

STRESS:

Think life's tough at the top? Stress affects the ordinary worker worst of all. See the special spread on pages 6 and 7.



The RCMP knows all about you. We want to know too. Help the *Clarion* get better by filling out the Reader Survey. Page 13.

There's nothing said in *Something Red*, says the *Clarion*'s new theatre critic. Reviews of plays, books and photography on pages 8 and 9.



Senility loves company, and the result is the Punch-drunk Maple Leafs. See page 16.

TORONTO **clarion**

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Metro's independent newspaper for social change

American pilots refuse**Plutonium shipped through Malton**

By Ann Hansen

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Plutonium is being carried on Canadian passenger flights, although the U.S. Airline Pilots Association refuses to fly planes transporting the potentially deadly substance.

An agent in CP Air's cargo department said plutonium could be shipped on both passenger and cargo flights, as long as it is packaged according to International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations.

And the Air Canada cargo department said plutonium is also shipped on that airline's flights. "Yes, plutonium is shipped through, but stuff like that is very hush-hush," said a man working in the department. "It's not a regular shipping item, and for security reasons is accompanied by the RCMP."

According to Transport Canada public relations officer Maureen Martinuk, Transport Canada's radiation safety officer says plutonium is "most likely not shipped" and "is probably not an allowable restricted material."

However, when Martinuk was later told of the airlines' admissions that plutonium is being shipped through Canadian airports, including the Malton airport, she admitted the shipping is legal as long as packaging of the substance conforms to IATA regulations.

Stewart Hill, a former Transport Canada air carrier inspector, told the *Clarion*: "You can carry fireworks and explosives on planes in Canada, but not in the U.S. Plutonium in the air is just like a flying bomb."

Plutonium is the most dangerous sub-

stance handled in quantity by man. If a person inhaled .001 grams of plutonium, he or she would die within days from a massive fibrosis of the lungs. Less than 20 pounds of plutonium 239 is enough to make a home-made atom bomb.

Plutonium, which is not found in nature, has a half-life of 24,000 years: one pound of plutonium 239 will lose only half its radioactive potency after 24,000 years of decomposition.

The Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB) is responsible for issuing export and import licences, as well as for informing companies shipping plutonium of IATA packaging regulations.

According to Hugh Spence of the AECB, "Less than 50 pounds of plutonium have been flown into Canada over a period of years: a few ounces here and there. This plutonium has been brought in from Britain to be used in our Chalk River laboratories in Deep River."

That figure does not include transshipments — shipments of plutonium stopping over in Canadian airports en route to another country.

And, before July, 1978; the AECB was having trouble keeping track of radioactive transshipments. At that time, AECB asked Revenue Canada, which is responsible for customs and excise, not to permit transshipments to enter Canada unless they had been authorized by the AECB.

The AECB claims that in 1978 it authorized only three shipments: 1.76 grams of plutonium 238; 1.55 milligrams of plutonium 238, and 12 partially radiated fuel rods. The rods were shipped by boat through Halifax, and had been insured by the sender for \$12 million.

The AECB's Spence said that in 1979 there were only "one or two shipments of plutonium in micro-curie quantities." But he added: "Presumably

See PLUTONIUM page 2

Pu 238

Too hot to handle?

Dave Smiley

Co-ops attack charity front

By Clarion Staff

Housing co-operatives have repeated their demand that the Credit Union Central of Ontario (CUCO) sever all ties with the Cimpello Charitable Foundation, and urge its member credit unions to do the same.

The demand came at a January 15 meeting of the central's co-op and corporate membership taskforce, which is preparing a report on co-op and non-profit housing.

Representatives from housing co-operatives and housing co-op federations, who were invited to the meeting to discuss terms for the taskforce report, reacted strongly when they learned that Cimpello representatives had also been invited.

"When I read the list of names of people who had signed in and saw the Del Zottos' names, I thought it was a joke," said one of the co-op repre-

sentatives. "But then I entered the room and I saw them (the three Del Zotto brothers, Elvio, Angelo and Leo) sitting there."

Toronto area housing co-operatives are protesting Cimpello's so-called non-profit housing projects. They also object to sponsorship of the projects by CUCO and some of its member credit unions.

Housing co-op representatives believe that Cimpello, which was set up in association with the Del Zotto brothers, is a thinly veiled attempt to make profits for Del Zotto companies by gaining access to readily available non-profit housing funds.

Glenn Haddrell, of the Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada, told the meeting the Del Zotto family wants to build "non-profit" housing on property which it already owns, but cannot afford to develop at a profit without federal government non-profit housing benefits.

The Del Zottos' Jane and Tretheway site, which was initially to be developed as condominiums, is an example, said Haddrell. When the condominium market grew weak, he said, the Del Zottos tried to sell the site to Artisan Charitable Foundation. Artisan's board of directors includes members of the Cimpello board, as well as board members of a local credit union.

The taskforce read a statement at the meeting, which said CUCO was turning to "non-profit" schemes like Cimpello's because of mismanagement in housing co-operatives.

The taskforce paper's critique of housing co-ops sparked a lively and sometimes emotional debate.

Al Nelson, of the national co-op housing federation, and Chris Smith of Lantana, a non-profit development corporation, said housing co-ops support the

See CO-OPS page 2



Cindy Fortunata

Coronering The Market

When Buddy Evans was shot by Metro cop John Clark in the Flying Disco tavern, Dr. Margaret Milton conducted the inquest.

Jack Pinkofsky, the lawyer for Evans' family, was critical of Clark's actions and the policies of the Metro Police in general. Milton threatened to have Pinkofsky cited for contempt. When he entered hospital towards the end of the inquest, she refused to adjourn proceedings. Milton's refusal drew protests from a number of Toronto lawyers.

Milton's brother, Alan Russell, was until last year Ontario's Deputy Solicitor-General. The Solicitor-General is responsible for the police.

I don't know whether Milton is biased in favour of the police or not. But a Deputy Solicitor-General's sister, like Caesar's wife, ought to be above suspicion. Milton should have let one of Metro's 20 or so other coroners handle the Evans inquest.

Not Mohammed's Radio

What's big on Toronto's mass market pop music stations?

Q107 FM recently published a list of the Top 107 of the Seventies as selected by their listeners.

Number 1 was "Stairway to Heaven" by Led Zeppelin. Number 107 was "Under My Thumb" by Street Heart. In between came a virtually complete catalogue of hard, heavy, and "progressive" pop: Bruce Springsteen, Queen, Pink Floyd, Deep Purple, the Moody Blues . . .

It's the gaps in the listeners' list that were most interesting.

- No Linda Ronstadt. No female solo vocalists at all, and very few women in general. Only six records involving women made the chart. And that's counting "Life During Wartime" by the Talking Heads, who have a woman playing bass.

- Just 13 records by Canadian bands, three of them by Max Webster. You can lead a horse to Canadian water, but . . .

- And no (0) black artists. Not one record by Stevie Wonder or Earth Wind and Fire or the Wailers.

One Wailers song did show up on the list. Number 94 was "I Shot the Sheriff", sung by Eric Clapton — who once made a statement supporting Britain's racist National Front.

Out To Lunch

The Toronto branch of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women is having a series of Eat the Leaders — sorry, Meet the Leaders — lunches during the election campaign.

Some menus are easy to plan. For Joke Clark — turkey sandwiches. (Everyone will gobble them down.) For Pierre Trudeau, whose reluctance to show himself during the campaign has won him the name of Diappierre — chicken sandwiches.

What should they serve for Ed Broadbent? Send answers to "Contest", Box 100, the Clarion. No edible oil products, please.

Fools Russian Where Angels Fear To Tread

This item, which ran under the heading, "Stocks booming on rumors of war," comes from the *Globe and Mail*:

"Wild buying continues on the stock exchanges, with no sign yet of the binge running out. Amid rumors the United States might go to war, mines are speculators' big hopes."

I still hope the boom explodes — and mines don't. But I wonder what's in their mines — oops, minds.

Are the speculators planning to go underground if things heat up? Watch for Noranda and Falconbridge to give Sudbury a new industry: deep, narrow fallout shelters. With stock tickers.

Co-ops object to 'non-profit' profits

From page 1

principle of non-profit housing. But, they added, co-ops object to profit-making "non-profits" such as the Cimpello projects.

Mark Goldblatt, of the Co-op Housing Federation of Toronto, added, "The idea, details, and development of all Cimpello's projects are in the minds of the Del Zotto family and Roger Davidson (a development consultant working for the Del Zottos) — and are not in response to any expressed community need."

That, Goldblatt added, is a reversal of the usual process, where housing is created to serve community needs, not the interests of developers.

Goldblatt also cited examples of conflicts that have occurred when non-profit and co-op groups compete for the same resources.

In September, he said, 14 co-op applications waited to be processed by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corp., while the Cimpello proposal was rushed through.

And in the Grange area, Cimpello and a group of tenants, Grange Area Co-operative Homes, are both trying to purchase the same piece of land, Goldblatt pointed out.

Bob Luker, a co-op housing representative, said CUCO should consider the Del Zottos' blemished reputation when evaluating the Cimpello projects. But when Luker tried to raise allegations made against the family in connection with

the Chemalloy stock fraud, and in the 1975 Royal Commission Report on Certain Sectors of the Building Industry, he was ruled out of order.

That narrowed the debate to a discussion of the differences between non-profit and co-op housing. Housing co-op representatives pointed out that co-op projects guarantee democratic control by their members, while non-profit developments do not.

However, taskforce members didn't seem to understand that distinction. Nor did they appear to understand the difference between legitimate non-profit groups, and "non-profit" developments which create hefty profits for their developers.

Instead, taskforce members seemed more sympathetic to views expressed by Davidson, who spoke for Cimpello at the meeting.

Davidson said he saw no difference between non-profit and co-op programs, because both provide reasonably-priced housing to people with annual incomes of less than \$18,000 at a time when housing is in short supply. "Nothing I have heard convinces me that one program is inherently or intrinsically different from the other," he said.

Davidson also assured taskforce members that sponsoring credit unions would be closely involved in Cimpello developments.

The taskforce recommendations will be disclosed at a February 8 CUCO board meeting.

'No more dangerous than botulism,' says AECB

From page 1

you'll get a case where there'll be a non-reported shipment: that's the fault of Customs."

What about the source and destination of trans-shipped plutonium? According to Spence, "It's really none of our business where it comes from. We

just handle export and import licencing and supervise the agencies that send it to be sure that the packaging conforms to IATA regulations."

Unfortunately, the AECB as a nuclear regulatory body has not instilled trust in the public mind. Numerous unreported accidents and radiation leaks at Canadian nuclear plants — and the loss of a container of highly radioactive iridium for two weeks last fall — have convinced many people the AECB is a protective agency for the nuclear industry rather than a control board.

Plutonium is not made or used in Canada, except in On-

tario's Chalk River laboratories. In the U.S., there is a commercial ban on plutonium production, although the military produces the substance for its nuclear warheads.

In the U.S., opposition to production and transportation of plutonium increased in 1975. At that time, it was disclosed that two shipments, each of 100 pounds of plutonium, had been flown into Kennedy airport in New York.

If plutonium was involved in an air crash, one pound of the substance dispersed into the atmosphere would have the potential to kill millions of people.

Angered by the dangers involved in shipping plutonium, the U.S. Airline Pilots Association initiated a ban on shipping plutonium 239, uranium 238, uranium 235 and enriched uranium by air.

Canadian pilots are not compelled to conform to this ban, because the Canadian Airline Pilots Association (CALPA) does not prohibit Canadian pilots from flying planes carrying plutonium. Canadian carriers and pilots, therefore, could be used to ship plutonium into the U.S.

How much plutonium is going through Canadian airports? The answers are hidden beneath secrecy and contradictory official statements: statements given with the kind of reassurance which doubles concern.

For example, the people who control the transportation of plutonium, the AECB, have said the substance is "no more dangerous than botulism."

★★★★★★

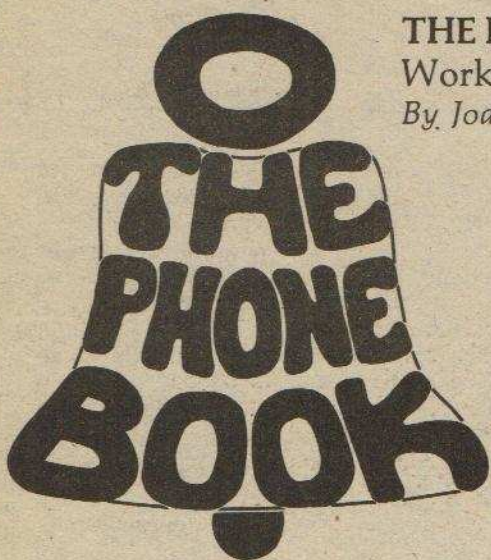
TBP plans ad appeal

The Body Politic is asking each supporter who wishes to add his or her name to a paid advertisement planned for the *Globe and Mail* to send \$10 to the Body Politic Free the Press fund.

The Body Politic needs \$9,400 to pay for the full-page ad.

THE PHONE BOOK Working at the Bell

By Joan Newman Kuyek



A former employee tells what it's like to work for the company. A story of the stifling bureaucracy and paternalism familiar to many telephone subscribers, this time told by someone who has been on the other end of the line.

Published by Between The Lines (Toronto/Kitchener) 1979 \$5.95 (paper)

Order from Between The Lines 121 Avenue Rd., Toronto M5R 2G3

or At your local bookstore

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Bell operators resist TOPS

The Phone Book: Working at the Bell
By Joan Newman Kuyek
Illustrated by Luc Robert
Published by
Between the Lines, 1979
95 pages
\$5.95

Reviewed by Sally McBeth

The electronics revolution in the office is carrying to nightmarish heights what Charles Babbage's "scientific management" theories did to production in the nineteenth century. Scientific management fragmented and routinized the jobs, stepping up efficiency and robbing the employee of the satisfaction of seeing a product through to completion.

For workers in service industries like communications, this means that one is not even allowed the dubious satisfaction of serving. Describing Bell's new Traffic Operator Position

System (TOPS — note the carefully manipulated PR acronym), Joan Newman Kuyek shows the effect the wonders of automation are having on self esteem:

"Under the old system, a certain pleasure existed in following a call through, in being able to speculate about your customer's personality, about seeing where they decided to call. An operator could feel pride in working quickly yet accurately. Perhaps more importantly, working shoulder-to-shoulder with other operators created a sense of companionship and left room for some horsing around and the occasional joke . . . However, TOPS system does away with all this. It is a manager's dream. Calls are fed automatically into the operators' headsets, and as soon as one is finished another comes through. Operators no longer complete whole calls,

they cut in on parts of a call . . ."

The job of a CAMA operator (that stands for Centralized Automatic Message Accounting — sounds sophisticated, doesn't it?) is to cut in on long distance calls and say "Your number please?" for eight hours a day.

In the automated office of the future, the human being's role is to relieve the machine of the routine tasks, so that it and the company can go on to achieve their glorious destiny. But Bell has carried alienation one step closer to 1984. The computer also supervises the operator, recording her speed and accuracy and flashing the data to management for "analysis".

Of all the information contained in this book on Ma Bell, this triumph of technology over human dignity remains the central, disparate point.

Kuyek describes the growth of the Bell corporate family from the early days of swash-buckling linemen and pivotal rural operators to the most recent technological breakthroughs of Northern Telecom. Her interviews with Bell workers who have watched the company's slow degradation of the quality of work and service in the interests of profit and expansion fill you with respect for them, and sadness. One experienced installer talks about the way people used to learn the job before the plastic throw-away bonanza of the phonecentres made repair skills obsolete:

"In the older days, the schools were done as a group. You had the equipment there. You put it together and worked from that. You talked, you looked at the specs, the charts,

the plans, everything. You went over it with everyone, and you had people who had worked on different parts of this equipment, and so they had a good effect on the group. But now they've changed and gone strictly to programmed learning . . . Programmed learning is tape, slides and the book. They expect that when you come back from the course they'll be able to give you an order and you can go out and do it."

"If the workers at Bell were ever to control the development of technology," asks Kuyek, "would they have created a TOPS?" She goes on to speculate wistfully about how things

would be if the public owned Bell and its employees controlled the workplace.

But in the pragmatic present, Kuyek credits technological madness with sparking the new militancy among Bell workers. She quotes Janice McClelland, a Toronto operator active in the 1978 CWC organizing drive: "People were so upset in the offices where TOPS had been introduced that they were very easy to sign up."

The Phone Book can be ordered from Between the Lines, 97 Victoria St. North, Kitchener, Ontario, and is in many bookstores in Toronto.

You can help too

If Bell operators decide to go on strike, management people will be doing their jobs. You can make management work harder, and help the operators, by:

- Placing all long distance calls through an operator.
- Calling an operator any time you have difficulty with a call.
- Asking an operator where a number is to be found in the telephone book (this doesn't cost anything).
- Telling the management people taking the operators' place just what you think of them and their company.
- Telling the company to accept the conciliation report — a report the company itself asked for — when you pay your bill or have any other encounter with Bell.
- Sending money to Local 50 of the Communications Workers of Canada, Membership Assistance Committee, 33 Cecil St., basement, Toronto.
- Buying buttons, which say "Help crack Bell, support communication workers" from stewards on the picket lines (at 76 Adelaide W. for example), or at the union's address above.

Tenants protest report

Metro to sell OHC?

By Paul Weinberg

Ontario public housing tenants are scared and apprehensive about the drastic changes proposed for the Ontario Housing Corporation by a Metro staff report put out last fall.

"All kinds of rumours are sweeping Regent Park about what is actually going to happen to the projects," says Sandra Langille, one of 400 tenants from central city OHC projects who attended a public meeting at City Hall January 9.

OHC tenants all over Metro Toronto are coming out in large numbers to discuss the report at public meetings organized by the Social Housing Action Coalition (SHAC).

While the co-author of the report, Metro planner Don Richmond, insists the report is merely a discussion paper, SHAC organizer Elizabeth White counters that it was approved in principle last fall by the Metro Social Services and Housing Committee, with Ward 7 Alderman Gord Cressy casting the only dissenting vote.

All OHC projects in Metro Toronto would be transferred to a new agency, the Metro Toronto Non-Profit Housing Corp. Some buildings would be sold to

private developers; others would be renovated and rented out to more affluent tenants.

The renovated projects, as non-profit buildings, would have only 25 per cent of their units available to the low-income people who normally qualify for OHC housing.

The authors of the Metro report want to exchange the present system of "low-income OHC ghettos" for the mixed-income environment of non-profit housing projects.

"Over a number of years, as many as 14,500 families who now live in OHC buildings might have to move elsewhere," says Jan Duzshta, MPP for Parkdale and provincial NDP housing critic.

Regent Park tenant Sandra Langille says the report fails to consider the social consequences of uprooting so many people in Metro Toronto. "What will happen to the support systems that people and their children build up in a community with their neighbours and friends?"

SHAC organizer White says, "The report shows little respect for people who live in OHC by saying that the tenants are the cause of high costs,

not upwardly mobile, and prone to vandalism and violence."

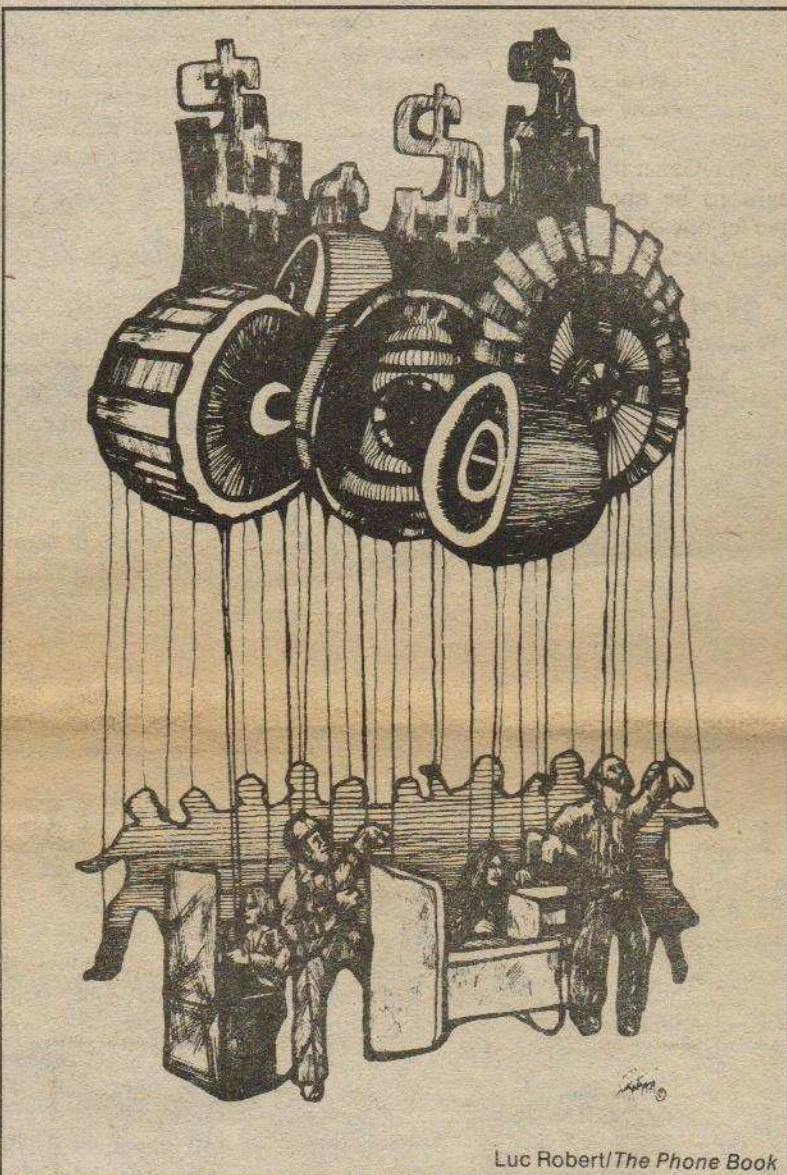
"We were the one group that was not consulted about the future of OHC," says Jean Lance, a spokesperson for the Federation of Ontario Tenants (FOTA).

"I live in Lawrence Heights, an OHC project in North York, west of Bathurst and Lawrence and I have always enjoyed living there."

'As many as 14,500 families who now live in OHC buildings might have to move elsewhere.'

Duzshta has criticized the report's assumption that low waiting lists for OHC mean public housing is not necessary.

"Once a week, on a regular basis, people will call an MPP to say they need subsidized housing. Most of the time, people who do not bother to apply are discouraged at first from applying. That's an artificial means of manipulating the actual need by simply not accepting some



Luc Robert/The Phone Book

people on the list. You can manipulate the statistics to prove there is no further need, he told the legislature.

The criteria for entering OHC are rigidly based on disability, poverty, eviction, and residency in a municipality. That is, only those in the most dire circumstances qualify.

The Metro report says the thousands of families displaced by the dismantling of OHC projects could find accommodation in privately-owned buildings. Those low-income tenants could have their rents supplemented by the province.

"Handouts to landlords are expensive for the province," says Duzshta. "There is no cost control whatsoever, and with speculation, exorbitant financing costs, excessive rent increases and a growth in the demand for assisted housing as real income declines — as more people get even poorer — the cost of private rent supplementation will skyrocket, or else the government just won't meet the need."

Public housing is necessary because the private market is

not providing cheap housing for the poor and the needy, says Jean Lance of FOTA.

"If people could afford private rents, they wouldn't be in public housing."

Duzshta says the provincial housing ministry had a hand in the philosophy and direction of the Metro report, particularly since the province would like to get out of public housing and leave it with the municipality.

Last December 19, provincial housing minister Claude Bennett told the legislature that the province wouldn't withdraw from social housing. But then he added that he favoured integration of different income groups: "We'll accomplish that, not only by bringing people of higher incomes into our social housing but indeed, if we sell off some housing, or use housing for higher-income groups than we presently have been accommodating . . . at least a similar number, if not a greater number of units, would be secured from the private sector under a rent supplement program by agreement."

As we see it Keep press free

As Meyer Solomon's libel suit against the *Clarion* develops, it becomes more and more apparent to us at the paper that a good and just cause does not an effective legal defence make.

In our system of justice, where the wheels must be greased — motions filed, lawyers clothed and fed, and page upon page of testimony copied and copied again in an official court-prescribed way — money is really what makes the world go round.

And even more so in the case of libel.

For a newspaper like the *Clarion* a law suit is no small event. The possibility of being defeated and assessed costs and penalties strikes at the heart of our endeavour.

With little money, a lot of hard, mostly unpaid work, and with much help from our friends, we have succeeded in creating an independent, critical newspaper that is sensitive to the needs of people who resist traditional institutions of power. The prospect of losing what we've built is overwhelming.

At the *Clarion*, we believe it is important to speak in controversial ways on contentious issues. And we are determined to ferret out crime and corruption wherever they may be found.

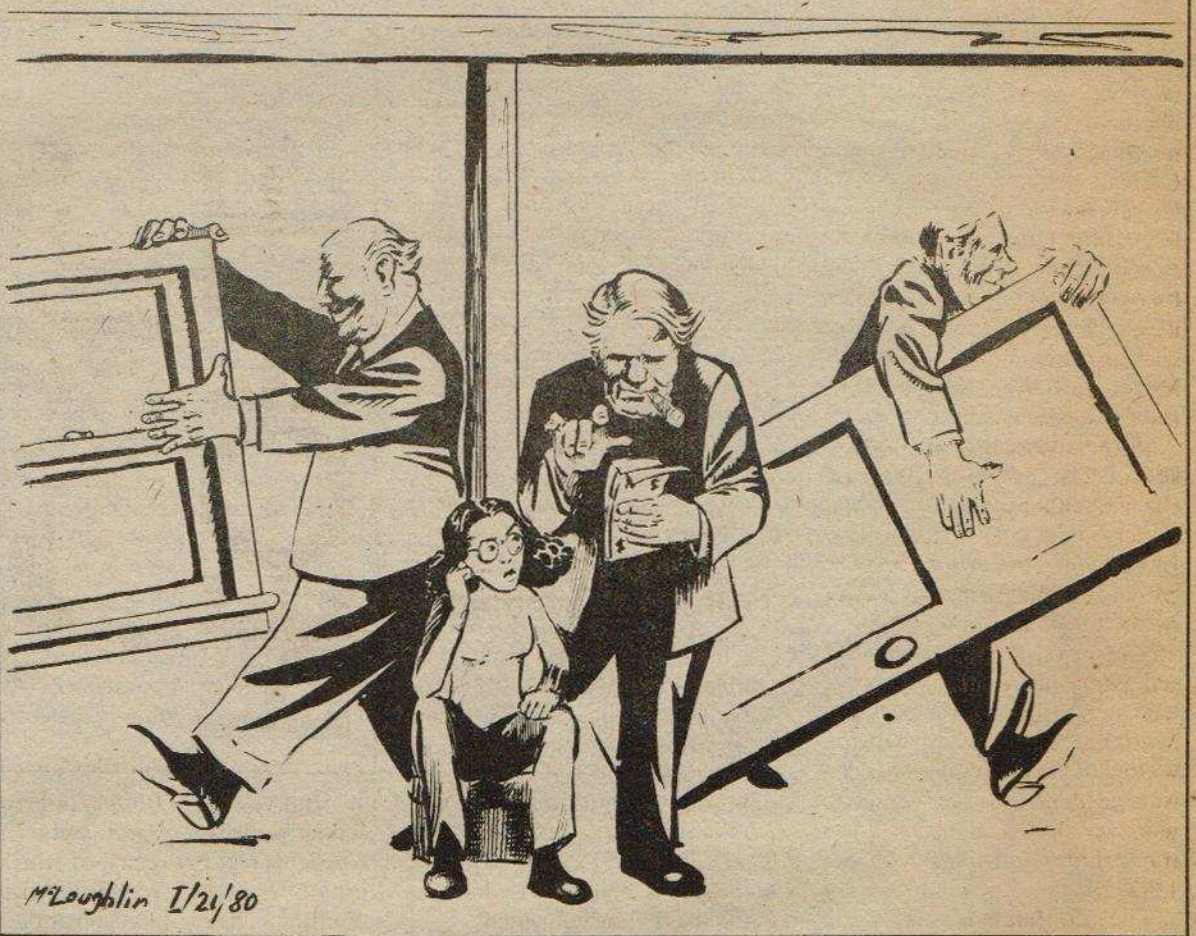
This is what we believe we have done. Meyer Solomon claims we have unfairly and maliciously damaged his reputation.

Our day in court is still down the road. But even before that day, the process is taxing and expensive. We anticipate the costs of this action could reach \$10,000 — part of which must pay for filing motions and buying transcripts for the many stages of inquiry that precede a trial.

It is a dear price indeed. But one which must be paid.

To this end, we have established a defence fund. We ask you to give what you can, and get a friend to give also. Please make your cheques payable to Paul Copeland, in trust for the *Clarion* Keep the Press Free Fund, and send them to Copeland at 31 Prince Arthur, Toronto, Ont. M53 1B2.

GOV'T TO DISMANTLE ONTARIO HOUSING CORP. SELL SOME OF IT



As you see it

No longer anonymous, critic replies

To the *Clarion*:

As the much touted "anonymous environmental critic," I would like to clarify the situation regarding the Toronto Recycling Action Committee (TRAC). Shortly before Carl Stieren's article went to press in the November 13 *Clarion* issue, I was able to have it read over the phone. While sympathizing with his frustration over Toronto's recycling program, his article had negative implications and slight inaccuracies. He could not consider re-writing the article, however, he had my name removed due to my dissatisfaction. While it was not my desire to be quoted anonymously, I was left little choice in the matter.

The situation remains that TRAC is deserving of criticism. Reviewing TRAC's record over the past eight years of 'action', we can see much room for improvement. Some very committed people have worked hard for TRAC, and hard workers still remain, but recycling is still not a reality for most Torontonians. Janice Palmer (TRAC Chairperson) summarizes TRAC's position perfectly: "We are waiting for that degree of commitment from the public..."

The facts, however, show that commitment *already* exists in a significant minority of the population; for example, there is a 35 — 40 per cent participation rate with Is-5's curbside newspaper collection in East York. Sixteen depots, (in whatever their condition or location) are not capable of satisfying even the existing commitment. While TRAC recognizes this problem they seem no closer to

establishing a curbside collection, than they were eight years ago.

The problems with TRAC are basically (a) analytical and (b) tactical. Ultimately, they should be concerned with stopping waste — in the form of both energy and nonrenewable resources. The root of the problem, however, lies with the corporations who produce disposable containers and over-packaged products for profit maximization.

Recycling programs are only a partial solution to the problem — uniform national legislation is needed to ban aluminum cans and require returnable, refillable bottles. This analysis, combining long term energy and resource strategy, is completely compatible with the existence of an organization such as TRAC. Curbside recycling programs will continue to be necessary:

(a) particularly during the transition stage towards a more truly 'Conservator Society', (b) as a means of educating the public in the conservator ethic, and (c) mobilizing widespread public support for effective legislation.

TRAC recognizes that education of the public is necessary and as Janice says, "... there are various methods and strategies that can be developed to cope with waste." We have witnessed the results of this 'coping' with advertisements in the TTC, media 'plugs', distribution of leaflets, mobile library displays and signs on garbage trucks ('Waste Not'); but the effectiveness of this 'advertising' strategy must be questioned. Certainly it has its place, but serious attempts should be made to establish a community based support organization, having links particularly with labour.

It will be remembered that the Steelworkers opposed legislation against disposables, since their members would have lost jobs. This is understandable, but labour must be made to understand the long term benefits of non-wasteful production, recycling and conservation. In the long term conservator strategy means more jobs and a more stable economic situation. In the meantime, however, workers displaced by the transition must be guaranteed full employment elsewhere at union wages. TRAC has a perfect starting place for a labour strategy: with the unionized employees of the sanitation department. Thus the workers should have representation on TRAC.

TRAC tactics are not adequate to deal with the problem. David White's claim that "... labour costs are one of the major impediments to recycling ..." needs substantiation. Our system of disposing with two million metric tons of waste annually is costing \$40 million. This system requires two collection weekly, with a third Wednesday collection for newsprint. With the revenue-resource feedback system of recycling, extra collection days would not be required and labour costs would remain stable. Efficiency is possible, even while we wait for Public Works to purchase recycling trucks. (The Is-5 Foundation is currently designing a curb-side collection truck with 'cost-sharing' support from a DIRECT program.)

The key issue, however, is funding for the expansion and stabilizing of Canadian markets for recycled materials. The stabilizing of markets is crucial to the security of a recycling program. The B.C. separation project does not realize all the potential benefit, as they are forced to use de-tinning facilities in Seattle, Washington. Per-

haps it is difficult for David White to offer constructive criticism of TRAC, since he rarely attends their meetings.

Recycling needs good promotion for success and cost-effectiveness, and with a curbside collection, participation is proven to increase substantially. The value of recycling must be viewed in environmental-economic terms, for complete cost-effectiveness. "Newsprint made from 100 per cent old newsprint reduces airborne pollutants by 74 per cent and waterborne wastes by 80 per cent." (Dr. R. Goodacre, Conservator Society Notes, 1978.)

The cost of cleaning up pollution is far greater than the cost of averting pollution. With at-source separation of waste, a typical community of 100,000 could "... conserve up to 3.5 million gallons of fuel per year, 30,000 tons of paper and cardboard, 3,600 tons of ferrous materials, 700 tons of non-ferrous and 4,000 tons of glass. The operating costs of incinerators would be reduced by 30 per cent and their capital costs by 60 per cent and 15 acres of land per year would be spared from use for waste disposal by landfill". (Science Council Notes 27, p.53, 1977). What more is required before the program "... becomes feasible and/or operational"?

The question remains, 'why are we not recycling?' Ontario's response to over-flowing landfill sites, has been the Ontario Centre for Resource Recovery (OCRR). The OCRR cost \$15 million for design and construction and is being operated under a five-year \$10 million contract (with an escalation clause for inflation). This doesn't compare favourably with TRAC's projected 1980 budget of \$20,000. Since the plant is capital intensive and high technology, only

See page 5: NOT

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 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, Marty Crowder, Gerry Dunn, Lynn Goldblatt, Mark Golden, Marianne Langton, Sally McBeth, Bob McGowan, Barbara MacKay, Tom McLoughlin, Alan Meisner, Anne Mills, Marg Anne Morrison, Elinor Powicke, Norman Rogers, Carl Stieren, Wayne Sumner, Sue Vohanka, Bob Warren, Paul Weinberg, Abie Weisfeld, and Ted Whittaker

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Conference calls for Chilean boycott

Priest to Chilean exiles: Come home

By Carl Stieren

After hearing testimony from two widows from Chile whose husbands were killed by the military junta, and from a Chilean priest who condemned Chile's new Labour Code, the Canadian Conference for Justice in Chile called for a total boycott of Chilean goods. And it condemned Canadian firms such as Falconbridge, Noranda Mines and Montréal Trust for their Chilean investments.

While the conference was in session on January 19, more than 5,000 Chilean copper miners struck the state-owned El Teniente copper mine in Rancagua, Chile, which produces one-third of all Chile's copper.

The boycott call was endorsed later that day at the meeting's press conference by Madame Hortensia Allende, widow of former Chilean socialist president Salvador Allende, who was killed in the coup by the military junta on Sept. 11, 1973.

The conference, which included 150 Canadian labour leaders, Chilean refugees, lawyers and activists, adopted a five-page paper, the "Document of Toronto," to present to the United Nations Conference on Human Rights in Geneva on February 2.

The junta's new Constitutional Plan was denounced at the conference by Sergio Insunza, former justice minister in the Allende government, as "a fascist constitution for Chile."

But the bombshell of the conference was dropped by Father

Juan Aguilar when he called on all Chilean refugees to return to Chile "with their heads high, to join in the struggle of the Chilean people."

Father Aguilar later explained there was only limited risk in returning if exiles applied for a passport renewal at a Chilean embassy.

"If they do renew the passport, there is no problem in coming back to the country," he said.

Individual refugees at the conference did not seem upset by the unexpected call to return, but many were wary of returning right away.

All one movement

"It is all one movement of Chileans, whether in exile or in Chile," explained one Chilean from Montréal.

"We all want the right to return, but with guarantees of our personal integrity (physical and legal safety). The real struggle, however, is being carried on in Chile itself," he conceded.

A refugee living in Toronto was even more wary. "We all want the right to return, but the junta doesn't want us back because they know what will happen," he said.

"It will be more difficult for them with the exiles back. And so our passports are marked with a special indication — an 'L' — or else we have to apply on a special form to the Ministry of the Interior. Who knows what would happen to you if you filled out such a form and returned?"



"But you see, DINA (Chilean secret police) are not only in Chile. Fifty per cent of their members work outside the country. They have grabbed exiles in Miami and in Panama and taken them back to prison in Chile."

"And the secret police of Argentina and Uruguay have picked up Chilean exiles in those countries and shipped them back to prison in Chile."

And, the authorities might turn refugees back at the airport even if they have valid passports and DINA doesn't have them on its hit list.

At this year's conference, two Chilean widows testified about their husbands' deaths, and

gave their reasons for returning to Chile after their testimony.

One of them, Rosa Soto, lost her husband, whose body was found only last October in an unmarked mass grave in Yumbel, 340 miles south of Santiago.

Brave and proud

"I am brave and proud because I know that my husband died struggling for justice," she said.

"On the day of the burial service, I knew that there were more than 10,000 people there with us in Concepcion. At the ceremony, there were 12 priests doing the service."

"The most difficult thing for us was that the murderers of our husbands are meeting with us every day in the streets of our town."

Yet, despite the advantages — and greater safety — of staying in Canada, she would rather stay in Chile to continue the struggle, as Aguilar urged.

The terror in Chile has moved from the murder of Allende supporters and banning of the labour federation, the CUT, and the popular Unity front, to institutionalized repression.

Not on right TRAC?

From page 4

30 people are employed. At last check, the OCRR was 'handling' 800 tons of garbage daily. Out of this however, approximately 620 tons are simply being repacked in larger trucks and sent to landfill. Of the remaining 180 tons, only the tin cans and compost are actually recycled. Most of the rest is turned into a substance called Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF), (mostly paper and film plastics) which is destined to be burned.

Garbage should not be institutionalized as an energy resource — far more energy is used to produce paper and packaging than is released by burning it. The mismanagement of garbage in Toronto is reaching a new level of complexity with the advent of the garbage-fueled District Heating Plant planned for Toronto. While dis-

The new Constitutional Plan for Chile, Chapter I, Article 8, reads:

"Any act by individuals aimed at propagating doctrine against the family, that propose violence, or a concept of society, the state or judicial order that has a totalitarian character or is based on the class struggle, is illegal and contravenes the constitutional order of the Republic."

Class struggle illegal

"Organizations that have such aims, or which are directed at such objectives by the activities of their members, are unconstitutional."

But parallel to the draft constitution is an equally harsh "economic plan" now being imposed on Chile, according to Father Aguilar.

"This economic model attempts to impose the absolute domination of capital against the productive work of man," he said.

"They (the junta) have lowered productivity to an unheard-of low level."

"The level of unemployment is higher than it ever was in Chilean history, even during the 1930s Depression years."

In the labour workshop later, Argentine exile leader Enrique Tabak said the Chilean junta had lowered the real income of all workers by at least 15 per cent.

And in the junta's "minimal employment" scheme, the unemployed are being put to work for only \$9 a week in wages, plus a few benefits, for a long working day.

Aguilar said the junta's new labour code "claims to be strengthening the freedom of unions, but it forces workers to bargain only with individual producers — they cannot bargain in a group or in entire sectors. It creates different unions in the same workplace, operating separately from each other."

And it allows employers to hire any workers they wish during a strike, and puts restrictions on the right to strike.

Top Teamsters too timid in tackling job security threat

By Ray Kuszelewski

The outcome of a continuing strike at McKinlay Transport will answer important questions for the industry around the deregulation issue.

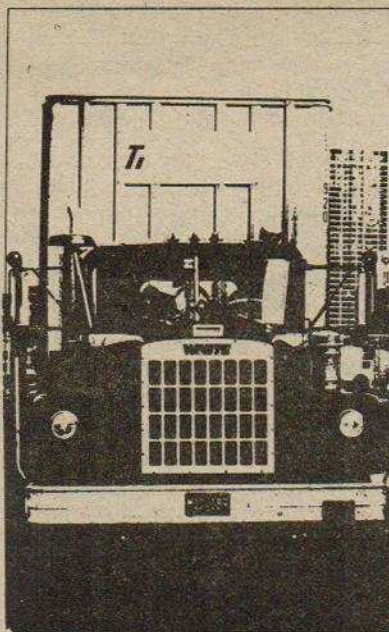
McKinlay is the Canadian subsidiary of the Detroit-based Central Transport Company. The company is now advertising direct service from within Canada to Western Michigan and other points in the U.S., even though the Canadian subsidiary is on strike.

The strike issues include: the company's refusal to abide by arbitration decisions, pay shortages, constant moving and opening of terminals in and around the border area, and company refusal to maintain equipment in a safe operating condition.

But the most important issue is the company's complete withdrawal of any border operation agreement.

Ontario Transportation and Communications Minister James Snow announced in mid-1979 that deregulation would slowly be imposed on Ontario Teamsters, eliminating legal restrictions on schedules, routes, places of call, commodities carried and insurance provisions.

But the Teamsters were still confident their collective agreements with companies dealing



in international traffic would protect them.

The Teamsters were aware, however, that cross-border deregulation allowed companies to weaken agreements since, with government approval, a driver could now be ordered simply to drive across the border.

Company profits would now dictate whether an American driver took cargo straight through to its destination without transferring it to a Canadian driver, or vice versa. This has a serious effect on job security on both sides.

The issues in this strike, which

began in October, 1979, have implications for the collective agreements of other Teamster contracts. In spite of this, the president of the Ontario Joint Council of Teamsters has refused to act on a unanimous motion by the membership to demonstrate in support of the McKinlay strikers.

The Teamster leadership may have been scared off by the fact that the strike involves four different Canadian locals: 938 in Toronto, 879 in the Niagara Peninsula, 880 in Windsor and 141 in London. The locals have different rates of strike pay, making the financial co-ordination of the strike perhaps too costly for the reluctant leadership.

The union leadership has developed no major strategy to pursue throughout the industry on the deregulation issue. At the isolated McKinlay subsidiary, nearly 200 workers picket empty warehouses while the parent company and the rest of the industry continue to operate.

Already other transport companies are reacting to Central's more competitive position — Central is now able to lower freight rates and provide uncontrolled international service.

This reaction will soon hit labour relations, as companies with tighter border agreements try to make up for Central Transport's unfair competitive edge.

STRESS: Workers are the main victims

By Larry Haiven

"Sundays are the worst, especially if I have to start a midnight shift that night. First of all I sleep in as late as I can even though I'm not tired, to prepare myself for the night ahead. But I can't sleep. I keep on getting up to go to the bathroom because my nervousness gives me the runs." A worker is talking about his job in an aluminum smelter.

"All day I go around with a knot in my stomach. I'm distracted. My wife notices it and stays away from me. Needless to say, we get into arguments, especially if she isn't feeling too hot either. She works too. I pace around the house, switch the TV off and on, maybe go for a walk.

"For a long time I couldn't figure out what was the problem. I never admitted to myself that it's my work — the fact that I hate it with every fibre of my body. And of course my body is screaming it at me.

"But I know it's stupid to get so upset over work. I mean, you've got to work, don't you? Mind you I notice when we're in the changing room on a Sunday night getting ready to start a work week, everybody's quiet and grumpy.

"The funniest thing is that I don't really spend 40 or 48 hours a week on my job. I bloody well spend every waking hour on it and half of my sleeping hours too 'cause I dream about it."

* * * * *

When threatened, a cat arches its back. A deer turns and bounds into the bush. A snake bares its fangs and rears to strike. But when people are confront-

This special report on workplace stress was prepared by members of the Clarion labour workshop. The workshop meets once a month to discuss and prepare articles dealing with issues in the labour movement that aren't covered adequately in other media. The workshop welcomes new participants. Next meeting is at 7 p.m., Tuesday, February 12 in the Clarion offices.

Photos courtesy of Metro Photo Library

ted by an outside threat to their well-being, they are often forced to screw the lid on the nervous and chemical reactions that surge, now like poisons, through their bodies. The heart rate and blood pressure rises. Blood sugar and cholesterol levels rise in anticipation of a surge of energy need that never comes. Digestion is stopped temporarily.

The people who suffer more than any others are working class people.

When it happens over and over again, even at a continuous low level throughout life, it will almost certainly lead to chronic diseases, from asthma to ulcers to heart attack. It may lead to nervous breakdown. It will surely reduce enjoyment and the life span. This is stress.

We are all subject to stress. We hear often of the stress of the executive, or the doctor or the government leader in times of crisis. But surveys show that generally the more money you make, the less risk you face of a heart attack. How many books are there describing the salutary effects on stress of jogging, massage, hot tubs, transcendental meditation and other wonders? Have we only ourselves to blame for letting it get the better of us?

The people who suffer more than any others in our society, who statistically drop dead and get ill most readily from stress, are working class people. And perhaps more than any other single issue in occupational health and safety, the problem of stress touches on the fundamental contradiction of capitalism — the alienation of the worker from the means of production.

It has been shown in numerous studies that among many factors giving rise to heart disease, the single most important factor is not obesity, not cholesterol, not lack of exercise, not smoking, not here-

ditary factors. Stress due to job dissatisfaction is at the head of the list. Close behind are lack of self-esteem, particularly in those whose jobs are menial. And not far behind are occupational stress from work overload and excessively rapid and continuous change in employment (especially in times of high unemployment).

And what is it about work that does it? Shift work, noise, excessive heat and cold, competition, surveillance, piece work, toxic substances, safety hazards, speedup — all of these contribute to stress. But human beings are amazing creatures at adapting under pressure. It has also been shown that all of these can be endured for quite long periods without ill effect were it not for one overriding factor which permeates nearly every workplace in our society — *the lack of control*, the lack of "say" in decisions that affect one's job. This is the factor that most affects one's job dissatisfaction, that makes the others so unbearable, that destroys the body and soul.

Robert Sass, the ebullient and outspoken Director of Occupational Health and Safety for Saskatchewan, has devoted much of his effort to ripping apart the common myth that work is only a small part of a worker's life.

Stress from work is the main cause of problems outside work . . . It is the great hidden menace.

According to Sass, "work is central." Stress from work is *the main* cause of problems outside of work — marital, sexual, mental, physical. It is the great hidden menace. Sass insists that the sooner we realize it the better.

He points out the cruel irony — that the symptoms of job stress, such as alcoholism, drug addiction, marriage break-



up, sexual dysfunction, suicide, show up first, of course, not at work, but *outside* of work. Most workers will, in fact, sacrifice just about everything before it even becomes apparent at work that there is something wrong.

And of course, when the boss discovers a worker has had a heart attack or a nervous breakdown, he will become very sympathetic and insist that "it didn't have anything to do with his work; she (or he) was a model employee!"

Modern medicine and psychology (funded mainly by government and large corporations) have only recently "discovered" stress and analysed its effects on health, and especially on rising health care costs. And their solution is to blame the individual — in a powerful and persuasive media campaign.

Too much food. Too little exercise. Too much selfishness. Too little love. We should get out and jog. We should look deep within ourselves. We should eat 100 per cent polyunsaturated corn oil. It goes on and on.

The real cause of stress — work — is a Pandora's Box that we must open.

And it gets more insidious. The trouble with people today is that they have it too good. Not enough adversity. What we need is to make do with less of everything. Isn't it curious how all of this blends in so perfectly with the "policies of restraint" that governments in the capitalist world are pushing so strongly these days?

It is no coincidence at all. The gurus have avoided the majority of people, who have already had to make do with much less. And the gurus have also avoided the real cause of most stress — work. It is a Pandora's Box they are afraid to open. We must open it.

Laws and 'mental health days' help workers win against stress

By Shalom Schachter

Every worker recognizes that the workplace is full of stressful forces. Whether one is working under the constant scrutiny of supervisors or surveillance cameras or on a production line that always seems to go faster and faster, workers can't escape being exposed to stress.

Do we have to put up with stress, or is there something we can do about it?

Workers do have some legal rights to combat stress. While there is no recognized legal definition for stress, it certainly is a risk to safety and health and therefore covered by the new occupational safety and health laws.

Workers can instruct their selected representatives on the union-management safety and health committee to direct the committee to study all areas of the workplace in an effort to reduce to the lowest extent possible the level of stress and to require management to implement whatever changes are necessary.

Where management refuses to take action, workers can pressure government inspectors to issue orders forcing management to correct the situation. If the inspectors side too much with the company and refuse to issue orders, workers can appeal the lack of action to the director of the government agency. And if the situation is particularly bad and workers believe stress is likely to endanger their safety or health, they can refuse to continue working under those conditions by informing their supervisors of the problem. Workers are protected by law from discrimination for exercising any of these rights.

In addition to the laws of the province, workers have rights and protections under their collective agreements if they are unionized. As far back as 1975,

a steelworker in Hamilton won arbitration against his suspension for refusing to work in a closed-in space when the arbitration board concluded he had claustrophobia.

are more than 20 employees where you work, make sure that the health and safety committee required by the new provincial legislation is activated.

There are also other approaches to combatting stress:

- Talk to your fellow workers and organize. You will find that you are not alone and will develop a sense of collective power that is in itself an antidote to job stress and frustration.

- Fight for a shorter work week. Less work means less stress.

- Take "mental health days" off work. Many people prefer Mondays or Fridays.

- Find creative ways to fulfill yourself outside your work environment. Take a night course, join a discussion group, or volunteer at the *Clarion*, for example.

In short, we don't have to just shut up and take it anymore. Contact your union representative if you have stress problems at your workplace. Further information on how to fight stress can be obtained by contacting the *Clarion* office.

In short, we don't have to just shut up and take it anymore.

More recently another steelworker won recognition that a form of stress is occupationally caused. The Hamilton worker succeeded in obtaining workers compensation benefits after showing that he developed nausea and dehydration after working in temperatures of 96 degrees F. Workers must push the board to grant compensation for stress-related disabilities in less obvious cases.

If you don't have a union and there

Splitting forms : a work poem

The best way to split forms is to tear slowly so you don't tear anywhere but on the perforations, so that

Slips come out whole and rectangular, so the numbers and names and addresses can be read and there is

Not an ugly tearing sound like a buzz saw (if you tear too fast) that might disturb others at Gulf Canada.

If you split these forms today and work out well so that nothing is left to chance, you will know exactly

How to do it so if I ask you tomorrow to split forms, you will know what I am talking about

And won't need to ask me a lot of questions, and this will save you the trouble of thinking what am I

Supposed to do next and in the meantime, tear unexpectedly across the perforations into a

Number or name or address which would make me think you hadn't understood my instructions.

When you have split all the forms on your desk, look under your desk to see if any forms have fallen

To the floor, and after you have done that, ask Olga for more forms (the New York forms must be split

And cut with scissors, a task I'll train you for in a couple of days, if and when you master the essentials.)

In the meantime, don't work too quickly, and apply equal pressure to both sides of the paper as you tear.

If you get tired, stand up, stretch, and then sit down. On rainy days, the lights will be on to help the eyes.

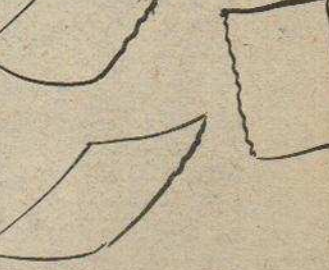
On sunny days, Gulf Canada conserves energy. To train another girl would be time-consuming and why put me to the

Trouble of calling the agency when you would do just as well as anyone else with a little practice and the right attitude.

Here comes Olga with the forms, she's putting them here by the electric pencil sharpener. She will always

Put them in the same place so you will not tear up something you shouldn't. Should there be any problems, do let me know.

You're really lucky to have this job, there's such a surplus of labour. What beautiful weather we're having.



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By Gail Fox

Photogs use new techniques to reshape our view of world

SX-70 Art,
A Moment in Time Gallery,
398 King St. E., Toronto,
Till February 2

Reviewed by Jerry McGrath

Photography has come a long way from its initial reliance on large, cumbersome equipment that made the photographer either stay in the studio or hitch up a wagon to carry it around.

The Polaroid Corporation, with its SX-70 camera, has reduced all the hardware to a single hand-held object. Even the darkroom process has been housed in the camera unit. In just a few minutes, as through a dissipating fog, we see the world take shape before our eyes.

A Moment in Time has mounted a show of 54 original images culled from more than a hundred polaroid photographs ma-

king up a book published by Lustrum Press in New York.

The photos are strong evidence of how an apparently closed process can be broadened and inflected in the hands of capable artists. The immediacy of technique has not been discouraging to them. It has set up new limits to which they have applied a practised, professional rigour. The small scale (3 1/2" x 4 1/4") of the works offers a slow yield of visual delight.

Witness Rosamund Purcell's picture of an egg spilled onto glass. The shadow it casts suggests a membrane just as viscid as the egg itself. It seems to hang below the glass surface, submarine and soft, like an aquatic creature.

Or Marvin Heiferman's study

of an empty, outdoor basketball court, scored with a herringbone pattern of shadows that sections up the space. The dreamy colours, reminiscent of early Miro paintings, gave me an almost respiratory sensation, like breathing cool air.

This isn't the only instance in this show of photography's acknowledgement of other art forms. Helmut Newton's portrait of a woman in a seethrough dress has a cracked surface reminiscent of Old Master paintings. The image, however, is no longer a token of the wealth and position that commissioned it. In this case the artifact is small, unprecious, instantaneous, and the medium is popular. The woman is not emblematic of bourgeois values. Her advertised endowments are physical and the picture satisfies the voyeuristic urge that photography often addresses.

But Bruce Charlesworth's borrowings from the Irish painter Francis Bacon lose impact by diminishment in size and the subtraction of painterly, tactile rewards.

You can be sure that the photographers contributing to this show feel strongly about the various uses they have made of the SX-70. No doubt each has divergent views grounded in his or her individual formulations and work ethos. In this show they have held to their own concerns and dispositions.

For instance, Marty Fumo's photo of Pompeii has little in common with Larry Clark's



A work by young American contemporary photographer Mary Ellen Mark.

photo of a tacked-up picture of an electric chair. The former is pastel-shaded and evocative, smothered in nostalgia. The latter is sardonic and brutal, admits its own distancing effects (which in this case provoke horror and not nostalgia) and delivers a full load of black humour.

Mary Ellen Mark's study of a nude girl shows immediate sympathy for her subject. But artiness replaces sympathy in Don Rodan's *Satyr*, in which a wedge of watermelon is placed between the buttocks of a nude to create a visual pun.

There are examples of real restraint in the show. Ralph Gibson's *Still-Life* attempts to rejuvenate an old genre and Hans Namuth, in his group portrait of a South American family, avoids artifice, letting the visual opulence of clothing and natural demeanour make a strong statement.

These differences are a virtue of the show. They remind us of the premature fears that pain-

ters suffered upon the invention of that scientific, objective procedure called photography. Subjectivity is nowhere jeopardized in this work, which issues from a process more mechanical than anything promised by early photography.

I don't know if people are prone to the deception that the SX-70 makes good art that much easier. It doesn't. There are still the indeterminate factors of vision and sensibility, of how people see the world. Good photographers have something else besides expensive equipment, as this show attests. They have an instinct that they have adapted to a technique and they have the ability to balance both. These most decisive elements can never be featured in a camera.

Mox Kozloff, an eminent New York critic, has suggested that these pictures be viewed as "miniature apparitions." In his words, "they look like domestic and off-hand objects while at the same time they give off an otherworldly fragrance."



A European example of SX-70 imagery by Jan van Steenwijk.

Rumours not exaggerated

By Lynn Slotkin

"People are pretty dumb" is just one of the things George F. Walker is saying in his musical parable *Rumours of Our Death* at the Factory Theatre Lab until February 3. But he points out our foibles with such gentle absurdist humour that seeing the reality of our silliness is easy to take — even fun.

Walker has taken on a considerable chore — to write a "state-of-the-world musical" (as it is called) and make it perceptive, topical and funny, using disco, rock and country songs.

Almost nothing escapes his humourous probe: countries with boring images and unimaginative citizens (no names — they're left to our imaginations); countries with leaders who misuse their power (ditto); punk rockers; rich kids who get kidnapped by terrorists then turn into terrorists themselves; people who believe rumours; people who don't but spread them anyway; people who sell out for money; people who sell out to 'foreign strangers' (none is mentioned but one character stands out because of his Arab garb); people who follow trends; people who believe all the nonsense; and those who don't.

We all fall into one or more of these categories, but Walker doesn't shove a message down our throats. Rather he leaves our sensibilities and imaginations to see, recognize and consider our quirks.

He has set the play in a make-believe monarchy ruled by a king who, it is rumoured, is a machine. His wife has visions, and his daughter is bored until she is kidnapped by terrorists and decides to join them. There is a rumour of impending war but the king won't tell them why or when it will happen because,

he says, "It's none of your business." Farmers burn their fields because it's rumoured that that's what you do in a war. And on and on.

Walker's play is wild and whimsical. His characters are finely drawn, with clear personalities. His direction is also distinctive. The action keeps pace with the plot: one never gets ahead of the other. But the most important element of Walker's direction is that he knows comic acting must be absolutely straight; if the cast plays for laughs the humour is gone.

There isn't a weak actor in the cast. Peter Blais is all charm and poise as the king. He mixes his flashing smile with a beguiling look of bewilderment. Stephen Bush as the farmer is masterful in his use of silence, pauses and subtle reaction. Dianne Heatherington is better known for her belting voice and way with a song, but she is developing into an actress who has a way with a phrase. Her Maria III, the only character with any concern with what's going on, has a nice sensitivity, and of course she is used to full musical advantage.

And strangely it is the music by John Roby and lyrics by Walker and Roby which give *Rumours of Our Death* a touch of seriousness. The songs tell of possible destruction, lost dreams and lack of dreams. This seriousness doesn't tip the play in its favour; it adds a nice balance. It would have been helpful if the songs were listed in the program.

Add to all these factors a set by Brian Arnott and Syvalya Elchen that uses the space well, and a four man rock band that serves the music well, and you have *Rumours of Our Death* it's well worth our time and attention.



Tim Wynne-Jones is the Terrorist in *Rumours of Our Death*

Noth

By Lynn Slotkin

Tom Walmsley writes about life in the gutter, the world of the have-nots of the haves. Sometimes quite well, as with his one-act *The Jones Boy* and *The Man*, which had a run at Free Theatre in 1977.

stunning because of the honesty. His new play, *Red*, is a different matter.

The play is an exercise in indulgence and has no claim for being. And Walmsley diluted his piece with footers you wouldn't spend seconds of your time with ordinary circumstances. However, often asks the charitable with your time.

Four friends get together what starts out to be an good-natured drunkenruse. Bobby, a violent wanted for armed robbery spends his days drinking with friend Christine, who runs a massage parlour where now supports Bobby because he refuses to find work. Ale, best friend (it's never explained) seems to be the most powerful — he has a job, a book and sees what goes

New kids book respects sense and awareness of city children

The City Kids' Book, edited by Fran Endicott and Barb Thomas, Toronto, OISE and Cross Cultural Communications Centre (co-publication), 1979, 2 volumes, \$7.75.

Reviewed by Sharon Wyman

Mr. Kulik, Ricardo, Janina, Sandy, Hannah and Becky are a few of the true-to-life characters who inhabit the pages of *The City Kids' Book*.

Mr. Kulik is a cabby. Sandy's dad, newly arrived from Jamaica, can't find a job and feels the pinch even more when his wife begins working at the Post Office. Hannah and Becky, age 17 and 12, manage a Becker's store once a week so that their widower father can have the day off.

This paperback collection of prose and poetry, some written by students, encourages young people to explore their environment. The book lets them look at their neighbourhoods, their relationship with family members, the kinds and conditions of work of the people around them and then, the reasons why people around them, in the big city, often move.

Though a teachers' supplement has been developed, the design of the kids' book is such that anyone could work through it quite nicely and the ideas introduced would definitely benefit from small group discussion.

Actually, the ideas in the book are not being "introduced" to the average city child. The beauty of *The City Kids' Book* is that the various authors recognize that children are responsible beings and are very much aware of the differences and complexities of urban life. Unlike many attempts to present aspects of daily life to students, this one is remarkably unself-conscious and non-patronizing in tone.

The book has been tested primarily in the Toronto public school system where multiculturalism and multilingualism are most evident. Although it was found to reflect the concerns of the children who have used it there, it can also be a touchstone for children less familiar with urban or multicultural settings.

After browsing through the book, nine-year-old Emily, a WASP child if there ever was one, was especially interested in the "Families" section. She immediately began constructing a family tree and mapping the neighbourhood. As her school, ALPHA, is in the garment district of Toronto, Jack Pereira's story about his Mom was intriguing to her. She said that she now knew why the women coming out of those grim, old buildings look so "wiped out."

"No One," a poem by a student named Barbara, was read to five-year-old Zoe. Her eyes grew large and she asked with



Emily (front, left) and Zoe Cunningham liked *The City Kids' Book*. They are standing with some of their friends on the steps of ALPHA school.

astonishment, "How did she know that's how I felt today at school?"

The resources available in the teachers' supplement are well researched and up to date. The glossary on labour terms alone, which follows the "Work and Working People" section, is worth the price of the book for a teacher involved in contract negotiations.

This book is the result of a real understanding of community by all those involved in writing and editing it. The cre-

dentials of many of those who worked on the book show that they have grappled with the complexities of life in the big city.

John Phillips and Laura Jones (Baldwin Street Gallery, ALPHA), Margot Boland (DACHI and ALPHA) and Diana Symes (daycare and other women's issues), to name a few, have lived the changing times of the past several years in Toronto and in their work are genuine representatives of them.

Nothing said in Something Red

By Lynn Slotkin

Tom Walmsley writes plays about life in the gutter and about the world of the have nots in a world of the haves. Sometimes he does it quite well, as with his one-act plays *The Jones Boy* and *The Workingman*, which had a run at Toronto Free Theatre in 1977. Both were stunning because of their brutal honesty. His new play, *Something Red*, is a different matter.

The play is an exercise in self-indulgence and has no clear reason for being. And Walmsley has populated his piece with four characters you wouldn't spend five seconds of your time with under ordinary circumstances. (Theatre, however, often asks that you be charitable with your time.)

Four friends get together for what starts out to be an evening of good-natured drunkenness and abuse. Bobby, a violent bully, is wanted for armed robbery, and spends his days drinking. His girlfriend Christine, who works in a massage parlour where they met, now supports Bobby because he refuses to find work. Alex, Bobby's best friend (it's never explained why) seems to be the most positive of the four — he has a job, is writing a book and sees what good life has

to offer. Elizabeth, Alex's girlfriend, is a bored student who wants adventure.

Bobby insults Alex because he has given in to "the man" and has taken a job. The other three criticize Bobby because he is violent, destructive and too lazy to find a job. Insult is added to invective until the end of the first act, when the three leave Bobby alone in the apartment.

Bobby has hit rock bottom and he knows it; but we still have faith in him. We feel a certain sympathy, and we hope he will experience a catharsis and at least attempt to pick himself up.

But Act Two is more of the same, with violence added! It seems Bobby has been sleeping with Elizabeth and now Alex wants revenge. Act Two is thus taken up with both men showing their macho bravery by playing Russian Roulette.

A strange thing happens. While we are a bit bored with the self-indulgent whining of the first act, the second act rivets us to its action. This has nothing to do with the story or the dialogue — we are all waiting for the noise of the gun.

Walmsley really has nothing to say here and whether he means to

or not, he has taken us away from his play and made the action, the noise, if you will, the central point. It doesn't help.

Our sympathy is lost. There is no revelation in this work by any of his characters; they merely pass information to the audience.

Bobby chooses to wallow in his self-pity. Christine has intelligence but also has such a poor opinion of herself that she remains where she is, in every sense. Elizabeth wants adventure and is impressed by the stories the others tell and wishes she could be that entertaining. The wish is understandable until we realize that the stories she is envious of involve people who get their kicks by shooting red wine into their veins.

And Alex, who shows signs of optimism early in the play, is really just as hopeless as the others because his outlook depends on Elizabeth's being there.

Walmsley hasn't written one character we can feel or root for. They are incapable of love, trust, faith, friendship or caring. He is lucky to have a cast which for the most part makes a Herculean effort to bring some humanity to the piece.

Michael Hogan is fine as Bobby,



Elizabeth (Sarah Torgov) and Bobby (Michael Hogan)

always on the prowl, never still, and ready to pounce on anyone who gets in his way. Richard Monette is admirable as Alex. He appears comfortable and at ease here and not as stiff as he sometimes seems. Karen Wiens shows us a Christine who does have a heart and some brains but not enough to save her from staying on the bottom. But Sarah Torgov as Elizabeth is out of her element; her per-

formance is more painful to watch than her character. The production is directed with taut control by Guy Sprung.

If there is anything to be said for Walmsley's *Something Red* it is this: there is another place to go besides up when you are at the bottom, and that is sideways. It may be real life but it's lousy drama and it's at the Tarragon until February 9.

CALENDAR

Thursday, January 24

Installation "Smoke Damage" by Bryan Gee can be viewed at the Funnel Gallery until Feb. 2, Monday-Friday, 1-5 pm. The Funnel is located at 507 King St. E., 364-7003.

Nurse Jane Goes to Hawaii - by Allan Stratton - a comedy at the Phoenix Theatre, 390 Dupont St. until Feb. 3, 922-7835.

Ethnic Studies - a seminar with Robert Harney, co-director of ethnic and immigration studies program (UofT) - Upper Library, Massey College, 4 Devonshire Place. Call 979-2973 for additional information.

Tomorrow's Universe: Astronomy Of the Eighties is scheduled to run at the McLaughlin Planetarium, until May 4. For showtimes and admission prices call 978-8550.

Light Years and Laserium Starship - is the name given to two shows, also running at the Planetarium.

The Magic in the Forest - The Pepi Puppet Theatre pops into the ROM (Royal Ontario Museum) Saturdays, Jan. 26 and Feb. 2, 9, 16 and 23 at 2 and 3:30 pm. \$1 plus Museum admission. For reservations telephone 497-0916.

Art Exhibition, Correspondence from: **The Western Front**, at A Space 299 Queen St. W., 595-0790 & at 31 Mercer St., 367-9660 until Feb. 9 - 7-9 pm.

The Ferris Wheel - a silly musical ride on the corporate merry-go-round opens tonight and plays to Feb. 9 - Tuesday to Friday at 12:12 and 1:11, Saturday at 1:33 **Solar Stage Lunchtime Theatre** 149 Yonge St. presents a spoof on life in the business world. Admission is \$2.50 (students and senior citizens \$2).

Friday, January 25

Toward a Canadian Theology of Liberation is a regional conference of the Student Christian Movement from UofT, York and Western, For more information and registration, contact someone at 979-9629.

The Centre For Labour Studies at Humber College, will join forces with the Labour Council of Metro Toronto to start a winter credit program designed to examine day-to-day concerns of trade unionists by way of films, speakers and discussions. Rank and file members, elected local union executive members and interested non-union members are welcome. Call 675-3111 ext. 467/544/414 for detailed course descriptions, information on days/times/locations, and registration forms.

Jon Hassell - Fourth World Sketches uses trumpet and synthesizer to communicate; Activity Centre (AGO), 317 Dundas St. W., \$4.50, info: 595-0790/367-0414.

Saturday, January 26

Family Theatre Matinees: Visit the Troll Kingdom with the **Judy Jarvis Dance Theatre** as it presents **Pierre Gynt** at 2:30 pm at York Quay Centre. \$2.50 for adults and \$1.50 for children and seniors. For advance reservations call 364-5739.

Cuban Fish Dinner and Dance - York Fairbanks Hall, 2213 Dufferin St. For tickets phone Thursday evenings at 653-0081.

Sunday, January 27

Forum on More Missiles in Western Europe - A Danger to Peace. Implications of NATO's plans to station nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Rev. John Morgan (Pres. Cdn. Peace Congress) and B. Tafesse (Ethiopian journalist) will speak. 519 Church St. Community Centre. 2 pm free admission. Sponsored by Ward 6 - Canadian Tribune Newspaper Committee.

Day Hike to Non Quon Wildlife Area (outside Port Perry) with the **Ontario Hostelling Assoc.** 9:45 am at Eglinton/Duplex - share gas.

Monday, January 28

CUSO Local Committee Meeting - International Student Centre, 33 St. George St. - call 978-4022 for complete information.

Tuesday, January 29

Participatory Video Production - CCCC (Cross Cultural Communication Centre) at 1991 Dufferin St. will review the making of a video documentary on Toronto's Latin American community entitled **Latin Americans in Toronto: By Choice or By Chance.**

Wednesday, January 30

Toronto Arts Productions and the Freedom of Expression Task Force are sponsoring a **Forum on Pornography and the Child.** June Callwood will act as moderator, 8 pm at the St. Lawrence Centre, free admission.

Tom Paxton in Concert, **Mariposa Mainland**, Harbourfront's Brigantine Room, \$3.50, call 364-5565, for more information.

Adolescent Parent, organized by Family Day Care Services for practitioners to share their knowledge and experience, \$15, 8:30-4:30 p.m. lunch provided, North Auditorium of O.I.S.E. (252 Bloor St. W.); John Pepin at 922-9556 will provide further details.

Caribbean Authors and Artists Series - 'Exile and Emigration in the Works of George Lamming' - a lecture by Dr. Ambrose Kom-Parkdale Library, 1303 Queen St. W., 7:30 pm, admissions free, 532-6548.

Thursday, January 31

Lectures on Art - Arts' Sake Inc. 284 King St. W. Judy Gouin print-



Peer Gynt carries away the bride in the premiere performance of Harbourfront's new Saturday afternoon family theatre series, **That's Entertainment.** The Judy Jarvis Dance Company's Trollirific adaptation of Ibsen's fairy tale about a young boy eager to escape the confines of village life can be seen again on January 26 and 27 at 2:30 p.m.

maker and spokesperson for Canadian Artists' Representation (CAR) will speak "On Car and her own work". 1:30 p.m. \$3.

Friday, February 1

T.A.P. (Toronto Arts Productions) presents Joel Quarrington and Friends, a program featuring Canada's leading double bass virtuoso. Music at the Centre, Music Canada Series; Town Hall, St. Lawrence Centre, 8:30 p.m. at \$4 and \$5.

The Funnel Experimental Film Theatre - Richard Stanford, experimental film officer of the Canadian Filmmakers' Distribution Centre will present a selection of new Canadian experimental films, 8 pm, **Night Sail** by George Semsel, **Dust and Roses** by Peter Piotrowski and **New Jersey Nights** by Veronika Soul.

Organizing Committee of the Family Benefits Work Group meets at 10 am at the Children's Storefront, 994 Bathurst St., first and third Saturdays of every month. For further information call Monique at 533-7761.

Writers in Dialogue - An evening of readings and discussion with Margaret Atwood and Marge Piercy on Saturday March 1, 7:30 pm, O.I.S.E. auditorium, admission \$5. Toronto Women's Bookstore at 922-8744 or O.I.S.E. Conference Centre at 923-6641 will answer any questions.

This ain't the Rosedale Library - 115 Queen St. E. - a reading by **Victor Coleman**, 8 pm. to mark the publication of his new book, **Captions for the Deaf** (Rumour Publications).

Saturday, February 2

Until February 5 the **Town Hall of the St. Lawrence Centre** hosts an evening dedicated to **Jewish Authors** from Heinrich Heine to Ferenc Molnar and from I.B. Singer to Mordechai Richler. Readings of poems, short stories and songs. 7:30 pm. Tickets: \$6, \$8. 366-1656.

Family Theatre Matinees: As the North Wind Blows. **Guelph's Theatre Max** brings to Harbourfront tales of the Ojibway, Cree and Pegan Indians. 2:30 pm. \$2.50 adults, \$1.50 for children and seniors. For advance tickets call 364-5739.

Sunday, February 3

Brunch with Bach. a Performance at Harbourfront. 1 pm featuring duo pianists Markham and Broadway.

Working People in the Movies. For three Sundays at 2 pm, Feb. 3, Mar. 2, Mar. 30th. The Labour Education Group will promote educational programs at the Revue Repertory, Roncesvalles, 531-9959. On Feb. 3, the **Molly Maguires** directed by Martin Ritt of **Norma Rae** fame, and **12000**

Men, and NFB production, which depicts life and working conditions of Irish-American miners in the mid 1800's and those of Cape Breton in the early 1900's, respectively.

"Dirty Thirties" Film Series at the AGO (Art Gallery of Ontario) has **Scarface** at 2 pm and **Bonnie and Clyde** at 4 pm today and **Brother Can You Spare a Dime?** at 7 pm on Thursday Feb. 7.

Monday, February 4

CBC Drama Series - Harbourfront. CBC showcases their dramas in a film series on Mondays and Tuesdays at 7:30 pm in the Studio Theatre at York Quay Centre, 235 Queen's Quay West. **The Fighting Men** will be shown paired with a short film from the NFB. There is no admittance charge.

Making a Will - CLEO (Community Legal Education Ontario). Tonight and tomorrow Morris Cullerty will speak from 7-9 pm at George H. Locke Library, 3083 Yonge St. This course will explain the legal formalities of making a will, why you should have one, and what might happen if you don't.

Wednesday, February 6

Blue Champagne, produced by Paquet/Dummet Associates Inc., previews tonight and tomorrow at the Bayview Playhouse, 8:30 pm for \$5. Opening Feb. 8 and continuing through March 1st. The tickets will range from \$6-\$9. For information call 481-6191.

Historical Series - The Funnel - admission free. Maya Deren, considered by many to be one of the pioneers of avant-garde filmmaking and theory, is featured in this programme of her films from 1943 to 1959. 8 pm.

Income Tax Law - CLEO tonight and tomorrow David Allgood will speak from 7:30 - 9:30 pm at Jane/Dundas Library, 620 Jane St. This course will cover basic tax structure under the Canadian Income Tax Act.

Thursday, February 7

The Pact - at The Theatre Centre, 95 Danforth Ave. begins its run this evening at 8:30 pm until Feb. 24. **Actor's Lab**, an experimental theatre company presents this comedy innovatively. Admission is \$5/\$3. 461-1644.

Friday, February 8

Filmmaker **Neal Livingston** from Nova Scotia will show a selection of work including his most recent, **Contact-Nature**, at the Funnel Experimental Film Theatre. Robert Gutteridge from London, Ontario will share the bill with a number of his experimental works. 8 pm Admission \$2.

Special Hostelling Travel Night at Harbourfront - OHA promotion night - a Vancouver group called **Trekspedition** will fly in to give a talk on ecology-oriented backpacking trips in the Rocky Mountains and the Queen Charlotte Islands. York Quay Centre at 7:30 pm.

Capitalism and Patriarchy a forum with Roberta Hamilton, author of **The Liberation of Women**, sponsored by the Marxist Institute and the International Women's Day Committee. 8 pm at OISE, 252 Bloor St. W. \$2 donation.



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Union still an open account

An Account to Settle:
The Story of
The United Bank Workers
(SORWUC),
by the Bank Book Collective,
Illustrated by Pat Davitt,
Vancouver, Press Gang,
1979, 124 pages, \$3.25

Reviewed by Marty Crowder

Who would try to organize banks? Well, bank workers for one. The Canadian Labour Congress, for another.

In *An Account to Settle*, British Columbia bank workers tell their story: how they tried to organize themselves; how they dispelled the myth that banks cannot be unionized; and how they were supported (and not supported) by the Service Office and Retail Workers Union of Canada (SORWUC), other unions and the CLC.

The book was written by the Bank Book Collective, a group of women clerical workers involved in SORWUC's bank or-

ganizing campaign. After the first organizing campaign ended in 1978 they set themselves the task of evaluating their work. The result is this book, a day-by-day description of bank workers' problems, the anti-union tactics of the banks, and the tremendous amount of work the union did from 1976 to 1978.

In August, 1976 a group of bank workers joined SORWUC and formed Local 2, the United Bank Workers section. The book describes the conditions in the banks that led to their meetings: low pay, involuntary unpaid overtime, poor working conditions. Over the next two years almost 500 bank workers joined the union.

They won one major victory. The banks argued that the bargaining unit for each bank should include all of its workers in Canada. That would have posed an almost impossible job of or-



Pat Davitt/An Account to Settle

ganizing, especially for such a small union. In the end, the union convinced the Canada Labour Relations Board that individual bank branches should be certified as bargaining units.

But while branch-by-branch certification made organizing possible, most branches were too small to negotiate effectively.

The right to negotiate did not

ensure contracts. When the union met with bank management to negotiate, the banks generally offered only to entrench conditions as they already existed.

At that point SORWUC realized it did not have enough power to force its terms on the banks. "We did not have the support of enough bank workers to conduct an effective strike and could not get a good contract without one. Our organizing drive had come to a halt; we hadn't signed up a significant number of bank workers in months," the book says.

SORWUC decided to stop negotiating but to continue to organize. "It was the most difficult decision we had ever made; we all cried for days."

After the decision to stop negotiating, Local 2 was disbanded. One of the branches decided to affiliate with another

union. The rest of the members became members-at-large of SORWUC Local 1 — which includes clerical and restaurant workers — and their branches were decertified.

Then the CLC began its own bank workers' organizing campaign.

"The contracts the CLC is negotiating now are the same ones we would have gotten," says Linda Read of the Bank Book Collective. "They don't provide an incentive for bank workers to join. Contracts are an organizing tool. But what incentive is there to join a union if the contract merely provides you with what you have without a union?"

SORWUC, according to the book, wants "one contract we can all live under, not contracts that vary from branch to branch." It also feels strongly that the only people who can organize bank workers are bank workers themselves.

In SORWUC's view, the contracts that the CLC is negotiating are fine except that 95 per cent of bank workers don't have them. Until that figure is drastically lowered, strong bargaining power doesn't exist.

"We all realized that our employers had successfully won this round," the collective says. SORWUC has never doubted there will be a round two. In the spring the union is beginning

See page 12: SORWUC

Organizing workers

Bank workers are unionizing in Metro, too. Marty Crowder recently spoke to a worker organizing in a local branch.

What made you decide to go in to the banks?

I had a background in economics and math and had worked for a number of years in retail business and administrative work. I wanted to have more daily contact with people, both customers and co-workers. The offices I had worked in were very small.

I went to my first interview at the bank thinking about unions. I got interviewed by the head office first, and they recommended that I not be hired. At the branch they were afraid I wouldn't last more than a few months. I would get bored, not see any future in the job. I convinced them to try me.

Even though I was thinking about a union I didn't do anything until my probation was over.

What did you do then?

I contacted the Canadian Labour Congress and talked to Marina Melnicoff. No one told me it was her second last day. We had a good talk but she did not give me any specific instructions about what to do. When I recontacted the CLC, Marina had left and her position was not refilled so no one in particular was concentrating on banks. There seemed to be no great enthusiasm.

Next, I contacted the Retail Clerks International. An organizer came immediately with specific instructions and information.

What were the instructions?

In the bank that I work for there are two sub-branches and they will be included in the bargaining unit. I started to quietly talk unions last fall. One woman in the bank comes from a union family. Right now all I'm trying to do is collect names, addresses and phone numbers of the people who work in the



branch and find out whose spouse is a manager in another branch, which is quite often the case.

It's difficult, because we don't really get any breaks; they try to schedule 15 minutes but it never seems to happen. The three departments don't get along very well: loans, teller and ledger, and accounting. See, accounting gets out by 5 p.m. and is paid more than the teller and ledger people. Instead of working together, people seem to blame everyone else when a mistake is made.

Being tellers, we have to work with a very cumbersome system and we can't leave until it all balances. We don't get paid for overtime but we have to stay. We have to stand all day because

the stools supplied are the wrong height and the machines are too far away — then you trip over the stools. It's just easier to stand all day. The head teller gets no more salary but is responsible for all the cash.

We have to train management trainees, with no warning, and it really slows you down to have to explain every step. On top of that, the management trainees are programmed to be superior. *Are you going to stick it out? Have there been any positive developments?*

When I get all the background information, names and addresses, the union organizers will start to contact the employees and the organizing will really begin.

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APPLICATION DEADLINES

- February 1 for 1st programme.
- March 28 for 2nd programme.

For application forms and/or more information, contact:

Canada World Youth
Ontario Regional Office
627 Davenport Rd., Toronto, Ontario
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OFL hits lead level delay

By John Pitt

Anna Fraser, a member of the Anti-Lead Pollution Committee in South Riverdale, tells of a man — we'll call him Hugo — who helped her with general house repairs. Hugo works in a plumbing supplies shop where lead is constantly in the air due to soldering, and he used to live two blocks from the Canada Metals plant on Eastern Avenue.

Hugo maintains that when he misses the spot he wants to weld by about two inches, he knows without even taking a test that his blood lead level is 75 or 80 micrograms (mcg) per 100 millilitres (ml). (The current acceptable level in the community is 40 mcg/100 ml.) Hugo's hand-eye co-ordination has been affected this way several times.

The Ontario Ministry of Labour is currently holding secret hearings on three "designated" substances — asbestos, lead and silica — to set new regulations for these workplace hazards. The ministry is now reviewing briefs from companies and unions.

"We sent our brief in over a year ago," says Ed Wadell, the Ontario Federation of Labour (OFL) health and safety director. "We are still waiting for the recommendations. I think they built the pyramids faster. The dangers of asbestos have been



Gas-masked lead plant worker.

known for decades, and effects of lead were recorded in 370 AD."

Dennis Nogata, chief press officer for the labour ministry's information services, says the new regulations will be ready "in the very near future."

"Of course, profits are high while workers die, so there is no hurry," Wadell adds. "If the situation was reversed, the regulations would have been out a hell of a lot sooner."

"And when they do come

out, we won't know how they were arrived at. We do not have a chance to read and criticize positions taken by the companies. The OFL favours public hearings."

The ministry also asked for briefs on the economic impact of the regulations.

"The OFL refused to participate in this part of the study," Wadell says. "The obvious implication is that when the clean up costs to companies reach a certain level, we will have to agree to curtailing the improvements."

Facts are clear

"The facts are clear now and we will not be a party to the murder of workers. Of course, there will be some workers who will want us to take economic factors into account: but we will not be a party to workers committing suicide either."

"We have no way of knowing the real cost of any clean-up, as companies would never open their books to us," he points out. "We would have to take their word on the cost, and why should we?"

The OFL's position is that

occupational lead levels should be reduced from the present 150 mcg/cubic metre (m³) to 50 mcg/m³. In the long term, the level should be the same as that in the community (5 mcg/m³), ending the discrimination against industrial workers.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labour, after much pressure from unions, has proposed 50 mcg/m³ as the national standard.

'No significant risk'

But in its April 1976 report, the Environmental Hearing Board said that except for pregnant women, there is no significant risk to workers with blood lead levels of 60 mcg/100 ml or less, since industrial workers as a group are usually physically fit and are under continuing medical supervision.

Community population groups, on the other hand, are not subject to such medical supervision and will include individuals who are in poor health. The board considers this sufficient reason to recommend a maximum acceptable blood lead level higher for the individual worker than for the general public.

How much is 100 mcg/m³? Imagine a space as wide, as long and as high as the length of a football field. If you put just three ounces of lead into that space, you would have a concentration of lead comparable to 100 mcg/m³. This is the amount of airborne lead which could be expected to result in a blood lead level of 60 mcg/100 ml.

Acute high lead-level poisoning can cause severe stomach pain, weakness, a blue line on the gums, wrist drop (a type of paralysis), tremors, convulsion and kidney failure.

Low-level lead poisoning can cause a number of non-specific complaints: headache, fatigue, insomnia, aching bones, constipation, decreased appetite, abdominal pains and high blood

pressure. Lead is often overlooked as the real cause of these problems.

Lead can also affect the body in ways which are not readily apparent. Lead can inhibit manufacture of red blood cells, leading to anemia, and can damage the kidneys. Low levels of exposure to lead can result in damage to the nervous system, leading to slowing of nerve impulses, interference with co-ordination, changes in personality and loss of memory. These effects have been documented at levels as low as 40 mcg/100 ml of blood, a level which could be expected when airborne lead measures 50 mcg/m³.

Low levels of exposure to lead can also damage the reproductive system and poison the fetus. In 1976, all women workers at the Oshawa GM battery plant who could not prove they could no longer bear children were transferred to another job because of the danger of lead exposure to the fetus.

Seven of the women filed a complaint with the Ontario Human Rights Commission stating the company's action constituted discrimination on the basis of sex. The commission supported the workers' claim because of medical evidence that lead exposure to either the father or mother could result in fetal injury.

Lead accumulates particularly in the bones and is also stored in the brain, liver, kidney and muscle tissues. Lead gradually leaves the body via the urinary tract. However, ridding the body of stored lead is a very slow process, taking months or even years after exposure to lead has ended.

In cases such as stress caused by alcoholism, poor nutrition, gastrointestinal disorders and calcium-mobilizing illness (such as fever, acidosis and trauma), the bones release stored lead. Therefore, it is important that a standard be low so that stored lead not accumulate to levels which, if suddenly released, might cause lead poisoning.

It is also important that the standard be based on the amount of lead in the air, not on the amount of lead in workers' blood. Workers' bodies should not be the monitors for problems in the workplace.

According to the OFL's Wadell, "We are using health and safety education as a tool to help make this issue a priority. In my opinion, we have placed too much emphasis on material gains while the guy next to us was being killed at work."

SORWUC

From page 11
lunch hour educationals on organizing. Members have been working with Local 1 and discovering similarities and learning from their experiences.

The date has not been set for the next onslaught, but a group that is able to outline its strategies, rationale and failures clearly, as the Bank Book Collective has done in *An Account to Settle*, will certainly be able to learn from its past mistakes and launch an even better second campaign.

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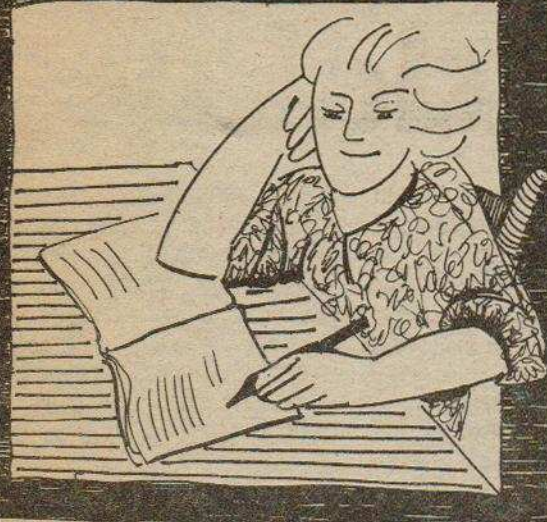
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What would you like to see covered more regularly in the Clarion?

How many people read your copy of the Clarion, besides yourself? _____

To increase ad revenue, should the Clarion carry ads for:

- Companion wanted Yes No
- Alcohol Yes No
- Cigarettes Yes No

Who do you think should support the Clarion financially?

- Advertisers
- Readers
- Staff
- An angel

Are you:

- Unemployed
- Employed
- Student
- Self-employed
- Independently wealthy

How many hours per week do you normally work for pay (or in your own farm, business or professional practice)?

- None
- 1-19 hours
- 20 or more hours

If you answered the previous question 1-19 hours or 20 or more hours, what is your normal occupation (work or job)?

- Owner of own business, manager, business executive, administrator
- Profession (for example, teacher, doctor, nurse)
- Clerical worker (for example, bookkeeper, stenographer, clerk)
- Salesperson
- Farmer, farm-worker, fisherman
- Foreman, supervisor, skilled tradesperson, craftsperson
- Other worker (for example, service worker, truck driver, labourer)

Are you a union member?

- Yes
- No

Do you belong to or regularly use a co-op?

- Yes
- No

Are you:

- Female
- Male
- Refuse to answer

How old are you?

- Under 17
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-49
- 50-64
- over 65

How much education do you have?

- Self-taught
- Some university
- Community college
- Some high school
- University grad
- Technical institute
- High school grad
- Graduate studies
- Correspondence

Do you live in:

- a) House
- b) With others
- c) Nuclear
- d) Own
- Apartment
- Alone
- Co-op
- Rent
- Flat
- Other
- Other
- Other
- Squat

In the last year have you:

- Worked for a political party
- Participated in community organizing projects
- Participated in union activities
- Bought a Clarion T-shirt
- None of the above
- Worked for public interest groups
- Worked with anti-nuclear groups
- Worked with feminist groups
- Given money to a candidate or a lobbying group

How much do you hate questionnaires?

- Refuse
- A lot
- A lot, but if it will help the Clarion I'll force myself to do it

What other newspapers do you read regularly? (in order)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

What other periodicals/magazines do you read regularly? (in order)

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

What radio station do you listen to most often? _____

What television station do you watch most often? _____

How many books did you buy last year? _____

- Where?**
- Bookstore
- Book club
- Mail order

Do you shop in:

- Health food store
- Supermarket
- Food co-op
- Corner store
- Market
- Grow your own

Do you regularly drink:

- Beer
- Orange Juice
- Wine
- All of the above
- Liquor

Do you regularly smoke:

- Cigarettes
- Pipe
- Dope
- None of the above

Do you own a stereo system or tape deck?

- Yes
- No

How many records/tapes did you buy last year?

- 1-4
- 5-10
- 10 or more

What are your favourite types of music?

- Folk
- Jazz
- Punk
- Blues
- New wave
- Rock
- Classical
- Reggae
- Country
- Other

Did you travel last year?

- Yes
- No

Where?

- Canada
- United States
- Europe
- Other

Do you go camping/backpacking?

- Yes
- No

Do you go skiing?

- Downhill
- Cross-country
- Neither

Do you have a major credit card?

- Yes
- No

Do you have children?

- None
- One
- Two
- Three
- More than three

Do you know where they are tonight?

- Yes
- No
- Do you?

Do you own or expect to buy any of the following:

- Bicycle Own Expect to buy
- Skateboard Own Expect to buy
- Motorcycle Own Expect to buy
- Car Own Expect to buy
- Van/Truck Own Expect to buy
- Camera Own Expect to buy
- Clarion T-shirt Own Expect to buy
- Television Own Expect to buy
- House Own Expect to buy
- Land Own Expect to buy
- Furniture Own Expect to buy

How often did you go to the theatre last year?

- a) Live 1-5 times 5-10 times 10-20 times More than 20
- b) Film 1-5 times 5-10 times 10-20 times More than 20

Into which of the following income groups does your total household income fall? (That is, the total income of all the people in your household, before taxes.)

- Less than \$4,999
- \$15,000-\$19,999
- \$5,000-\$9,999
- \$20,000-\$24,999
- \$10,000-\$14,999
- \$25,000-\$34,999
- More than \$35,000

Do you have any comments on the Clarion or this questionnaire? _____

Thank you very much for your help.

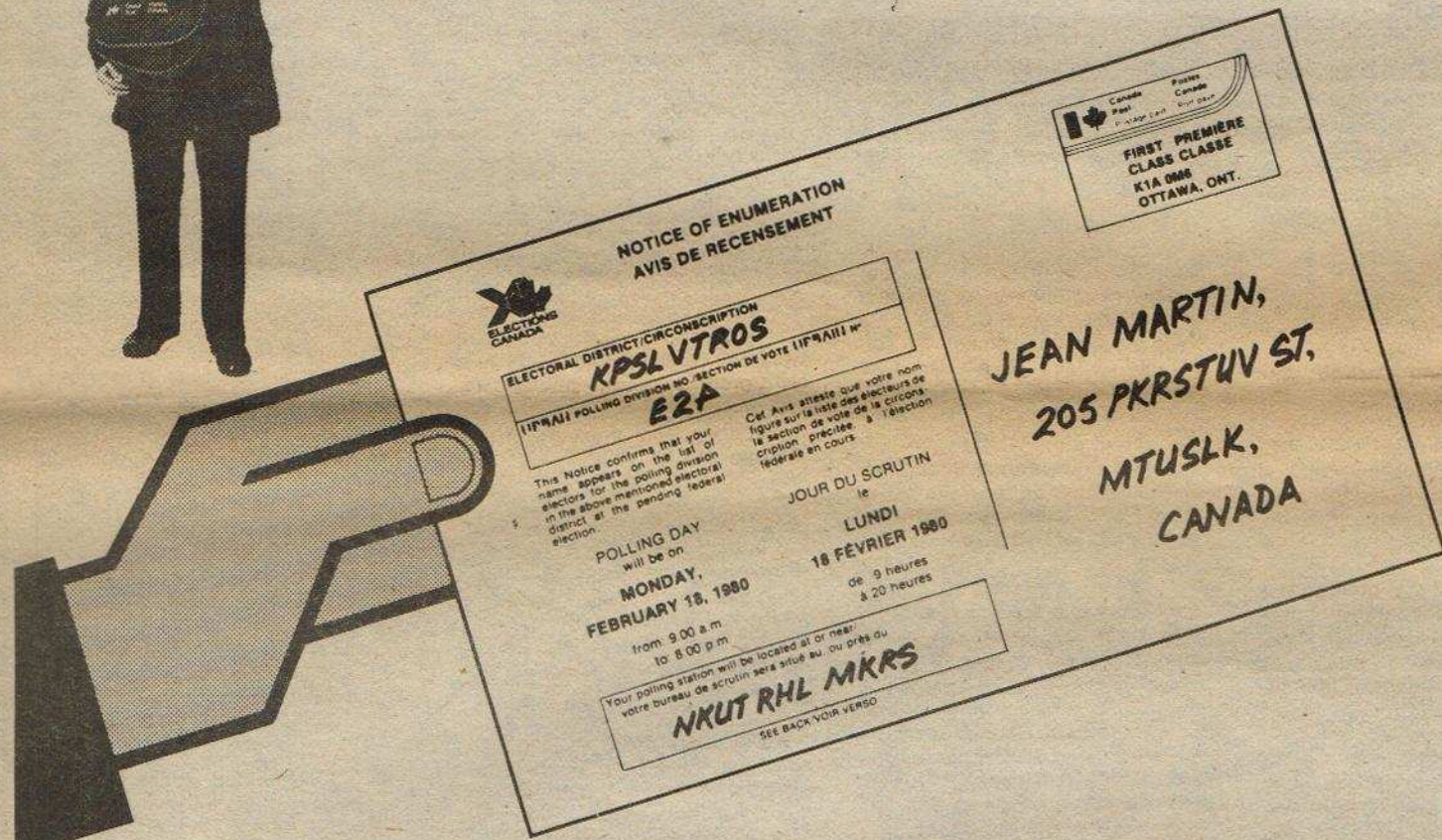
Please mail to: Clarion Reader Survey
 73 Bathurst St.
 Toronto, Ont. M5V 2P6

Your postal code _____

(KEEP FOR REFERENCE)

HAVE YOU GOT THIS CARD?

If not, you may lose your right to vote FEBRUARY 18TH!



ARE YOU ELIGIBLE TO VOTE?
 Yes, if you are a Canadian citizen, age 18 or over, and were residing in Canada on December 31, 1979. You will already have received your Notice of Enumeration Card in the mail, if you were enumerated for the last General Election. This card confirms that your name is on the Voters' List for the February 18th Federal Election.

YOU MAY NOT HAVE RECEIVED YOUR CARD IN THE MAIL BECAUSE—
 Since last May 22nd...

- You've moved
- You've turned 18
- You've changed your name
- You've become a Canadian Citizen
- You were not enumerated for the last General Election.

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOUR CARD-

Check this list of phone numbers.....

IN THE CITY OF TORONTO CALL

Beaches	691-4695
Broadview-Greenwood	461-0241
Rosedale.....	922-7231
Spadina.....	362-1621
St. Paul's.....	968-0111
Trinity	534-1101
Davenport.....	536-9501
Parkdale High Park ...	531-1169



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Published by the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada.

Chiefs out Punch the Leafs

By Mike Edwards

When Buffalo Sabres fired Punch Imlach, even Harold Ballard said Punch was "too old." But senility loves company, as Tom Mooney wrote on this page last summer. Ballard was not content to bugger things up on his own, so he looked for help, and hired Punch as the Leafs' general manager.

In the two years that Roger Neilson coached the Leafs, he did his best to make the running of the team more of a co-operative effort. Initially there were three players involved in ongoing discussions: Darryl Sittler, Lanny McDonald, and Borje Salming. Later Ron Ellis and Dan Maloney took part. Neilson has continued this philosophy in Buffalo where he and Scotty Bowman confer with Jim Schoenfeld, Craig Ramsey, and Danny Gare.

Roger also made the players feel at ease in other ways. He had a ping-pong table installed outside the locker room at the Gardens, giving the players a chance to socialize and, after the game, permitted beer on their flights. Imlach has put an end to these amenities.

The Sabres' success this season is living proof that teamwork, rather than a policy of confrontation, enhances the enjoyment of both players and fans alike.

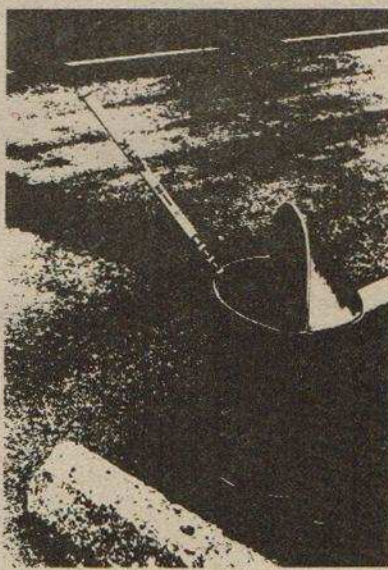
Confrontation, or intimi-

ation, has been the rule rather than the exception between the Leaf players and upper management almost from the outset of this season. In the initial battle, Ballard and Imlach refused to let Sittler and goaltender Mike Palmateer participate in Showdown, a hockey skills competition. When the players defied them, Ballard blocked the televising of the show because he owns the rights to the Maple Leaf logo!

In late October, when the Leafs had lost just five out of the first 10 games, Imlach put three veteran players on waivers: (then) captain Sittler, McDonald and Ian Turnbull. This no-confidence motion by Imlach incensed Sittler. "I wouldn't say there's been a lack of communication between Punch Imlach and the players," he said, "There's no communication at all."

'No Commie lover'

Another incident in early November must have given Leaf players cause for concern about Punch's sanity. When the NHL ruled the team would have to pay the Czechoslovak hockey federation \$25,000 for signing one of its players, Jiri Crha, and another \$25,000 after his 40th game, Imlach balked. "I'm no Commie lover," was his parting remark. Thirty games later, Crha has yet to play a



regulation NHL game.

Communications again broke down between the Leaf players and management over a proposed charity exhibition game against the Canadian Olympic team. The players were upset about the timing of the game.

Sittler, again speaking for the team, questioned the logic of such a move. "Does the team really need the pressure of playing four games in five nights at that time?"

The players, eager to try their skills in international play, used the charity game as leverage to get Ballard to agree to let the Leafs play a touring Soviet team the following season. Ballard agreed, reluctantly: "I've always held that playing the Russians was a waste of time and money." But since that time in December both matches have been called off. The Toronto fans and players lose again.

Imlach's reputation preceded him, and that very reputation spelled the death knell for any harmony between the players

and management. His aversion to having "his" team play international exhibition matches (Soviet and Czech club teams mainly) has bordered on paranoia.

When Imlach was still the general manager of the Sabres, he even went as far as renting the Memorial auditorium for himself on a likely date for one of these matches, so it would be practically impossible for the Sabres to fit the game into their heavy schedule. The Sabres' owners couldn't tolerate that kind of arrogance — Imlach was sent packing soon afterwards.

Just to show how unwilling the Buffalo players are to play such matches, they out-hustled the Central Red Army team, champions of the Soviet Union, by a score of 6-1 this January 3. Ironically for Leaf fans it's Buffalo who has Neilson coaching and Toronto now has Floyd Smith. Imlach had dismissed Smith before leaving Buffalo.

When the Lanny McDonald trade finally happened, it was certainly a shock, but no surprise. McDonald and Joel Quenneville were traded to Colorado for Pat Hickey and Wilf Paiement. The short notice and the timing of the trade (both McDonald's and Paiement's wives were expecting in a matter of days) upset many of the players into demonstrating their disgust.

Sittler's move was the most dramatic of all. He resigned his captaincy on the grounds that his position, within the context of the club situation, was meaningless. Even coach Floyd Smith had been unaware of what was happening.

Quenneville's remarks were most succinct. "Smitty (coach Smith) kept saying, 'What? You were traded for who?' Smitty hadn't even been told of the deal."

Subsequent trades, such as Pat Boutette to Hartford for Bob Stevenson, and more recently, Dave Hutchison to Chicago for Pat Ribble, have upset the team even further.

Ron Ellis, one of the quietest of the Leaf players, seems to long for the pre-Imlach days. He sums up the situation: "Sure we got used to something... a little common sense."

Roger Neilson, during his tenure with Toronto, made the Leafs into a cohesive unit. His approach to the game enabled the less talented players on the team to play with added verve. And when the occasion arose in the playoffs they played over their heads, being eliminated only by the Montreal Canadiens.

Stanley Cup empty

The GM at that time, Jim Gregory, simply did not provide Neilson with enough talent through trades and draft picks. Ballard was just as anxious as the fans to see another Leaf Stanley Cup, so he replaced Gregory with Imlach. And Punch has certainly made moves to try to stock the team with the talent of a serious contender.

But Toronto fans must wonder whether they want a miserable, talented hockey club or a happy, mediocre one. A compromise would be nice, but with the present management it does not appear that will ever happen.

TORONTO clarion

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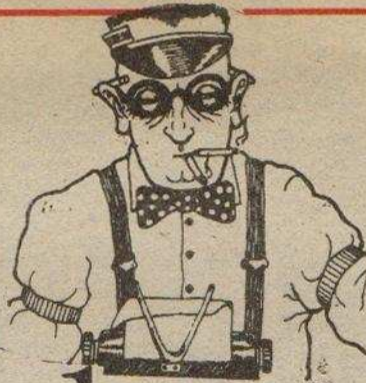
Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Code _____

Mail to: 73 Bathurst St.
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 2P6

Please enclose cheque or money order.



Fred Mooney

It's downhill all the way for Canada's Alpine ski team.

Last Olympics, the men's team ignored the slalom and giant slalom and went all out for a medal in the downhill. Now the women have taken the same route.

"The skiers were reluctant to make this decision, so I made it for them," said team program director Andrzej Kozbial last month. "I told them before the last giant slalom that if they didn't get results we would concentrate on the downhill. They didn't get results."

Results are quickest to come by in the downhill, which puts a premium on size, strength, courage and equipment. Downhillers generally need less technical skill than competitors in the slalom or giant slalom.

The Kamikaze Kids' crash course did get results in the last Olympics. Canadian men had rarely done very well in international competition, but three downhillers placed in the top 10 in 1976.

But the women's team has a different history. Ann Heggtveit won the 1960 Olympic slalom;

Nancy Greene the 1968 giant slalom. Both won the combined title — recognition as the best all-round skier in the games. And while the men's team got all the attention in 1976, it was Kathy Kreiner who got the medal, winning the giant slalom.

This time Kreiner's being allowed to enter the giant slalom only because she's the defending champion. What's going on?

There may be money advantages in the move to specialize. The Game Plan of the federal government's fitness and amateur sports program, which provides 58 per cent of the ski team's funding, supports only those athletes who reach a certain level of performance. By developing different groups of skiers for each of the three Alpine events, the ski teams may in the long run increase the number of individuals who qualify for support.

But I wonder if the ski team doesn't think that what's sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose. It has been decided there's gold in them thar downhills for the men. So the women — despite a long record of all-round excellence — have to go along.

Maybe it's time for a woman to coach the ski team.

* * * * *

Sportcaster Howard Cosell must be the most hated non-Moslem in America.

And there's a bar in Houston which takes advantage of it. According to some of Howard's video rivals, this bar runs contests. They vary in form, but the prize is always the same.

The winner gets to turn on the large-screen colour TV, listen for Howard's chain-saw chatter — and then throw a bottle at the set.

There is apparently no shortage of contestants. And — whoever the winner — the bar crowd always bursts into applause as Howard's face and voice die away.

Like Shakespeare said: "Howards die many times before their deaths..."