffins and pies to supply the retail outlets.

Since the strike, the retail outlets have been getting sweets and fancy cakes from Rudolph's Specialty Bakeries; doughnuts from Margaret's Fine Foods Ltd. and Primrose Baking Co. Ltd.; and pies from A & P.

Before and since the strike, bread and rolls for the retail stores have been supplied by Levy's Bread, another Del Zotto owned company.

Both Hunts/Woman's Food Products and Levy's Bread are owned by Canadian Food Products Ltd., a major company in the food industry.

Other brand and style names used by Canadian Food Products include: Bagel King, Hunts Bagel King, Home Bread, Bell-Noll, Bell-Noll Bakery, Hunts, Woman's Bakery, Fenton's, Fenton's Bakery, Unser's, Unser's Bakery, The Provinces Restaurant, and Picardy.

CFP, which is believed to be Canada's largest producer of English muffins and sweet baked goods, had revenues of nearly \$30 million in 1977, according to a bakery trade magazine. And company spokespersons were predicting that CFP would have revenues of \$50 million annually by 1980.

New rent review

One step forward - ten back

By Paul Weinberg

The provincial government has a new policy on rent review and the Landlord and Tenant Act.

It's called the Residential Tenancies Act, and Ken Hale, a spokesperson for the Federation of Metro Tenants, says the recently passed legislation could be destructive.

"The new act is a step back from some of the gains we thought we won in 1975 when rent review was first brought in," he said.

Before the act was passed in June, a provincial committee met for almost a year, probing the rent review process and receiving deputations.

Both rent review and the Landlord and Tenant Act are being replaced by a board of commissioners which will deal with landlord-tenant disputes through regional offices, each headed by a commissioner. Disputes previously handled in small claims court or county court will be taken over by the commissioner.

The criteria for the position of commissioner are not defined in the act. Tenant representatives fear this could be a serious problem.

Previously, a tenant representative served on the rent re-

view panel. However, a tenant appearing before the new commission is not guaranteed such a representative under the new act.

A tenant awaiting a decision by the commission on an eviction notice could be evicted by the landlord because of the vague language of the new act.

"The old rent review act was more specific about when an eviction is allowed," says Hale. "Now a person could be evicted for trying to organize a tenant association in a building, and it would be up to the discretion of the commissioner if the eviction should be stayed."

Landlords can evict tenants who introduce children to their apartment. The old act did not contain this provision.

Ken Hale says rent review at least gave both landlord and

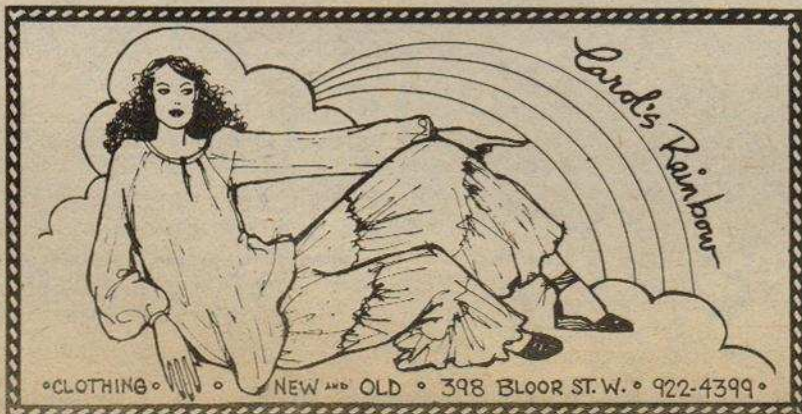
tenant the sense that they were being treated equally. The discretionary powers of the commissioners take this away.

Another tenants' federation representative, Leslie Robertson, is concerned that there is no cross-examination process provided in the new act, as there was in landlord-tenant disputes previously handled in county court.

However, there are two reassurances for tenants. Thirty days' notice is all a tenant has to give if he or she chooses to vacate the landlord's premises. Rent review previously required 60-days notice.

Also, much of the obnoxious clause concerning house rules has been eliminated.

The new Residential Tenancies Act will take effect on December 1.



New corporate links exposed in bakery dispute

Apparently Erindale Foods — a recently activated Del Zotto-owned food products company — is directly connected with the fate of striking Hunts bakery workers.

During hearings of an unfair labour practice charge, which the union has filed against the company, union lawyers asked chief management negotiator Tony Michaels if he had ever heard of Erindale Foods.

Michaels told the provincial Labour Relations Board hearing that he had not heard of the company.

Union lawyer James Hayes then produced a cheque to the union, for February and March union dues of the Walker Avenue bakery workers, which was written on Erindale Foods' bank account.

Michaels said he had not seen the cheque, but then backtracked to say he did, after all, know something about Erindale Foods.

Michaels, who appeared to know a lot about the company for someone who had never heard of it, said Erindale Foods:

- was located at 4800 Dufferin, also the address of numerous other Del Zotto controlled companies;
- was at least partially owned by Elvio Del Zotto, one of the three Del Zotto brothers;
- is supposed to be taking over Hunts retail outlets from Hunts/Woman's Food Products;
- and has taken over Hunts' personnel department.

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What use is criticism?

By Claude Lagadec

The following opinion piece was translated by Ted Whittaker from *Le Devoir* (September 16, 1978 issue).

... In philosophy as in cinema or in literature, the critic is primarily a publicist. Whether s/he might like it or not and whatever s/he may say about the work, s/he is talking about it. S/he advertises the products of the cultural industry; s/he's responsible for increasing the public attention given to a work.

A specialist at tasting

S/he doesn't owe allegiance to the publishing house, but when s/he mentions a recent work published by Gallimard,¹ s/he is in fact an extension of the marketing and publicity departments of Gallimard. His/her contribution is that of a symbiont who lives as a tenant of the commercial organism and makes it function. The lasting enmity of the author for the critic springs from that.

Reality has no sense before art gives it one. We ask the artist to show us, as in a mirror, what we are and what we are still ignorant of, caught up in the jumble of received ideas which have outlived their usefulness. We ask the critic to sort out the debts of new work, to be its stopcock.

I'd like to express more precisely what I mean by "new work": let's call it

"information". The critic is given the job, by society as a whole, of selectively assimilating the information the artist presents to him/her. This is not a risk (if the ultimate criterion of his/her trade is good taste): in relation to society, the role of the critic is gastric. A specialist at tasting, a cultural sommelier,² s/he is a sort of selective membrane that society gives itself so as to make a selection between the new order that art institutes and the disarray that its advent causes in the old order.

Creation, which is the ability to invent an original solution to a unique and therefore current problem, is a factor of disorder when it exceeds the capacity of a given society to absorb the information that it brings. ... No criticism can muzzle a Claude Gauvreau,³ but it can postpone his recognition until the day when society can make a myth of him.

A rapport with the body

An elitist, the critic separates good taste from kitsch, which is the taste of those who have no taste. What we call popular culture is that part of kitsch selected by the critic to be raised later to the dignity of folklore. The same Sagouine⁴ we love so much in the distancing of the theatre could never be allowed to write in this newspaper.

Art is a rapport with the present

moment, therefore with the body. Criticism is the collective consciousness we have of it: as a result, it always follows after invention and life, like philosophy. Moralists urge us to reflect before acting and because we are not able to reflect before acting, we always reflect later, on the past.

"The body is an absolute fact," Paul Chamberland⁵ used to say. The artist belongs to the body. S/he is a person of pleasure. The critic, who belongs to the conscience, is a person of power.

footnotes

1. Major French publishing house.
2. There is no direct succinct equivalent for this word in English. A sommelier is usually an employee of an excellent restaurant and is in charge of the wine cellar and of the purchase and marketing of wines. The functions combine those of a waiter and steward.
3. Quebec poet, member of the Automatistes, which also included the painter Paul Borduas. Gauvreau was active in the latter years of the Duplessis regime and during the early part of the Quiet Revolution. He wrote many of his poems in a mixture of French and a language of his own rich invention. His collected works were recently published posthumously in a 1,500-page volume that retailed for \$60.
4. Sole character of a play which bears her name and which was written by the contemporary Acadian author Antonine Maillet.
5. Leading Quebec poet, who usually calligraphs his own work before having it printed in book form, instead of having it typeset. His most prevalent themes are political and sexual revolution.

The rig

By Joni Boyer

As one not given to the reading of other people's mail, I am unfamiliar with the correspondence of Lord Chesterton. My etymological dictionary informs me, however, that one of Lord C's letters penned in 1748 contained the first usage of the word "picnic" in its anglicized form. Previously it had been used in its bouncier French form, "pique-nique".

More than things are against us

Of course it's fascinating to ponder the question of what Lord C. actually had to say on the subject. Perhaps it was a brief meditation on the odds against managing a truly successful picnic, or a poignant account of a recent outdoor affair he himself had attended. Whatever.

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Backers, full ho The Wo

By Chris Hallgren

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A lot of people have been looking a long time for this combination of strong insight and entertaining presentation in a show, not least of whom are its creators — Judith Orban, Iris Paabo and Francine Volker.

"The whole idea behind this is that we wanted to take the popular music of the day, and sing it straight, but it also has a new sensibility because we're looking at it from now. So the audience can say, 'Oh, so that's how they thought about', but they can also enjoy the music as a nostalgia trip." That's how Francine Volker explains the conception she arrived at with Judith Orban last October.

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The music for that December presentation came from a wide range of sources, from popular broadsheets (old hits like the war-time favourite "Rosie the Riveter") to folk songs that dig into the real economic and political issues.

Some of the songs came from a music hall revue in which Iris Paabo collaborated with Judith and Francine, others from their wide-ranging knowledge of labour, folk and pop repertoires. It was an up-tempo show with bite and energy.

Donated energy

The show closed in December with no particular place to go, but two people who had seen it had other plans. Jim Burt (co-manager of Pears Cabaret with Shuster Gindon) mentioned to Vivienne Muhling in early February of this year that he would like to see the show expanded and produced at Pears (Muhling co-produced the recent hit *Indigo*). Thus the current incarnation of *Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl* began to take shape.

Orban, Paabo and Volker agreed to the proposal after some negotiations. The next step was to prepare some publicity, and stage an audition to attract capital from backers. With such favourable press reception behind it, the show looked like a sure draw for money, on the basis of its hit potential.

Optimism for drawing the mere \$7,000 projected capital needs from ten affluent members of 21 McGill did not prove to be well-founded, however, as the showcase



Iris Paabo (left), Judith Orban and Francine Volker star in *Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl*.

David Groskind

criticism?

moment, therefore with the body. Criticism is the collective consciousness we have of it: as a result, it always follows after invention and life, like philosophy. Moralists urge us to reflect before acting and because we are not able to reflect before acting, we always reflect later, on the past.

"The body is an absolute fact," Paul Chamberland⁵ used to say. The artist belongs to the body. S/he is a person of pleasure. The critic, who belongs to the conscience, is a person of power.

footnotes

1. Major French publishing house.
2. There is no direct succinct equivalent for this word in English. A sommelier is usually an employee of an excellent restaurant and is in charge of the wine cellar and of the purchase and marketing of wines. The functions combine those of a waiter and steward.
3. Quebec poet, member of the Automatistes, which also included the painter Paul Bordeas. Gauvreau was active in the latter years of the Duplessis regime and during the early part of the Quiet Revolution. He wrote many of his poems in a mixture of French and a language of his own rich invention. His collected works were recently published posthumously in a 1,500-page volume that retailed for \$60.
4. Sole character of a play which bears her name and which was written by the contemporary Acadian author Antonine Maillet.
5. Leading Quebec poet, who usually calligraphs his own work before having it printed in book form, instead of having it typeset. His most prevalent themes are political and sexual revolution.

The right food at the

By Joni Boyer

As one not given to the reading of other people's mail, I am unfamiliar with the correspondence of Lord Chesterton. My etymological dictionary informs me, however, that one of Lord C's letters penned in 1748 contained the first usage of the word "picnic" in its anglicized form. Previously it had been used in its bouncier French form, "pique-nique".

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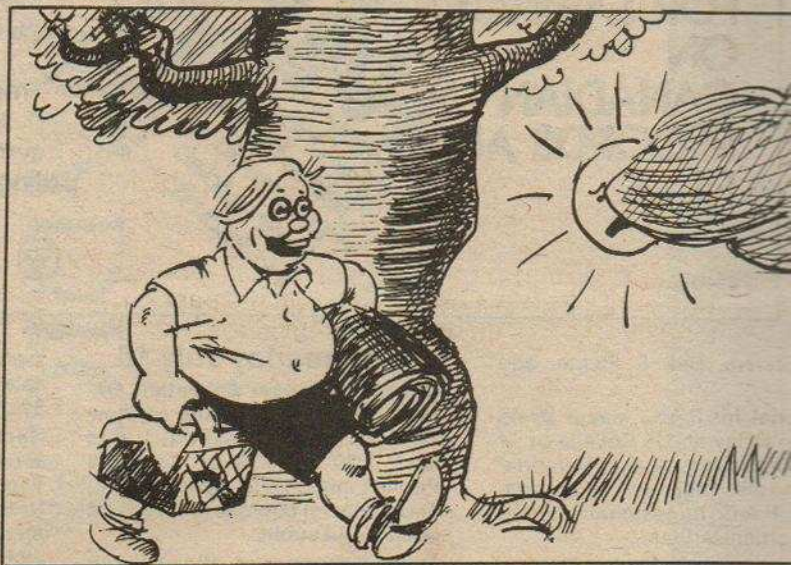
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And supposing that, due to some bizarre twist of fate, the fickleness of the elements and the teeming variety of the insect world do not interfere, there is still some other frightening obstacle in the path of the would-be picnicker. I allude, of course, to the human element and the problem of choosing the Right Spot. This is one of the most personal and psychologically involved decisions that any group of individuals can be called upon to make.

As potential sites are vetoed one by one, the driver, hands clenched white-knuckled on the steering wheel, can feel the ax-murderer inside him rising to the surface. The others, meanwhile, their irritation thrown into sharp relief by gnawing hunger pangs, are busily questioning their own sanity.

Glorious summer feast

On the plus side, however, is the actual picnic food. Even though it has been bouncing along in the overheated trunk of the car along with the spare tires and other miscellaneous black greasy things, picnic food always tastes just great by the time the Right Spot has been found. Potato salad, a perennial picnic classic, has a tasty out-of-town cousin called Salade Niçoise which, along with a few favourite



cheeses and a couple of bottles of wine, makes a glorious summer feast.

Escoffier, Larousse and Saulnier to the contrary, most recipes for S.N. call for some tuna as well as anchovies. While perhaps not strictly classical, this

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By Ace

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What, you're not familiar with Captain Canada! You should be; he's a delightful character in a Canada t-shirt and he sports a jock strap emblazoned with a maple leaf. He sings about the national character. What character? you may

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While the shares were being assembled, it began to be clear that the people who were willing to stake their capital on this show saw it as an expression of support for its content and for the politics of the people involved.

The investment angle and the good chances for commercial success were more a bonus than they were the main incentive. Shares had to be split and were assembled painstakingly. Fourteen limited partners now hold the ten shares totalling \$7,000; this has financed the opening and preview week of the run.

Intelligent entertainment

Amazing as those figures are in terms of what is delivered, what they cannot account for is the tremendous amount of helpful energy, skills, labour and materials that have been either donated or given to be paid back out of the profits of the show. A lot of professionals with left sensibilities have a high stake in giving *Working Girl* as much of a chance for success as it deserves in the competitive world of commercial theatre.

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Michael Boncourt has staged the musical numbers with insight and style and Karen and Jasmine King have designed a wardrobe that combines period flavour with fast changes. Patrick Doolittle, stage manager and lighting technician, delivers a wide range of lights, sound and slides. These underscore all the transitions in the show.

Digging into reality

Ultimately, however, it is the women and their use of all these elements to highlight their material who make a truly enjoyable evening out of *Heaven Will Protect the Working Girl*.

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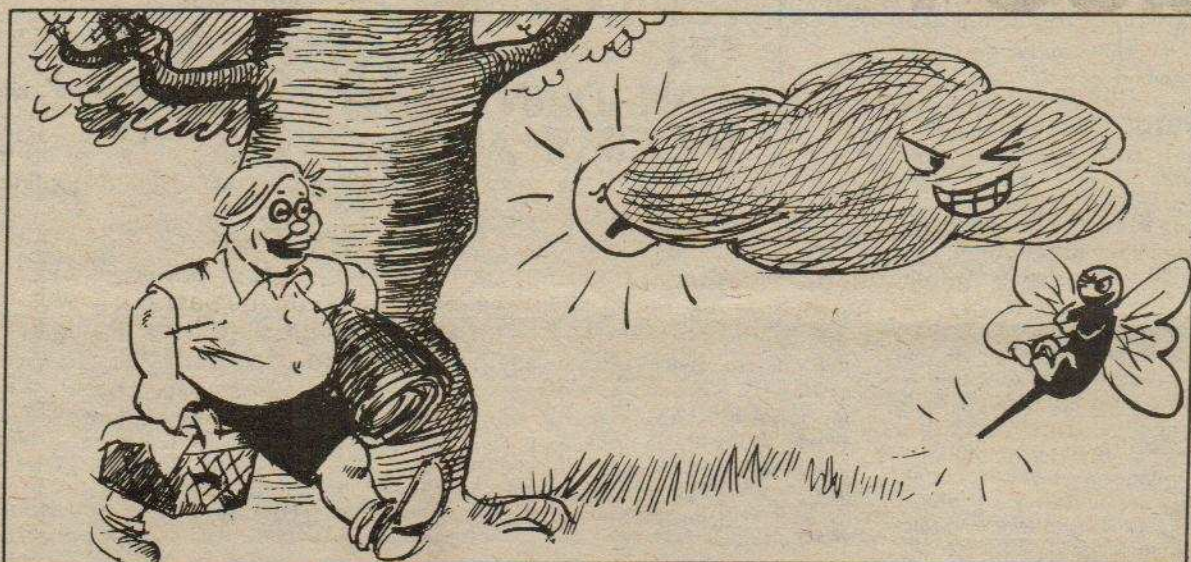
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SALADE NICOISE

For six:

- 6 firm ripe tomatoes, quartered
- 1 head Boston lettuce
- 1/2 lb. young green beans boiled 3 minutes, cooled and drained
- 4 radishes, sliced thinly

- 3 hard-cooked eggs, quartered
- 6 anchovy fillets, halved lengthwise
- 4 oz. white tuna
- A few pitted olives

The dressing:

- 3/4 cup best olive oil (this is critical)
- 1/4 cup red wine vinegar
- juice of 1/2 lemon
- salt, milled pepper to taste
- 1 1/2 tsp Dijon mustard
- 1 T chopped fresh herbs

1. In container to be taken, arrange lettuce leaves.
2. Combine potatoes, beans and tuna and mound them in centre of lettuce.
3. Arrange eggs, radishes, tomatoes and olives around outside, anchovies crossed in centre.
4. Pour dressing over salad. Make dressing by combining all its ingredients in list, except oil, which is then gradually whisked in.

Group portrays many characters

Song, satire fill Dopplers' show

By Ace

Have you ever wondered what would happen if Gordon Lightfoot, John Wayne, Sid Vicious, Elvis Presley, Bruce Springsteen, Richard Nixon and Captain Canada all showed up on stage at once?

What, you're not familiar with Captain Canada! You should be; he's a delightful character in a Canada t-shirt and he sports a jock strap emblazoned with a maple leaf. He sings about the national character. What character? you may

ask: but that is exactly what he sings about.

All these characters, plus a few others, showed up on stage at Pears Cabaret June 18. They were portrayed by the Doppler Brothers, who were doing their show, called *Exiles in Placebo*. The Dopplers' enormous fun-filled energy is great to watch; it's a welcome relief from downhome folkies or the negative rushes of the New Wavers.

The sets are very theatrical, with black-outs, voice-overs, costume changes. The music is good, from the steady and tricky drumming of Bill MacKay to the light touches on the keyboard by John Lang, but the lyrics and the singing/acting of lead singer Alberto Viofaive are the group's main attraction.

Alberto Viofaive (read VO 5) has a versatile voice. His face seems to slip as easily as rubber into whatever role he is playing. At times I found myself laughing too hard at his antics to hear the lyrics. But it is impossible not to react strongly to John Wayne introducing Barry Manilow as a "wimp", or listen to "Down Hill" singing a soppy sad song about his royalty cheques. They hit a nerve there.

That is what the Doppler Brothers are all about. They stick a laughter-loaded needle into some painful areas. They do it so well and touch on so many subjects that it is hard to imagine that all the music and words come from the pens of base player Gary Hynes and lead guitarist Bruce Burron.

The Dopplers' absurd words border on travesty. Presented in the various zany voices and styles of Alberto, they strike home pleasantly.

My favourite song of the evening was one called *The Wreck of the Eaton Centre*. Introduced in a black-out with a

taped voice-over about the man who dedicated his life to building a tower to Pierre Cardin, it cut to a slide of the centre — just before the lights came up. The song was sung in a parody of Lightfoot's *The Wreck of the Edmund Fitzgerald* that was so close it was unnerving.

born of a fury/when old churches crumble/conceived in a tempest/when relics tumble/lift your plate glass/to the grey Toronto sky/spread your parking lot/and thrust your tower high

If the collapse of the Eaton Centre because of overcrowding doesn't tickle your fancy, how about *Welcome to Canada* — immigrants to this country get jobs but nothing else in return. Maybe *Benefit Control*, with its theme of one man's fight against the bureaucracy of the U.I.C. is more down your alley. If you've ever been asked for spare change by a man who is obviously dying for a drink, *Hey Buddy Can You Spare a Dime One More Time* should strike a familiar chord.

The words and musical styles may be various but the Doppler Brothers definitely have something to tell us. Whether they sing about the ripoffs of big time music or of the crass commercialism of big business, nuclear meltdown or the massive allure of government lotteries (voluntary taxation), the Dopplers bring a lot of humour to some hard social problems.

Catch the act. It's worth your time and money. You may come out after their show thinking differently about the issues of the day. The Dopplers are playing at Harbourfront July 13-15. Show up early, or Captain Canada may make you stand placidly in line.

Small houses will protect the Working Girl

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CALENDAR

For free listing of your upcoming events send advance notice to Clarion calendar editor

Thursday July 12

Theatre Passe Muraille presents a videocabaret in *Modern Living* at the Horseshoe Tavern (368 Queen St. W.) Tonight *The Bible as told to...* starring the Hummer Sisters and music with The Government. Friday and Saturday all this plus 1984 adapted and directed by Michael Hollingsworth with music by the Government. 8:30 p.m. Weekdays \$4, weekends \$5; information and reservations 363-8988.

Heaven Will Protect the Working

Girl! a musical tribute to working women, written and performed by Judith Orban, Iris Paabo and Francine Volker (a must-see show!) at Pears Cabaret (pay pay) 138 Pears Ave. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday 8 and 10:30 p.m. Dinner and show package available.

Saturday July 14

Harbourfront is hosting the *Philippine Cultural Show*, with parades, arts and crafts, folktales, films and more. Today from 1 p.m. to midnight and tomorrow from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. at the York Quay Centre.

Parry Sound is having a Bluegrass and Rodeo Festival today at the Foley fairgrounds in Parry Sound. She walked through the corn field down to the...?

Brantford is holding an International Villages Festival this week until the 22nd of July. Nineteen villages featuring different ethnic arts, dancing, costumes and cooking.

Sunday July 15

Canadian Association of Burlesque Entertainers benefit at the Dream Factory (496 Queen St. E.) tonight at 8 p.m. Refreshments (know what I mean?) included. Dress: beautifully. \$12 by invitation (invitations available from the Dream Factory, Amelia Earheart and Actra). Hot Night in July will feature Fliva, Government, Hum-

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HALF BACK
The Ontario Rebate Program that turns old Wintario tickets into discounts

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save up to \$2.00 on Canadian records and tapes costing at least \$3.95 and at least 50% on admissions to Canadian movies. Look for the HALF BACK symbol at participating record stores and theatres.

Hon. Reuben C. Baetz, Ministry of Culture and Recreation

RUNNERS— ARE YOU WEARING THE RIGHT SHOE DURING YOUR LEISURE HOURS?

Wearing the wrong shoe can lead to foot, leg and back problems. Noted podiatrists and chiropractors are recommending the SHAKTI as the ideal leisure shoe for runners. SHAKTI's super-comfortable, contoured footbed provides full arch and metatarsal support to keep your feet in shape — naturally.



SHAKTI SHOES
The Leisure Shoe for Runners only available at HOBBIT
14 Wellesley St., West, Toronto 967-7115

mer Sisters, Bell & Pierce, and more.

Memorial for P.A.C. leader David Sibeko today at 355 College St., 4 p.m. Organized by the Memorial Committee. There will be speeches by P.A.C. representatives and other organizations.

Monday July 16

Harbourfront Monday night film is David Cronenberg's *Rabid* and NFB short *Ashes of Doom*. Screening starts at 7:30 at York Quay Centre. \$1 admission.

Tuesday July 17

Harbourfront poetry reading tonight at 8:30 at York Quay Centre. Tonight is poet Francis Sparshott.

Tuesday is Seniors' Day at the ROM. Seniors admitted free to the museum, and a senior's film series at noon in the ROM theatre. Seniors also admitted free to 3 and 7:30 p.m. shows at McLaughlin planetarium. Today, the continuing 'saga of Tutankhamun's Egypt with movies, *The King's Councillors*, *The Scribes*, *Science and Technology*. 12 noon in the ROM theatre.

Ontario Film Theatre at the Ontario Science Centre is showing *The Four Hundred Blows* (Truffaut) 7 p.m. Adults \$2, students \$1, children 50c, seniors free with government card.

Wednesday July 18

Community Legal Education Ontario course this evening on How To Fight A Ticket (highway traffic law), 7:30 to 9:30 at Thornhill Public Library (7755 Bayview Ave., Thornhill). All courses are free and open to the public.

Innis College and Woodsworth College at the U of T present a series of summer concerts at Innis Town Hall (corner of St. George and Sussex) Wednesdays at 12:30 p.m. Tonight Lee Ryan (soprano) and James Wells (piano). Free!

Ontario Film Theatre at the Ontario Science Centre is showing *The Wild Child* (Truffaut) at 7 p.m. Adults \$2, students \$1, children 50c, seniors free with government card.

Senior Citizen Shows at 12 noon and 2:30 p.m. every Wednesday. Today *The Pink Panther Strikes Again* with Peter Sellers.

Harbourfront's Wednesday night film is a double bill. *An American in Paris* and *Summer Stock*. 7:30 at the York Quay Centre. \$1 admission.

Thursday July 19

Ontario Film Theatre at Ontario Science Centre is showing *Hunted* (Dirk Bogarde) at 7 p.m. Adults \$2, students \$1, children 50c, seniors free with government card.

Friday July 20

Harbourfront's Friday night horror film! Tonight at 8:30 *The Man Who Laughs* (1928) and *Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1960). Free.

Saturday July 21

Art in the Park sponsored by Parkdale Village Foundation, a group organizing festivities during Parkdale's centennial year. Today and tomorrow in High Park near the Bloor St. entrance from noon to dusk. Admission free. Included will be a photographic display tracing Parkdale's history. For more information, call 535-8179.

Monday July 23

Community Legal Education Ontario is holding a course on Marriage and Divorce Law tonight and tomorrow night (attend both

evenings), from 7:30 to 9:30 at Ben-Jale Library (1515 Danforth Rd., Scarborough).

Harbourfront's Canadian film series is showing *J.A. Martin*, *Photographe* and a selection of NFB classics from the past and present. Tonight and tomorrow night at 7:30, Studio Theatre, York Quay Centre (235 Queen's Quay W.) \$1 admission.

Tuesday July 24

Seniors' Day at ROM (See July 17 listing for all details). Today's movies in the King Tut series are *Art and Artisans*, *War and Trade* and *The World of the Gods*. 12 noon in the ROM theatre. Free.

Ontario Film Theatre at the Ontario Science Centre is showing *Forbidden Games* (France) tonight at 7 p.m. Adults \$2, students \$1, children 50c, seniors free with government card.

Wednesday July 25

Ontario Film Theatre at the Ontario Science Centre is showing *Shane* at 7 p.m. Adults \$2, students \$1, children 50c, seniors free with government card.

Plus Senior Citizen Show at 12 noon and 2:30 p.m. Today, *Around the World in 80 Days* with David Niven.

Thursday July 26

Ontario Film Theatre at Ontario Science Centre is showing *The Spanish Gardener* (Dirk Bogarde and Jon Whiteley) at 7 p.m. Adults \$2, students \$1, children 50c, seniors free with government card.

Friday July 27

Fiesta!! to celebrate Cuba's National Day sponsored by the Canadian-Cuban Friendship Association. Tonight at 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. at Isabella Ballroom, 524 Oakwood Ave. (between Eglinton and St. Clair). Buffet at 10 p.m., cash bar. Admission \$3.50. For more information call Liz at 654-7105.

Red Cross wants your blood! A blood donor clinic will be held today from 2 to 8:30 p.m. at Gerrard Square (100 Gerrard St. E.)

Whole in the Wall Café Good Healthy Food

Mon. to Fri. 10:30 to 8:00
Sunday Brunch Noon to 2:00

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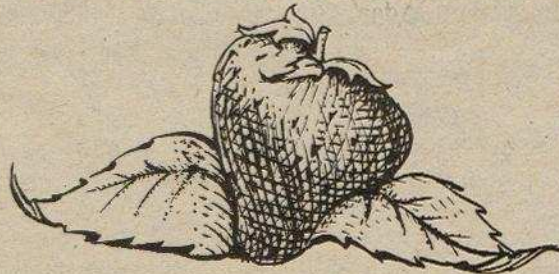
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CCU blasts uncritical support, move to right

CLC confirms NDP connection

The Canadian Labour Congress has pledged to intensify political education work among its membership in order to support the NDP.

That was the upshot of a CLC executive council meeting in late June attended by NDP leader Ed Broadbent. Broadbent said after the meeting that the congress campaign during the recent federal election had helped the NDP boost its number of seats in Parliament.

CLC president Dennis McDermott said that "rather than wait until the next election to start all over again, we must intensify the political education program among our membership while we are ahead and demonstrate to them that the true interests of working Canadians lie in the social and economic policies supported by the NDP."

But other labour leaders couldn't disagree more.

John Lang, secretary-treasurer of the Confederation of Canadian Unions, points out that "the NDP wants uncritical support or nothing. And that's the relationship the CLC is fostering."

"I'm totally opposed to the campaign the CLC is developing with the NDP. It's the wrong way to go about political education for workers. At best, it's negative education."

Lang adds that although NDP governments may pass some legislation that is more favourable to working people, "they wind up doing the same things as the Liberals or Conservatives or even the Social Credit — there's been enough examples of that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and B.C."

"The NDP uses its power to

move more to the right, supposedly enlarging its base into the middle class — and turning its back on the workers that elected it."

Lang says Broadbent's federal election campaign gave plenty of indications that any government he might lead would follow that pattern.

"He never said one word about (postal workers' leader) Jean-Claude Parrot; he stayed clear of Sudbury during the INCO strike. He never came out in support of any of the major issues that workers are fighting in the country right now. In fact, he avoided them like the plague."

Lang says that it might be consciousness-raising to get workers who vote Liberal or Conservative to vote instead for the NDP. But the benefits of that, he added, tend to be over-

emphasized.

"And the CLC-NDP approaches workers the same way as the Liberals and Conservatives do — 'Vote for me and we'll solve all your problems.' That's what I object to most strongly."

He adds that even if the NDP gained power using that kind of approach, "it would, in the long run, make workers more disillusioned, more alienated, and make real change more difficult to achieve."

Lang notes that the CLC's campaign of "Me and the NDP: the perfect union," just mystifies real political issues in Canada, instead of helping workers.

And, he says, although "it's easier to say what's wrong than

to say what needs to be done," the kind of political education that needs to be done in Canada has to be anti-capitalist in its approach.

"It has to be one that goes to basic roots, that examines the roots of the NDP and social democratic parties and their limitations."

He points out that the NDP doesn't claim to be anti-capitalist, and as a result, "continues to just confuse the issues about the way capitalism works in Canada."

"We've got to start there," Lang says. "We're a long way from that now. But the CLC campaign is the wrong way to go."

Government distrusts S.S.

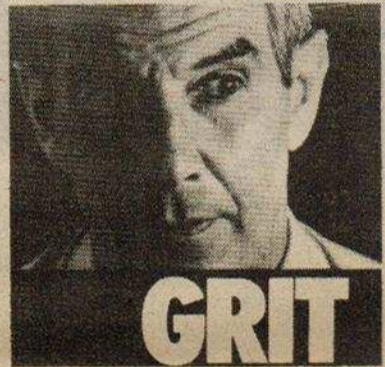
from page 1

use of private press pipelines to spread information (or propaganda)? The CIA practice of persuading or paying journalists to plant material has been much criticized in the U.S. as a danger to the freedom of the press. Bennett's testimony is the first admission to confirm long-time suspicions that the Mounties use similar techniques.

The political implications of Bennett's revelations are even more important.

This is not the first time Worthington or his paper have been associated with the RCMP.

Worthington and the Sun were recently acquitted of charges under the Official Secrets Act. The charges arose from a Worthington article based on a "top secret" report on "Canadian related activities of the Russian Intelligence service," which cited 16 unprosecuted cases of Soviet espionage and attempted subversion.



Worthington charged that the Trudeau government — like its predecessors — was "reluctant to offend Soviet sensibilities by prosecuting spies."

After his prosecution, Worthington hinted that his copy of the report came from "individuals in the Security Service who are very worried about our country and feel that it is important to make certain information public."

An earlier incident also ties together Worthington and the

Mounties.

In 1976, the Sun published a letter from Gen. Michael Dare, head of the RCMP Security Service, to Col. Robin Bourne, chairman of the government security advisory committee. The letter said that Prime Minister Trudeau "had issued certain guidelines restricting the Security Services inquiries with regard to the Parti Québécois." There were to be no more routine security checks on PQ members joining the federal civil service.

"I don't know who sent it," said Peter Worthington as Mounties ransacked the Sun's offices for his copy of the letter.

But it seems likely that the letter, like the copy of the report on Soviet Intelligence, came from within the RCMP Security Service, from officers who felt that the government was soft on separatism as well as deluded by détente. These men believe that they (and not the government of the day) know just who is subversive, whether espionage or domestic politics is in question.

It looks very much as if Worthington and the Sun are pawns or participants in a struggle for control of the RCMP Security Service. On their side are ranged the most reactionary maverick elements within the RCMP — men who stand on guard against Soviet spying, PQ members, left activists and goodness knows who else locked in a colossal conspiracy against the Canadian state.

On the other side are those officers and officials who insist the Service follow government policy. Not that they are "soft on Communism" or averse to illegal acts against domestic dissidents. (Warren Allmand's testimony before the McDonald Commission made it clear that he thought the RCMP "targetted" too many left groups — not that "targetting" perfectly legal organizations was wrong.)

They simply realize that the Cold War is over, and that our relations (especially our trade relations) with the Russians are too important to risk with James Bond buffoonery. And, while they share the hard-liners' concern about Québec and the

Action, roll 'em



NABET filmer Ed Clurko shoots the action of his fellow union members picketing at channel 19 TV, OECA offices, 2180 Yonge Street.

Union local 700 is asking the television station to show a documentary produced by NABET (the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians), showing the channel 19 dispute as well as other recent and ongoing strikes.

left, they have nothing but contempt for the SS's competence.

The October Crisis of 1970 took the Security Service by surprise — it was Military Intelligence that the feds relied on. And it was military officers (Bourne, Dare, Gen. Walter Dabros) who the Trudeau government moved in to shuffle RCMP Security over the next

few years.

So it is that the RCMP can use Peter Worthington and his paper to leak material on Soviet spying — and the Trudeau government can prosecute Worthington and the Sun for printing much the same material. The apparent contradiction reflects a real split within Canada's security establishment.

Suit makes history

The *S: Portrait of a Spy* libel trial is not only shedding light on Mountie manipulation of the press. It is also making Canadian legal history. *S* is the first novel ever to be subject of a libel action in Canada.

(Leon Uris' novel *Exodus* was subject of a suit in England about 20 years ago. The plaintiff won — and was awarded one (1) penny in damages.)

S, the main character in Adams' novel, is a top-level Security Service honcho suspected of being a "mole", an undercover Soviet intelligence officer. Bennett claims that *S*' career is modelled after his own, and that the portrayal of *S* as a traitor, the "Canadian Philby," is libellous.

How did Bennett — living in Australia — hear about Adams' novel? His old pal Peter Worthington phoned him and sent him a copy. And, according to Bennett, it was not just bedtime reading. "I want you to look at it in terms of possible libel action," Worthington told him.

Why? Well, gossip has it that another character in the novel, one Hazelton, is not entirely unlike Worthington himself.

"Hazelton is a well-known journalist. He is editor-in-chief of a rabidly right-wing Toronto tabloid . . . Hazelton and his staff reduce the most complex political issues to the narrowest and most simplistic interpretations. Using the "tits and crime" formula as bait, these stories are sandwiched between exploitative photography of women and bizarre reports of crime and passion."

Worthington has not sued Adams. But Bennett's lawyer, Julian Porter, represented Worthington in his recent Official Secrets Act trial.

As for Ian Adams, he is working on a new novel. Called *End-Game in Paris*, it is "an investigation into the unsolved murder of a Québec student in Paris three months after the October crisis."

No dead person has ever sued a Canadian novelist for libel.

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Work your fingers to the bone and what do you get?

Overtime overview

by Norman Rogers

In a country where even the official unemployment rate is pushing 10 per cent, it might seem odd that the question of overtime should arise. It does, however, and is a widespread source of friction in the workplace.

Unlike wages or working conditions, overtime is not at all a problem that leads to clear-cut demands.

At various times, workers have fought for the right to work overtime and to have it fairly distributed, since favouritism rather than seniority is often a key factor in the way overtime is doled out.

At other times, the struggle against compulsory overtime has caused walkouts and direct shop-floor actions involving anywhere from a few individual workers to entire large industrial plants.

Employers generally prefer their employees to work extra hours as needed, instead of hiring more full or even part-time workers. It is cheaper for them to pay time-and-a-half rates than to pay the added costs of more employees.

Those costs include training, additional facilities such as lockers and cafeterias, as well as extra bookkeeping, fringe benefits and UIV, CPP and payments to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Overtime is sometimes used as a carrot to keep workers divided and competing for the extra dollars, and sometimes as a stick to remind workers that the boss has the power to totally manipulate their lives.

When workers do want to work overtime, it is primarily because they need more money than they can earn in a regular week to live in the style they believe represents success. The vast majority of jobs produce little or no job satisfaction and the consumer society has twisted workers' natural desire to be creative.

One of the few ways left for working people to feel fulfilled is to spend outrageous sums on consumer items like colour TV's

and velvet living room suites that will prove they are "successful".

The other irony of this phenomenon is that buying such items means people find themselves so far in debt that they must work many extra hours — and as a result, have neither the time nor energy to enjoy the items.

Another reason that workers will sometimes work overtime is that they can get into a rhythm of working which is familiar and in a way non-threatening. With all the strains that capitalism puts on family life and sexuality, there are times when one would rather stay at work than face the hassles at home.

Throughout the history of workers' struggles, the demand for more recreation time has always gone along with the demand for more financial compensation for the hours they are forced to sell their labour to someone else.

Overtime struggles take widely varying forms. In the most basic case, it is simply the right to be paid for overtime. For many unorganized salaried workers and especially women in offices, a request to work a "little bit extra" is hard to refuse.

In large industrial unionized plants the "overtime ban" is a tactic used by the union. The workers will refuse to work any overtime to pressure



management to sign a contract without a strike.

Perhaps the most interesting form is one that occurs entirely outside, and at times in conflict with, the union structure. Refusal to work overtime is one of the few issues that can bring small groups of workers to stand together on the shop-floor against the boss.

In small unorganized shops the struggle is often a protracted war. You refuse overtime a couple of times until the boss is getting pissed off, the you give

in for a while and work a few late nights. Then maybe two or three workers who work the same machine or do the same job will talk it over and informally agree that they are all going to be busy a certain weekend and are regrettably unable to come in.

In unionized shops this happens too, although the workers will often find themselves faced not only with the foreman but also with their union representative informing them that "the collective agreement says..."

and that they must therefore work at least so many hours extra.

This occurs because for the most part union only concern themselves with the economic aspects of overtime and will not challenge the basic assumption that only the rate of pay for overtime is negotiable.

Although these confrontations rarely make it into the newspapers the same way strikes do, they represent a widespread consciousness and kernel of resistance.

"No" is another four letter word

By Brian Lynch

My two years in a food packaging plant were a continual struggle against overtime.

Production was high. Our two attempts to organize a union failed. There were two seasons: the busy and the slack. In the slack time (winter), many were laid off, and there was absolutely no overtime.

In the busy times, however (spring through fall), there was pressure most days and weekends to work overtime.

Some workers were happy to work all the overtime they could get, to pay for the mortgage, the new car new furniture and so on.

My hours were 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. But in busy times it took guts to walk out at 3:30 past a supervisor's comments of "sneaking off again?" or "leaving everyone else to do your job again?"

Fridays were the worst because I always knew there would be pressure on me to work Saturday. Around lunchtime I was told, "We need you tomorrow". This was said with the friendly supervisor's hand on my shoulder. But if I said 'no', the soft touch would change to abuse. "You're nto going fuckin' campin' again are you?"

Sure, I knew that I'd have to work some overtime. My job was setting up production machines, and adjusting them during the day. If one of the machines broke down, I didn't mind staying to fix it. What I objected to was that the company wanted to control my life, to make decisions about the amount of time I could spend with my family or in other interests.

But I felt it was worse for the women. All were immigrants or



migrants from the east coast. Most felt they were lucky to have a job. Male foremen knew how to dominate them. And they were more vulnerable because they were classified as "unskilled".

I hadn't been there long when I found a few others who felt the same way as I did. We all had the same problem — it's hard to go it alone! So we began to get together. Two or three would leave together. At other times one would stay back to "cover" while a couple of others left.

It's good to feel that you are not alone. We also had to make sure that other workers knew

what we were doing, an why.

We got by through compromises and arguments. Sometimes I'd go in on Saturday to set the machines, then quit after two or three hours. At other times we'd refuse overtime for a few weeks at a time until the pressure got to be too much.

No, we didn't win any big victory. But we did win some degree of control over our hours of work. We forced them to give advance notice of overtime.

And we were able to make our own decisions about when we'd work overtime. That felt good, because we were still human and trying to be free.

This page was researched and written by members of the Toronto Clarion Labour Workshop. We intend to present labour coverage in more depth than has been possible in the past. From time to time we will choose a theme, such as health and safety, surveillance and speed-up, shiftwork, and so on, and devote a page or more to the selected topic. We'll present historic and current examples, as well as analysis, personal comments and related information.

If you would like to participate in the Labour Workshop in any way please contact the Clarion at 363-4404. To make this project a success, we need researchers, writers, interviewers and ideas.

The next theme is health and safety in the workplace. We'll discuss that at our next workshop at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, July 17 in the Clarion office.

.....bony fingers

Extra work "a waste"

From page 1
hours compulsory overtime in a week, paid at time and a half.

Union leaders are recommending that Bell's current contract offer be rejected by members in a mail ballot. As part of the offer, Bell said it would reduce compulsory overtime to a maximum of six hours a week.

"That's not good enough for me," says Mullin.

Mullin says that last year he

wasn't harassed when he didn't want to work the overtime. "But in February they really started to lean on the line. They started to lean on us heavily as they always do at contract time."

He says the leaning is due to the workers deciding to join the CWC, which got its first contract with Bell in 1977.

"Three years ago, after a great many years of work, we

got rid of the company union and voted in the CWC," says Mullin. "Bell bitterly resented the rejection of their baby — the company union — and have been trying to give us an especially hard time ever since."

Before the CWC was certified says union representative Howes, there was no limit to the amount of overtime the company could make people work.

Mullin says he told the company in April that he wasn't going to work overtime because of church commitments and work for the NDP in the federal election campaign.

"They ignored that, of course. They feel our private life is not important to us, and that they will decide what is important. I deeply resent that."

He says the recent pressure for people to work overtime comes from the company's desire to show the workers who is boss more than from an actual need for the overtime to be worked.

"They have no idea where you're going to be working on overtime," Mullin says. "They pick a couple of days out of



Ken Mullin at work installing push-button phone.

Marty Crowder

Other strikes

Overtime is a key issue in several current strikes.

Employers are not only trying to keep compulsory overtime clauses, as in the current Bell dispute, they are also trying to weaken rights employees have won.

For example, there is the strike by 185 Hunts bakery workers in Toronto. One of the causes of the strike was a management attempt to pay overtime only after 40 hours worked in a week, instead of after eight hours in a day, as had been in the old contract.

The Griffin Steel strike in Winnipeg has been going for nearly three years. Although the 150 workers at the plant, which makes train wheels, had voluntary overtime the company started ordering people to work overtime and disciplined those who refused.

After the union won arbitration decisions which upheld the voluntary nature of the overtime, the company insisted on compulsory overtime when negotiations for the next contract began. A settlement does not appear to be forthcoming.

History of overtime battles

The length of the working day has been an issue in Canadian labour history for more than 100 years.

In 1872 Toronto was the centre of one of the great work struggles for a shorter work day.

This was 14 years before Chicago workers, led by Emma Goldman and the anarchists, fought for an eight-hour day in the famous Haymarket affair. Worker's Day (or Eight Hour's Day), observed in many countries on May 1, was inspired by the Haymarket affair.

The story of the Canadian workers' struggle for a shorter work week is worth repeating.

On Jan. 19, 1872, the Trades Assembly in Toronto accepted a 55-hour work week. But then workers in many centres (Toronto, Sarnia, Ottawa, Oshawa, Montreal and St. Catharine's) began the push for a nine-hour work day.

The typographical Society of Toronto took the lead. Their opponent was George Brown of the newspaper the *Globe*. His view was that shorter hours are bad because workers would have more time to spend at home "making nuisances of themselves."

Ten great days, April 15-24, 1872, began with a rally of 10,000 demonstrators at Queen's Park. The employers had all 24 members of the workers' organizing committee arrested. However, despite employers' use of the "yellow dog" agreements, blacklists and anti-worker propaganda, the workers in Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharine's, Montreal and

Brantford won a nine-hour day in 10 days.

Thirty-seven years later, in 1909, the miners of Cape Breton struck. One of their key demands was a reduction from 12 to nine hours a day. The strike against the Cumberland Railroad and Coal Company dragged on for 17 months and ended in a union defeat.

In Winnipeg, the 1919 general strike was triggered by Metals Trades Workers. One of the major issues was the reduction of hours from 10 to nine.

Although the strike failed to win union recognition, the metal trades workers returned to their jobs with the work week reduced from 55 to 50 hours, with the same pay.

An eight-hour day was one of the demands of the miners, members of the militant Workers Unity League, who went on strike in Estevan, Saskatchewan in 1931.



Mounties charge strikers with clubs and guns during Winnipeg General Strike.

Manitoba Archives

They won an eight-hour day for underground miners, and a commission that caused legislation to be enacted winning the eight-hour day for all workers in the province.

In 1937 workers at General Motors in Oshawa stopped production for the first time in 10 years. One of their main demands was an eight-hour day.

After two and a half weeks on strike, the workers won a reduction in the work week from 55 hours to 44 hours.

More recent struggles have centred on workers' control of overtime, rather than on the length of the working day. For example, auto workers at Ford, Oakville, put control of overtime and of the speed of production as the major issues in contracts before 1937.

In 1937, they won the right to refuse overtime, after working 48 hours for the week.

their heads for you to do overtime, and then they scramble around looking for a place to put you.

"I was completely wasting my time," he adds. "You sit there twiddling your thumbs. Oh, I admit I did do a couple of things, but all were completely a waste of time, completely unnecessary. But they're showing who's boss."

Mullin says that "if something has to be done, I'll do it, I'll be the first person to do it." But he objects to Bell's

"unnecessary flexing of muscle."

Mullin says that some of the overtime is needed because of "the deliberate company policy to understaff," although he adds it seems a bad way to do business "when there's a million people unemployed out there."

Most of the guys work their maximum of eight hours a week. "A lot of guys beg for it because the pay's so low," he adds.

The top rate for Bell installers is \$339 a week, and "not too many get that," Mullin says. He says that comparable jobs in B.C. pay \$418 a week; in Alberta \$442 a week; in Saskatchewan \$396 a week, and in Manitoba \$386 a week.

And other provinces also have higher numbers of telephone employees for the number of telephones they service.

Mullin says in 1967, Bell here had 7.40 employees for every 1,000 telephones, but in 1977 the number of employees had decreased to 5.80 for the same number of telephones.

"We've the lowest number of employees and the lowest wages in the country. And we work for the highest earning telephone company in Canada — bar none."

What the law says

- The general maximum for hours of work is eight per day and 48 per week. But with government approval, an employer may extend the daily maximum to 12 hours.
- In special cases, such as an "accident" or "work urgently required," these limits may be exceeded only "to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the establishment."
- Employers may obtain a government permit, to allow engineers, fire-fighters, full-time maintenance people, shippers, delivery truck drivers, and watchmen to exceed allowed limits by 12 hours per week and other employees by 100 hours per year.
- Special permits may also be issued, to exceed even these limits, because of the "perishable nature of raw materials."
- Even the issuance of a permit does not require any worker to work more than eight hours in a day, or 48 in a week, without the consent of the individual or his/her agent (union).
- Employers must provide an eating break of one-half hour (or less with government permission) after five consecutive hours of work.
- Overtime work must be paid at a rate of at least one and a half times the regular rate, for all work in excess of 44 in a week.
- No worker can (legally) be dismissed, disciplined, penalized, or intimidated for seeking to enforce any rights under the law.

Women want equal pay for equal play US colleges fight fair funding

By D. Kidd

The battle lines are drawn throughout the US over a Federal law banning sex discrimination in school athletics. It was passed in 1972, but will be fully implemented this fall.

Women's organizations like the Association for Inter-collegiate Athletics for Women (AIAW) have criticized some of the law's weaknesses but have been lobbying hard for it to pass as it stands. The AIAW and others organized over 2,000 women to march in Washington at the end of April in its defence. Meanwhile alumni and college presidents, as well as the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) want to exempt revenue producing sports such as basketball and football from the law.

At issue are the guidelines laid down by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) for the enforcement of Title IX, the 1972 act that forbids sex discrimination in any educational institution receiving US federal funds (just about every college in the States). HEW, as Title IX's interpreter, is required by Congress to deny funds to institutions not complying with the statutes.

Title IX was not originally written with sports in mind, but in the 70's activists for women's athletics made the statute applicable to sports.

Women's sports took off like a rocket in 1972. Women's participation in college sports has more than doubled this decade. Women now constitute 26 per cent of all college athletes; 18

per cent of the total collegiate budget is spent on women.

But there were uncertainties to the regulations. Each school was told to specify its shortcomings in women's athletic participation and to spell out its methods of complying with the law. Those responsible at colleges were male athletic directors, who were slow to implement changes to the status quo.

Women's athletics were made to fit the established sports structure and no attempt was made to encourage more participation. Nationwide, schools spent the new money for women on varsity team equipment, uniforms and travel, while coaches' salaries stayed well below those of male coaches.

As women's and men's teams competed for the same facilities, the women lost every time. In Michigan, the "share solution" was passed over in favour of a rather bizarre shuffling of seasons. Instead of sharing the gym, the women's basketball leagues were played out of season, in the fall, while the men still competed in the traditional winter season.

Last December, HEW finally announced the proposed guidelines for Title IX. The aim was to make equal per capita expenditures for male and female inter-collegiate athletes a requisite for compliance with the law. The major revenue-producing sports, such as football and basketball, were included in the guidelines. The male athletic establishment hit the roof.

The NCAA called the proposals an "illegal power

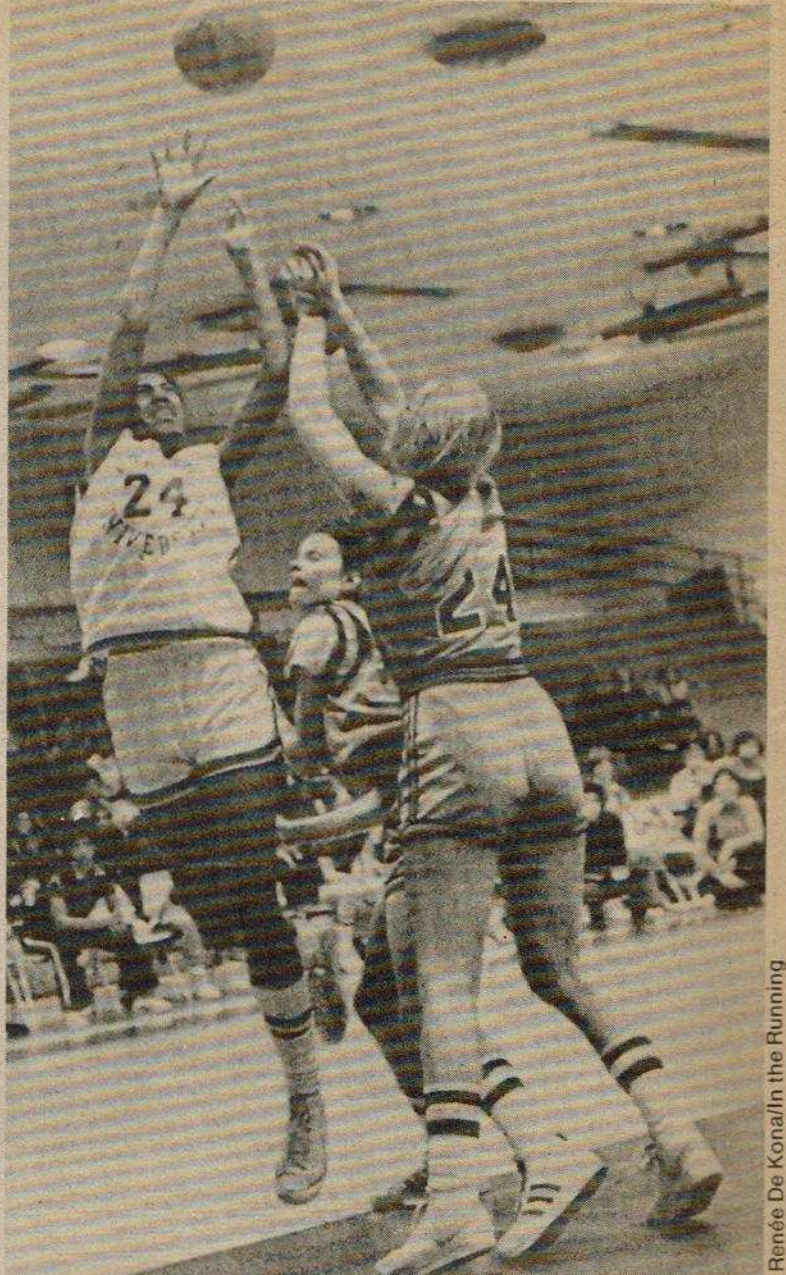
grab" by HEW and said, "a crisis of unprecedented magnitude is coming". The NCAA had succeeded in stalling Title IX from the beginning by implementing a lawsuit in Kansas challenging the inclusion of athletics in Title IX.

Now the male sports bodies are intent on excluding revenue-producing sports from the guidelines. For many big colleges the entire athletic department budget as well as some academic departments are paid for by the profits from such sports as basketball and football.

The women's groups are nonplussed. They feel that this exemption will build weaknesses into Title IX and allow the law to be opened up and gutted. The lobbying continues.

Is such a law possible for Canada? Abbie Hoffman Canadian champion athlete and sports activist believes it is not. "We have no federal program for the funding of university programs. It is all maintained by the provinces. The law would have to be instituted by each province," she says.

"We have no constitutional preservation of equal rights for educational opportunity in Canada and we do not have the historical precedent for affirmative action as there is in the States. It's not on the horizon,"



Renée De Kona/In the Running

Debra Miller of the Boston University basketball team scores. Hoffman adds. "The province (Ontario) hired somebody for one year to study women in sport. The contract has run out and the report sits in some office."

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Tom Mooney



Harold Ballard's decision to dig Punch Imlach out of the old folks' home to lead the Maple Leafs into the 1980s is a painful reminder not only of Ballard's senility, but also the great harm which occurs when somebody is allowed to own sport. Harold Ballard didn't create hockey in Toronto — thousands of parents, teachers, volunteer coaches and municipal taxpayers pay for its development and thousands more fans are the custodians of its folklore and pay for it at the professional level. Yet Ballard's "ownership" gives him enormous profits from other people's love and labour and what's worse, it gives him free rein to fuck it up.

I don't think there's a single knowledgeable hockey fan in TO who believes that Ballard is competent to run the team. With his latest series of decisions and no-decisions, he's likely to run the team into the dark ages. If the NHL had relegation like British soccer, the Leafs would be in the OHA by next summer.

Some people have suggested that fans can protest by not buying tickets, but that's no solution when Ballard has a monopoly on professional hockey in this area, and what the Leafs do has such a profound effect on all forms of hockey in the city.

We need a campaign for public ownership, nationalization of the Leafs without compensation. I know boards and commissions in important public functions have their own problems — vide the ROM and the TTC — but

at least we'd have a little bit of access to the people who call the shots.

If the situation for women in the Olympic sports is bad today, it's not going to get better for quite a while. At its recent annual meeting in Montevideo, the all-male International Olympic Committee decided:

- not to add women's 3,000-metre and marathon runs for the 1984 Olympics
- not to add any women's cycling events, and
- not to add any women's judo events.

The IOC did agree to add three separate women's events in shooting, but that is a sport where men and women have been able to compete against each other without problems for some time, so there's no need for separate competitions.

Although the water is already in the 50-metre pool and the workers are putting the finishing touches on the field house and running track, there's still no word about when the general public will be able to use the new athletic building at the University of Toronto.

For several months now, the University has been selling what it calls "community memberships" — which provide virtually unlimited access to the building — at \$200 a throw, but at the time it got the building permit it promised to allow City Parks and Recreation to use the pool and track, in off hours, so there could be some free public access. Public changing rooms and showers have been built along Spadina to make this arrangement easier, so there's no reason why a deal shouldn't be made.

This time, my informants tell me, the delay is at City Hall. The University has agreed to let Parks and Rec. have the 200-metre track from 8:30 to 10:30 every evening, September to May, and the pool for several hours on Saturday and Sunday throughout the year. But Parks and Rec. is stalling because it doesn't think people will want to use it.

So if you live close to the U and don't like slipping, sliding and blaspheming during your winter runs, and you think you might like a dry track to run around, give your alderperson a call.