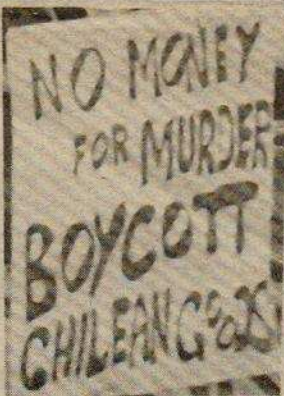
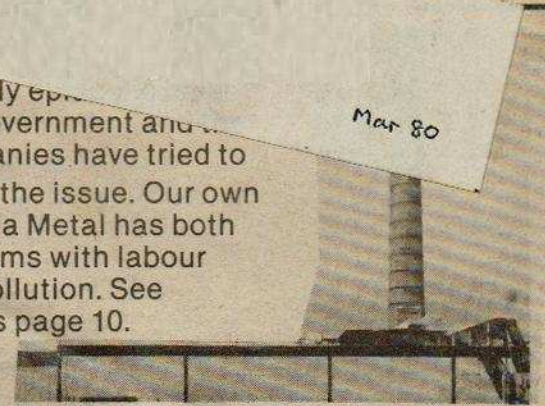


Canadian corporations are finding Chile's oppressive Pinochet regime a good investment. Meanwhile the CLC will join an international boycott of Chilean goods scheduled for September. Turn to page 9.



Indu in M a nearly ep But government and companies have tried to evade the issue. Our own Canada Metal has both problems with labour and pollution. See stories page 10.



African folksinger
Tony Bird is coming to Toronto for Harbourfront's Mariposa Mainland. The *Clarion* interviewed him at the recent Owen Sound festival. Story and picture on our centrefold.



TORONTO **clarion** only 25 cents

Vol. III No. 18

September 5—September 18, 1979

Metro's independent newspaper for social change

Cimpello housing scheme

Presto! Profit from non-profit

By Paul Weinberg and David Kidd

Co-op housing activists are worried that a controversial private developer might use a federal government non-profit housing scheme to make a tidy profit.

That developer is Del Zotto Enterprises — mentioned five years ago during the Royal Commission on Certain Sections of the Building Industry, and more recently linked to union busting in the Hunts Bakery strike.

"It is really fake non-profit," says Mark Goldblatt, a spokesperson for the Co-op Housing Federation of Toronto.

A few innocent community credit unions, anxious for cheap non-profit housing in their communities, are going to be taken for a ride in the process, adds Goldblatt.

However, Paul Meehan, a loans officer for the Ontario Credit Union League, says he welcomes the financial support and management expertise of any developer from the private sector who is willing to work with him to set up non-profit housing units.

Meehan is one of two credit union representatives who sit on the six-member board of directors of the Cimpello Charitable Foundation, a non-profit corporation incorporated last November.

Cimpello is currently engaged in a dispute with the Canada Trust block tenants in the Grange area over the future development and control of the block.

Cimpello was set up with the co-operation of members of the Ontario Credit Union League and Del Zotto. The non-profit housing projects proposed by Cimpello would be built on Del Zotto owned land, built by a Del Zotto construction company (Tridel) and managed by a Del Zotto property management firm (Del Realty).

Cimpello has at least four proposed sites: in Oshawa, in North York (in the Jane and Trethewey area), in Barrie, and the Canada Trust Block in the city of Toronto.

As a non-profit corporation in which the directors receive no pay or remuneration, Cimpello is eligible for some mortgage financing for non-profit housing from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. It is currently seeking CMHC financing for a 133-unit project in Oshawa.

Designed to provide a savings in rental costs for those earning up to \$16,000 a year, the units in Oshawa will be built in the Town Line and Bloor section of the city.

Organization No. 3 Inc., a Del Zotto company, owns 24.82 acres of empty land in that area, known as the "broken front concession." This is part of a 104.76-acre tract bought by Organization 3 in 1975: 80 acres have already been developed.

Reg Cooksey, a representative of the Oshawa Community Credit Union, is the other credit union representative on the six-member Cimpello board of directors.

When the Oshawa non-profit units are constructed and filled

See *ACTIVISTS* page 2



Ken Brown

UAIA President Ed Clark demands public inquiry in police killing of Albert Johnson before Crowd of 2000.

Groups protest killing by cop

By Mickey Flynn

"We Demand Justice" and "Turn Grief Into Strength" were the major themes of the Sept. 1 rally and march to protest the shooting of Albert Johnson by policeman William Inglis, Johnson, a black who had previously charged he was the victim of police harassment, was shot in his home before the eyes of his seven-year-old daughter.

A militant crowd of 2000 gathered at Christie Pits, marched to the Johnson home

on Manchester Ave. (Ossington-Dupont), and moved on to Metro Police 13 Division at Eglinton and Winnett. The rally, Toronto's largest black demonstration — was organized by a broad coalition including the Universal African Improvement Association (UAIA), Indian People's Association, Sikh Society, Law Union, Black Education Project, Union of Injured Workers and NDP.

The spirited marchers carried signs reading, "No Inquest —

Murder Trial", "Adamson Resign", and "Toronto Cops Are Tops - as Killers". Musicians played a calypso tune called "Murder on Manchester", and a mock coffin was passed around to raise money for Johnson's family.

Demonstrators demanded:

- that Inglis be suspended and charged with murder
- that a civilian board of inquiry including black community members investigate the killing instead of the just-appointed

OPP panel

- that the police be put under community control and a civilian review board be set up to handle complaints against them (as recommended in the Morand report)

- that Johnson's family be compensated for his death.

In the past year, police have shot and killed eight people. There have been numerous complaints of police harassment and violence, especially against blacks and gays. 14 Division -

See *JOHNSON* page 5

Cindy Fortunata



Look to Imperial for the best. An oil company executive has just been named as national director of the Progressive Conservative Party. He's Paul Curley, who has for some years been employed by the Imperial Oil Company.

Given the Tories' stand on energy control, this appointment is not surprising. Whoever said that politics makes strange bedfellows?

★★★★★

Flagged down. Last issue, under the title of "the racism is to the swift," I mentioned that some taxi dispatchers are referring to the Dufferin-Lawrence area as "The Jungle." I implied that they do this because of the high population of blacks in that neighbourhood.

A reader has let me know that this epithet has always been used for the area because it contains lots of high-rise apartments — and not because of the composition of its population.

★★★★★

Careless reporting, part 2. In an earlier ish, I described how the U.S. government had finally recompensed the Oglala Sioux for lands surrendered after the Battle of Little Bighorn (Gen. Custer's Waterloo) more than a century ago. It is one of the largest settlements ever awarded to native people.

I have discovered from *In These Times* that the Oglala never surrendered the Black Hills of South Dakota. The land was seized, not surrendered. Some native groups declare they will not accept any money, nor will they permit proposed uranium mines in the area.

What will happen if the U.S. permits mining anyway? One tribal elder says, "There will be a war."

★★★★★

Gift horses. Canadian Labour Congress President Dennis McDermott was pleased to announce on July 5th the names of 24 students who received bursaries this year for their post-secondary education. The bursaries have been awarded annually for the past six years to students with at least one parent who is or was a CLC trade union member.

"The key to a better future for Canada and indeed every other country, lies in our youth," intoned McDressup. "We must do everything in our power to help our young people increase their knowledge and understanding of the world around them."

I wonder what an "understanding of the world" means to Dapper Dennis. The bursary program is sponsored jointly by the CLC and Carling-O'Keefe Breweries, and Carling O'Keefe is owned by South African interests.

The CLC earlier voted to support a resolution of the International Labour Organization to boycott all things South African because of that country's apartheid and anti-labour policies.

Many questions raised but no charges laid

Deltan Corporation, Del Corporation, Del Realty, Tridel Construction, Canadian Food Products (Hunts), Del Zotto Enterprises, Unadel Investments — these are a few examples of the numerous construction, realty, food, investment and property management firms that the family of three brothers, Angelo, Elvio and Leo Del Zotto have been involved in during the last several years in the Metro Toronto area.

It was their holdings in two lathing firms that brought them into the glare of the public limelight in 1972-73. Because of the publicity leading up to a Royal Commission on violence in the construction industry in 1973, Elvio, lawyer and one-time Liberal candidate in the predominantly Italian riding of Yorkview, decided to meet with *Globe and Mail* reporter Gerry McAuliffe. The meeting took place after the reporter's background had been checked by a police officer turned public relations man. The purpose of the meeting was pose of the meeting was clear in the title of the resultant article: One man's fight for his reputation."

Elvio didn't have to worry too much about his own reputation, since it was Angelo who subsequently played the largest role as a major witness in the Commission hearings and whose reputation was placed in a doubtful light. As recently as April 1976, Angelo was instrumental in the conviction of an Ontario Housing of ficial — the man foolishly accepted a \$500 colour TV from Angelo.

The Royal Commission was constituted and charged with reporting on the extent and reasons for violence in the construction industry. The commission was established on March 8, 1973, after the previous summer had been rocked by bombings, shootings, burnings at various construction sites and construction related companies around Metro.

The Royal Commission raised more questions about the organization of the construction industry in Toronto than it answered. No charges resulting from commission findings were ever laid against major people in the Toronto industry.

—from Nexus, Vol. 1, No. 1.

Activists want more input

From page 1

with tenants, a separate non-profit corporation called the Maison Charitable Foundation will be set up to run those particular units.

"A management subcommittee," says Cooksey, "made up of a representative of Cimpello and a member of the local community credit union will assist and advise the professional manager hired by Del Realty to run the day-to-day affairs of the development."

Lack of input

What co-op housing activists are concerned about is the lack of input by tenants in the decision-making process of the units.

"There is nothing in the proposals between Cimpello and the Oshawa Community Credit Union that talks about eventually turning over complete ownership and control of the units to the tenants," says Cooksey.

This is the crux of the dispute in Toronto at the Canada Trust Block, where Cimpello wants to own and manage the houses as non-profit units, while the tenants want to own and run the block themselves as a co-op.

Cooksey adds, however, that there is an option in the Maison development in Oshawa, whereby various management responsibilities in maintenance could be turned over to tenants.

"I welcome Del Realty's proven expertise in property management," says Credit Union League loans officer Paul Meehan.

"There are just not enough trained property managers in the co-op housing field."

"Also," adds Meehan, "cutbacks in available federal money for non-profit co-op housing led me to consider Del Zotto's offer to enter the field with us."

Members of the credit unions say they have no choice but to turn to the private sector for available capital for much-needed low cost housing.

Mark Goldblatt, spokesperson for Co-op Housing Federation of Toronto, says the co-operative sector in the form of Co-operative Trust (a national co-op bank set up by both credit unions and co-ops) has \$100 million of investment capital to play around with.

Capital baloney

"To say that we in the co-operative movement do not have money to start enough co-ops, and then insist that we have to go to the private sector for capital is baloney," says Goldblatt.

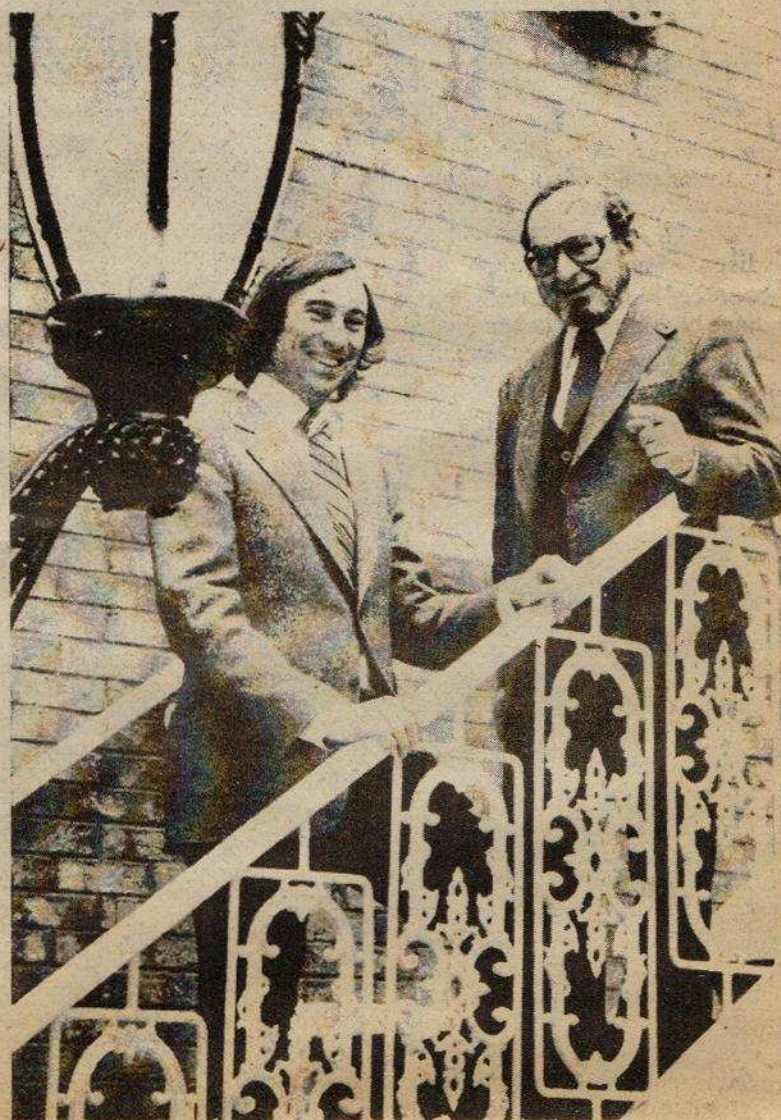
Traditional co-op activists like Goldblatt worry about the motives of any private developer that seeks to enter the non-profit housing field, particularly Del Zotto.

Del Zotto's motive is to make money, says Goldblatt. It has excess land, so why not get involved in non-profit housing — underwritten with some mortgage financing from CMHC?

"I see Del Zotto making money all the way down the

line: construction of the buildings, the property management fees. The land owned by Del Zotto will gather a lot of interest by the time it is finally sold to the non-profit corporation."

"Finally, after 10 to 15 years, the non-profit corporation's mortgage will probably be paid off, and the owner of the project can then spin it off into the private rental market," he adds.



Leo Del Zotto (left) and Jack Friedman, partners in Windlass Holdings, admire their handiwork at Village by the Grange.

Cimpello board profiled

The six members of the Cimpello board of directors are Paul Meehan, Reg Cooksey, Lou Reubens, Twyla Hendry, Beulah Abramson and Donna Mae Gamble.

Lou Reubens, who is the chairman of the board, would not talk to the *Clarion*.

Twyla Hendry lives in Cambridge, is a former trustee on the Regional Board of Education for the Waterloo area, and has served on a recent provincial task force that studied the need for low-cost housing.

Donna Mae Gamble is active in tenant matters in the Windsor area.

Roger Davidson, a consultant for Cimpello, also declined to be interviewed.

"I am not prepared to discuss this yet with the media," he said over the phone. "By the way, how did you hear about this?"

When pressed further, he added: "I consider your newspaper to be biased and unprofessional. I don't know if you wrote those previous articles, but . . ."

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Bell's rates ring up fat profits

Phone company offers pay parity

Bell Canada and the Communication Workers of Canada have come to a tentative agreement. The most recent offer would bring Bell installers to parity with their counterparts in Saskatchewan.

CWC's bargaining committee is recommending acceptance at meetings being held across Ontario and Quebec September 4, 5, 6. They hope to have the vote counted and the strike over by Sunday Sept. 9.

One of the main issues in the dispute has been that Bell workers in Ontario and Quebec have been paid substantially less — as much as \$100 a week less — than people doing the same jobs for major telephone utilities out west. The union's other demands were an end to compulsory overtime and vacations in summer.

"We got about halfway what we wanted on the overtime issues," says Ed Seymour, a national representative of the CWC. "We did make some gains, compulsory overtime is only 16 hours in a four-week period." Under the old contract Bell could demand eight hours overtime per week.

The union points out that while Bell employees are paid less, they are more productive than any other telephone workers in Canada.

"There is no question about it," says Seymour. "There are fewer people employed in Bell per telephone than in any other

telephone company in Canada.

At the same time, Bell charges customers considerably more for service than does any other telephone company except B.C. Telephone. While Metro residents pay an \$8.55 basic monthly charge, the rate in Winnipeg is \$5.50, in Regina \$6.20, in Calgary \$6.10, and in Vancouver \$9.25.

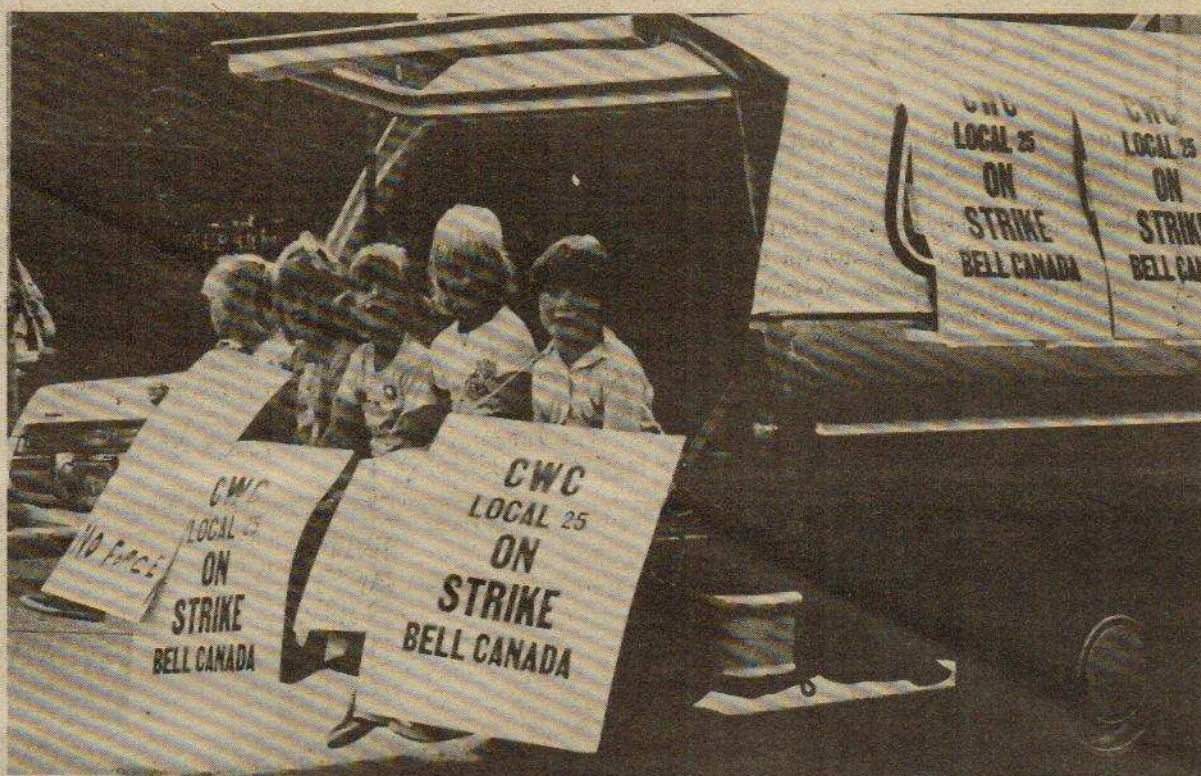
The service charge for installing a telephone in a residence is \$20.25 in Metro, but \$15 in Winnipeg, \$16 in Regina, \$14 in Calgary, and \$23 in Vancouver.

Bell's 1978 profits were 37 per cent higher than in 1977. The *Financial Post* 1979 list of top industrials in Canada ranks Bell Canada as the fifth largest by sales, and as third richest in assets.

Before the tentative agreement, Bell had taken out advertisements in Metro dailies claiming "our position is a responsible one" and suggesting the union was being ridiculous to reject contract terms proposed by a government conciliator and agreed to by Bell.

Seymour says the recent decision of Bell operators to join CWC will "have a long range impact" on bargaining with Bell.

According to Seymour the operators haven't had a wage increase since 1976, except for a small cost-of-living adjustment.



Elinor Powicke

Bell workers and future Bell workers were out in strength at the Labour Day Parade.

Beech Hall housing

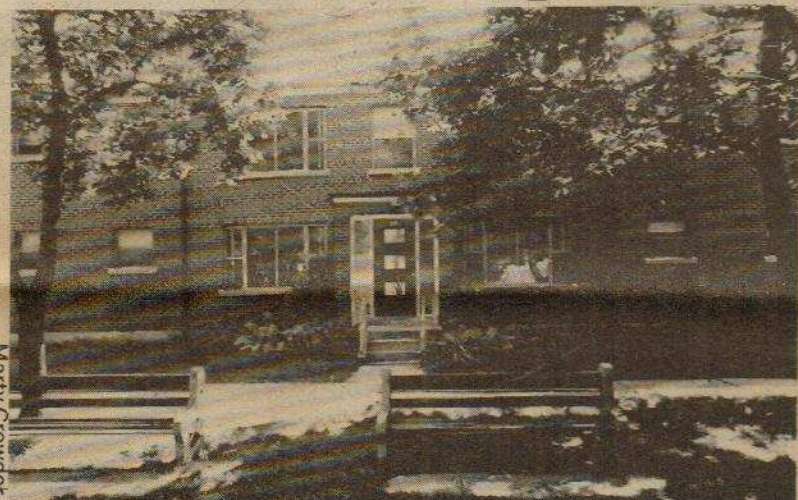
Co-op has new plan

By Rachael Patterson

The Beech Hall Housing Co-operative continues to fight to save the 128 unit senior citizen project from demolition. After seven months of consistent organizing and continual lobbying, the co-op has submitted a third offer. It should be interesting to see the Borough of York's reaction to this one, as the offer is financially "most favourable" to the Borough.

In fact, this latest offer would result in a higher net yield (more dollars) than if the politicians voted to tear down the buildings and put the land up for sale on the open market.

Taking into account the expenses of both alternatives (demolition, holding costs, taxes, operating costs) the co-op's offer nets York an extra \$66,700.



Marty Crowder

This beautiful housing complex on Humber Blvd. in York is the centre of the controversy.

The co-op has proposed to lease Beech Hall at a rate of \$75,000 a year for 45 years or at a rate that would enable the Borough to raise \$825,000 capital now, through available financial mechanisms. The co-op tendered a cheque for \$1,000

with the offer.

The proposal is before the Borough's Department heads for scrutiny and should be discussed at the next meeting of Council which is scheduled for Tuesday, September 4th at 2 pm.

Update

No to new police powers

The public has been invited to make submissions on the proposed Metro emergency by-law.

The by-law gives the Metropolitan Chairman — a non-elected official — the power to declare an emergency and as a result give exceptional powers to the Metro police.

A number of groups have opposed the proposal, saying that the draft by-law is dangerously broad and open to abuses of civil and political rights.

The Metro legislation and licensing committee, chaired by Alderman Pat Sheppard, will discuss the by-law and accept submissions at 9:30 a.m. September 11, in committee room 3 on the second floor of City Hall.

St. Paul's Centre to move?

There will be another meeting on September 13 to try to decide the fate of St. Paul's Community Centre. The centre needs \$1 million to remain on Avenue Road and to carry out extensive renovations.

The September 13 meeting will include people from St. Paul's, the City of Toronto, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, local politicians, and business representatives from the area. They will look at the feasibility study done by the Heritage Foundation and at progress in fundraising.

Should the result be negative, St. Paul's will most likely move to Trinity Church and continue to operate under the name of St. Paul's.

York workers may strike

In a vote taken August 30, 76 per cent of the members of the York University Staff Association voted to strike if they are unable to agree on a new contract with the university by Midnight Thursday, September 6.

The contract goes into mediation September 6. The main issues are retraining in the event of technological changes, and a 10 per cent increase in wages, or \$1,150 per year across-the-board, whichever is greater.

York University, which is operating at a \$1.4 million surplus this year, is offering only a 6.3 per cent increase for workers making \$9,000 per year, and a 7.8 per cent increase for those at \$15,000.

YUSA also wants more notice of layoffs — which occur twice yearly — and longer vacations for those in senior positions.

All moved in!

The *Clarion* move has been completed. The wall is built, the floor is sanded and the painting is done. And we have put out two issues of the paper at our new home.

The *Clarion* has been completed. The wall is built, the floor is sanded and the painting is done. And we have put out two issues of the paper at our new home.

We had a great time doing manual labour. Working together to define and build a new space that we can then enjoy working in is a pleasure equal to but different from putting out the paper.

Now we can use some finishing touches for the office: plants, hangers, shelves, desks, etc. And we always need volunteers for organizing, mailing, writing and production. We have lovely offices; so why not drop in and visit?

Carl Slieren





As you see it

Misguided editorial

To the *Clarion*

Regarding your editorial "Misguided Aid" in your last issue, what the hell happened to plain humanism? Do you really believe that thousands of people are risking their own and their families' lives because they find "socialized society not to their liking"?

Perhaps if you understood better the centuries of antagonisms between the Vietnamese and the Chinese and the peoples of the north and south Vietnam you might not so glibly advise these people who have been labelled reactionaries (it's possible that some of them are not) go back to the embarrassed and hostile authorities who "should be encouraged to accept them without any recrimination". (who's the babe in the woods?)

This summer when I was in the heart of redneck country, Orange County, California, U.S.A., I read and listened to the media's arguments that the United States couldn't afford to take these people in, they would take over much-needed jobs, they created the problem themselves, and besides they wouldn't be able to adapt to the American way of life.

Because they are not right or left enough, the boat people must be up a creek in a leaky boat without a paddle????
Karen Brown
Toronto

Remembering Pete

Pete Worthington was the subject of a recent *Clarion* investigation, published on page one. I thought you might like to know a little more about our hero, the co-author of that best-selling cook-book *The Naked Gourmet* — yes that's the actual

title — and sometime newspaper magnate.

I remember young Pete from my days on the *Telegram*. I was just a cub reporter then, covering the high school beat for that unlamented tabloid for "the young and bright" known as *After Four*. Czechoslovakia had just been invaded by the Ruskies, and I was running an exclusive: notes from a high school student smuggled out of the country (the notes, not her).

Worthington came charging in, fresh off the plane from some world trouble spot (Africa, I think). He was very big on covering wars. In he strode, dressed in rumpled green fatigues, his chin stubbly with several days growth, to hammer out his news on a special typewriter which fed newsprint directly into the carriage from a large roll . . . sort of like toilet paper. Ahhh, the romance of the war correspondent.

Course Petey weren't the first Worthington with a fascination for war. His dad, Major General Fredrick Franklin "Fighting Frank" Worthington was known as "the Father of the Canadian Armoured Corps", cause he helped develop our tank battalions, and rose to considerable prominence during WW2.

Now the elder Worthington was a fascinating man. In 1942, November it was, *Macleans Magazine* did a profile on the General. And it seems that before he joined the Canadian army, Worthington toured through South and Central America where he "fought in several revolutions and civil wars. He was with the Mexican forces when they finally put a stop to the operations of the bandit-rebel Pancho Villa." Thus sayeth *Macleans*.

Indeed. Like father like son,

only the pen is mightier than the sword, eh Pete?

Truth is strange.
Ken Wyman
Ottawa

Prison dogs

To the *Clarion*

On Saturday morning, August 11th, 1979, at Millhaven Penitentiary, a German Shepard guard dog attacked a prison guard. The dog bit the officer's forearm and locked his jaws. The officer panicked and used his 38 caliber revolver, once, twice . . . until finally a third shot forced the dog to relinquish his hold on the guard's arm. But he still wasn't dead . . . it was nearly five minutes before the dog died, whining and barking!

Above and beyond the mishandling of these dogs by prison guards who sometimes tease, choke and generally provoke them, is a fear and concern for our visitors: children, wives, mothers and fathers, everyone who enters the gates or property of Millhaven. It took three (3!) 38 caliber bullets to kill this dog. What chance would a child or elderly person have to cope with a frustrated abused and angry German Shepard that weighs between 80 lbs. to 120 lbs.??

At 8:00 am, when the general population prisoners were released to the yard for their exercise, the dog was chained to a steel cage outside of the dog shed. The dog barked almost continuously until around 10:00 am. At that time a single guard drove up in a truck, took a hose and sprayed the dog who continued to bark irately. The guard then loosed the dog's chain and pulled him towards the dog shack where his truck was also parked. The dog got

See *LETTERS* page 5

Bear faced lies



"We intend to make privatization the keynote of our economic policy," said finance minister John Crosbie in a recent speech.

Under the new program, taxes will be collected by a private company which will pay 90 per cent of the returns to the federal government. The company will collect taxes for a two-year period, after which its performance will be reviewed. The contract to raise revenue would only be renewed if the government was convinced no other firm could raise revenue more efficiently.

"This will encourage the firm to raise revenue more efficiently than a government enterprise monopolizing the field ever could," said Crosbie. "And the savings we will make through not having to maintain a bloated and inefficient government bureaucracy will be many times greater than the cost of hiring a private firm."

The economic forecasting and planning functions of the government will also be contracted out to private industry. The firm chosen for the task is GLB Consultants Ltd., an Edmonton-based management consultant firm which has already issued a preliminary report on Canadian economic prospects.

GLB's study of the five Canadian economic regions concluded that Alberta, B.C., and Saskatchewan have "good to excellent growth and revenue potential for the medium to long term," while Ontario's potential is "fair in the short term and fair to good in the long term." Quebec will experience only "fair" economic prospects, with the possibility of "fair to good growth" if there is a change of government, according to the study.

The Atlantic provinces will be "a revenue-losing region for the foreseeable future," the report adds. "The deficit caused by the vast sums necessary for economic assistance to this depressed region and the poor revenue prospects suggest that the government should rent it out. The region could be rented to one of the more prosperous provinces, or possibly to an American firm which could then develop the area as a leisure land for Americans seeking the delights of an unspoiled rural environment."

Crosbie noted that the reduced responsibilities of the finance minister will allow him more time for other activities. "I will be able to devote time to redesigning the engraving on our currency," he stated. "This will not only be aesthetically satisfying, but will also help foil counterfeiters."

Come up and see us sometime

What's the matter? Haven't found our new offices yet? We're now in a spacious, sunlight-filled, third floor space at 73 Bathurst St. just south of King. It's a much more comfortable space to work in. So why not come up and take a look?

We always need writers. No experience necessary, we'll show you the few things you need to know to be a reporter.

And we need lots of help on a few big, short-term projects. Very soon, we'll begin a major subscription and publicity drive. And we're also organizing a big, stompin' benefit to celebrate our third anniversary. If you have ideas and/or time (even a couple of hours, here and there), please give us a call at 363-4404.

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: Lynn Goldblatt, Bob McGowan, Ruth McMurchie, Topo Davis, Lars Rogers, Ken Brown, Ken Brown, Mike Neufeld and many others.

73 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. M5V 2P6

363-4404

'No control over cop with gun'

From page 1

to which Inglis belongs - has been called the most racist in the country.

At Christie Pits, UAIA President Ed Clark said, "Inglis is still walking the streets with no discipline from his superiors, and that's a disgrace. We demand a public inquiry into the whole police force. And we demand the resignation of police chief Harold Adamson. He has shown he has no control over the man with the gun. The police are supposed to 'serve and protect', not to shoot and kill."

Lawyer Charles Roach condemned the police complaints bureau for charging citizens with mischief instead of dealing with their complaints. He also attacked the Metro Board of Commissioners of Police.

"The police are controlled by people who do not represent us," he said. "The Commissioners are the barons; we are the serfs. They are the

bosses and we are the niggers. They run the force as their own private army. We want to see the destruction of the present Board and a new set-up with 20 or 30 of us."

Roach said the Commissioners bear the responsibility for the recent rash of police killings. "The police know they will not be reprimanded," he said. "When the cops kill a nigger they get two weeks off with pay."

A spokesperson for the Sikh Society promised solidarity in fighting "an oppression we are also subjected to. We will fight shoulder to shoulder with our black brothers."

Other speakers at Christie Pits included Toronto NDP spokesperson John Argue - who supported a civilian review board "to make the police accountable to gays, blacks, and other communities" - and Selwyn Crooks, whose bandaged head bore out his account of police brutality.

The only uniformed police

visible were two traffic cops - without guns.

Organizers had originally planned to march to the corner of Eglinton and Marlee after the halt at Johnson's home. But a last minute decision led the crowd, picking up new members on the way, to an empty lot across from 13 Division.

As the march approached the corner of Eglinton and Winnet, people thronged across the street on to police property, shouting angrily. A few began to hammer on the station doors. A car was pounded and kicked as it tried to force a way through the crowd.

A number of speakers at the Eglinton Ave. lot linked Johnson's killing with the police shooting of Buddy Evans in the Flying Disco Tavern.

One woman condemned the lengthy Evans inquest. "I'm tired of watching this man die again and again," she said. "Without an independent inquiry, the same thing will happen with Johnson. The

police choose coroner and jury."

She called on people to fill the court when the Evans inquest resumes at the Coroner's Court, 26 Grosvenor St.

Other speakers made wider connections.

A spokesperson from the Organization of the Proletarian Revolution explained racism as the result of a society looking for scapegoats for its economic problems. "The whole society is rotten to the core. Link the

struggles, tear down the system and put something better in its place."

A member of the rally's organizing committee agreed that it is important for the black community "not to be isolated but to join up with others as oppressed as ourselves."

The Johnson killing steering committee will meet at 7:00 pm Wednesday Sept. 5 at the UAIA hall, 355 College St., to organize further actions. All are welcome.

More letters

From page 4

ahead of the guard, the guard yanked on the chain, and the dog attacked him.

That particular dog's problems are over.

But what about visitors who may encounter these dogs? Especially those who come here to attend evening functions!

The most valuable advice to any visitor to Millhaven Penitentiary is to, Stop, Look and Listen . . . Stop before getting out of your car, Look for the patrol dogs and handlers, and Listen for dogs chained up at the entrance buildings outside the main gate.

It's been known these dogs will stop when ordered, but we now know it takes three .38 caliber bullets to stop them. Safety for the families, friends

and lawyers who visit this institution is at least as important as perimeter security.

We sincerely hope there is better management of guard dogs when they are near the front of the prison (where visitors must park and leave their cars) than last week behind the prison. We also hope the Humane Society will inquire into this problem.

Greg Hughes, No. 9873
M. David Foster No. 3141

The Clarion sends free subscriptions to prisoners.

We also welcome letters to the paper. Please type them if you can, double-spaced, on a 60-character line.

Labour notes



Manitoba Archives

When RCMP killed 3 miners

It was the night of September 28, 1931, a full three weeks since the miners of the Souris Coal Field had walked off the job, to press for improved working conditions and an increase in wages. The union had just been informed by the Estevan Town Council that the rental of the town hall had been cancelled for the mass meeting planned by the workers for the next day. The walking parade that was to precede the meeting had been prohibited and the police had been instructed to prevent any such demonstration from taking place.

At 1:30 p.m. on the 29th, some two hundred miners and their families began a motor cavalcade to town hall protesting the prohibition of the meeting. Policemen formed a cordon across the main street and told the miners to turn back. Argument led to struggle which led to open battle. The grim toll was 3 dead and 22 injured and the arrest of many participants.

The Estevan riot served as a catalyst to bring the two sides together in an attempt to settle the dispute. The striking miners expressed a willingness to negotiate with the coal operators and to formulate a temporary agreement under which they would return to work pending the outcome of the Royal Commission Inquiry under Judge Wylie.

The miners submitted 27 conditions for their return to work. The first was recognition of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada and the pit committees. Other demands dealt with working conditions, including:

- appointment of union check weighers
- an eight hour day
- water removal by company men
- wage increases retroactive to the commencement of work
- and no intimidation of employees involved in the strike.

The representative of the provincial Department of Labour requested the miners outline their minimum demands for return to work.

Unfortunately, the miners compromised on what was probably their most important demand . . . recognition of the MWUC was reduced to merely a demand that pit committees for each mine be a recognized organization in each mine. The miners were to meet on October 7 to ratify the temporary agreement.

That day, 40 RCMP were present "to prevent agitators from outside points from getting into the meeting." The miners decided 130 to 41 to return to work. At seven a.m. on October 8 the strike ended. The union and the mine operators continued to meet in order to work out a permanent agreement.

In the final settlement, the company refused to recognize the MWUC, but the minimum demands were maintained and a few minor conditions were added. Although the conditions were officially agreed to, few were upheld.

Judge Wylie's Royal Commission recognized most of the workers' complaints and called for improved wage scales, better working and living conditions. He proposed 25 amendments to the Mines Act to uphold these changes. He ignored the issue of unionization, leaving the problem of correcting the situation up to the government.

The coal operators' refusal to recognize the union left the miners with little choice but to sever connections with the MWUC.

The dramatic days of September, 1931 ended with the demise of the MWUC and only a slight improvement in working conditions for the miners at the Souris coal field.

By 1945, when an American union, the United Mine Workers of America, finally succeeded in organizing the workers, the spirit and militance of 1931 were only memories.

JACK LONDON

THE IRON HEEL

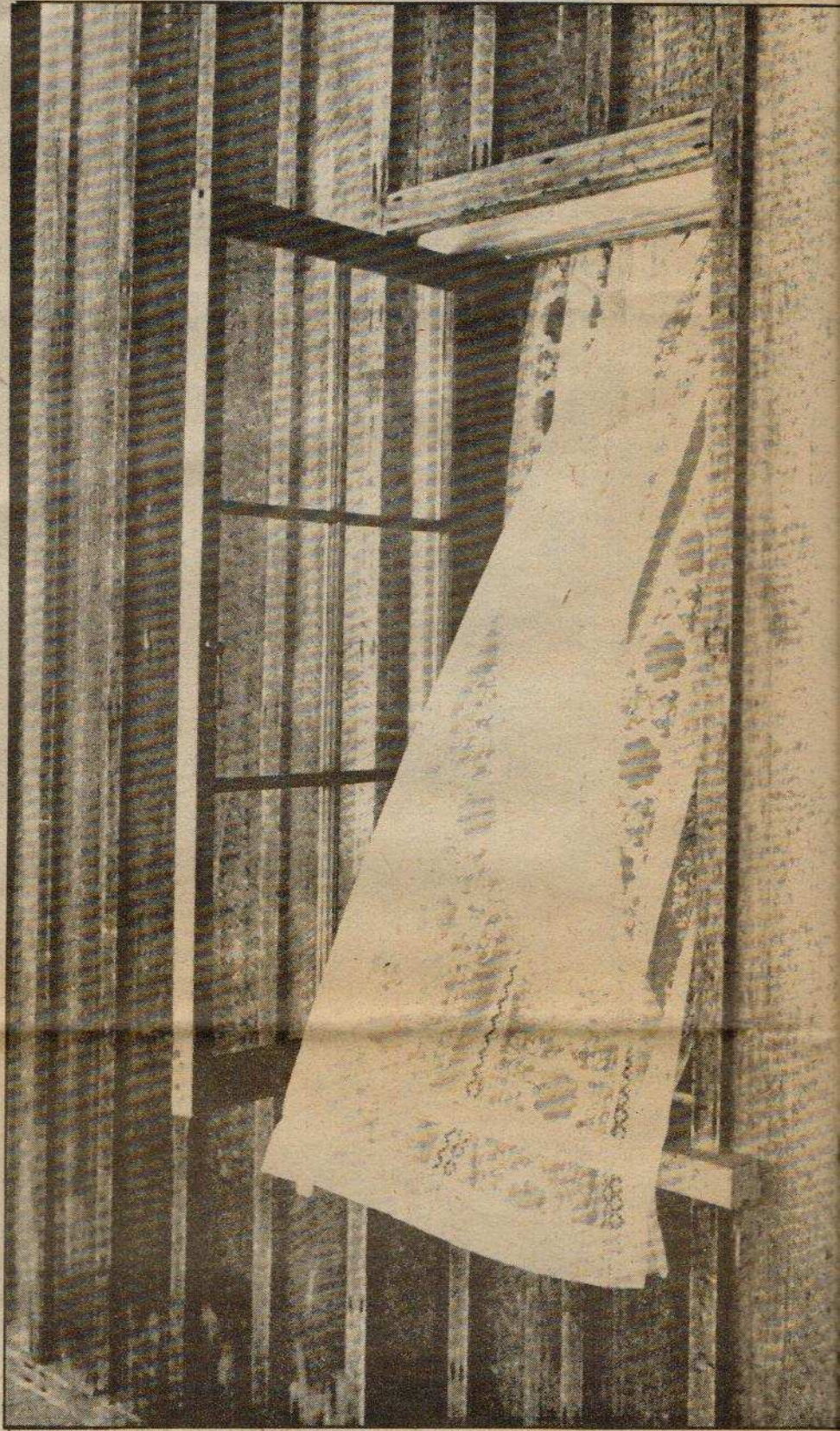
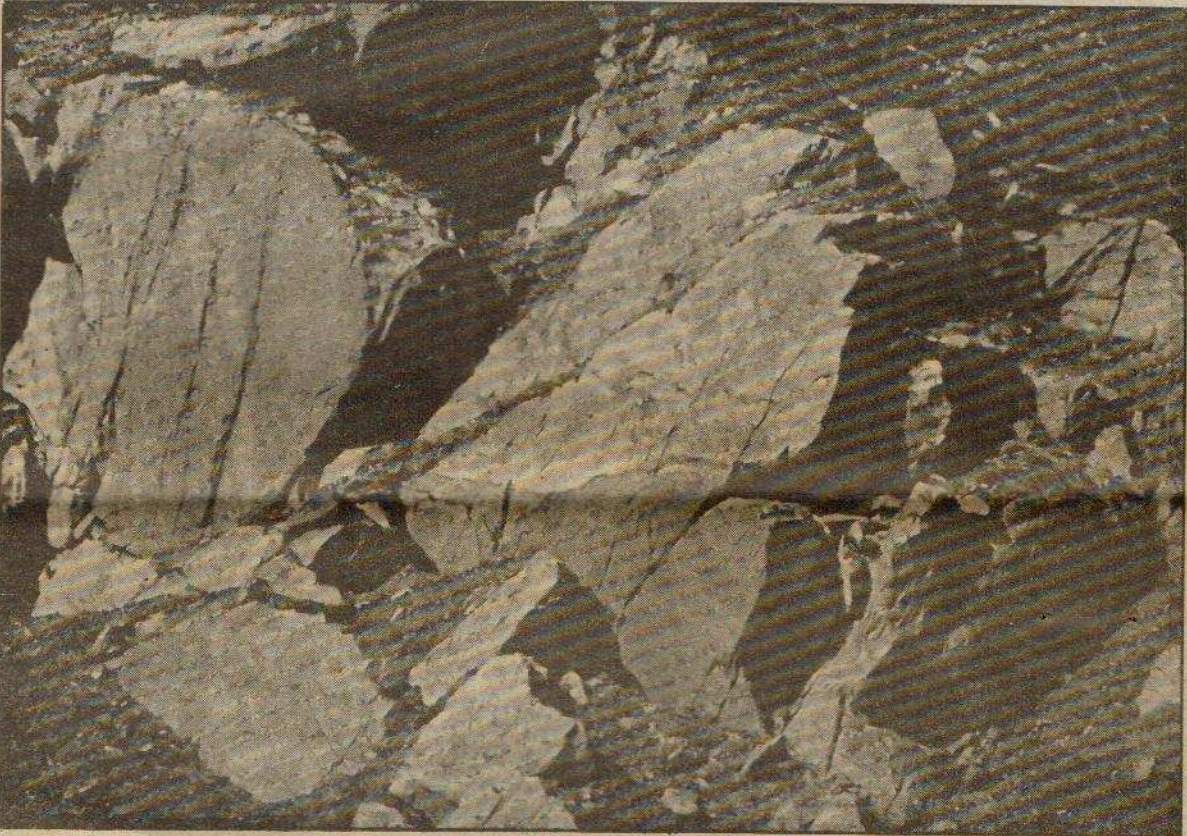
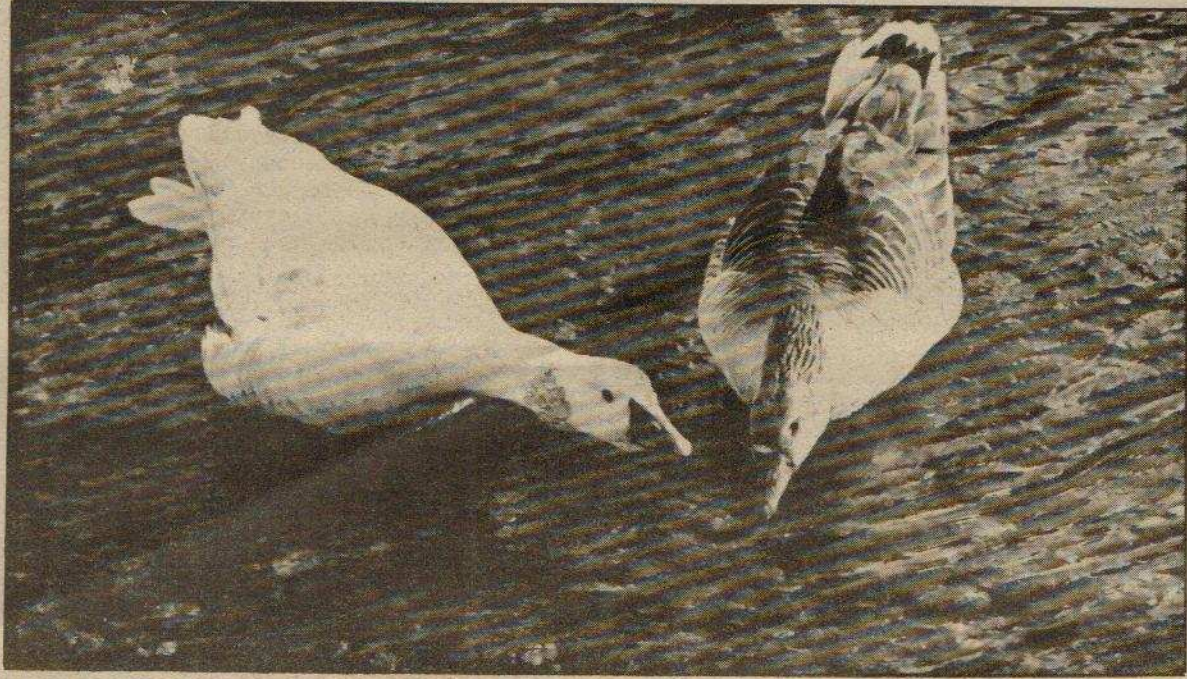
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SPORT, A PRISON IN MEASURED TIME. Brohm	\$7.95
THE RCMP VS THE PEOPLE. Mann & Lee	\$8.95

and assorted feminist, labour and socialist journals

121 Church St. (south of Queen)
Toronto M5C 2G5

The Clarion needs an experienced typesetter right away. We offer moderate pay, good working conditions (lots of light and air), and pleasant co-workers. Our typesetting work is often interesting and our shop is collectively managed. If you have phototypesetting experience, give us a call at 363-4405. We'd like to talk to you.



Three photographs by Judy Wapp. Ms. Wapp teaches English as a second language, in NELSON, B.C. She and her family live in a house they built themselves on a mountainside near Ainsworth, B.C., a small community overlooking Kootenay Lake. Ms. Wapp has been photographing seriously for about a year.

Liberty alive in anarchist ant

Reinventing Anarchy:
 What are Anarchists thinking these Days?
 edited by Howard Ehrlich, Carol Ehrlich,
 David de Leon, Glenda Morris,
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 Paul/Toronto, Oxford University Press,
 1979, \$19.50, 371 pages.

Reviewed by Ted Whittaker

This most recent of anarchist anthologies starts out well and gets better toward the end. I was a bit worried by large patches of turgid sociological analysis toward the beginning, but even they are relieved by nuggets of clear comment, and not a little savage humour.

Big A catches on

What sets it apart from the other anthologies usually found in bookstores at present is that the material is fresh; little of it is to be found elsewhere in book form, and some of the essays are here published for the first time. Addicts

of anarchist history will be disappointed to find no rehashes of the Paris Commune or the Kronstadt rebellion.

Nor are there any essays by stars. This is refreshing, but it has its limits. To search a list of contributors and find one has heard of only about one-quarter of them means that the Big A is catching on, here and there, especially when the quality of the writing is generally competent. With no comment, however, the editors note the lack of material from Murray Bookchin and Colin Ward. The book is heavily slanted toward the U.S. That's a little odd, given its places of co-publication, though the editors are American.

The title is accurate, for the most part. There are seven sections to the book: What is anarchism?; The state and social organization; criticisms of the left, old and new; The liberation of self; Anarch-feminism; the liberation of labour; and Reinventing anarchist tactics. Despite anarchists' desire to unite theory and practice, most of this anthology is

theoretical, or tends that way. Anarchist political practice usually goes under a lot of different names; people working in truly libertarian ways either to produce commodities or to provide a service, often don't bother these days to pin specific labels on themselves. (This lack of explicit definition doesn't make personal or collective liberation any easier. Whatever our politics, we're all working in the belly of the Beast.)

Means and ends of criticism

Except as concerns sexism, anarchists have always been fierce and sometimes accurate self-critics. They've rarely succeeded sufficiently or long enough in practice to get complacent. The contributors to *Reinventing Anarchy* are quick to point out what anarchist theory lacks at present — an economics, one that is based on principles of social justice and a realization that there is enough of life's necessities (and even, in

some instances, luxuries) to go around, and that what remains to be accomplished is demolition of greed and power and then a redistribution of social wealth.


At all times in this anthology, the contributors keep their eyes on the prize: *Liberty*. They are thus led first to criticize current forms of slavery — work, school, family, etc. all of which are eventually sanctioned by the State, the archetype of useless and malevolent authority. They then define the ways to avoid the various sorts of slavery and proceed to sketch some alternate forms of social organization.

For me, David Thoreau Wieck's "The Negativity of Anarchism," despite its apparently misleading title, is the strongest piece in the book. He notes that anarchism is not merely anti-statist, but, as a theory of freedom, it is ultimately *anti-political*. He's right, too. In the hard dreariness of the struggle of our daily lives we often lose sight of the simple exaltation that freedom can give,

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That's the negativity Wieck is talking about: no power, no rule. From this must flow many choices and changes in our immediate attitudes toward each other, and toward our non-human environment, obviously. Nothing that liberates ought to be postponed, if we are serious about our liberation. Nobody's perfect and nothing is pure, admittedly. But one can easily point here to some gross differences between, say, anarchists and Marxists, when it

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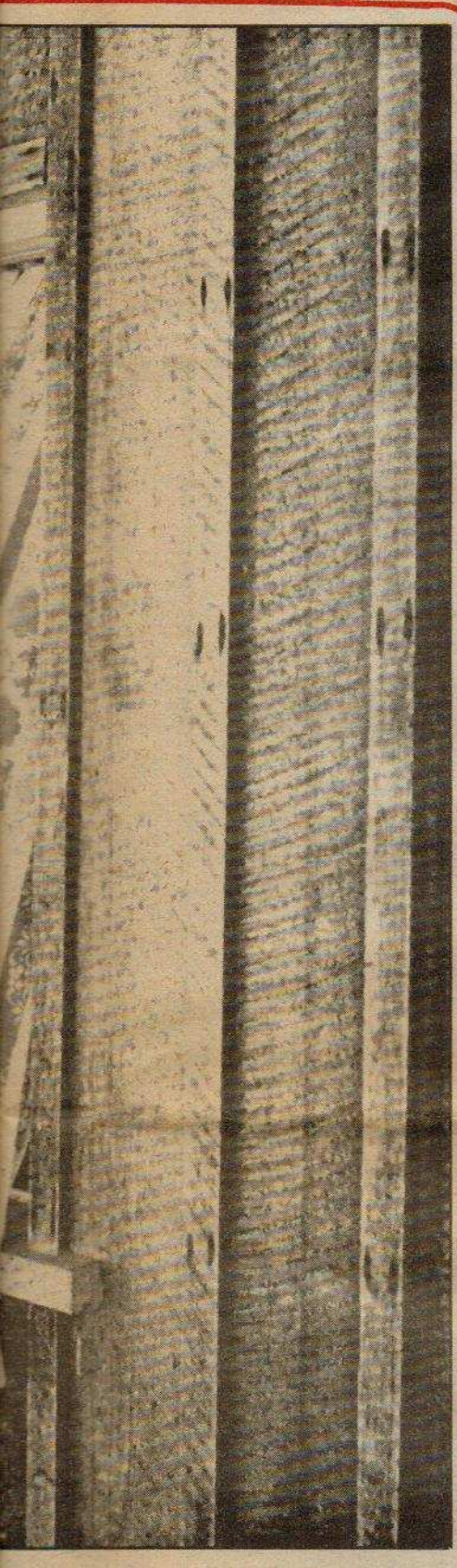
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Bird sings of home

By Sue Vohanka

"If you want to ask me what I believe the best solution for Rhodesia is — I don't know. I know certainly there shouldn't be apartheid or any racist power there. But it's very complex.

"All I can say is what's in the music."

Tony Bird is sitting on the grass at the site of the Owen Sound Summerfolk festival. He's looking a bit uncomfortable — his eyes keep following my pen as I try to write down what he's saying — but he's graciously putting up with a bunch of us asking him all kinds of questions that seem to be missing the point.

He's a musician. He was born in Malawi, to a white colonial family. His songs are full of images describing the wild and beautiful part of southern Africa that used to be his home.

"I decided to become a musician in 1971. I tried to find work in Malawi, but there weren't a lot of places for me to play there . . . I got on the Rhodesian/South African folk club circuit. I was travelling and writing, travelling and writing and looking around."

Cape of Flowers

At that time, in the early seventies, he says that despite the restrictions and censorship, "it was surprising what you could get away with if you weren't too specific." But he admits that "whatever was loose in those days is tight now."

"A song I used to sing down there and get a lot of comments on was "Cape of Flowers". It's about the tremendous beauty of the environment, the feeling of freedom — but the freedom



Malawi-born singer Tony Bird.

doesn't exist there. It was probably my most effective song down there because it wasn't politically blatant."

He left Africa in 1973, and hasn't been back since. He's now living in New York, where he has recorded his second album (he regards it, however, as his first) with Columbia, called *Bird of Paradise*.

"I do have a recording contract, I do have a manager, I do have an agent. The ground-work is mostly done. It's now a question of me getting out and getting my songs heard." He adds that Columbia hasn't done much to promote the album, and thinks that one of the songs on it "Black Brother", upset the company and has something to do with the limited promotion.

"As far as the record company is concerned, they want me to drop all the African songs and become more American . . . but you've got to do what comes naturally. I'm listening to everything and staying open to it.

"I'm going through identity changes of all kinds. I find it difficult to write at the moment."

Does he want to go back to Africa? someone asks. Would he go back if there was a change in the way southern Africa is ruled? And we seem to be missing the point again.

"Any country that has been colonized for a long, long time spends a long time getting it back together again. . . . I would like to go back, basically. It just depends how much civil war is going down, and stuff like that."

But then he wonders whether he'd find rural Africa boring now after living in London and New York. And he starts to look more uncomfortable.

"Actually, it's very hard for me to talk about this. It's a very difficult time . . . since the novelty of living abroad has worn off, I have to do a lot of re-evaluating."

His roots are in Africa, the images for his songs are from there. But he's been away a long time, and he doesn't want to be labelled as just Tony Bird — African musician. Not all of his songs are about Africa.

Identity and change

He says he thinks his identity changes, and his uncertainties are making his answers vague. And he says he doesn't want to be vague. He says he feels intimidated by my writing down all the things he's saying that aren't important, that are missing the point.

He goes away to get his guitar. I put the pen down.

And he comes back and sings

for us — many songs, beautiful songs, some that are funny and some that hurt to listen to. He sings about the mountain beside his boyhood home in Malawi, about racism and the way whites have put down the blacks for so long, about mango time, about Maltabella (his very favourite breakfast cereal), about why he left Africa.

Imagination

And it's not vague or unclear at all.

Then it's time for him to leave. Does he want to say something we haven't asked, that he thinks is important?

And he mentions Marcuse's phrase, "Power to the imagination." If you can imagine something, it can become reality.

"What I would want to imagine for Africa," he says slowly and quite simply, "is what I would want to imagine for everywhere — a more fair society."



Tony Bird will be in Toronto Wednesday, September 12, at 8:30 pm in Harbourfront's Brigantine Room, 235 Queen's Quay West. Only \$3.50. Ask him to play "Alida".

anthology

even though it might be glimpsed partially, in love, in nature, in the close co-operation we have with our brothers or sisters in any voluntary activity at work or at play. That is truly what society is about. The anarchist knows it too and is always saying that when we act so as "neither (to) exercise nor submit to power over persons" liberty is accomplished and society is what it should be.

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Gerry Dunn

CALENDAR

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

Thursday Sept. 6

Harbourfront Reading Series presents live from New York *Fran Lebowitz* 8:30 at York Quay Centre.

Nightwood Theatre presents *The True Story of Ida Johnson* from the novel by Sharon Riis. Starts today until Sept. 15 at Bathurst St. Arena Theatre, 25 Lennox St. Admission is \$4; for reservations call 536-6663.

Friday Sept. 7

Toronto Public Library Book Sale, over 40,000 books and magazines for sale today from 5 to 9:30 and tomorrow from 9:30 to 4:30. 222 Queen's Quay W. just west of the foot of York Street. Money from the sale will go into the Library's General Revenue.

Canadian Action for Nicaragua, regular meeting of coalition of organizations. 7:30 at St. Paul's Centre (121 Avenue Rd). Call Gini Dickie at 598-4931 for more information.

Sat. Sept. 8

Harbourfront is celebrating the National Film Board's 40th anniversary with NFB films every Sat. and Sun. Screenings at York Quay Centre 2:00 p.m.

Holly Near with J.T. Thomas: a concert for a nuclear-free future. 8:00 pm tonight at the Faculty of Education building (371 Bloor St. W.). The event will be interpreted for the deaf. Child care and transportation for disabled persons can be arranged by calling 922-3011. Tickets at the door \$5.00; in advance \$6.00. Tickets available at the Toronto Women's Book-

store and the Non-Nuclear Network. Sponsored by the Non-Nuclear Network and Women Against Nuclear Technology.

The Axle-Tree Coffee House (Church of the Holy Trinity behind the Eaton Centre) presents an evening of poetry and music every second Saturday from 8:30 to 12:00. Tonight poet **Eric Layman** will read; music by **Peter Acker** (guitar). Refreshments available, free parking. Suggested contribution is \$1.

Primrose Housing Co-op Grand Opening Gala. Today from 2-5 p.m. 1541 Davenport Rd. at the corner of Primrose Ave. Food, drink, games for kids, tour of model suites. Phone 537-9394 for more information.

Bain Ave. Co-op Street Festival! Today from 10 a.m. to 1 a.m. Games for kids, crafts and a dance.

Sun. Sept 9

Dangers of Nuclear Energy discussion with a panel of experts, video tape on effects of nuclear radiation, and a theatre presentation at the Faculty of Education auditorium (371 Bloor St. W.). 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. In conjunction with the Holly Near concert. Sponsored by the Non-Nuclear Network and Women Against Nuclear Technology.

Pears (138 Pears Ave.) has films with a minimum food and beverage charge of \$3.50 per person. Tonight and until the 12th see *The Maltese Falcon* (1941) with Humphrey Bogart, Sidney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre and Mary Astor.

Harbourfront NFB films; screenings at York Quay Centre 2 p.m.

Borough of Scarborough in cooperation with the Toronto Musicians Association Trust Fund is holding Sunday Concerts throughout Sept. and Oct., every Sunday from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. Admission is free. Scarborough Civic Centre. Today's concert features *The Travellers* (Special Children's Program).

The Art Gallery of Ontario Film Programme's *Homage to Renoir* starts today. 2:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. *Bondu Sauve des Eaux* and *La Regle du Jeu* at 4:00 and 9:30.

Student Christian Movement and Chile Ontario Information Centre are sponsoring movies at the Palmerston Library. *La Patagonia Rebelde* at 8 p.m. 560 Palmerston Ave. Free.

Monday Sept. 10

Harbourfront's Monday night film: a two-month Fonda family Film Festival. Tonight *Advise and Con-*



sent, starring Henry Fonda, 7:30 at York Quay Centre. Admission is \$1.

Tuesday Sept. 11

Harbourfront's Tuesday night film: *The Grapes of Wrath*, starring Henry Fonda. 7:30 at York Quay Centre. Admission is \$1.

Harbourfront's Reading Series tonight with *Irving Layton*, 8P:30 at York Quay Centre.

Cross-Cultural Communications Centre and the staff of the Multi-cultural Resources Project invite you to an *Open House*. Today from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. at the C.C.C.C., 1991 Dufferin St.

Wednesday Sept. 12

Harbourfront's Wednesday night film continues its dance theme tonight with Ned William's Dance Theatre's *Rocka-My-Soul* and Alvin Ailey's *Memories and Visions*. Screenings at 7:30 at York Quay Centre. Admission is \$1.

Mariposa Mainland will feature performers who are well-known Mariposa performers, as well as new acts. Every Wed. at 8:30. Tonight *Tony Bird* (of Paradise). 235 Queen's Quay W. Admission \$3.50.

Friday Sept. 14

Cabbagetown Festival (third annual) starteth todaye ande runneth even unto the 16th. The fete will be held mainlye in the Carlton-Gerrard-Winchester area of Par-

liament St. A weekesende of arte workes, flee marchaudysynges, mime, musickes and haundcraftes. If you want to take part, or learn more, phone 967-0345.

Ontario Black Youth Conference for concerned individuals, community organizations, churches, etc. This is the first stage of a national conference. Today, Sat. and Sun. at Scadding Court Community Centre, 725 Dundas St. W. Call 924-5322 for more information.

Saturday Sept. 15

Harbourfront's NFB films, 2 p.m. at York Quay Centre.

Reform Metro Campaigns in Ward 1 and 2 are holding a *benefit* tonight at 9 p.m. at the Masonic Temple at 888 Yonge St. featuring *Johnny and the G-boys*.

Sunday Sept. 16

Pears Cabaret (138 Pears Ave.) is showing movies free with a minimum food and beverage charge of \$3.50 per person. Movies start at 9:00 p.m. Tonight and until Sept. 19. See *The Harder They Come* with Jimmy Cliff and Janety Barkley.

Harbourfront's NFB films series continues today at 2:00 p.m. York Quay Centre.

Scarborough Sunday Concerts (See Sun. 9 listing for details): Today featuring Vince Fraser and the Tropicanos.

Art Gallery of Ontario Films: Today *La Chienne* at 2:00 and 7:30, and *Le Crime de M. Lange* at 4:00 and 9:30 p.m.

SCM and Chile Ontario Information Centre are sponsoring movies at the Palmerston Library, 560 Palmerston Ave. Tonight, *The Mother*, based on a novel by Maxim Gorki. 8 p.m. Free.

Monday Sept. 17

Canadian Crossroads International, a short-term volunteer program with community placements in Third World countries, is recruiting volunteers for the summer and fall of 1980. Information meetings will be held at the International Students Centre, (33 St. George St.) Tonight and Thursday Sept. 20. For further information contact Wayne at 537-1768 or Cathy at 925-6939.

Harbourfront's Monday night Fonda Film Festival continues tonight with *The Fugitive* (1947) 7:30 at York Quay Centre. Admission \$1.

Community News Coverage Workshop at the *Clarion* offices, 73 Bathurst St. 3rd floor. Another in the continuing series of workshops to improve our coverage. This one deals with municipal issues and community organizing. 8:00 p.m.

Tuesday Sept. 18

Harbourfront's Tuesday night film is *My Name is Nobody*, starring Henry Fonda, 7:30, admission \$1, at the York Quay Centre.

Harbourfront's weekly reading series presents *David Ponting* tonight, performing his one-man show, *Dylan Thomas*. 8:30, at York Quay Centre, admission is \$1.

We Women Workers, a slide/tape presentation developed by Employment Services for Immigrant Women and Working Women. 7:30 at the C.C.C.C., 1991 Dufferin St.

Wednesday Sept. 19

Harbourfront's Wednesday night dance film has five shorts on dance, tonight at 7:30 p.m. York Quay Centre. Admission is \$1.

Mariposa Mainland 8:30 at 235 Queen's Quay W. Tonight, *Owen McBride*, *Dave Swarbrick* and *Peter Bellamy* (music from Great Britain), \$3.50.

Black Education Project is sponsoring a panel discussion on the feasibility of establishing an immigrant women's resource and development centre in Toronto. 7:00 p.m. St. Paul's Centre (121 Avenue) Road. Call Dionne at 461-6318 for further information.

Popular Art and Media Co-operative Organizational Meeting 7:30 at St. Paul's Centre (121 Avenue Rd.): People or groups who are working with communities and are using art and media for social change are invited to develop their skills. Call 922-6641 ext. 306 for more information.

Thursday Sept. 20

Canadian/Crossroads International is holding an information meeting for recruitment tonight at 7:30 p.m. at the International Student Centre (33 St. George Street). See Sept. 17 for more details.

Harbourfront's Reading Series tonight presents John Irving (author of *The World According to Garp*): at 8:30 p.m., York Quay Centre.

Art Gallery of Ontario Film Programme is showing *Le Huitieme Jour*, *The Sound of Space* and *Pierre Mercure*, tonight. First film starts at 8:00 p.m.

Evening on Argentina 7:30 at 582A College St. A film and discussion presented by the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Argentina. Call the Centre for Spanish Speaking Peoples for further details at 533-8545.

Friday Sept. 21

Fireweed Festival, two days of music and poetry, opens today at 7 p.m., with jazz until midnight. At York Quay Centre. The festival is organized to raise funds for *Fireweed*, a women's literary and cultural journal. Tomorrow's events from 2 p.m. to midnight. Weekend admission is \$10, daily \$3, dance \$4.

Conference on Latin American Refugees today from 1:00 p.m. to 5 p.m. at Parkdale Public Library, 1303 Queen St. West. Co-sponsored by Parkdale Community Legal Services and the Parkdale Intercultural Council. Call 531-2411 or 536-4420 for additional information and to register (by Sept. 14)

Saturday Sept. 22

The Axle-tree Coffee House (Church of the Holy Trinity, behind the Eaton Centre) presents an evening of poetry and music every second Saturday from 8:30 to 12:00 midnight. Tonight poet Richard Truhlar, and folk-jazz guitarists/singers Judy Greenhill and Rick Avery. Refreshments available, free parking, suggested contribution \$1. For more information call 222-4690.

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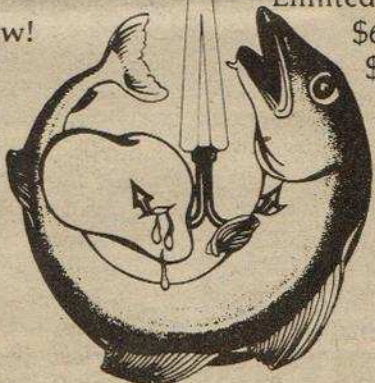
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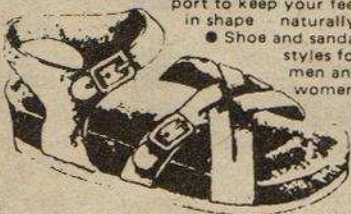
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Canadian companies, government big backers for Chile's dictators

"It should not be forgotten that Canada, proportional to the size of its economy, is the foreign country which has committed the greatest resources in Chile."

That observation was made almost a year ago in an editorial in Chile's pro-junta newspaper *El Mercurio*.

Canadians may be surprised — or shocked — to learn the extent of Canada's economic ties with Chile since the overthrow of the Allende government six years ago, on September 11, 1973.

At present, Canada is the number two financial backer of the Pinochet regime, second only to the United States.

During the past five years, Canadian-based corporations have pledged almost \$1 billion in new investments in Chile, and Canadian banks have participated in loans worth more than \$1.5 billion.

Since 1973, the frequency of bank loan agreements and their total value has been rising rapidly. In 1978 alone, Canadian banks participated in transactions valued at more than \$951 million.

Twenty-eight known loan agreements have been signed with Chile since 1973. The most frequent participants have been the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Toronto-Dominion Bank, and the Bank of Montreal.

Although the Canadian government has condemned Chile at the United Nations for its violations of human rights and democracy, government policy on economic relations with the regime cancels out the votes of condemnation.

The federal Export Development Corporation has announced extension of export credits, export insurance and foreign investment guarantees to help Canadian businesses export to and invest in Chile.

Trade increases

One export credit of \$5 million was granted to Chile to purchase six Twin Otter aircraft, with spare parts and telecommunications equipment, from de Havilland Aircraft of Canada and GTE Lenkurt Electric (Canada) Ltd. That grant was made less than a month after the brutal military coup in Chile.

CLC joins Chile import boycott

Members of the Canadian Labour Congress will participate in an international labour boycott of Chilean goods, during the sixth anniversary of the overthrow of the democratic Allende government.

The boycott is scheduled to last one week — from September 9 to 16 — and asks union members to refuse to touch goods destined to or coming from Chile, at their workplaces.

In a letter to all CLC affiliates about the boycott, CLC president Dennis McDermott says: "Nothing from the junta, nothing to the junta has to be more than a slogan, it has to be reality."

The letter not only asks union members to boycott Chilean goods on the job. It urges them to boycott Chilean products in supermarkets and liquor stores, to protest government aid to Chile, and to object to the banks' policy of loaning money to the Chilean regime.

Mike Lyons, special projects director for the Metro Labour Council, said Aug. 31 that it's "too early to tell yet" how effectively Metro unions will support the boycott. "It's just getting started."

John Harker, the CLC's director of international affairs, said in Ottawa that the Congress has been discussing a boycott for some time. "Throughout the internal discussion, we have received support from our affiliates," he added.

The CLC boycott is part of an international week-long boycott organized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. ICFTU decided that "a one-week boycott at the time of the anniversary of the coup would be the best thing at this stage," Harker said.

He said a world congress of ICFTU, to be held in Madrid in November, will evaluate the boycott and discuss future labour action against the Chilean regime.

"I can't predict what would happen afterwards," Harker said. "I would not be surprised if it was felt that the situation in Chile is the kind of thing that needs to be met by a continuing boycott."

He said there is "a possibility" that the CLC executive would discuss future action before the ICFTU congress, and "we may go it alone, as it were."

But, he added, "These things are the more effective the more they are recognized by everyone."



"Chile's military rulers view Canadian and international bank loans as a sign of confidence in their stewardship and stability. Inasmuch as that stability and regime's ability to repay its debt are founded upon an economic model which forces economic hardship on the majority of the Chilean population and requires continued violation of human rights, Canadian bank loans to Chile are an investment in oppression."

— LAWG

As well, trade between Canada and Chile, although minor compared with Chile's other trading partners, has increased dramatically since the military takeover.

In 1977 and 1978, Canadian exports to Chile doubled from previous levels, to an average of \$46.2 million annually. Ontario, Québec and B.C. are the provinces most involved in export trade with Chile.

Canadian imports from Chile have also increased significantly from levels before the coup, reaching more than \$51 million in 1978.

Copper and other minerals are probably the biggest import item; most goes to Ontario, Québec, B.C. and New Brunswick for further processing. Another main import is fresh fruit, especially grapes — \$9.9 million worth of fresh grapes in 1978, mostly to Ontario, Québec and B.C.

The Latin American Working Group in Toronto points out in a recent newsletter that: "These trade patterns are a direct result of Canadian corporate and governmental attitudes towards Chile under radically different governments."

"Clearly, since the imposition of repressive, right-wing dictatorial rule in Chile, Canadian businessmen have been more actively promoting trade with Chile and government departments and agencies have been eager to assist the private sector with credits and other forms of government assistance."

Businessmen have expressed that attitude clearly themselves. When a group



of more than 30 Canadian businessmen visited Chile in October, 1978 — the largest group of businessmen to visit Chile — they commented:

"Chile is a good place for investments because of the clarity of its legislation and because the development of the private sector is taking place without state intervention."

Major investors

Major Canadian companies which have made and are making direct investments in Chile are:

- Noranda Mines Ltd., which has been active in Chile since 1964. In July, 1977, a formal contract granted Noranda the rights to explore and develop the Andocollo copper site in northern Chile, reportedly the most valuable of Chile's undeveloped copper deposits. The planned investment for mine and smelter is estimated at \$350 million.

- Falconbridge Nickel Mines Ltd. In July, 1977, an agreement was signed for exploration and feasibility studies for developing the Quebrada Blanca copper deposit by Falconbridge and a group of associated companies. No target date for beginning construction has yet been set, but development of the mine and smelter could cost about \$500 million.

- Bata Industries Ltd. In March, 1976, a \$5 million investment was announced for expansion of Bata's Chilean subsidiary, which operates a shoe manufacturing facility and tannery in Chile. A spokesperson for the company in Toronto said the investment was not new capital inflow, but reinvestment of Bata's Chilean earnings to take advantage of favourable concessions granted by the junta.

- Other Canadian investments in Chile, according to the department of industry, trade and commerce, include: Caristrap Corp. of Chomedy, Québec; Forano Ltd. (Plessisville, Québec); Longyear Diamond Products Canada Ltd of North Bay, and Wajax Ltd. of Ottawa.

Canada's trade commissioner in Santiago reported at the end of last year that there is no indication that the junta's "liberal foreign investment legislation... will be altered fundamentally in the next five years."

And Canada's current ambassador to Chile has said that he considers his priority task in Santiago the expansion of commercial relations between Canada and Chile.

The information on Canada's economic ties with Chile on this page came from the June 1979 LAWG LETTER, published by the Latin American Working Group, and from Bread, Peace and Liberty, a recently-published report on the current situation in Chile, based on the visit of a church delegation to Chile in November, 1978. Both publications are available from LAWG.

If you would like further information — films, resource people and materials — from local and national human rights, solidarity and religious groups on Chile and/or other Latin American countries, write to:

- Latin American Working Group, Box 2207, Station P, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2T2.

- Taskforce on the Churches and Corporate Responsibility, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2J6.

- Interchurch Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, Suite 201, 40 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M9

Lead company faces new pollution charges

Canada Metal has been charged with releasing excessive lead concentrations into the air, impairing the quality of the natural environment, and failing to report excessive emission levels.

The provincial environment ministry made the charges August 17 after the company's plant at 721 Eastern Ave. released lead concentrations into the air June 15 and 16 that were 25 times greater than the Environmental Protection Act permits.

The first court appearance will be at 10 am September 11 in the old City Hall.

A spokesperson for the ministry said that Canada Metal is currently undergoing a "voluntary abatement program" to ensure emissions won't continue to exceed safety levels.

The spokesperson also said the ministry is preparing a more stringent control order to limit the company's lead emissions — but would not say when the order might be ready or how much more stringent it might be.

Meanwhile, a new liaison committee, with representatives from the environment ministry, the Board of Health, and the community, will be set up soon, according to community John Argue.

Such a committee has not existed for the past three years.

And what about the 200 people working inside the Canada Metal plant?

According to labour ministry spokesperson Pat Hulme, although the lead emissions come from the plant, they do not harm the workers inside.

She said the labour ministry's

safety inspectors visit the Canada Metal plant every three months. The inspector meets with company and union officials to discuss any contentious issues, then does a tour of the plant with a visual inspection to look for contraventions of safety and health regulations.

There are currently no outstanding directives against the company, she said.

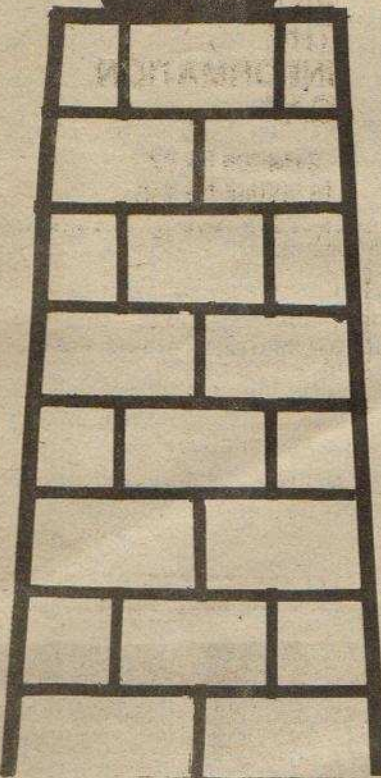
As well, every month urine samples of the workers are taken and analysed by the ministry's health and safety branch. No regular blood samples are taken.

Hulme said the urine samples provide "an early warning system" for high blood levels of

lead. If the analysis of the urine sample warrants, then blood samples of the workers are taken. "Usually, only a urine sample is taken," she said.

Another labour ministry spokesperson, Dennis Ngata, told the *Clarion*: "I think you're under the misconception the media often is — that because there are high lead levels outside the plant, they're also high inside."

Community resident Argue's response to that is: "Obviously, if lead levels outside are 25 times the acceptable levels, sure to God they've got to take stringent precautions for the people inside."



Manitoba's poison plants

Leads in lead levels

By Doug Smith

WINNIPEG — When Victor Rabinovitch resigned his position as Manitoba's director of workplace health and safety last year to protest the Lyon government's underfunding, he said that industrial lead poisoning was at a nearly epidemic level.

He said there are more workers in Manitoba with blood levels of lead above the poison threshold than there are in Britain, where more workers are surveyed. The NDP MLA from Churchill, Jay Cowan, had been pressing the government for a Royal Commission into industrial health and lead poisoning.

No penalties

Then Minister of labour Norma Price did not believe there was any need for an inquiry. But one year and one labour minister later, the Conservatives have been forced to set up a cabinet committee to study lead poisoning in the community.

As well, two plants where lead poisoning was particularly evident have been closed temporarily and tests have been conducted on school children in the community.

The issue heated up considerably last February when Cowan revealed that four workers at Canadian Bronze Co. had required deleading treatment and 14 others had needed injections to rid their body tissues and bloodstream of excess lead.

Cowan also criticized the government's new lead control program for having no penalties and for giving industry the job of policing itself.

The number of workers referred to the Workers Compensation Board has increased dramatically since unions started hiring their own doctors instead of using company physicians. Luis Rufo of the International Molders and Allied Workers Union (IMAWU) says the workers had

lost confidence in the company doctors. In the first three months of 1979, 14 workers from Canadian Bronze, represented by the IMAWU, were referred to the WCB.

One other worker at the company, however, wasn't as lucky. After working at Canadian Bronze for only a month he was found to have high blood levels of lead. However, instead of putting him on compensation, the company fired him. His case was appealed to the provincial labour board, which threw the case out.

A new wrinkle in the lead situation developed when Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. in Flin Flon announced it would no longer employ women of child-bearing age in its smelter unless they were sterilized. The company's labour relations manager says the decision was made to protect unborn children from the effects of lead poisoning.

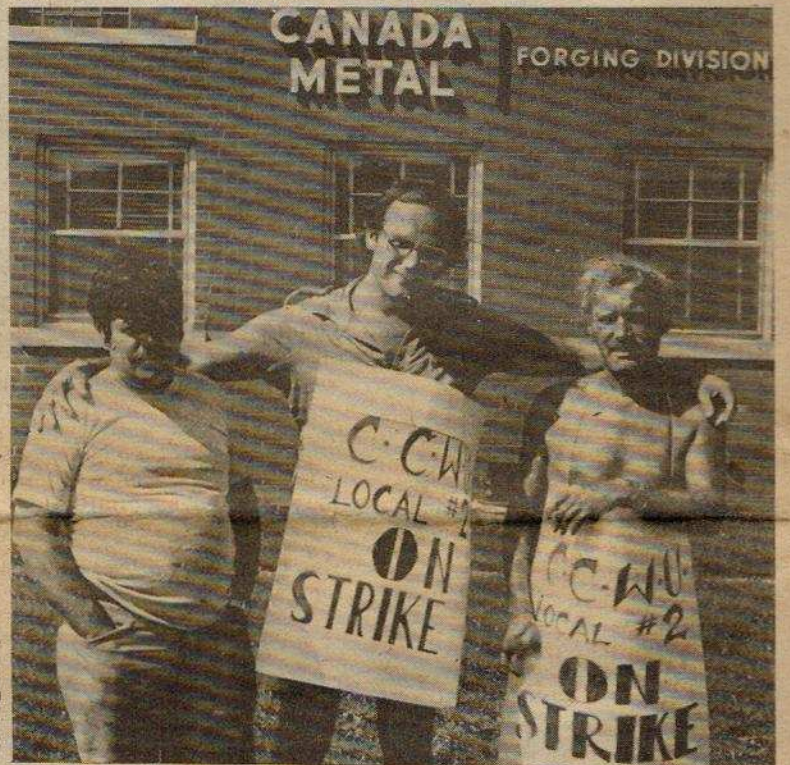
Sterilization

Women working in the smelter were given the option of transferring, usually at a cut in pay. The United Steelworkers, which represents the workers at Flin Flon, says the company was being discriminatory in its hiring practices because there is evidence that exposure to lead could lead to impotence and sterility in men as well.

Next, in late March, the provincial government issued 10 clean-up orders for North West Smelting and Refining Company in Winnipeg after 10 of the company's 22 employees had been put on compensation for having potentially dangerous lead levels in their blood.

The real bombshell came in April. MLA Cowan asked Labour Minister Bob McMaster to

See LEAD page 10



Lars Rogers

Lead outside doesn't mean lead inside, says the labour ministry. And Ontario rain falls upwards, too. Just ask Raphael, Gerard or Derek.

Metal workers sick of wide wage spread

Residents of the community around the Canada Metal plant are going to have a hard time forcing the company to clean up its act and its lead levels.

At least, that would seem to be the case given the way the company deals with its workers.

About 50 employees of the company's plant on Upton Road in Scarborough have been on strike for almost four months for a new contract — and their basic demand is wage parity with the people working at Canada Metal's Eastern Avenue plant.

The Scarborough plant employees earn an average of \$6.02 an hour, while the Eastern Ave. workers get \$6.30. The Scarborough plant produces mainly bronze and aluminum, while the Eastern Ave. plant produces lead.

"We're just trying to catch up," says Gerry Lacroix, a member of the negotiating committee at the Upton Road plant.

Lacroix says the workers also want to gain "a little more respect" from the company. "They just push, push, push."

You're never doing enough for them. The guys are getting pretty sick of it."

The same attitude seems to exist on Eastern Ave. Workers there staged a three-hour wildcat strike on August 27 protesting "discrimination and harassment" by a company foreman.

Employees at both plants are members of the Canadian Chemical Workers Union, local 2.

Canada Metal is controlled by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. (Cominco), which is in turn owned by Canadian Pacific Investments.

The last financial statement for Canadian Pacific Investments showed the company made 33 per cent more profits last year than the previous year, says Lacroix.

"They say they don't have any money," he adds. "They don't have any money for people, just for profits. In the last three years, they made more profit every year."

"They can't say they don't have enough money. That's absolute bullshit."

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The McDonald Commission: Loyal Liberals tell the Mounties "You deserve a break-in today"

This analysis of the McDonald Royal Commission on the RCMP was prepared by Michael Mandel, a professor at Osgoode Hall Law School and a member of the Political Rights Working Group. The PRWG will be contributing occasional articles on civil rights issues to the Clarion.

By Michael Mandel

"It's obvious they're biased — they're investigating their friends!"

Thus spake Judge Alex Cattanach of the Federal Court of Canada in last summer's Law Union of Ontario attempt to stop the McDonald Royal Commission into RCMP crimes. The Law Union charged that the Commission was biased in favour of the police they were investigating and the Liberal government alleged to have been party to their crimes.

The attempt failed, but not for lack of evidence.

Chairman David C. McDonald was a loyal Liberal partisan, president of the Alberta wing of the party before his appointment (by the Liberals) to the bench in 1968. Donald Rickerd was mentor, friend and business associate for 15 years of admitted forger and former solicitor-general Francis Fox. And Guy Gilbert was a political supporter of Fox, intimate of Trudeau henchman Marc Lalonde (indeed, Lalonde's lawyer during the "Judges' Affair"), a prominent Québec Liberal who stated when appointed that, with the election of the PQ, he considered it a pa-

triotic duty to protect the image of the party.

The Commission has remained true to its pedigree. Since its appointment in the summer of 1977 it has proceeded with all the urgency of a time-lapse camera, generally relying on the suspected (and admitted) criminals themselves to provide what evidence they at their own convenient pace, leaving them all the time they need to concoct the appropriate explanations for anything already brought to light and to destroy the rest.

Heat is off

Not one word of condemnation has escaped their trusty lips in two years. And it now appears that another two will lapse before we have their learned opinion on what happened, who was responsible and what should be done about it.

The technical legal reason for Cattanach's refusal to nip this sham in the bud was that the Commission was a monumental irrelevancy: its "obvious" bias didn't matter because it could have no effect on anyone's legal rights or interests.

Whatever the legal merits of this view (and they are few), he couldn't have been more wrong in political terms. The McDonald Commission's role, as the Liberals wrote it, was to *take the heat off* and it has filled that bill perfectly.

With its appointment, the scandal was deftly moved out of Parliament and off the front pages. "Go ask the Commission," the Right Honourable



Gentlemen would henceforth reply when asked about the RCMP.

Furthermore, the appointment of the McDonald Commission provided the political force for crushing the really dangerous PQ-appointed Keable Commission into RCMP dirty tricks in Québec.

Keable was closing in for the kill when the Supreme Court of Canada came to the rescue.

For the short term, the Liberals needed a Commission which could be relied upon to show sufficient deference to established institutions (the RCMP, the Cabinet, national security) to put everything back in the proper perspective.

Facing an election, they did not need to be treated like the suspected/admitted perpetrators of serious and petty crimes against democracy which they were. The only people they could trust were their friends, and their friends served them very well.

Delay tactics

Yes, they ultimately called on a few cabinet ministers to testify, but only after the election had been delayed so long that they could not wait any longer without a complete loss of face. And the questioning was so lacklustre and deferential ("Are you *sure* you didn't know, Mr. Goyer?") that the witness stand became more of a platform for self-absolution than a crucible.

For the long term, the Liberals needed, first of all, a *long term*.

And when the report finally came out, they needed fact-finders which would take high government officials at their word. They needed recommendations which would not include the "divisive" prosecution of those who erred so long ago in the service of their country. They needed conclusions

which would be dispassionate, reasonable and cautious, "sensitive" to the needs of law enforcement agencies (even if "individual liberty" was recognized "in principle" as a "competing value") — so the government of the day could, in effect, do as it saw fit.

No charges

The Liberals, no doubt, thought that they would be that government, and they may yet be. It is likely that the RCMP scandal contributed to their defeat this time, though the effect was probably small — a matter more of mismanagement and tarnishing cherished institutions than of violating the ground rules of democracy.

But it would be a mistake to see the McDonald Commission only in party-political terms.

Certainly, the Tories don't see it that way, at least for the moment. They are, in fact, in the enviable position of being able to reject the Commission's findings and recommendations as Liberal if they don't like them, or of using them to bolster their own independently conceived plans if they do. Right now, they merely intend not to interfere.

It is unlikely that the Commission will recommend that anybody be prosecuted. So much has already been indi-

cated by McDonald several times.

It is even more unlikely that the Tories would comply with such a recommendation. Nobody wants to take on the RCMP, and the prosecution of senior Liberals would be unseemly and create dangerous precedents besides. After all, this wasn't Watergate: the Liberals didn't try to disrupt the Tories.

RCMP subversion

As for the future legal status of subversive police activities, it is just barely possible that the Commission will recommend that the rule of law be made to apply to security operations.

But it is hard to believe that either a Tory or Liberal government would want to place any significant hindrances in the way of such operations, whatever McDonald and friends suggest. For capitalism to play the game of democracy by the rules would be for capitalism to lose that game.

The likely scenario is that legalized police subversion of legal, if troublesome, left-wing movements and activities will become part of the Canadian class struggle. This will submerge these counter-democracy operations even deeper beneath direct awareness, though it will be impossible to erase the memory and suspicion of them completely.

More force

What all this means is that the crisis of legitimacy caused by the RCMP scandal has not been solved, merely managed more or less as adequately as it could be. This was, in fact, the rather mundane mission of the McDonald Commission.

But the state has lost as well as won. Government and class control is usually cloaked by the "rule of law": the pen disguises the sword. Now it is brutally clear that the state relies on *force*, both "legal" and illegal, to maintain its power. And as the appeal to the "rule of law" — shown to be a legal fiction — loses its power to convince, force will have to be used more often.

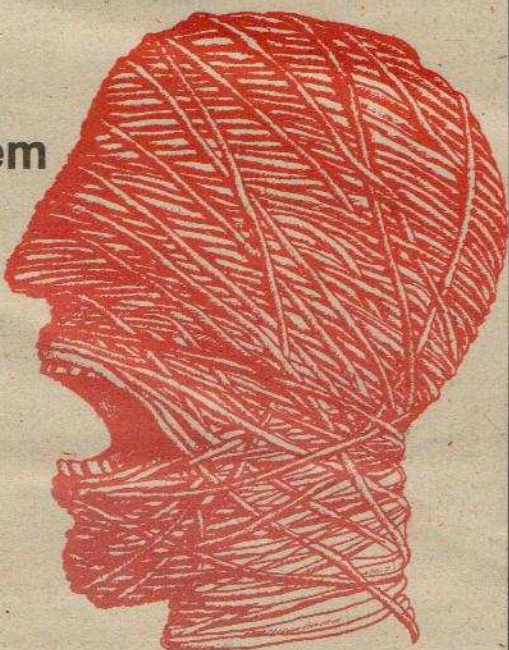
Commission staff here

On September 12, 1979, legal counsel and investigative staff from the McDonald Commission of Inquiry into the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be attending at Toronto to hear representations from various organizations and individuals who have complaints to file concerning the Royal Canadian Mounted Police activities directed against themselves.

If you or a member of your organization have had an experience which you wish to bring to the attention of the McDonald Commission, contact Harry Kopyto, Barrister and Solicitor, at 864-9323, and arrangements will be made for you to appear before the McDonald Commission staff.

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