

# Toronto **Clarion**

Volume V  
Number 10  
July 10, 1981

50£

*Clarion  
Commemorative  
Poster Stamp*



*Limited Edition  
6,500 world wide*

## editorial

In the last few months there have been encouraging signs in the trade union movement. Some unions are starting to realize that they need to take a fresh look at traditional tactics in labour disputes.

Some are beginning to develop innovative approaches which recognize the need to win public support for their struggles, while at the same time using their economic muscle to win concessions from their employer.

The mainstream media is an incredibly powerful tool of the rich and influential of this country. The media cannot be merely ignored or denounced. As long as hundreds of thousands of working people accept and believe newspaper headlines that suggest for example that teachers should be blamed for the death of a child run over while playing in the street instead of being in school, then each group of workers will have to stand alone in their fight for better working conditions and a decent standard of living.

But when C.B.C. NABET technicians refuse to insert commercials during the broadcast of a National Hockey League playoff game, or when telephone operators in Vancouver lock out their bosses and continue to provide full service while explaining to callers the reasons for their actions, it becomes much more difficult for the workers to be portrayed as selfish, money-hungry and oblivious to the general good.

With the postal workers on strike and T.T.C. drivers in the midst of contract negotiations, the need for effective strike action is growing. There exists a perfect opportunity for these unions to continue on in the spirit shown by the NABET technicians and the Vancouver communications workers.

Consider the enthusiasm Torontonians would have for the T.T.C. drivers if they continued to drive but refused to collect fares, or for the postal workers if they continued to sort and handle personal mail and government cheques but boycotted bills, junk mail and other corporate flotsam.

Now obviously, such actions would not go unchallenged by management for long. They would quickly respond with injunctions or lockouts. But the point would not be lost on the public that the workers were prepared to provide needed services, while management worked hard to prevent it.

Another important area where unions need to become more media conscious is in their terminology. Why is it that bosses always "offer" terms of a contract while workers always "demand?"

Nobody like a bully or a spoiled child who is always demanding things. So maybe it's time to turn things around and point out that it is management who is making the demands, and the workers who are offering to work.

In the same way, unions could greatly improve the public's understanding of the fairness of their wage negotiations by insisting on talking in terms of real wages as opposed to current dollars. With inflation at 12 per cent, what the public now hears as "Management has offered a 9 per cent wage increase" must be replaced with "Management is demanding a 3 per cent cut in real wages."

The two statements say the same thing, but they have very different emphasis. The one emphasizes the boss's reality, the other, the worker's reality.

No doubt there are many other worthwhile suggestions to be made along these lines. The important point is that while we need to learn from the history of the trade union movement, we must also be flexible and daring enough to try out new, creative ideas that will serve to unify working people.

The mainstream media is busy pitting the interests of each group of workers against those of all others. The trade union movement must be one step ahead, recognizing that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

## Toronto Clarion

The Toronto Clarion is an alternative newspaper committed to progressive social change. It is politically and financially independent of all political parties and groups.

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 per year, institutional \$25 per year. Display advertising rates are listed in CARD or are available on request. We reserve the right to refuse as material we think is racist, sexist, or otherwise unpalatable.

The Clarion also operates a dynamite typesetting and graphic arts service, as well as a nitroglycerine camera service. Rates available on request from Clarion Typesetting, 363-4405.

Clarion staff members are: John Biggs, Dennis Corcoran, Marty Crowder, Gerry Dunn, Mike Edwards, Lynn Goldblatt, Mark Golden, Judy Haiven, Larry Haiven, David Kidd, Marianne Langton, Sally McBeth, Bob McGowan, Tom McLaughlin, Alan Meisner, Marg Anne Morrison, Elinor Powicke, Norman Rogers, Barbara Sands, Dave Smiley, Carl Stieren, Sue Vohanka, Paul Weinberg, Abie Weisfeld, Ted Whittaker and Ken Wyman.

The following people also contributed to this issue: Richard Schwindt, Topo Davis, Glen Guerin, Norman Mohamed, Barbara Walsh, Jim Campbell, Cathy Smith, Bill Pipher, Brian and Charlotte Davis, Bart Kreps, Nigel Allen, Joan Leishman, Ted Hebbes, Oscar Rogers, Richard Peachy, Michael Kelley and many more.

The Toronto Clarion, 73 Bathurst Street,  
Toronto, Ontario M5V 2P6 (416) 363-4404.



## NFB cries foul

To the Clarion:

Some little time ago I was sent a clipping from the Clarion of January 23, 1981, describing *Shutdown* the film which Laura Sky directed for the National Film Board. The concluding paragraph says, "The NFB, realizing it has a hot potato on its hands, has tried to block distribution of the film at every turn". Since this statement is completely false, I am curious to know how it came to be written. Laura Sky tells me she did not say this to the reporters, Sandra Crosson and Cathy Robertson. I phoned the Clarion and left a message for them to call me, but they have not done so.

Far from the NFB trying to block its distribution at every turn, it has been actively distributing it since it was completed. It collaborated with the UAW in a launch of the film in Sarnia in July 1980, sending a xenon projector and projectionist from Toronto and hiring Lambton Editorial Associates as publicists; they arranged a host of radio and press interviews. A second launch of the film was held at OISE in Toronto during the summer.

There are 30 prints in NFB Distributions offices in Canada, 1 in Sydney, Australia, and 1 in London, England. Four of the Canadian prints are in the Toronto office, where the film has been available since August 14, 1980. During the period of August, 1980 to March 31, 1981, there had been 119 bookings of these prints in Canada, and 9 sales of prints. Thirteen requests to borrow the film could not be met because no prints were available at the time. This, I may say, is a very respectable distribution for a new film at a time when budgetary restraints make it impossible for us to meet public demand for many of our films.

A phone call to the NFB Distribution office in Toronto could have obtained this information.

I was not myself involved in the production of the film, but I have spoken to David Springbett, of Asterisk Films, who was formerly on contract at the Ontario Regional Studio and was producer of the film, as well as to John Spotton, the Deputy Director of Production for the NFB regional studios, who had some involvement with it. They

## letters

have said that the film had a great many production problems, which caused it to be much delayed, but that it would be fantasy to suggest that any of them were politically motivated, as the "hot potato" allegation does. Either person would be willing to go into more detail should you be interested in obtaining it.

I trust the Clarion will publish a correction, after it has verified the facts. No doubt there are many things the NFB can be criticised for, but let it at least be criticised for real faults and not imaginary ones.

Arthur Hammond  
Acting Executive Producer  
Ontario Regional Production  
National Film Board

To the Clarion:

I was very surprised to see that the tone of an article I co-wrote with Sandra Crosson was changed by two inserts from that of an ecstatic film review to a political challenge of the National Film Board. The phrase (the Prestolite Company's) "bullish tactics" and the final paragraph were added without my knowledge.

Yours in struggle  
(that is, sincerely);  
Cathy Robertson  
Toronto

To the Clarion:

In reviewing Laura Sky's film *Shutdown*, I quoted Ms. Sky saying "the National Film Board (NFB) has blocked distribution at every turn" once they realized how controversial the content was ("a hot potato").

I was present at a screening of Ms. Sky's copy of the film some 9 months ago and she spoke at length

on the difficulties she had encountered with the NFB around distribution of the film.

Perhaps Mr. Hammond and Ms. Sky would like to publicly debate the NFB's policy on distribution generally and specifically the case of the film *Shutdown*.

Sandra M. Crosson  
Victoria, B.C.

Laura Sky has since told us the article is inaccurate but that it is not the Clarion's fault. Reviewer Crosson went to the screening of *Shutdown* last fall, October 26th 1980. At that time Sky knew of only 10 prints that were available, and to the best of her knowledge, no effort had been made to distribute.

Sky said further that she feels the NFB holds to unreal production values which have the effect of holding back "political" films, like *Shutdown*. "It's my feeling that the board thought the opening of the film was boring because workers were shown speaking about their problems," she told the Clarion. As a result, Sky says, the board demanded that she make some changes, which she refused to do. The board then held up release of the film as the Toronto office wained for the head office in Montreal to make the decision for release and the Montreal office waited for the Toronto office to make the decision for release. Sky refers to this as "the hot potato theory". This back-and-forth game continued, she says, until the NFB received a telegram

Continued on page 4

The portrait of the late Bob Marley which appeared in our June issue and is reproduced below was drawn by Toronto artist Ato Seitu.



# Slave wages paid to working psych patients

by Michael Crystal

People who have been labelled mentally ill are working for as little as 50 cents an hour in sheltered workshops, provincial psychiatric hospitals and some private business in the Toronto area, the *Clarion* has learned.

The Ministry of Health says such wages are justified because the work is a form of therapy, not employment. "Industrial therapy in hospitals is an opportunity for work experience with an environment providing a sense of realism to what is essentially therapeutic activity", said Colleen Savage, a ministry official. "Incentive payments to patients are weighted towards productivity and also an assessment of general work habits such as attendance and grooming."

## Studies in Canada and U.S. show handicapped people make excellent workers.

But some former workshop employees and community workers dispute the therapeutic value of the workshops. According to a former 50 cent an hour worker at the Salvation Army Sheltered Workshop at 143 Lakeshore Blvd., the therapy consists primarily of packaging items such as greeting cards and balloons. She said she did not find the environment therapeutic, and said counselling or educational help were minimal.

Similar conditions exist in psychiatric hospitals run by the provincial government. According to a worker at Queen Street Mental Health Centre, industrial therapy is considered a common part of the therapeutic process.

Patients do menial tasks — usually packaging — and are paid at base rates of 30 to 50 cents an hour. If the worker's productivity is high, pay may be raised to about 80 cents an hour.

The Queen Street Mental Health Centre also runs what are called "hospital industries". Jobs are open to both in and out-patients, and involve labouring in the hospital laundry, maintaining the hospital grounds, sorting mail, and housekeeping. Although the work is not always considered therapeutic, the pay ranges between 50 and 80 cents an hour.

Officials also say the low wages are justified because companies which contract out their menial work to sheltered workshops cannot expect a high degree of quality or efficiency from the disabled worker.

But Gerry Anderson, Sales and Marketing Manager of Tootsie Roll of Canada, says his company uses the sheltered workshops because "They do an excellent job."

Tootsie Roll uses the Queen St. Mental Health Centre Sheltered Workshop to do small repacking jobs. "It costs less than having to pay our own staff," Anderson said. "They (the workshop) can react quickly when we need a fast job done."

Mary Stern, a Parkdale community mental health worker, believes the workshops are presented as therapeutic to justify low wages.

"They prepare and socialize people for low-paying, unskilled, dead-end jobs," she said. "Adjustment to the norms of industrial therapy is often considered in the psychiatrist's analysis of a patient's improvement."

Stern said the practice of underpaying those labelled mentally ill spills over into the community as well.

"Psychiatric patients remain marginal to the workforce. At times they desperately need money. Businessmen know this and can pay them anything—usually less than one dollar per hour."

People are doing real work (in the workshops) and they're calling it rehabilitation," said Don Weitz, a member of On Our Own, a psychiatric self help group. "Vulnerable people are being exploited in the name of rehabilitation."

By Michael Crystal

A woman who worked for 18 months in a Salvation Army Sheltered Workshop for 50 cents per hour is suing the Salvation Army for backpay up to the minimum wage.

The case, which was heard June 23 to 26 by the Ontario Labour Relations Board, has far reaching implications for anyone who has worked in sheltered workshops and industrial therapy.

The complainant, a thirty-seven-year-old immigrant, suffers from epilepsy. She had previously worked as a typist, file clerk and waitress but testified that she was consistently fired following the first seizure on the job. The Salvation Army Sheltered Workshop was recommended by a friend as work experience without the fear of getting fired.

The complainant testified that the job seemed like any other job. A buzzer sounded to start the shift, workers punched in, and supervisors gave instructions. Work was menial and the division of labour carried to extremes, she said. Three people worked together to package balloons. One counted balloons, the second stuffed them in a bag and the third stapled the bag closed.

Dr. Buckingham, a psychiatrist on the advisory board to the Salvation Army, testified that the workshops "serve a therapeutic purpose." He said the stable and constant environment improved the ability of people to deal with the community and stay out of the hospital.



David Smiley

Exploitation in sheltered workshops isn't the only problem faced by ex-psychiatric patients. On June 30th — the last day the Legislature was sitting — forty former psychiatric patients protested against the lack of adequate housing available for them when they leave the hospital.

## Ex-worker sues Sally Ann

By Michael Crystal

A woman who worked for 18 months in a Salvation Army Sheltered Workshop for 50 cents per hour is suing the Salvation Army for backpay up to the minimum wage.

The case, which was heard June 23 to 26 by the Ontario Labour Relations Board, has far reaching implications for anyone who has worked in sheltered workshops and industrial therapy.

The complainant, a thirty-seven-year-old immigrant, suffers from epilepsy. She had previously worked as a typist, file clerk and waitress but testified that she was consistently fired following the first seizure on the job. The Salvation Army Sheltered Workshop was recommended by a friend as work experience without the fear of getting fired.

The complainant testified that the job seemed like any other job. A buzzer sounded to start the shift, workers punched in, and supervisors gave instructions. Work was menial and the division of labour carried to extremes, she said. Three people worked together to package balloons. One counted balloons, the second stuffed them in a bag and the third stapled the bag closed.

Dr. Buckingham, a psychiatrist on the advisory board to the Salvation Army, testified that the workshops "serve a therapeutic purpose." He said the stable and constant environment improved the ability of people to deal with the community and stay out of the hospital.

Without the sheltered workshops, he said, there would be an increase in illness.

Michael Gayle, who has worked with handicapped persons since 1961, testified that sheltered workshops generally have people packaging and sorting goods.

### She did not find the environment therapeutic...counselling or educational help were minimal.

"There is no therapeutic value to repetitive tasks such as packaging," Gayle said. "Handicapped people are treated as less than employees, having to suffer with less pay, fewer benefits and more restrictions." Gayle also said studies in Canada and the U.S. prove handicapped persons tend to make excellent workers. Gayle said he believes all handicapped persons should be covered by minimum wage legislation.

A decision on the case is expected in early September. If the complainant is successful, a precedent may be set

enabling all disabled workshop employees to claim back pay.

But, since many workshop employees are welfare or family benefits recipients, a retroactive increase in income could mean the workers would have to repay a portion of the benefits they had received during the time they were employed by the workshop. According to a spokesperson for the Ministry of Community and Social Services, future welfare payments would be reduced "at a maximum rate without causing undue hardship."

The Ministry spokesperson also said the workers, as disabled persons earning the minimum wage, would qualify for the work incentive Program, which pays for prescription medication and OHIP and provides an allowance of \$100 per month for two years.

A more serious problem, should the case be won, is the Salvation Army's ability to pay the minimum wage. Lorna Grey, a Parkdale mental health worker, stresses the Salvation Army is a charitable organization, providing what it believes to be a service, and does not gain in any way financially from the low wages paid to the workers.

"The money that is received for the contracts goes directly to the workers—none of the money from the contract goes to pay for administration, counsellors or supervisors," Grey told the *Clarion*.

From page 2

from the United Auto Workers. The UAW told the board that they expected the film to be released "very soon" without "any cuts".

It was against this background of difficulties with the NFB that Sky was interviewed by Sandra Crosson last October. Sky says it is true that now the NFB has distributed the film as far as Australia; however, she also wonders if the prints are all gathering dust on library shelves because of a continuing lack of promotion. The argument that Sky has had with the NFB about the opening of the film remains: "People may not be famous but they are important. I have made these thoughts very clear to A. Hammond and to the film board."

Sky ended her response with "I believe in an institution like the film board, but it should be accountable to those who need it. I would fight to preserve the National Film

## more letters

Board, but it must change."

### Keep it up!

To the Clarion:  
bravo! bravo! bravo!  
I cannot begin to describe how valuable you've become to me. (the immediate thought is "money, money," well, "later, later" — I don't have any right now!) I thought

the clarion just another right-wing rag 'til I noticed a bright orange issue one day, with the word BOLIVIA smeared across it. I bought it of course. do you know it's the only mag/rag I've ever been able to read from cover to cover? without straining. so too with the following editions. not only am I learning a hell of a lot, but in these times and so far from home (vancouver) it's hellish wonderful to have a little support for and prodding in my political beliefs. and what a relief to know about events BEFORE they happen!

very welcome indeed was the boycott list, which I have now glued to my wall and which I plague all visitors with. "you don't know about nestlé? well, that tea you're drinking . . . you don't have it listed but I had read in an old issue of mother jones that tetley tea is also a nestlé product.

a request — could that list be

published in EVERY issue, for the one-timers, and with updates or progress reports or what-have-you? I guess it's the first real LIST I've seen and I hate to see it go. thanks muchly. you're wonderful!

casey arnott  
Toronto

## Soviet women

To the Clarion:

I am writing to register my resentment of Bart Kreps' article, "Soviet women arise" (Clarion, May 8). The Clarion states that "the staff . . . does agree that the plight of Soviet and Western women, while separated by different problems, is essentially the same struggle." (My emphasis.) It is worth noting some of these "different problems."

Soviet women do not face many of the problems that Canadian women face. They are given free

abortions on demand, they have automatic, paid maternity leave, they have childcare at a minimal cost, and they have guarantees of equal pay for equal work. Criticisms of the quality of abortion and childcare services should be put in the context of the general benefit to the Soviet people.

To suggest that Soviet women face the "same struggle" as Western women is simplistic to say the least. Soviet women do not face the forces of transnational, corporate capitalism, molding the patterns of their oppression for the purposes of profit generation. Similarly, Soviet women do not face a state apparatus which is affected by the same variables as those within the capitalist orbit.

While Soviet Communism deserves and would benefit from constructive criticism, Kreps' article verges on the type of anti-Sovietism which is so dear to the hearts of right-wing red-baiters everywhere. We don't need it from the Clarion.

Having said all this, I would like to say that generally the Clarion is great. I am enclosing a renewal of my subscription. Socialism in Canada will only be achieved through the unity of all progressive forces.

David H. Martin  
Toronto

## Bathroom raids

The following letter has been sent to police chief Jack Ackroyd by the members of the Bain Apartments Co-operative:

Dear Mr. Ackroyd:  
Our Co-operative is located in the east end of Toronto. Over five hundred people live in our two hundred and sixty units.

At our monthly General Meeting of June 9th, the issue of the "Bathroom Raids" was discussed. The following motion was passed by an overwhelming majority.

Whereas all people have a right to live free from police harassment and persecution, and

Whereas forty-five percent of the Metro budget goes to police and thirteen percent to Social Services, and

Whereas total cost of the Bathroom Raids is estimated to exceed a million dollars, and

Whereas a million dollars would provide an additional four hundred subsidized day care spaces for a year,

The residents of Bain Apartments Co-operative Inc. urge that the Metro Police immediately cease and desist from their harassment of gays and that the Bathroom charges be withdrawn and further that the police budget be cut from its present level of \$200 million and that the resulting funds be allocated to Social Services.

We have decided to send this letter to you as an open letter. It is important that as many people as possible are made aware that the police action in this matter is not universally condoned.

Marilyn Churley  
President  
Bain Apartments Co-operative

## Gratitude

To the Clarion:

We'd like to extend our gratitude to your paper for the article on Leonard Peltier, Dino and Gary Butler in your May 8th issue.

Dino and Gary are standing strong, and it is good to know that the word is getting out about our struggle.

Working to Honour Mother Earth  
Free the People  
Cindy Redner  
Society of the People  
Struggling to be Free  
Vancouver, B.C.

## CUPE sentence

To the Clarion:

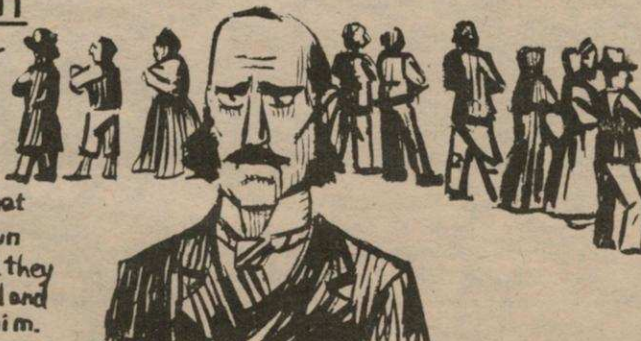
The Confederation of Canadian Unions strongly condemns the

Continued on page 6

## captain boycott

### CAPTAIN BOYCOTT

In 1880 the impoverished tenants of the Earl of Erne demanded of his agent, Capt. Charles Cunningham Boycott, that they should set their own rents. He refused and they ceased all commercial and social dealings with him.



### Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

The Canadian Labour Congress has urged all union members to boycott the Commerce to protest the lockout of CIBC employees in East Angus, Quebec more than a year ago. The CLC is also urging all unions to cease banking with the CIBC. If the boycott is successful, the bank would lose an estimated \$850-million in union funds. The Commerce has about 1,800 offices across Canada with some 36,000 non-management workers. Among the largest CLC affiliates with funds in the Commerce are the United Steelworkers, Ontario Public Service Employees, and the B.C. Government Employees.

### Zellers and the Bay

The Quebec Federation of Labour called for a boycott of all Zellers and Bay stores in Quebec because employees, seeking their first contract, have been on strike for more than 15 months. There are 72 persons on strike — 69 of them women. The QFL has asked the Canadian Labour Congress to endorse a nation-wide boycott of Zellers and Bay stores, but the CLC as yet has not.

### Nestlé's

This is an attempt to stop Nestlé's from promoting its infant formula products in Third World countries. The World Health Organization has estimated that 10 million children have suffered from malnutrition and baby bottle diseases because of these products. The boycott continues despite the recent adoption by the WHO of an international marketing code for breast-milk substitutes.

Don't buy: Nescafe, Encore, Decaf, Taster's Choice, Nestea, Nestlé's Quik, Libby's, Souptime, Maggi soups, Cross and Blackwell, Wispride, Cherryhill cheese, Swiss Knight cheese, Old Fort cheese, Montclair mineral water (are you listening, Karen Kain?), Beechnut baby foods, Time and McFeeter's honey butter.

### Maggio

The United Farm Workers are still urging a boycott of Maggio carrots, Garden Prize carrots, and Red Coach iceberg lettuce in an attempt to force the company to give its workers a fair contract. More than 350 UFW members have been on strike against the California company since January, 1979.

### Ontario Blue Cross

The Canadian Labour Congress is still standing firm in its boycott of the Ontario Blue Cross, giving its support to United Auto Workers members who have been on strike for more than a year seeking union security.

### The Toronto Sun

This is an on-going boycott sanctioned by the CLC. Unionists have described the Sun as a notoriously anti-union newspaper. We ask that you not buy or read the Sun.

### General Foods, Proctor and Gamble

A boycott of General Foods and Proctor and Gamble products has been initiated by the Consumer Information Service (CIS) to protest the enormous amounts of money spent on advertising by these two companies every year. The top two advertisers, Proctor and Gamble and General Foods last year spent about \$1 billion. According to the CIS, the companies "saturate daytime TV advertising women's products which appear to be competitive (like Pampers and Lux) but are actually made by the same company." The companies, in turn, "don't reinvest their profits in programs, services, housing, or jobs, in the poor communities which buy those products."

Boycott these products — Maxwell House, Sanka, Uban, Brim, Koolaid Drink Mix, Tang Instant Breakfast, Orange Plus, Sugar Crisp, Grapenuts, Alfabits, Post Toasties, Log Cabin Syrup, Lean Crisp, Jello Instant Pudding, Kool Whip, Jello, D-Zerta Gelatin, Dream Whip, Shake and Bake, Stove Top Stuffing, Good Seasons Salad Dressing, Minute Rice and Birds Eye vegetables. Proctor and Gamble — Ivory Soap, Zest

Soap, Secret Deodorant, Sure Deodorant, Crest Toothpaste, Gleam Toothpaste, Pampers, Lux, Charmin, Head and Shoulders Shampoo.

### Michelin

The boycott mounted by the United Rubber Workers continues. The AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labour Congress have added the tire manufacturer to their list of "those unfair to organized labour." The labour organizations pointed out that Michelin tires, and radial tires sold under the Sears Allstate brand, are not union made. The URW has been frustrated in efforts to organize Michelin's plants in Nova Scotia.

### Chile

To force the Chilean government to admit, and terminate, all human rights violations in that country. A general boycott of all Chilean products is urged.

### Guatemala

The National Committee for Union Unity of Guatemala, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the International Food Workers Union have urged a boycott of the tourist industry in this strife-torn Central American country. Five to six thousand Canadians annually take vacations in Guatemala. The boycott is designed to dispel myths which are circulating about Guatemala being an unspoiled paradise.

### South Africa

The boycott against South Africa's apartheid practices continues. Please boycott the following: Granny Smith apples, Outspan citrus fruit, canned fruit such as South Africa peaches, York, DC, Del Monte, Gold Reef, Success, Dominion No Name apricots, Pantry Shelf pears and DC pineapples.

Rothman's of Canada is part of a South Africa-based multinational which, through its subsidiaries such as Jordan Wines and Carling O'Keefe Breweries, produce the following products: Cigarettes: Rothmans, Dunhill, Perilly, Peter Stuyvesant, Craven A, Dumont, Number 7, Black Cat, Beers: Carling Black Label, Carlsberg, Old Vienna, O'Keefe, Buckeye, Colt 45, Toby, Heidelberg, Red Cap, Brading, Dow, Dow Porter, Black Horse and Cinci.

### Campbell and Libby

It is now three years since 2,000 farmworkers walked out of the Ohio tomato fields in a strike against Campbell Soup Co. and Libby, McNeill, Libby. The strike has been joined by hundreds of other workers over the past two harvest seasons, but the strike fund is depleted. Do not buy Campbell or Libby products.

### Canada's Wonderland

The International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees has organized a boycott of Canada's Wonderland and of Great-West Life Assurance Co. (a Canadian company with 25 per cent interest in the park) because of the park's refusal to hire organized workers. Wonderland is also on the "unfair list" of Canadian Actors Equity and the Toronto Musicians Association.

The park has been widely criticized for its high prices and neglect of Canadian culture. Criticism has also been raised by the Ontario race relations commissioner who says Wonderland's hiring policy discriminates against non-Anglo Saxons.

### The Hunger Project

World Vision, a legitimate Church-based agency, has called for a boycott of this thinly-disguised offshoot of the profit-oriented EST movement. The Hunger Project claims that if we all think about world hunger in the right way ("beyond logic") it will somehow stop. In spite of this feeble premise, the California-based project has raised large amounts of money, ostensibly on behalf of the poor and starving. Little or none of this money has actually been used to feed hungry people, but it has been divided among a variety of loosely-defined internal expenses. The Hunger Project is actively raising money in many parts of Canada.

# Business people, residents unite Most don't want Leslie mall

by Bart Kreps

Opposition to a proposed shopping mall in the east end is growing among area residents and business associations.

The corner of Leslie Street and Eastern Avenue, currently the home of auto junkyards and vacant warehouses, is the planned site of a shopping plaza and office complex. An unnamed development firm has gambled \$1.8 million on six acres from Lakeshore Boulevard to Eastern Avenue in the hopes of acquiring two adjacent properties from the city.

The Gardiner Expressway at Leslie Street is a location that conjures up visions of thousands of commuters stopping to shop on their way downtown. It is this vision which frightens the Stop the Plaza Committee, a group initiated by members of Innstead and Riverdale Housing Co-operatives.

The Committee says the plaza will encourage automobile use, since the only transit service to the site runs every 22 minutes, and few of the potential shoppers live close enough to walk. The committee fears the plaza will lead to more parking lots, street widenings and fast food restaurants.

Local business, from the Queen-Broadview Village to the Coxwell-Gerrard Merchants' Association, is almost unanimously opposed to the plaza.

Ed Seligman of the Queen-Broadview Business Area Improvement Association recalls that when the Gerrard Square Mall opened in the mid-70's store vacancies in the area increased 25 per cent.

The mall's opponents say many locally owned stores on Queen and Gerrard Streets will go broke if an even larger plaza is built in the area, and not only owners will suffer.

When local food and hardware stores close their doors, they argue, people have to go much further to buy groceries or a washer for a leaky faucet. Elderly people who can't walk far, and the poor who don't drive cars, will be especially hard hit.

There is a potential loss of employment in the area, say opponents, since a large commercial development would escalate land values so drastically that industries would be unable to compete with retail and housing developers.

The Stop the Plaza Committee and the local business association are currently circulating a petition among businesses on Queen and Gerrard Streets, asking city council to act against the development. Housing co-operatives are also asking east-end residents to object to the proposed development.

The opponents say unfavourable publicity and a demonstration of widespread opposition might persuade uncommitted council members to vote against the plaza plan. The Stop the Plaza Committee is asking citizens to ex-

press their disapproval by attending the July 13 city council meeting.

In addition to business and resident opposition, the project has also encountered financial barriers. Some factors suggest that the mall may not be built at all unless the developer receives the extra land from the city and permission to build a larger mall.

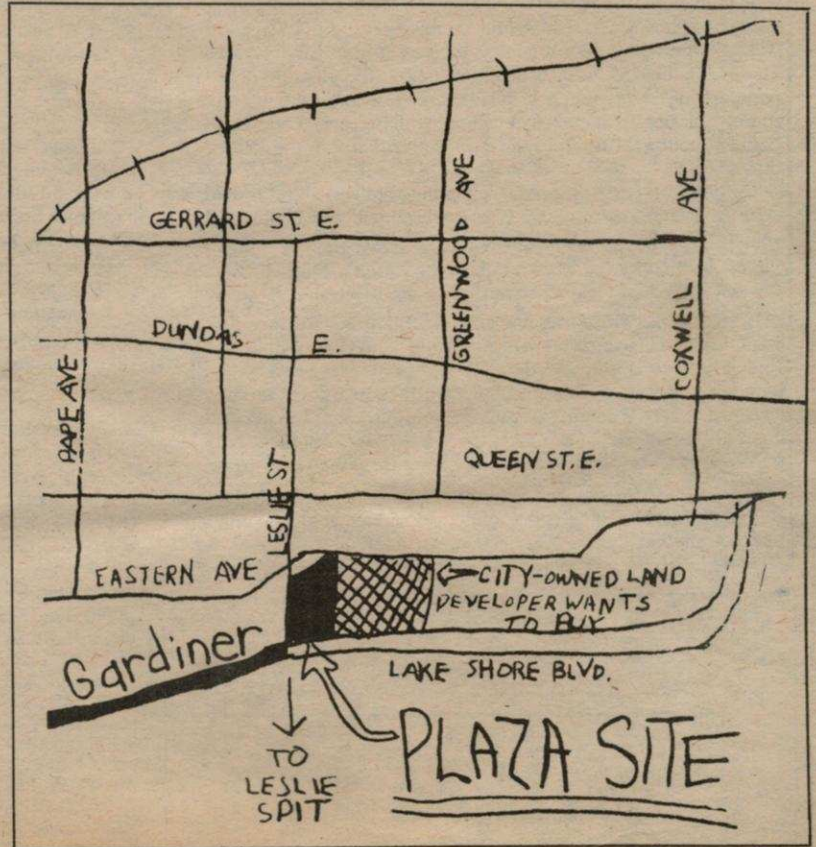
Some of those interviewed find it highly doubtful that a small mall would be economically viable. A large mall, however, would attract customers through the inclusion of trendy chain stores, backed by corporate advertising budgets.

The blueprint for Phase I lists the prospective tenants as Loblaws, Shopper's Drug Mart, and Canadian Tire. But these firms have told Reville they aren't interested in the project at this point.

The terms of the mortgage on the six acres already acquired indicate major financiers are still wary. The mortgage is held by the previous owner at a floating interest rate 2 per cent above the prime lending rate.

As an open mortgage, it will likely be paid off as soon as the developers can persuade a financial institution the project is worth backing at a more favourable interest rate.

For more information on the Leslie Street Mall and local opposition to it, contact Rich Tyssen, Stop the Plaza Committee, at 465-9981.



## Beavis inches mall closer

by Bart Kreps

The developers of the Leslie Street plaza have been given the green light although the city of Toronto Planning and Development department wants to prohibit commercial development in the area.

And according to Ward 7 alderperson David Reville, the lack of public discussion about such a major project marks "a return to the bad old days of ten years ago, when everything was decided in backroom deals."

Fred Beavis, alderperson for Ward 8, has been the key figure in manoeuvring the plan past legal obstacles.

As acting chairperson of the Land Use Committee of city council, Beavis is the only local alderperson in favour of the plaza. And as a member of city council's executive committee, he was also one of the first people aware of the developer's intentions, since he was part of a confidential discussion about the developer's desires to swap land with the city.

Last April a planners' report recommended a change in zoning bylaws, prohibiting any new commercial or retail developments in the Knox-Eastern area, where the mall site is located, for two years.

Although the city planners' report came up for discussion at a May 4 Land Use Committee meeting, Beavis deferred it indefinitely. Reville put the matter on a June 1 agenda, and Beavis successfully deferred it again.

Meanwhile, the building permit application for the mall was submitted on May 22.

"It became clear that one of the reasons it was deferred was so the permit application could be hustled in," said Dorothy Thomas, Ward 9's representative on the committee.

After the permit application went through it was too late to change the bylaws to stop Phase I of the plaza, but mall opponents believed adoption of the city planners' report would still halt major expansion of the mall.

Housing cooperative representatives, alderpersons and the head of the Queen-Broadview Business Area Improvement Association all spoke against the plaza at a June 16 Land Use meeting.

Beavis denied opposition from businesses within Ward 8, but Reville produced a letter to Beavis from all ten businesses in Riverdale Square in Ward 8 which expressed strong opposition.

The city planners' report was eventually adopted, but only after Beavis had amended it to allow commercial uses on just three lots—1 Leslie Street and 843 and 895 Eastern Avenue. The developers now own 1 Leslie, and they

hope to acquire 843 and 895 Eastern from the City.

Beavis' attempts to stifle discussion did not end at that meeting. On June 17 he responded to the protest letter from the Riverdale Square merchants. Pat Murray of Academy Optical said Beavis' letter simply stated the building permit application had already gone in and was in compliance with zoning bylaws.

"He misled a lot of people...he led us to believe that it was hopeless...but what has been approved is only a small part of what they're after," she said.

"We aren't worried about a small mall" which the present building permit is for, but a larger mall would be a severe blow to a wide area, said Murray. And, she added, Beavis' letter neglected to mention that a larger mall was being planned, or that he was in favour of it, or that there is still ample opportunity to stop it.



Fred Beavis

**Advertising and story deadline  
for the next issue is  
August 5, 1981**

*Until the government becomes  
reasonable and settles with CUPW,  
please phone in ads or drop around to  
a Wednesday night meeting.*

**7:30 at 73 Bathurst St., 3rd fl.**

How many times has the *Clarion* blistered its pages with Jerimiads against government profligacy and waste? Yeah, and for how long, oh my people, have we rent our hairs asunder over the putrescence of corruption, mismanagement, sloth and other droiteries?

Actually folks, the good people at Queen's Park can occasionally show a lot of ingenuity at wisely using public funds.

Take, if you will, a recent genteel invitation from Environment Ontario. Senior Ministry officials requested the pleasure of the company of "municipal officials, cottage associations and community groups to spend an evening...talking over coffee and donuts about acid rain programs in Ontario and in the United States" (sic).

Note that in between polite sips, what is talked about is acid rain programs sponsored by your government, not about acid rain itself. The government (will you have another pookie, please) is in control. You can talk to the experts. Find out how much acidity your local ecosystem can tolerate without gagging.

If you were worried about it at all, there is a further dissemination to entertain you: a film entitled 'Crisis in the Rain.'

Paying for this film and discovering that 48,000 lakes in the province are dead or dying is about all the government on any level has done. Of course the provincial government has also set up mini-laboratories at this and other coffee parties in the future where you can bring samples of your local drinking water to be tested. Just be sure that you don't dunk your donut in the dregs.

The whole idea of a coffee klatch to savour acid rain may backfire anyway.

## cindy fortunata

fish) and you want to speak your mind, be sure to attend Environment Ontario's little get-togethers. Look for expensive ads. Know your government cares.

Now, other leaders of our society show no fear when it comes to dealing with matters of great public concern. They shoot straight into the brain. The issue is not what citizens are worried about, but the fact that they are worried at all.

Dr. Robert Dupont, president of the Phobia Society of America, described the symptoms of "nuclear phobia" to a "highly appreciative audience" of the Canadian Nuclear Association.

"Only a phobia could account for the large amount of negative publicity given to the nuclear industry," the good doctor opines.

According to Hugh Macaulay, chairperson of the Ontario Hydro, "at first the nuclear dissidents based their opposition on technical, safety-oriented issues, but now it is ethical and social arguments...their goals are not just to influence the energy system decisions, but to promote changes in the social and political makeup in our society." Imagine that.

The local Board of Health of the City of Toronto has recently suggested that "coffee and tea should not be served in psychiatric hospitals because caffeine makes mental symptoms worse."

So if your mind is agitated about the Ph balance in your follicles (not to mention the

of the people on which he founded the Republic of China following the 1911 revolution which overthrew the old despotic imperial order. One of these stressed the social well-being of people. He taught his followers to love, understand and respect their fellow men even when they differed in political viewpoint. Dr. Sun was a Christian who was magnanimous, tolerant and generous towards his enemies.

The supporters of Sun's statue committee exhibited none of these qualities. They were vicious and vindictive. They hurled verbal abuse, racist taunts and threats of violence at members of The Committee to Commemorate the Chinese Railroad Workers in Canada. In fact, they called one of the Chinese Canadian speakers for the Committee, a traitor to the Chinese race. In the Chinese language, this is an extremely threatening and degrading term.

The supporters of Sun's statue committee have all but forgotten his teachings. By their actions, they have not only dishonoured themselves but the memory of Dr. Sun as well. I find it deplorable that such people could come to be associated with the name of such a great statesman as Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Doug Hum  
Toronto

To the *Clarion*:

We are once again witnessing a Government provoked postal strike. This strike clearly was made necessary by the treasury boards stubborn refusal to accept any of the recommendations of the Conciliation Board's final report. This report provided the basis for a just and peaceful settlement of contract negotiations in the post office.

Cost is not the issue here. Maternity leave, job security, improved health and safety standards and freedom from TV surveillance are CUPW's outstanding demands. To grant them would cost a small percentage of the wage bill. The government has made clear it is refusing these demands to prevent a precedent from being set for private sector workers (operating therefore in the interests of monopoly rather than the majority of Canadians).

What we must recognize is that this is a struggle for fundamental workers' rights: what CUPW wins will have a profound effect on all future contract negotiations. The Government and media campaign is attempting to scapegoat CUPW. Organized labour has responded to that attempt with its solid support. The general public must the same by means of telegrams and phone calls to their MP's and the Prime Minister and to the newspapers.

Bob Argue  
John Sakeris  
for the executive of  
Canadians in Defense  
of Labour Rights  
CDLR

To the *Clarion*:

*7 News*, Toronto's oldest community newspaper, was created out of the struggles in the late 60s and early 70s of local groups and residents against the destruction of their neighbourhoods by developers. In the course of these battles, residents found that the establishment Toronto media gave them very biased and unfavourable coverage. In response, they created a community newspaper, *7 News*, in 1970.

Like most alternative newspapers, we operate on what one of our volunteers called a "ragged shoestring." Since the government tightened our belts for us by cutting off grants several years ago, *7 News* has continued to operate solely on donations and advertising.

Please send your donations to: *7 News*, 315 Dundas Street East, Toronto, M5A 2A2. Please include your name so we can print your name in the paper. If you would like *7 News* to be sent to you, please include a note telling us so.

Rhonda Sussman  
Toronto

## Strikes & lockouts

The following is a partial list of current strikes in the Toronto area. By informing our readers of the basic issues and the dispute locations we hope to encourage trade union solidarity.

Whether it is a mass picket to prevent scabs from strike-breaking, or a few turns on the picket line before or after work, your physical and moral support can make a world of difference.

As far as we know, there is no complete list available. So, please help us compile one by sending us or telephoning us with information about any strike or lockout in the Toronto area.

An injury to one is an injury to all.

The Canada Post Office is being struck by the Canadian Union of Postal Workers. The inside workers are resisting the introduction of electronic surveillance, and they are holding out for improved maternity leave and the introduction of paternity leave. Health and safety in the workplace and wages are also in dispute.

Irwin Toys, 169 North Queen St. in Islington, is being struck by the United Steelworkers of America. Sixty-five per cent of the workers are women, and a large proportion are immigrants. They are fighting for a first contract. The issues are wages (the average wage is currently \$3.85 per hour), and basic benefits such as sick pay.

Consumers Distributing on North West Drive, Mississauga is being struck by Local 419309 of the Teamsters.

The United Garment Workers have been on strike since early June at four locations: Hudson's Sportswear, 489 College St., Outdoor Outfits, 372 Richmond St. W., Style Kraft, 358 King St. W., Cumberland Clothing, 460 Richmond St. W. Eighty-five per cent of the 127 workers are women; a large proportion are immigrants. The main issues are wages and basic benefits.

Wardair is being struck by 650 members of the Canadian Airline Flight Attendants Association. As we go to press, they are meeting with a commissioner appointed by the federal government.

Silverwood Dairy is being struck by Local 101 of the Canadian Union of Operating Engineers and General Workers. They've been out since June 1, but are meeting at press time with a possibility of settlement.

Local 7235 of the United Steelworkers of America has been on strike since May 22 against Lennox Industries. The 200 employees are striking over wages and problems with the company's incentive plan.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has been struck by 2,100 members of the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians. The main issue in the strike, which started May 21, is the CBC's desire to "contract out" work to non-union workers.

A strike at Borden Industries which began April 16 has been settled. Members of Local 13481 of the United Steelworkers of America say they are satisfied with the new contract.

From page 4

prison sentences handed down to Grace Hartman, CUPE national president, Lucy Nicholson, CUPE Ontario president and Raymond Arsenault

We are not impressed with the arguments about "no group in society can put itself above the law and the courts" or the fear of "anarchy" that formed the basis of Judge William Parker's decision. These arguments are not enough to justify the brutal and repressive sentences handed down to union leaders whose only crime was to defend the decisions taken by their members to fight an unjust and repressive law.

We want it to be known that the decision taken by Judge Parker was not the only one open to him under our system of justice. He could have followed the logic of Jules Deschenes, then Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec who refused to find 100 striking transit workers in contempt of court. The workers were engaged in an "illegal" strike and had refused to obey a lower court injunction ordering them back to work. Judge Deschenes, after carefully reviewing the social and political conflicts that gave rise to the strike, concluded that: "Recourse to contempt of court proceedings following an injunction...is no longer responsive...to the imperatives of our time in the area of collective disputes." He went on to draw a very important lesson about the relationship between political and judicial authority:

"The political power...does not have the right to leave the judicial power to rule on social conflicts within the unsatisfactory framework of our present laws. It does not have the right to unload on the judicial power its political obligations and leave the solution of these disputes solely to the extreme weapon of contempt.

Until the political authority finds solutions appropriate to these social conflicts, I am of the opinion that the Superior Court must not lend its authority to the crushing of a mass of citizens by fines and imprisonment. Under the prevailing circumstances the court, which must always make use of its repressive power with circumspection, must not collaborate with an action bound in advance to fail, and unsuitable for resolving a dispute which has, for some time now, been a matter for the political authority." (CTCUM vs Syndicat du Transport de Montreal, 1974)

The severity of the sentences raises again the question of equal treatment before the law. It cannot be pointed out too often, that in the

## more letters

history of Canada, no employer has ever served a jail sentence for a matter arising out of labour relations. To illustrate this point, one need look no further than the decision which was also handed down concerning K Mart. Here the company and three executives were found guilty of conspiracy in undermining the organizing efforts of a union — a conspiracy, it should be noted — that put union sympathizers in real physical danger. Although Judge West found that the executives had practiced "devious and dishonest acts" he was concerned that they did not hope to gain personally and had only the company's benefit in mind. (As if, they would not have been in line for a promotion if the conspiracy had worked.) Consequently conditional discharges, a term of probation and 100 hours of community work was the sentence handed down.

So much for equality before the law.

The Confederation of Canadian Unions reaffirms its support for the hospital workers of Ontario in their struggle to win the right to strike. We also extend our solidarity to the 18 CUPE members sentenced, particularly the three leaders given jail sentences.

The Confederation of Canadian Unions is demanding that the Hospital Labour Relations Disputes Act be repealed and that hospital workers have the full rights to collective bargaining that most workers in our society have won decades ago.

John B. Lang  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Confederation of Canadian Unions

## Disgusting

To the *Clarion*:

I found the conduct of many of the supporters of the Chinese Canadian Committee for (the) Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Statue at the public meeting of May 27 concerning the issue of a commemorative statue, disgusting. As I understand it, Dr. Sun set down three great principles

# Chilean unions defanged Junta enacts tough labour code

by Jack Epstein and J.H. Evans  
SANTIAGO, Chile — Until 1973, Chile had South America's most progressive trade union movement, one whose guaranteed freedoms and influence in the government were the envy of the hemisphere.

However, since the military coup that overthrew President Salvador Allende and installed army general Augusto Pinochet, labour unions are being threatened by political impotence.

For the first six years of junta rule, all union rights were suspended; syndicates, other than those controlled by the government, existed in name only.

In January, 1979, the junta relaxed its hold on the trade union movement somewhat when it issued a series of decrees known as the "Labour Plan." The plan was reluctantly devised by the regime after years of internal and external pressure. When ORIT, the Latin American arm of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and an AFL-CIO affiliate, sent an ultimatum, threatening a twin hemispheric and European boycott, the government shifted into action.

The day before the boycott committee was to convene, the junta announced that within six months a new code restoring traditional labour prerogatives would be enacted. The job of producing this code fell to then 30-year-old university professor José Pinera, who was simultaneously named Minister of Labour.

"The main task was to stop the boycott," explained Pinera, now minister of mining and energy. "After I was appointed, I announced that the plan would include provisions for the restoration of unions, collective bargaining and strikes. But I gave no details."

The boycott was cancelled. Had Pinera, who holds a doctorate in economics from Harvard, provided the mysterious details, that boycott might well have jumped into overdrive.

The labour code the young economist unveiled has made him one of the most vilified figures in the annals of the Chilean trade union movement, causing disparagements even from his own family.

His father, a prominent Christian Democrat, (one of the most popular political parties before the coup) has been quoted as saying, "He's not my son. He's my grandfather."

Under the new laws, closed shops are prohibited and any group of workers can organize their own union, the purpose of which is to halt the dominance of strong multi-sectional organizations by creating small associations with little or no influence.

To complete the defanging of the once imposing unions, only these small syndicates will be allowed to participate in collective bargaining; large confederations are prohibited from taking part in any negotiations.

"It wasn't what they had hoped it would be," explained a U.S. labour specialist. "It completely took away what powers they had been guaranteed by the last constitution."

The alterations were particularly devastating to a labour movement which had always been deeply involved in national affairs. The plan was calculated to depoliticize and render large unions powerless in an effort, according to Pinera, "to create truly free unions which seek only their members' interests and are not political."

"They don't want unions involved in politics on a national scale," observed Manuel Bustos, president of the Coordinadora Nacional Sindical, a labour

confederation (not recognized by the government) representing 27 national trade organizations. "They don't want us to be involved anymore in such areas as health, housing or education. But to ask for a few pesos more an hour, that's all right."

Yet even the small local unions are restricted. Collective bargaining is limited to include only wages, cash benefits, and certain conditions of employment, such as safety.

Crucial issues like promotion, length of work day, size of work crews, and speed of production are left to the discretion of management.

Strike clauses also have labour leaders muttering. Workers have the right to strike, but after 30 days management can lock them out. After 60 days they are assumed "to have dismissed themselves" and to be looking for jobs elsewhere. And, for the first time, management has the legal option to hire strikebreakers, an effective deterrent given Chile's high unemployment rate.

"Worker legislation has always been for the defence of the worker," lamented a labour branch official from the Catholic church-sponsored Vicariate of Solidarity. "Now it is for the defence of the boss."

A large, cheap, insecure labour force is an essential ingredient in the country's adolescent free market system. Pinera refers to the 1973 coup as a middle class, economic revolt rather than a military takeover.

Economic output in Chile plunged in 1974-75, largely because of the international recession. Since 1976 the economy has been recovering at unprecedented rates. Relying on decisions of Chilean economists who studied, for the most part, Milton Friedman's free market theories at the University of Chicago (and thus are dubbed 'the Chicago boys'), Chile has become the fastest growing economy in Latin America.

This was essentially accomplished by removing limits on profit taking and of-

fering equal treatment to both domestic and international companies.

In the process, the 'Chicago boys' have turned the country into a giant super-market of imported goods, balanced the budget, continued to contract massive foreign loans (foreign investment, essential to the plan, has so far not materialized), and dropped the inflation rate from an astronomical 600 per cent in 1973 to 31 per cent this year.

Their reward was to have international banking organizations declare Chile a credit-worthy nation, a trophy that has its financially troubled neighbours sighing in admiration.

Along with the successes, however, there have been negative repercussions, affecting both management and labour. Due mainly to an inability to compete with foreign companies, hundreds of Chilean businesses have folded, causing, according to an independent study, an estimated 70,000 people to lose their jobs.

Continued on page 20

# Allende: memory remains

by Jack Epstein and J.H. Evans  
SANTIAGO, CHILE — Even in death, former Chilean President Salvador Allende, who died during the 1973 military coup, continues to be a concern to the regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

One would expect that after nearly eight years of military rule, locating Allende's grave would be easy. Instead it requires the instincts of a master investigator.

The grave site is widely rumoured to be in Allende's birthplace of Valparaiso, a port city 75 miles west of Santiago, although specifics are frustratingly elusive.

The government refuses to confirm a location, people on the street shy from offering directions, brisk conversations will abruptly stop at the subject, and warnings are common against pursuing your inquiries.

"Leave Allende alone," cautioned a woman in Valparaiso's tourist office. "You're only looking for trouble."

By trouble she means the stories, repeated by many Chileans, that police agents photograph anyone stopping at the grave, and later harass those who have paid their respects.

Allende admirers, however, continue to visit the site, especially on June 26 and September 11, the former being his birthdate and the latter being his deathdate.

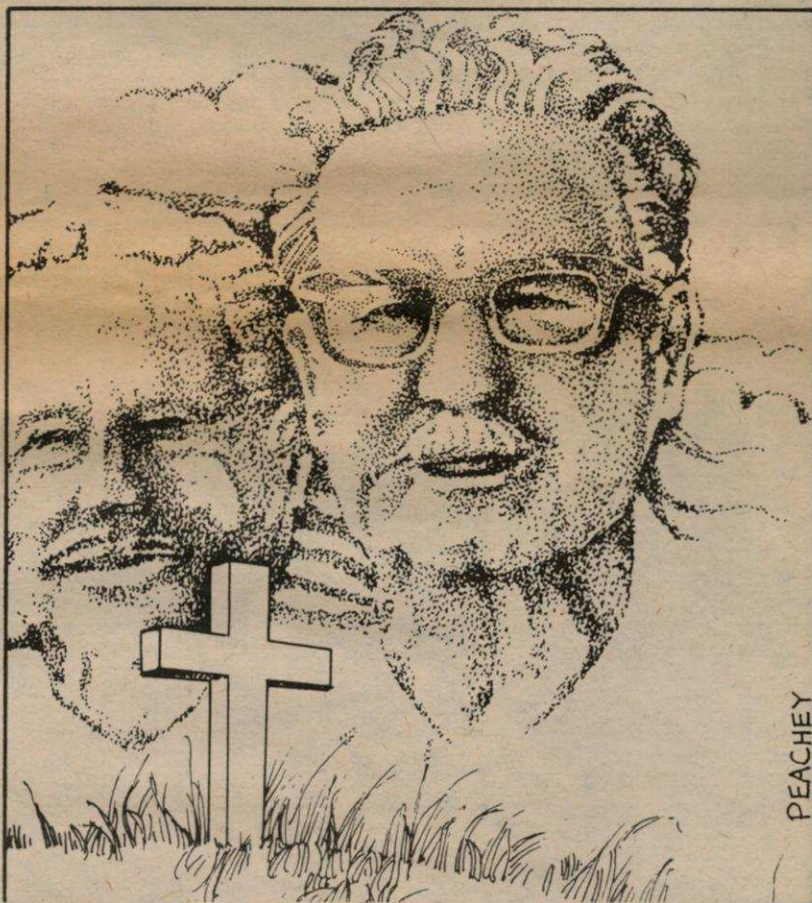
The government also shows up. Last June 26, for example, 20 persons were arrested for an unauthorized "political demonstration." Newspaper articles referred to the gravesite as the place "where the detainees believed were the remains of Salvador Allende."

All this happened in the normally quiet Santa Ines Cemetery, located in the coastal resort of Viña del Mar, a town five miles north of Valparaiso.

After the coup, the former president's body was flown to Viña at the request of his widow, and buried in an in-law's plot. Soon afterwards the military ordered the removal of all Allende family references from the gravestone, leaving only the name of Eduardo Grove.

Despite the evidence, cemetery administrators deny that his body is there. "President Allende is no longer with us," stated one Santa Ines official. "He was moved to Santiago in 1974."

But women who sell carnations and roses at the gates, and gardeners who



tend the grounds, will provide directions to the grave, although with initial hesitation.

"You have to watch out for spies", explained one gardener while pointing to the Grove plot. "You never know who's watching."

The site itself is unassuming. Situated among huge crypts and massive blocks of marble, it stands out not only for its simple headstone, but also as the only one defaced in the entire cemetery.

Scratchings mar the stone; flowers, abundant on surrounding plots, have been stamped into the dust.

The mystery of all this stretches back to Allende's death. The official version insists that he committed suicide with the machine gun given to him by Fidel Castro, while the popular story is that he

died fighting inside the Presidential Palace.

Although the army took photographs, they were never published, nor was the body ever displayed. After being examined by medical and ballistics experts, Allende was flown to Viña and laid to rest.

Rest, however, judging by the arguments swirling around his death and the fear which hovers over his unmarked grave, is not a condition shared by junta authorities. To them Allende is still a man to be reckoned with.

"This government would like to stop me and others from coming here," explained one man while paying homage to the former President, "but they can't. No matter what they do, Allende is always going to haunt them."

# Demands for police

## A-G accused of singling out gays

By Hal Koblin

For years now, Ken and the boys have been getting together every Saturday night for some cool beer, good times and a stroll through the streets of Toronto through the good.

But Ken got more than he bargained for when he marched down Church Street as a marshal at a gay rights demo on Saturday, June 20.

Instead of a good time, Ken Popert was struck down by a Metro Toronto police car, recklessly driven through a crowd of protestors by an officer whose identity is known only to the officers of 52 Division.

"I was in the marshalling line ... I saw out of the corner of my eye that people behind me were beginning to scatter. I turned around, and there was a police car bearing down on us. I couldn't get out of the way fast enough," says Popert, who was bruised and dazed by the passing car.

The actions of the police at the June 20 demonstration,

where Popert was injured, have convinced members of the gay community that they can no longer rely on the department to objectively enforce the law, says John Burt, acting chairperson of the Right to Privacy Committee, a Toronto gay rights group.

As the demonstration dispersed, police failed to control a group of anti-gay agitators who had been harassing protestors throughout the course of the event. Ten minutes after the demonstration ended the "queer-bashers" attacked dispersing demonstrators with wooden slats from a picket fence.

"We pleaded with the police after the demo ended not to let the 30 to 40 thugs out of their sights until the crowd dispersed. They told us to 'fuck off.' They knew what was going to happen. It was very very obvious," says Burt.

Contrary to a statement released by the police, none of

the six people charged as a result of the ensuing violence were members of the mob that assaulted the protestors.

"That demonstrated for our community exactly where the police stand. And when they (the police) came into action, they attacked gay people, and not queer-bashers."

Burt also blames recent police actions for the increasing incidence of violent assaults against Toronto gays.

"We've documented 14 assault cases against gays in the period from February 6 (one day after the first bathhouse raid) to June 12 in the lanes running parallel to Yonge between St. Joseph and Carlton."

These lanes, which he says are widely used by gays as they go from bar to bar, "have been the safest lanes for years, we've never had to worry about them."

But the singling out of the gay community by the police has led to their being singled out by muggers as well, he says.

"The queer-bashers have taken their cue from the police. They see how the police hold the gay community in contempt, and think they can assault gay people with impunity."

The Gay Street Patrol, which has recently started patrolling Yonge St., has come under criticism from various sources, such as the Toronto Star, which likened it to a vigilante group in a recent editorial. The editorial also stated police statistics do not reveal any increase in the incidence of attack against gays.

But, gay community leaders say the patrol is essential if their



W.M. Pipher

Showing uncharacteristic brilliance McMurtry's effigy entertains demonstrators in front of police headquarters on Jarvis St.



W.M. Pipher

Gay Pride Day gave everyone a chance to view photos taken at recent gay rallies. The exhibit was organized by The Rights to Privacy Committee.

"We pleaded with the police after the demo ended not to let the 30 to 40 thugs out of their sights until the crowd dispersed. They told us to 'fuck off.'"

rights are to be protected.

"The term vigilante is generally used to describe a group of people who go out specifically to do violence, whereas the Gay Street Patrol is the exact opposite. They're there to protect, not to attack, to document cases of assault, and to provide medical and legal services," says Bob Gallagher, a member of the RTPC executive.

"Gay people are absolutely frightened to go to the police at this point, so police statistics saying the gays aren't under increasing attack will not reveal what's going on."

Gallagher claims the police have shown no willingness to improve their standing in the gay community.

"I personally was one of two people who made an offer at the last Police Commission meeting, where we delivered a 40 page deputation to get the police together with the gay community...to calm down what is essentially a crisis situation.

"They refused to comment or even answer our questions."

A similar offer for conciliation by Morris Manning, a Toronto lawyer, has also gone unanswered.

The Ontario government's attitude towards the gay community has also upset civil libertarians.

"I think they (the Attorney General's office) have obviously made an attempt to attack this community. After the first raid



In a festive mood gays and non-gays take to the streets.



# inquiry increase

## Harassment and brutality of gays revealed at police assault trial



Drawn from Yonge St. tavern by sounds of excitement, proponents of 'moral order' heckled and threatened gay demonstrators on the night of Saturday June 20. Photo by W.M. Pipher

by Cathy Smith

What began as a charge of common assault at a demonstration has developed into an informal investigation of gay harassment and police brutality charges.

James Chemerika has pleaded not guilty to the charge of assaulting Toronto police constable Barry Doyle during the gay demonstration outside 52 division last February 20. The trial, which began May 15, has been in session five days and is not completed.

Officer Peter Maher said he saw Chemerika kick Doyle in the thigh and run away. He also said Doyle was in no way provoking the attack.

On the other hand, Suzie Scott, lawyer for the accused, alleges Chemerika not only is innocent but was in fact beaten by police inside the station. She also claims witnesses for the crown are biased against the demonstrators.

Chemerika testified June 29 that on the evening of the demonstration he was grabbed by officers Maher and Flynn and taken into 52 division but he did not know why.

"He (Maher) had my hand pinned back and I was pleading with him to stop. I said 'Can't you let go of my hand now?' I calmed right down and stopped yelling when he said 'If you don't shut your fucking mouth I'll break it,'" testified Chemerika. He also told the court he received blows to his side and back as he was walked into the station. "By this time I was bawling," said the accused.

Maher denied that he assaulted Chemerika. Maher and Flynn allege Chemerika did not cry out or complain at the time.

in February the public outcry was very great, and the raids were obviously a big issue. I don't think the police would have made a decision to attack again without the approval of Roy McMurtry," says Bob Kellerman, a Toronto criminal lawyer.

"I think this is an example of the state feeling... (that these are people falling out of traditional roles. It suggests that the Ontario government, to please one part of the electorate, are prepared to attack another part, and this endangers everybody," Kellerman added.

Alan Borovoy, of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, feels the government should launch an inquiry into the actions of the police towards the gay community.

At the time of the Barracks raid, the federal parliament was considering legislation that would have amended the criminal code to make the sexual behaviour of bathhouse found-ins legal.

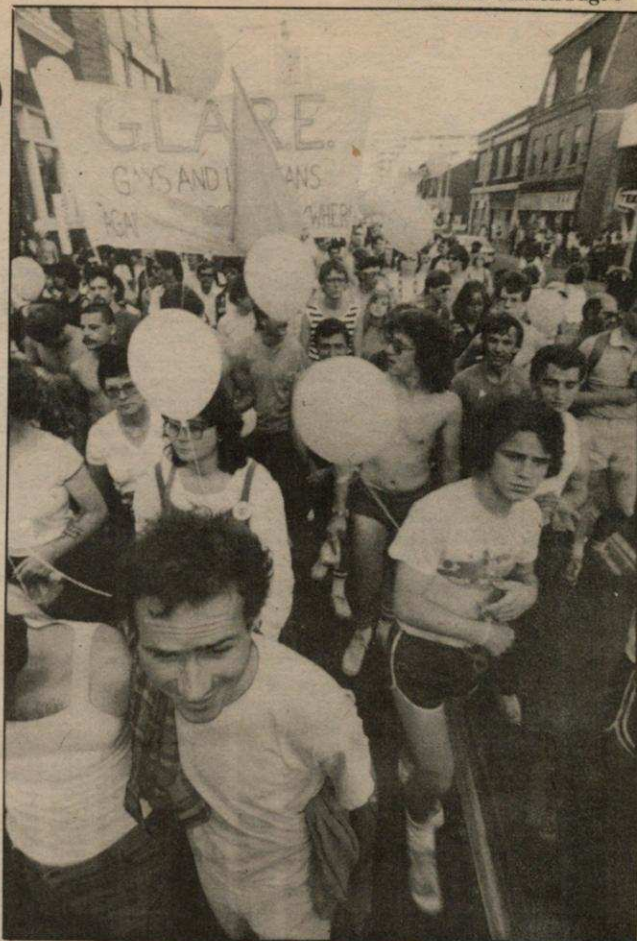
Asked Borovoy, "If Parliament had already begun to

indicate that this kind of conduct should no longer be regarded as unlawful, that makes all the more questionable the exercise of this kind of raid. What did they do it for? Why did they have to go after all these found-ins?"

Since the Police have a fair amount of discretion as to which laws are enforced, Borovoy says judicial reform in itself is not enough to ensure the proper conduct of the department.

"It's very important that a set of guidelines for the exercise of police discretion be composed that will be perceived by the public as fair. Statutory amendment won't cover it."

Although he doesn't "necessarily endorse the complaints of the gay community," Borovoy criticized Roy McMurtry, who has refused to launch an inquiry into alleged police excesses at the February 5 Barracks' raid. "To the extent that Roy McMurtry has not responded to these requests (for an inquiry), he is not behaving with the fairness that members of the public are entitled to expect,"



Gays, non-gays and lesbians took to the streets in a festive mood on Gay Pride Day. Photo by David Smiley

Much of the testimony centers around a cut on Chemerika's forehead. Chemerika claims as his head hit an open door inside a vestibule of the police station Maher said 'Oops, missed the door.' As well, Chemerika claims his head was repeatedly banged against a wall.

Maher said he noticed a cut on Chemerika's forehead when he got into the station but had not noticed it at the time of the arrest.

Clarion photographer Ted Hebbes, who photographed Chemerika being taken into the station by the two undercover police, testified that he did not have a cut on his forehead when he was taken into the station.

Chemerika claims Maher pushed his hair down over his forehead when his photograph was being taken by the booking sergeant and said, 'You look better this way.'

Maher and Flynn have both denied this.

Crown prosecutor Robert Ash criticized Chemerika for failing to file a report against the police,

and alleged "you didn't file a report because it (the alleged beating) just didn't happen."

"I went to make a complaint," Chemerika told the court, "but the desk sergeant said 'my boys would never do a thing like that.' He refused to accept my complaint."

"The duty sergeant said he could take it to the complaint bureau," said lawyer Paul Copeland.

Copeland was asked by the prosecution if filing with the complaint bureau was not the usual procedure.

"I don't recommend to clients that they go to the complaint bureau. I think it's a waste of time," he said.

Another issue in the trial is alleged police bias against gays. Ian Lumsden, a demonstration marshal, said Maher advanced toward him with a lit cigarette.

"I felt he might beat me up if I approached him," Lumsden told the court. In earlier testimony, Maher denied brandishing a cigarette in the demonstrator's face.

"Necessary Force" is used to drag a demonstrator into a paddy wagon containing queer bashers. photo by — The Clarion staff



## Bare faced lies

In last month's *Clarion*, we reported that the RCMP is receiving special training to deal with possible security problems at the upcoming Economic Co-operation and Development summit in Ottawa. Since then, we've uncovered the astounding details.

Even with the recent and numerous attempts on the lives of world leaders, strict gun licensing in Canada means the RCMP isn't worried about gun-toting assassins.

"Canadians don't own guns," stated one member of the RCMP. "Those Canadians afraid for their property, lives or families have to find alternative means of protection; many people choose dogs."

The RCMP believes it is from man's best friend that assassination attempts may come.

A member of the Centre for Conflicting Studies, Canada's think-tank on political violence, told the *Clarion*: "There is a long history of animal assassins, from snakes to scorpions to budgies and other venomous beasts."

"Dogs have been trained to kill before," he added. "In 1972, a gang of ruthless dog trainers in England attempted to subvert

## "Is your dog an assassin?"

the Royal Corgis. Naturally it didn't work. Those little fellows are the Queen's most loyal subjects."

With assistance from Britain's famed SAS anti-terrorist force, a special RCMP Dog Squad has been assembled and trained to muzzle the murderously inclined canines.

"A 75 pound Doberman is quite a bit more difficult to conceal than a Saturday Nite Special," said one SAS trainer. "But we are rehearsing your mounted men with a number of scenarios. They have to be prepared for any kind of challenge to authority, whether it be perpetrated by man or beast."

"Thanks to the LSAS, we're on to these pooches now," said a member of the Dog Squad. Dog-squadders disguised as fire hydrants will be posted along major transportation routes, ready to sniff out the first signs of trouble.

Other officers will serenade public appearances of dignitaries by blowing ultra-sonic whistles to disorient malicious mastiffs.

As the summit conference date closes, Dogsquadders are busy memorizing mut mug shots of every dog that has ever been to obedience school.

## Labour laws tight

From page 7

Although the regime claims an unemployment figure of 11 per cent (down from 19.6 per cent during the worst days of the country's 1976 depression), other sources, including church officials, put the true figure as high as 25 per cent.

The government plays with the statistics by keeping 5.1 per cent of the work force (approximately 170,000 people) on its "minimum employment program." Making merely \$40 a month, these "government employees" do such jobs as menial street maintenance and garbage collection (previously salaried positions) and provide Pinochet with a cosmetic cover for continuing problems. Moreover, indigenous peoples, women, and those not actively looking for work are not included in the figures.

Realizing that labour leaders would not sit quiet for either the statistical fakery or the annulment of union power, the junta is relying upon a hard line in the background to keep dissidents in line.

Leaders speak of being harassed, intimidated, relieved of their duties by decree, sent into internal exile, jailed and even occasionally torture. These measures are aimed at large labour groups like the Coordinadora, whose president Bustos was recently taken to court for representing an unrecognized union, an illegal act as defined by the regime.

"This is a dictatorship using the most modern means to destroy democratic popular organizations," observed Enrique Vogel treasurer of the Group of Ten, an organization (unrecognized) which in fact represents 22 major industrial unions aligned with the moderate Christian Democratic Party and the AFL-CIO. "We are fighting for the identity of the Chilean workers."

Pinera, however, gives little value to such critical comments. "Gone is the marxist concept of class struggle between worker and employer," he argues. "Workers will now labour in a bond of solidarity with management against other firms. And as production skyrockets, so will wages, which will rise in line with productivity."

Not feeling any need to wait and see if theory will stand the weight of practice, the "Chicago boys" are already taking bows for the triumph of their creation.

But even with General Pinochet's machine-guns to back them up, they may be overconfident in believing that 50 years of progressive labour legislation can be dismantled by decree.

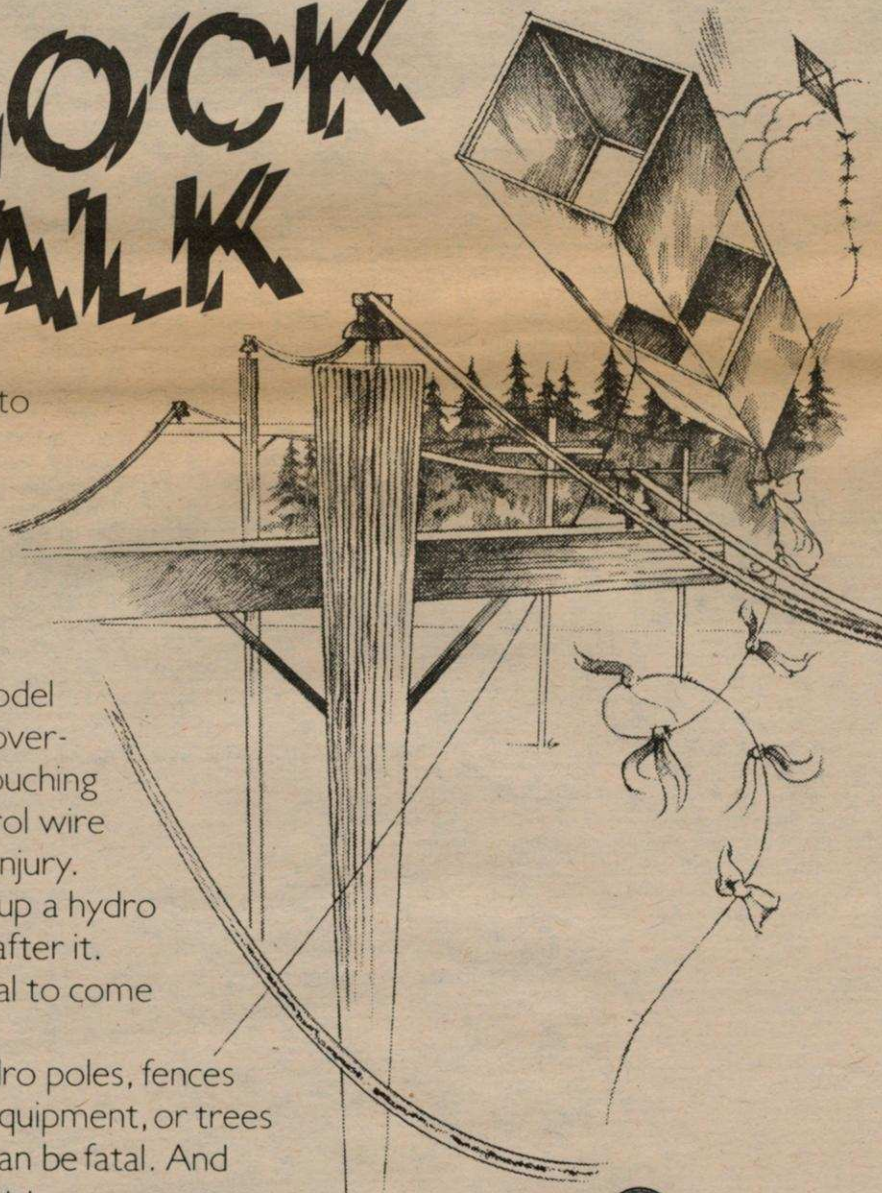
# SHOCK TALK

Tell children to play safely...away from hydro wires. Touching or coming close to hydro wires can be fatal.

If kites or model airplanes contact overhead lines, even touching the string or control wire can cause serious injury.

If a pet runs up a hydro pole, never climb after it. Wait for the animal to come down by itself.

Climbing hydro poles, fences around electrical equipment, or trees near power lines can be fatal. And remind children not to go near areas marked "Danger" or "Keep Out." Or, the fun could be over.

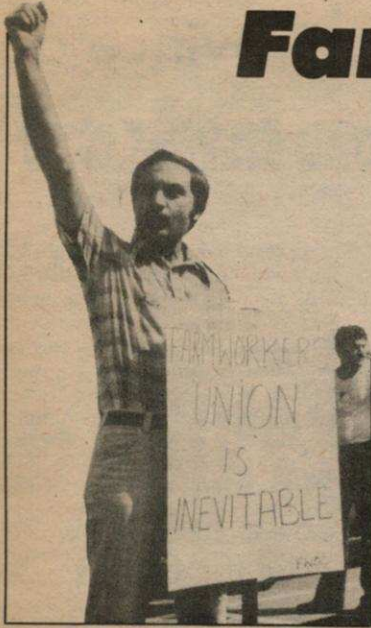


ontario hydro



**Safety around electricity is no shock to you.**

# Farmworkers fight fierce battle for union



This summer, for the first time, the Canadian Farmworkers union has begun to organize in Ontario. The reaction of the Tory government has been openly hostile. Agriculture minister Lorne Henderson has publicly stated that he thinks "the farmer is quite capable of running his own business without this kind of interference."

His position is strongly supported by members of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. Joe Bosnjak, a wealthy tobacco farmer from the Brantford area and member of the federation has made veiled threats about the physical safety of the organizers. "I'm really afraid...there could be very bad violence," he told the Toronto Star.

The Clarion spoke recently with Frank Luce of the Canadian Farmworkers Union about the struggles ahead.

by Norman Mohamid

Why is the main attack coming from the tobacco growers?

Rich tobacco growers have the most to lose. It's a \$250 million crop that can't survive without bringing in 30,000 to 35,000 farmworkers. These people work from ten to twelve hours a day for 6 or 7 days a week doing back-breaking labour for \$35 to \$45 a day. The potential bargaining power of tobacco workers, when they get organized, is enough to provide them with a decent living. Tobacco acreage is tied up and controlled by rich landowners, like Bosnjak, who not only exploit their own workers but also squeeze profits out of sharecroppers who rent land from them and work alongside farmworkers.

Do you expect any organized resistance from the provincial government in the light of Henderson's statements?

It is not only Henderson who opposes us. We have received letters from Premier Davis and the Minister of Labour, Rober Elgie. According to Davis and Elgie it's all one big happy family out on the farm and farmworkers don't need a union. We expect to have to fight as hard to unionize as the industrial workers did in the 30's and 40's.

How does the CFU plan to deal with the use of the police and the law by the tobacco growers, against them in an organizing drive?

The legal situation for farmworkers is so bad now that threats of further legal action are not very intimidating. If Jean-Claude Parrot, Sean O'Flynn, Grace Hartmann and others are prepared to go to jail to protect trade unions principles, it is not farmworker organizers who are going to be scared off.

Who are the workers you are going to organize and will they be held back by contracts they may have already signed?

The main things holding back farmworkers are the labour laws which deny them any protection for the right to

unionize, from threats by their employers that they will be fired, and worse, threats that they will be beaten up if they join the union. Most of the workers are from the farming areas...people who want to live and work in those communities. Many of these people already know about CFU and they are pro-union. Other workers come from Quebec or from other parts of Ontario where unemployment is high. The third main group is made up of off-shore workers from Jamaica and Mexico who encounter racism in Canada. These workers know that they are subject to instant deportation if they step out of line with the employer. This has often happened in the past. Our organizing slogan is: 'Good Enough to Work, Good Enough to Unionize' which means we will defend the rights of all farmworkers, regardless of their place of origin.

When the farmworkers get their union, how will the hiring be done?

The union is looking towards a hiring hall set-up, particularly in the tobacco areas. At present the hiring is done through the Canada Farm Labour Pool which is a branch of the federal government and which acts as an employers' hiring hall. The farm labour pools have been actively campaigning in the tobacco growing areas and in British Columbia with the purpose of whipping up anti-union sentiment among the farmers. The tobacco growers are already organized into the Flue-cured Tobacco Growers Marketing Board which is the ideal bargaining agent for the employers.

What are the conditions that make unionization necessary for farmworkers?

First and foremost, a union offers the only hope for farmworkers of entering into the mainstream of Canadian working



Farmworker picking strawberries.

life. Joining a union means making a conscious decision to take control of the most crucial aspects of your own life. When organized, farmworkers will be able to exercise real power, which for most of them will be for the first time in their lives. Then they can start talking

about their low wages, hard working conditions, poor living conditions and the lack of health and safety protection, form a position of strength. The union gives farmworkers a real chance to improve their conditions through collective action.

## Poster law decision favours rich

If you hang a poster in Vancouver you could end up like Don Stewart — facing a possible \$2,000 fine or 2 months in jail.

Stewart was found guilty on July 3 of postering. Provincial court judge Randall Wong has reserved sentencing for a year.

On September 9, 1980, Stewart deliberately hung a poster and got arrested to test a new bylaw which tightens up legislation barring postering.

In judgement, Wong said fundamental freedoms are not above municipal rulings. "I am of the view that as to fundamental freedom of speech, assembly, association, the press and religion referred to in the preamble of the BNA act, none of these is so enshrined in the constitution as to be above the reach of competent legislation," he said.

In his reply to the judge, Stewart said this bylaw is unfair to women's community, and political groups and cultural organizations who cannot afford to advertise in newspapers or on radio or TV.

"(This law) is tainting the events advertised by giving them an air of illegality which keeps people from attending them."

Wong, who said it is "the function of the court to decide what the law is and not what it should be" also said "the bylaw indicates that it is directed towards the protection of public equipment on city streets and preservation of visual esthetics viewed desirable by city council."

But, argued Stewart, the law is open to abuse by judges, prosecutors and

police. He told the court someone who called the police asking to hang a sign advertising the loss of a cat was told to hang a poster.

"This illustrates an intolerance towards dissident or alternative viewpoints," he said. "It attacks a small proportion of the population. Their views are important."

"Theatre groups and cultural groups that get public funding will probably bow under for fear of losing their grants."

But, says Stewart, this law will not stop posters from being put up.

"Those people who have a committ-

ment to their beliefs will continue postering despite the threat of poster laws."

Stewart does not think the fight is over yet. He told the Clarion there are 14 more postering cases due to be heard in July and August. And, as he told the judge, the ruling has not reduced his belief that the law is unjust.

"I will continue to poster regardless of this law and whatever sentence you choose to hand down. If we've reached the point where it's necessary to go to jail to defend freedom of speech then I don't know what this country is coming to."



Province denies v

# Part time 'slave market' pr

by John Rank and Joe File

Late in 1979, the Clarion reported that a part-time worker had successfully charged his own union with representing him unfairly — in fact, refusing to represent him at all.

The worker, a former employee of Humes' Transport Company Limited, claimed before the Canada Labour Relations Board that the Teamsters union had refused to protect him from being unfairly dismissed by the company, even though he was paying union dues.

During the hearing, Fred Johnson, a union official, referred openly to part-time workers as part of a "slave market." Johnson admitted that, while the Teamsters did negotiate a wage for part-time workers, the union does nothing to ensure the company pays it.

Just what did the union do for part-time workers, Johnson was asked. Well, he replied, the union had negotiated clean washrooms and lunchrooms for their use.

The board ruled that the Teamsters had indeed represented the part time worker unfairly. The union appealed the ruling. In the hearings that followed, union officials openly admitted that they had co-operated with management in not informing a part time worker of his rights under the union contract. A union official stated flatly that it was not the Teamster's policy to educate or inform part time workers. The union lost the appeal.

At the time we go to press, the Teamsters union, together with the Hume's Transport Company, are making their final appeal of the decision before the Supreme Court of Canada. If they win their appeal, the union and the company will have succeeded together in eliminating the rights of part time workers under their collective agreement, even though part time workers will still be required to pay dues to the union.

How is it possible that a trade union is spending many thousands of dollars in order to ensure that one of its members does not have any rights? How is it possible that a trade union is more interested in co-operating with management than it is in defending its own member?

In order to answer these questions, it is necessary to understand how big unions, and big service industries are changing the face of Ontario's economy. In the following pages we will tell the story of just one big company, United Parcel Services, and one big union, the Teamsters. This story helps to answer many of the questions that working people in Ontario, especially part time working people, have been asking.

The United Parcel Service Company (UPS) started out in the first quarter of this century as a small parcel delivery service in the United States. By 1953, the company felt confident enough to enter into the common carrier class of freight handlers. This move marked the beginning of the rapid and astonishing growth of UPS, from a small, local business to the world's largest trucking company, and the fourth largest transportation company in the U.S.

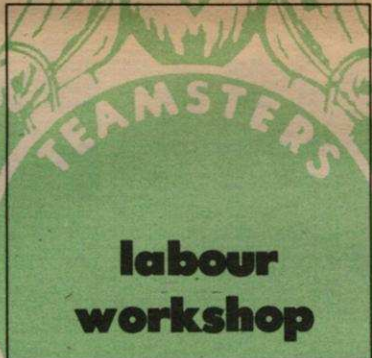
By 1978, more than 1.3 billion parcels flowed through the UPS delivery system every year. The volume exceeded that of the United States Post Office. Year by year, the company has taken over more and more from the post office and has steadily built a monopoly in the lucrative parcel delivery business.

In 1978 (a bad year for profits), UPS revenue income was \$2,800 million, of which \$75 million was after tax profits. This is big business, and big money.

There is no doubt that the growth and success of this company stem from the fact that it can deliver the goods faster and cheaper than anyone else. UPS has

**UPS likes to use part time workers because it believes they give their best during the first few hours of work.**

consistently streamlined and sped up both its mechanical and human resources, in order to handle ever larger



volumes of parcels faster and more cheaply.

UPS currently has a workforce of about 95,000 people. Almost half of them are part timers.

UPS likes to use part time workers, because it adheres to the theory that workers give their best during the first three or four hours of work. They believe that a full time worker "slacks off" after the first half of the working day. For that reason, UPS tends to hire two people for an eight hour work period rather than one full time person.

Another benefit to hiring part time workers for UPS is that they tend to have less job protection under the collective agreement with the union.

In the United States, the union that negotiates with United Parcel Services is the Teamsters.

In 1978, the United Parcel Services company launched a campaign to expand into the province of Ontario. In order to do this, it was necessary to receive a licence from the Ontario Highway Transport Board.

Fearing that the licensing of UPS

**HOMEMAKERS**  
**PERMANENT PART-TIME POSITIONS**  
**\$3.96 TO \$4.95 PER HOUR**  
 Permanent part-time positions are available for persons 18 years or older. No experience necessary. Formal training provided. Not designed as a second job. Must be available to work 5 nights a week, Monday to Friday, 11:30 p.m. start time, 3 to 4 hours. Package handling and sorting of small parcels, 1 to 70 pounds. Excellent wages and company-paid benefits. Apply in person, Wed., Thurs., Fri., Mon., Feb. 4, 5, 6, 9, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

**UNITED PARCEL SERVICE CANADA LTD.**  
 PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT  
 115 Cityview Drive, Rexdale, Ont.  
 (Lawson Bldg.)

This ad appeared in an Etobicoke paper in early 1981, recruiting part time workers for United Parcel Services. In the U.S. it is UPS policy to fire part timers if they get another job. Ontario part timers can expect the same treatment. The ad also mentions 'company paid benefits' but the Clarion could not find any benefits outlined in the collective agreement.

would pose a major threat to established Ontario jobs and businesses, a huge number of submissions were presented to the board. The Canadian Union of Postal Workers, The Letter Carriers Union of Canada, the Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, and some 70 Canadian transportation companies opposed the licensing of UPS as a provincial freight carrier.

Strangely, the union that represented the workers at 16 of the opposing companies was conspicuously absent from the hearings. That union was the Teamsters.

While the transport board was considering whether to allow UPS to operate in Ontario, the Teamsters were already busy arranging to represent the workers at the new Ontario locals. The teamsters had begun to obtain certifications from the Ontario Labour Relations Board, and by July, 1978, UPS had agreed to recognize the Teamsters as the union which would represent the workers in all of its terminals.

But on June 30, 1978, the Ontario Highway Transport Board concluded its hearings and rejected the UPS bid to operate in Ontario.

This left the Teamsters in quite a bind. They had committed themselves to represent the workers at a company that had a doubtful legal future. And if contract negotiations didn't begin within 60 days, the Ontario Labour Relations Board had the power to terminate the union's bargaining rights.

While UPS was appealing the decision of the transport board, the Teamsters were petitioning the Clerk of the Ontario Legislature in a desperate attempt to get the company a license.

In February, 1980 the company succeeded in getting another hearing before the transport board for their licensing bid. Their submission was essentially the same as it was in 1978, and once again the opposing unions and companies presented their arguments against it. And once again, the Teamsters were silent.

Unaccountably, this time the board decided to approve UPS's license. As of October, 1980, the company could operate legally in Ontario.

By the time this decision was made, the presence of UPS in Ontario was an established fact. The company had been

using legal loopholes to operate in Ontario without a license since 1978.

And the collective agreement which covered its 410 workers in five Ontario Teamster locals was already in place. It had been negotiated by Teamster executives in December, 1978. Rank and file participation had been minimal.

## Part time workers can expect little protection from the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

In terms of job security, seniority, benefits, workers' rights and pay, the contract was a disaster. A look at the chart on this page shows how poorly UPS Ontario employees fared in comparison to UPS workers in the States and Canadian workers doing comparable work for other companies. But the most significant aspect to the figures is the whopping \$2.95 an hour difference between what full time and part time workers receive.

The part time workers UPS hires can expect little protection from the Ontario Labour Relations Board. Its policy is to allow people who work 24 hours a week or less to be excluded from the bargaining unit, according to the wishes of either management or the union. But the union may still require the part time workers to pay full dues.

This policy directly contradicts the rulings of the Federal Labour Relations Board, which has recognized the respon-

The Teamsters Union was founded in 1890 as the Teamsters have the most influence in are: • Transportation, workers • police • you name it and the Teamsters are in. According to 1978 figures, approximately \$365 million and welfare, pension and other benefit plans.

# Province denies workers' rights 'slave market' profits big business, union

## HOMEMAKERS

**MENT PART-TIME POSITIONS**  
**\$3.95 TO \$4.95 PER HOUR**  
 Part-time positions are available for those 18 years or older. No experience necessary. Formal training provided. Considered as a second job. Must be able to work 5 nights a week. Monday 11:30 p.m. start time, 3 to 4 hours. Package handling and sorting of parcels up to 70 pounds. Competitive wages and company-paid benefits apply in person, Wed., Thurs., Feb. 4, 5, 6, 9, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

**UNITED PARCEL SERVICE CANADA LTD.**  
 PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT  
 1000 Sheppard Avenue Drive, Rexdale, Ont.  
 (Lawson Bldg.)

using legal loopholes to operate in Ontario without a license since 1978.

And the collective agreement which covered its 410 workers in five Ontario Teamster locals was already in place. It had been negotiated by Teamster executives in December, 1978. Rank and file participation had been minimal.

## Part time workers can expect little protection from the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

In terms of job security, seniority, benefits, workers' rights and pay, the contract was a disaster. A look at the chart on this page shows how poorly UPS Ontario employees fared in comparison to UPS workers in the States and Canadian workers doing comparable work for other companies. But the most significant aspect to the figures is the whopping \$2.95 an hour difference between what full time and part time workers receive.

The part time workers UPS hires can expect little protection from the Ontario Labour Relations Board. Its policy is to allow people who work 24 hours a week or less to be excluded from the bargaining unit, according to the wishes of either management or the union. But the union may still require the part time workers to pay full dues.

This policy directly contradicts the rulings of the Federal Labour Relations Board, which has recognized the respon-

sibility of the union to protect workers from whom it is collecting dues.

It's easy to see what the United Parcel Services stood to gain by expanding into Ontario: new business, cheap labour and a sweetheart contract with a compliant, co-operative union.

But what did the Teamsters stand to gain? Why did they fight so hard to get UPS a license in Ontario? Why did they want so badly to represent the employees of this company? And, once they got them, why did they negotiate a contract for them which guaranteed them inferior pay, little job security, and discrimination against part time workers?

The answer, in two words, is union dues. The Teamsters union in Ontario collects two hour's wages from each of its members every month, regardless of how many hours they work. And the two hours' wages they collect is based on the standard full time rate, regardless of

whether the worker is full time or part time. We've already seen how much less part time workers at UPS are making.

We estimate that in 1978, when UPS moved into Ontario, the Teamsters union stood to gain at least \$78,000 in union dues alone.

The United Parcel Services company is a winner. In the United States, its cheapness and efficiency have enabled it to corner the parcel delivery market and shut out the U.S. post office. It does it in part by capitalizing on the efficiency of its part time workers while paying them less.

The Teamsters union likes winners. We have no reason to believe that the UPS won't be just as successful in snatching the parcel delivery business from the Canadian post office as it was in the states. That means UPS will expand and expand in Canada, and hire more and more part time workers.

And the Teamsters union will collect their dues.

### Hourly Wage Comparisons

	UPS Canada Ltd.	UPS Inc. (U.S.)	* Ontario General Freight Agreement	Canada Post (Letter Carriers)
Full-time	\$7.06 max	\$10.99	\$9.64	\$9.72-10.53
Part time	\$4.95 max.	\$9.07	\$9.64	\$9.82 to start

This chart compares the wages of UPS workers in Ontario with their American counterparts and people doing similar work for other companies. Hardest hit are the UPS part time workers. In spite of low wages part timers pay full union dues.

\*The Ontario General Freight Agreement is negotiated between the Teamsters and a transport company employers' association with about 25 members, used as the standard for all other Teamster transportation contracts negotiated in Ontario.

a major threat to established jobs and businesses, a huge number of submissions were presented to the Ontario Labour Relations Board. The Canadian Union of Postal Workers, The Letter Carriers of Canada, the Brotherhood of Railway and Air Transport and General Transport and some 70 Canadian transportation companies opposed the licensing of UPS as a provincial freight carrier.

The union that represented the workers at 16 of the opposing companies was conspicuously absent from the list: the Teamsters.

The Ontario Labour Relations Board was convened to allow UPS to operate in Ontario, the Teamsters were busy arranging to represent the new Ontario locals. The board had begun to obtain certification from the Ontario Labour Relations Board, and by July, 1978, UPS had recognized the Teamsters as the bargaining agent for the workers at all of its terminals.

On June 30, 1978, the Ontario Labour Relations Board concluded its proceedings and rejected the UPS bid to operate in Ontario.

The Teamsters in quite a number of cases had committed themselves to the workers at a company with a doubtful legal future. And if the negotiations didn't begin within a reasonable time the Ontario Labour Relations Board has the power to terminate the bargaining rights.

UPS was appealing the decision of the Ontario Labour Relations Board, the workers were petitioning the Clerk of the Ontario Legislature in a desperate attempt to get the company a license. In January, 1980 the company succeeded in getting another hearing before the Ontario Labour Relations Board for their licensing application. The submission was essentially the same as in 1978, and once again the Teamsters were silent.

The Teamsters Union was founded in 1890 as the Team Drivers in the U.S. In Oct., 1899 it became an "International" union. The area that the Teamsters have the most influence in are: • Transportation, trucking, airlines etc. • Office workers • Factory workers • Municipal workers, technician workers • police • you name it and the Teamsters are into it. According to 1978 figures, approximately \$365 million was collected in dues and an additional \$3.5 billion is collected for the various Teamster and welfare, pension and other benefit plans.

## Service

The UPS/Teamsters in Ontario is just one symptom of the changes in the Canadian economy. The Teamsters are changing the nature of the future of working.

In the past, our economy was based on the production of goods, such as food, clothing, and metals. But gradually, resources and manufacturing have been bought up by foreign companies and corporations. More and more of the production of Canada, taking in the form of raw materials, is being sent to other parts of the world, where labour unions are not controlled.

Recent developments have also reduced the number of industrial jobs in Canada. John Kettle has noted that 50 to 90 per cent of manufacturing is now automated. This "gradual rising level" of automation is a great deal more than says Kettle.

With industrial jobs that remain will be in the service sector. Corporations in the service sector have been expanding in the last ten years, while manufacturing and mining have shrunk hardly at all.

Instead of being paid to work on farms and in factories, we find today a nation of drivers, warehousemen, sales clerks, secretaries, and government bureaucrats and computer operators.

Service sector jobs are being created. An industrial worker works long hours on the assembly line but at least society respects him and considers it a

# Unions workers' rights profits big business, union

sibility of the union to protect workers from whom it is collecting dues.

It's easy to see what the United Parcel Services stood to gain by expanding into Ontario: new business, cheap labour and a sweetheart contract with a compliant, co-operative union.

But what did the Teamsters stand to gain? Why did they fight so hard to get UPS a license in Ontario? Why did they want so badly to represent the employees of this company? And, once they got them, why did they negotiate a contract for them which guaranteed them inferior pay, little job security, and discrimination against part time workers?

The answer, in two words, is union dues. The Teamsters union in Ontario collects two hour's wages from each of its members every month, regardless of how many hours they work. And the two hours' wages they collect is based on the standard full time rate, regardless of

whether the worker is full time or part time. We've already seen how much less part time workers at UPS are making.

We estimate that in 1978, when UPS moved into Ontario, the Teamsters union stood to gain at least \$78,000 in union dues alone.

The United Parcel Services company is a winner. In the United States, its cheapness and efficiency have enabled it to corner the parcel delivery market and shut out the U.S. post office. It does it in part by capitalizing on the efficiency of its part time workers while paying them less.

The Teamsters union likes winners. We have no reason to believe that the UPS won't be just as successful in snatching the parcel delivery business from the Canadian post office as it was in the states. That means UPS will expand and expand in Canada, and hire more and more part time workers.

And the Teamsters union will collect their dues.

### Hourly Wage Comparisons

	UPS Canada Ltd.	UPS Inc. (U.S.)	*Ontario General Freight Agreement	Canada Post (Letter Carriers)
Full-time	\$7.06 max	\$10.99	\$9.64	\$9.72-10.53
Part time	\$4.95 max.	\$9.07	\$9.64	\$9.82 to start

This chart compares the wages of UPS workers in Ontario with their American counterparts and people doing similar work for other companies. Hardest hit are the UPS part time workers. In spite of low wages part timers pay full union dues.

\*The Ontario General Freight Agreement is negotiated between the Teamsters and a transport company employers' association with about 25 members, used as the standard for all other Teamster transportation contracts negotiated in Ontario.



Ghost of Teamsters past.

## Service work means more part time

The UPS/Teamster takeover in Ontario is just one symptom of developments in the Canadian economy which are changing the nature of work and the future of working people.

In the past, our economy was based on the production of goods and necessities, such as food and clothing and metals. But gradually, our natural resources and manufacturing industries have been bought up or developed by foreign companies and multinational corporations. More and more goods-producing companies have moved out of Canada, taking industrial jobs with them. They go to countries in the third world, where labour is cheaper and labour unions are illegal, or strictly controlled.

Recent developments in technology have also reduced the number of industrial jobs in Canada. Toronto futurist John Kettle has noted that an estimated 50 to 90 per cent of all jobs could be automated. This "can only mean a gradual rising level of unemployment or a great deal more part time work," says Kettle.

With industrial jobs disappearing, the jobs that remain will concentrate in the service sector. Corporate investment in the service sector has nearly doubled in the last ten years, while investment in manufacturing and agriculture has risen hardly at all.

Instead of being primarily a nation of farmers and factory workers as we once were, we find today that we are a nation of drivers, waiters and waitresses, sales clerks, secretaries, low-level government bureaucrats and tenders of computers.

Service sector jobs tend to be frustrating. An industrial worker may find the long hours on the assembly line boring, but at least society sees the end product and considers it valuable—a tangible

contribution to the national wealth.

Not so with a great deal of service work. Serving people hamburgers or typing endless memos does not increase the national wealth. Society often blames service workers for being unproductive or lazy, instead of recognizing that the nature of the work they must do is often unproductive.

The elimination of industrial jobs from the Canadian economy means more and more people are doing service work. It also means more and more people are unemployed, or are working part time.

Over 13 per cent of Canada's work force—one and a half million people—are part time workers today. Seventy-seven per cent of those workers are women, who are mostly unorganized, and who work primarily in the service sector.

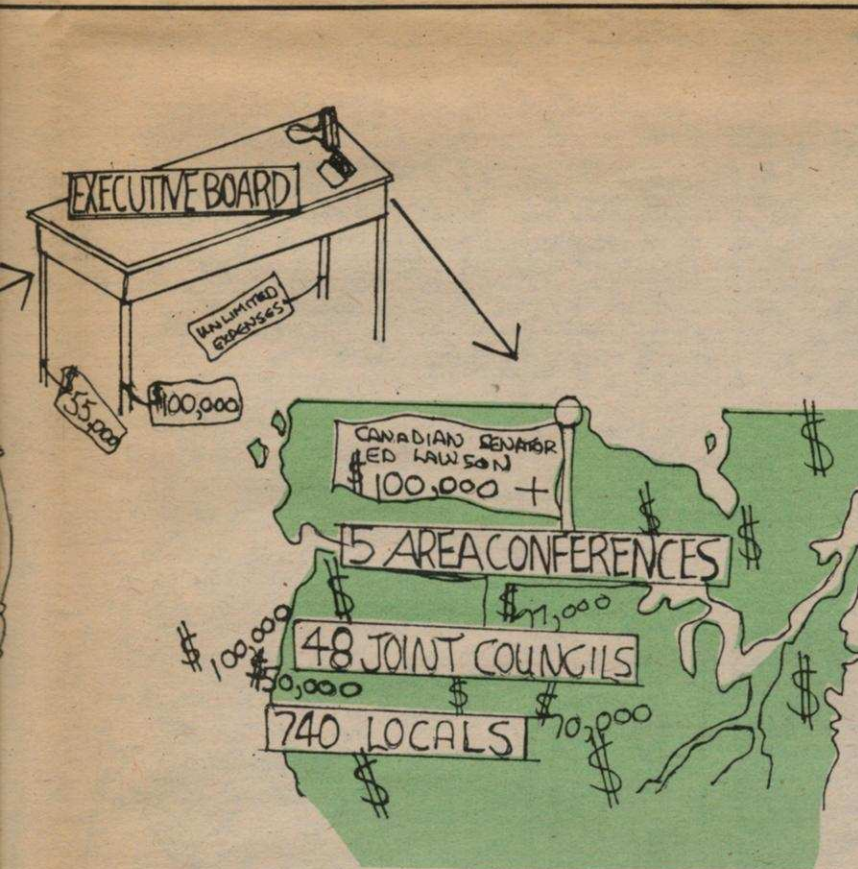
If the trends we have described in the economy continue, there will be an ever-increasing number of Canadians who are marginally employed—people who work when they get a chance, often work part time, and are often unemployed.

As we have seen from the story of the Teamsters union and its refusal to do anything for part time workers except collect their dues, the marginally employed are very vulnerable to exploitation. It is shocking to learn that a labour union could be so callous, but it is just as significant that the Ontario government backs them up.

If the growing number of part time workers in Ontario are to have any protection at all, a great deal of public pressure must be put on the Ontario Labour Relations Board to change this exploitive policy of indifference to part time workers and bring it into line with the federal policy and the policies of other provinces.

Working people trust their union leaders and officials to take a portion of

Continued on page 18



1890 as the Team Drivers in the U.S. In Oct., 1899 it became in "International" union. The area that the Transportation, trucking, airlines etc. • Office workers • Factory workers • Municipal workers, technician Teamsters are into it.

ately \$365 million was collected in dues and an additional \$3.5 billion is collected for the various Teamster plans.

# Veteran labour spy, RCMP aide joins anti-racism group

By Gerry Dunn

The Riverdale Action Committee Against Racism, like all large coalitions with good causes, brings together a lot of people who don't know each

other very well.

But one man who volunteered to help out with the organizing for RACAR's big rally on May 31 turned out to be a big surprise. He is a suspected

police informer.

William Lau Richardson showed up at meetings just prior to the rally and offered to help with phone calls, RACAR members say. In spite of misgivings on the part of some members, he was given a partial list of people to contact and was assigned to work on security for the rally.

"People were reluctant to exclude anybody because we are a democratic organization," explained Krisantha Sri Bhaggiyadatta, one of the RACAR members who had serious misgivings about Richardson.

Over the past ten years Richardson has been thrown out of a number of organizations because of suspicions that he was an informer.

Based on recent court evidence, interviews and *Globe & Mail* stories by Zuhair Kashmeri, the *Clarion* has compiled a partial history of his activities:

In 1968 Richardson left the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C. while studying chemistry.

From 1968 to 1969 he worked for the CIA as a courier.

From 1970 to 1971 he testified that he worked for U.S. Military Intelligence.



The arrow indicates the informer, William Lau Richardson.

In the spring of 1971 he came to Canada and immediately contacted the Toronto Anti-Draft Program (TADP). According to Richardson still claims he was AWOL when he came to Canada.

Richardson received his Private Investigators Licence in August, 1971 and worked briefly for Factfinders Ltd. and Wackenhut of Canada Ltd., both private investigation firms.

From 1971 to 1973 he had what he described in recent court evidence as "a professional relationship" with the RCMP.

Also during this period he began working undercover at the McDonnell Douglas plant in Malton in order, he said in court, to monitor the union's activities.

Around January, 1972 he received his landed immigrant status.

In March, 1972 he joined the Karl Armstrong Defence Committee, but was quickly isolated because of suspicions about his motives and activities.

He joined Centurion Investigation Ltd. later in 1973 and was involved in a number of bomb incidents until 1975.

On April 27, 1974 a bomb made by Richardson was planted in the car of a union organizer at Ralph Milrod

Metal Products Ltd.

Richardson made another bomb which was planted in the car of union official Archibald Wilson at Douglas on September 25, 1974.

He provided information on Chilean exiles in Toronto to IT&T in New York. IT&T was at this time heavily implicated in the coup in Chile.

On November 26, 1975 a bomb of Richardson's was planted in a trailer at a Sayvette Department Store site.

In 1975 he started working with the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist).

In 1976 he became a foster parent for Catholic Children's Aid Society.

In 1977 he joined the Communist Party of Canada and remained a member until 1979, when he began testifying as a crown witness against Centurion in relation to the bomb incidents in 1974 and 1975.

May, 1981 he approached a Toronto group, Rock Against Racism offering to organize concerts.

May, 1981 he started working with the Riverdale Action Committee Against Racism.

People who have encountered Richardson have said that he usually offers to work with mailing lists or security arrangements.

While he never spoke much in meetings, a heated discussion on endorsements for the RACAR rally elicited the comment from him that "we shouldn't get involved in politics."

Bhaggiyadatta of RACAR said that the fact that Richardson's ability to get a partial mailing list despite all of the evidence concerning his past "shows a real lack of coordination regarding information on this type of person."



**HERNANDO'S HIDEAWAY**

Mexican food in the tradition of the Great Southwest

"The best Margaritas in town."  
— Toronto Star

"It is ... a bit too casual."  
— Toronto Sun

"It's great! It's not expensive. And we love the place!"  
— Q107

well hidden at 545 Yonge St. near Wellesley, Fully Licensed 416-929-3629

**The sky is falling...  
The sky is falling...  
Or is it?**

Cries of doom about the environment can be heard everywhere - acid rain, 2,4,5-T, cancer, the energy crisis. But how can you tell the alarmist from the alarming, the reality from the hype?

By reading *Probe Post*, the bimonthly newsmagazine of the Pollution Probe Foundation.

News stories and in depth features cover everything from pollutants, environmental assessment, political bumbling, and technological advances to building your own ecologically-sound house.

**Probe Post**  
1/2 Price  
Introductory Offer

(Includes a one year subscription to *Probe Post* and membership in The Pollution Probe Foundation, a non-profit, public interest group.)

Take advantage of our special 1/2 price introductory offer by sending a cheque or money order for \$10 to:

Probe Post,  
12 Madison Avenue,  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5R 2S1

**NOXIOUS ART...**

**Simple SENSATIONS ARTWORK**

461-2808

HAND DRAWN  
& DRAP'X  
Illustration

# Phillips fights 'cultural compulsion'

## 'Why matching socks?'

*During his lifetime Utah Phillips has been a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, a soldier in the Korean War, a dishwasher, a husband and father, a peace candidate for the U.S. senate, a warehouseman, a wool bagger and an archivist-without-credentials for the state of Utah.*

*But he is best known in Toronto as an accomplished folk artist and social critic with a remorseless wit. This is the last of a two part interview.*

by Terry Hawtin

*Last night you talked about feminism.*

My feelings on the feminist movement are very divided. There's a large part of the feminist movement that has no class politics, which says, "Why aren't there more women bankers? Why aren't there more women in the military?" I have no tolerance for that.

Men are oppressors but men are oppressed too. The most efficient oppressors are still the oppressed. The ruling class in the south doesn't have to oppress the black people, white workers oppress black people. They're played off against each other for economic reasons and always have been. Same with men and women relationships, because of some dumb job. You're giving your brain to someone for 8-10 hours a day, for their personal use, on the presumption that at the end of the day you're going to get it back in an unmutated condition. It doesn't happen, so you go home.

**"I'm learning more and more about our masculine dominance that I unconsciously participate in, and should have it pointed out to me..."**

and women have got to figure this out, that they are both part of an evil system

Meanwhile, the woman to whom you are married has been ironing and working, and watching television, which is a mirror of the good life. The kids are doing the same thing. You know that you can't bring it home. You might stop and get a couple of shots so you can face it. And you become the oppressor, as a reflection of your own suppression. Men and Women have got to figure this out, that they are both part of an evil system and they've got to get together and change that system.

That part of the feminist movement that opts for the male prerogatives. Emma Goldman, the great anarchist of the last century said, "Why should I condone in women behavior which I deplore in men? Why should I congratulate women on being able to go in a bar and be lewd and rowdy?" Minnie Quarter, in New York, a Wobbly, talked about the ability that women have always had to drape themselves in beautiful fabrics that flow, that move and roll. She said more and more women opt for male dress standards and male clothing is very restrictive. It ties you up, it binds you up. Men tend to dress light above, and dark below, cut themselves in half with a belt or wear dead phallic symbols around their necks. Opting for the male prerogative, for aggression, for the competition. I suppose if you're going to survive, function, come out on top in the capitalist system, fine, go for it. But I have no time for it. No, the

clouds on the near horizon are too loud.

I'm learning more and more about our masculine dominance that I unconsciously participate in, and should have it pointed out to me...

The Moral Majority in the United States is not, the way the left would like to believe, a response to the left. The left in the United States is not worth responding to. Frankly, it doesn't exist. The Moral Majority is talking about rebuilding society constructed on conservative principles, but what are conservative principles if not male dominated. A return to the old ideals. That's why the Moral Majority cuts across all class lines. That's why you have people in the unions, you have people in the ruling class, all classes, in the Moral Majority. It is a response to the feminist movement. It is a failure of men to recognize that portion of them that is woman, to learn to respect, to admire and to express that. And if we don't do it soon, it's going to

kill us.

Mary Daly and another academic Janice Raymond say there is a woman energy that is even better without any of the influences of the male.

The universe isn't constructed that way! Even if it were true, it's really hard to build a world on people's feeling of superiority to other people...

So much is involuntary, so much is with the same colour — why? You thought you were making a decision but thought you were making a decision but it was culturally compelled. To me, an anarchist is a person who sits down, takes apart a whole day, and says this is cultural compulsion, that is cultural compulsion. That's how you become an anarchist, you take responsibility for all those decisions you make, and of course there's the freedom and responsibility that go together.

*How do you see the state of the music industry?*



I think it's the most corrupt business in the world. It's a sock full of shit, the treadmill to oblivion to use your creative potential to make people rich that have nothing to do with the creative process.

There are good creative people in Nashville, don't get me wrong, but the capitalist system strip mines music like it strip mines coal. The miner takes all the risks and brings out the coal, the cars haul it away, and a bunch of people who don't mine coal get rich off it. They get rich off what you do and you have to go back into yourself and pull out something else that's new, that they're going to want to buy, so that you can sustain yourself.

When Stevie Goodman first signed with a recording company, they didn't make any money off of him. They are going to make money off of him, though, in order for him to be recorded he's going to sign a sub-publishing agreement that will give them 20 per cent. Then they're going to turn around and deal those songs to John Denver, to Arlo Guthrie, and that's where they're going to make their money, off the royalties and residuals from their sales. Meanwhile, the boy hasn't left. He cuts a couple of records, they don't get behind him, don't put a lot of money into him, and drop him. But they've still got 20 per cent of his publishing. So what's he going to do? He's going to find another recording company, and deal another 12-20 per cent of his publishing. How often do you do that before you don't own anything that you've created and you're standing on a street corner saying, "I think I've got a gig coming up next month?" Dead, hanging out.

**"My publishing company is called On Strike, because I'm on strike."**

*You've sold some recording, do you still own the publishing?*

Partially. I only learned of these things the hard way. Then you never forget. Twenty years ago I did sell songs to Flatt and Scruggs publishing. And they still own them, with the popular songwriter's agreement, which is the royal screwing of all time. About 8 of those songs are going to revert to me, because they've never done anything with them, in about three years.

Now I own my publishing. My publishing company is called On Strike, because I'm on strike, in other words, my lawyer does not hussle the material, sends out no demos, and he loses the correspondence of people requesting licenses. Last month I put that in a non-approachable trust, which means I can't touch it. It's divided into halves, one half is for Sheila and the family, the other half is called the Busters Fund, for indigent musicians, mainly for folk musicians who have medical problems, because you don't have health insurance.

I don't own anything at all any more, I don't want it, I don't need it, it's not what I do. What I do is think. I sometimes travel around and sing songs and tell stories to make a living, but I don't sell songs.

**The Moral Majority in the United States is not, the way the left would like to believe, a response to the left. The left in the United States is not worth responding to. It is a response to the feminist movement.**



# White targets Lady Di and trends

## review

*Last Virgin on the Planet*  
Nancy White

Reviewed by Martin Townsend

Nancy White combines fine comic and musical talents to produce the rare and wonderful performance genre of musical satire. She is probably best known for her radio and recording work, but her recent show at the Blue Angel, "The Last Virgin on the Planet", a salute to Lady Diana, among others, was well worth seeing. Those who missed the show's June run can catch it in September when it's scheduled for revival (although by then the show's title may well with royal realities).

"Last Virgin" is a collection of songs very loosely organized under the theme of "Images", a musical send-up of familiar faces and goings on in Canada, of trendiness and the lack thereof, laced throughout with political satire. Some of the sillier-looking butts this time around are the Royal Family, the three Toronto news dailies and those who read them. Lada owners (with their crisis of conscience), and not the least of all, Ontarian morality laws, which earn backhanded praise from a Quebecois immigrant who is relieved to find herself living in a land where "all the moral choices are already made for you" and everyone "keeps the promise".

The real showstopper, though, is a devastating lampoon of Barbara Amiel and her escapade in Mozambique called "More Than She Could Chew", with choruses like "Am so beautiful/Am so beautiful/I don't need a visa/Cause I am so beautiful."

A little less scintillating are White's satirical self-analyses,

with self-explanatory titles like "We Can't All Be DonHerron" and "Little Old Lady in Me." Occasionally White risks losing her audience with a serious thought, as in one song about a fourteen-year-old prostitute in Latin America. But somehow, whether it's because of her strong, clear voice or her skillful songwriting, or merely because she is able to ride on the strength of her wittier numbers, White almost always has her audience in hand. Her political perspective doesn't always seem consistent, but perhaps that's in the nature of this special type of performance, which, especially in its "live" form, runs a necessary risk of offending some in order to make meaningful social comment in the context of entertainment.

Throughout the show White is ably accompanied on piano (and in other ways) by Doug Wilde. A continuous slide show of faces, presumably meant to tie the different parts of the show to the overall theme of "Images," fails to add anything very significant, and similarly



Nancy White

White's minimal stage presence can make her numerous quick costume changes seem like wasted effort; apparently her performing strengths are all vocal, not theatrical. To add one more gripe, the management at the Blue Angel offers us a wide assortment of irritations, from noxious (but costly) wines to in-

sufficient seating and a show presented forty minutes late without explanation or apology. In the end, though, none of this thwarts our enjoyment of White's songs and singing. More than just a fine comic artist, she is a cultural antidote of the first rank and a precious asset to our well-being in Toronto the Good.

# Shox Johnson and a host of sounds

*Shox Johnson and His  
Jive Bombers  
The Return of the  
Brocaded Adventurer*

Reviewed by Keith Nickson

I couldn't help smiling when I saw the richly brocaded jacket on the cover of Shox Johnson and his Jive Bombers' first album. I reminded me of

the last time I saw them at the Cafe Soho when Shox was in fine form—a swaggering figure in black horn rims, Panama hat and that gorgeously outrageous jacket, puffing on endless cigarettes and howling out those lewd rhythm 'n blues tunes.

Shox may front the band but

he's ably complemented and occasionally overshadowed by a versatile horn section that plays tight ensemble jazz charts, sings choruses and pokes their shiny instruments into the air with glee.

Their debut LP naturally raised the question of whether a hugely entertaining and very visual band could succeed on record.

Most of the tracks here testify to the band's taste for raunchy songs with titles that are suggestive enough in themselves—Bowlegged Woman, Big Brass Bed, and Big Ten Inch Record. Though Shox can't sing, strictly speaking, he compensates well with a vocal repertoire of growls, howls, atmospheric talk-sing, and high velocity wit.

Shox may be sheer style but the band is a potent jazz outfit. The horn section is all graduates of York University's music program and part-time members of Jim Galloway's Wee Big Band.

Theme for Coleman Hawkins' is probably the most serious piece on the LP. It's a slow, bluesy instrumental that accelerates midway into a couple of energetic sax and flugelhorn solos before easing back into a bluesy finish. Alex Dean's fine tenor sax playing is the highlight here and demonstrates that there may be some truth to Shox's claim that he's among the best sax players in Canada.

Some of my personal favourites from the club dates are not on this record. It was recorded live last November

and apparently the band was so drunk by the last set that those selections were too ragged to be used. It's too bad there's not more of Martin Loomer's guitar. He mostly plays rhythm and only solos on two occasions. Martin has a sprightly fluid style that I always found added immensely to the texture of the Bomber's sound.

One final note. The disc was apparently mastered at too low a level, so you need to raise the volume to restore some missing vitality to the sound. This is to be corrected on the second pressing.

*Concerts for the People  
of Kampuchea  
Various Artists  
Atlantic SD 2-7005*

Reviewed by Mike Edwards

The anonymous liner notes on the UNICEF Benefit Concerts for the people of Kampuchea double album have to rank as some of the most politically nebulous writings of the 20th century. The music on the album starts out with a whimper too.

Side one is all from the Who—Baba O'Reilly, Behind Blue Eyes, Sister Disco and See Me, Feel Me. Only on Sister Disco does Pete Townshend's guitar work rise above the run-of-the-mill.

Townshend once said that for years the Who never released a live album (until Live at Leeds) because they were always dissatisfied with their performances. This album demonstrates their fears.

The Pretenders open side two with The Wait, Precious, and Tattooed Love Boys. For anyone

with the Pretenders debut LP, these versions are pretty much verbatim, except that Chrissie Hynde's vocals aren't as sharp-edged here.

The mix of Elvis Costello and the Attractions' The Imposter is rather muddy—perhaps they were lucky only one number was preserved.

Fairing better was the now defunct Rockpile. Crawling From the Wreckage moves at a good, tight clip and Little Sister features Led Zep's Robert Plant on vocals. Plant uses his lower register and comes out sounding remarkably like Elvis (Presley, that is).

Queen's Now I'm Here from side three shows what a tremendous crowd-pleaser vocalist Freddie Mercury must be. The chanting he inspires from the audience sounds like its straight out of a Cup Final at Wembley Stadium. Unfortunately, I think you'd have to have been there to appreciate it.

Armageddon Time from the Clash provides the only political content on the album, and that's in the lyrics anyway. A.T. is a smart reggae piece, but is much shorter than the one they did in the studio for the Black Market Clash LP.

Ian Dury and the Blockheads' version of Hit Me With Your Rhythm Stick has short but sweet sax and trumpet solos and the Specials ska through Monkey Man with aplomb.

Paul McCartney, who worked closely with UNICEF to engineer the benefits, acquits himself well throughout all of side four, so the album closes on a solid note.



Shox Johnson

# Basque co-ops build unity of producers, consumers

by Bob Schutte

Several people interested in worker co-ops met at Neill Wycik Hotel on June 3 to view a recently released BBC documentary film, "The Mondragon Experiment." The film deals with the history of the co-operative movement in Britain, and the novel turn it has taken in the Basque provinces of Spain. As of 1979, almost 16,000 workers were members of the 81 industrial and agricultural workers' co-ops of the Mondragon movement in northern Spain. Workers' self-management and community development is given new dimensions by this 50 minute, full colour work.

The film also includes commentary by Robert Oakeshott, and economics journalist, who has written a book and many articles about the Mondragon experiment. The rather didactic, voice-over style of the film is compensated for by exceptional scenic photography, and an uncompromising attention to historical and pragmatic detail.

The *Mondragon Experiment* reminds us that co-operative movements often arise out of oppression and destitution. The original 'Rochdale Pioneers' co-ops of England in the 1840's were such a movement, created in conditions of great poverty and exploitation, the common lot of textile workers during the industrial revolution. They envisioned an equitable society, a co-operative commonwealth. Before the turn of the century however, the consumer's co-ops had split with the producer's societies, and Fabian socialists like Beatrice Webb could argue for the necessity of state-ownership of the means of production.

"It is self-evident," she asserted, "that all associations of producers . . . are directly opposed in their interests to the interest of the community." Today, the large and commercially successful consumer's co-operative movement also shows us how an initiative spirit of mutual aid can be reduced to the individual self-interest on middle-class consumerism.

The problems created by private property and capital accumulation against the interests of community may be more effectively dealt with at the level of actual communities. We see in the film an emergent form of partnership in service between workers' co-operatives, and the community.

In newsreel footage from the 1930's, we see a devastating civil war unravelling the fabric of Spain. Against the threat of fascism, the Basque people, long resentful of their colonization by Castille, again sought autonomy, however, the fascist armies under Franco drove relentlessly northward, eventually trapping the Basque resistance in their homeland. The ancient Basque capital of Guernica was bombed to rubble. After a year of siege, under continual bombardment, they were a twice-defeated people. Military governors appointed by Franco ruled the occupation of every province, appointing fascist mayors in every town. Trade unions and schooling in the Basque language were banned. In every town, state police dealt swiftly with dissent.

It was in the Basque town of Mondragon in 1941 that Jose Maria Arizmendi took up his work as a priest. Arizmendi saw that a practical ministry was needed to restore an economy in ruins. By 1943 he had organized the founding of a technical school. Citizens pledged money and services to start it,



Inside an industrial co-op.

Underground primary schools were also created, to allow teaching in the Basque

**The Mondragon movement is unique in some ways. Their long history makes it possible for the Basque people to conceive of themselves as a single 'community of Interests.'**

language. Today, Arizmendi's co-op college, the Escuela Polytechnica Profesional in Mondragon graduates most of the technicians, engineers, and administrators for the industrial co-ops of the movement. Students of the school may earn their tuition by guaranteed part-time work in an industrial electronics co-op set up for this purpose. Equal opportunity in education, and a commitment to expanding opportunity for employment is the basis of the movements' "Open Door" policy.

Arizmendi encouraged the first five graduates of the school to found Ulgor, an industrial co-op to manufacture oil-stoves. Since its beginning in 1956, Ulgor has grown dramatically. It now has almost 4000 worker-members, manufacturing a broad range of domestic appliances. Democratic self-management, however, is now thought to be better served in smaller, interdependent co-ops. Wherever possible, growth of existing co-ops results in spinning-off of new groups, most of them smaller than the movement's preferred size limit of 400 worker members.

The movement is not without problems. Traditional modes of industrial work organization, assembly lines, and supervisory hierarchies, along capitalist lines, turned out to be borrowed problems. Worker dissatisfaction, and one out-right work stoppage in 1974, have given rise to experiments with teamwork, the institution of 'social councils' of line workers to handle grievances, and the overall policy of decentralized production. But even the borrowed manufacturing technology was found to favour production in large centralized

operations. In 1976, the movement had to set up Ikerlan, a research and development co-op, to pioneer more appropriate technology. Their work runs the gamut of alternatives, from solar-power to industrial robots.

In response to the perceived hostility of conventional sources of business capital, Arizmendi also encouraged the founders of Ulgor to set up their own financial management and economic development vehicle. Launched in 1959 as a savings co-operative, the Caja Laboral Popular, or Bank of the Peoples Labour, now operates some 93 branches throughout the four Basque provinces. The Caja is no mere bank. Its profound integration of the planning, financing, and management of industrial co-ops, housing, food, consumers' co-ops, health care and social-security co-ops, and the schools of the community, give it the broad scope of purpose and voting participation necessary to a 'community development co-operative.' As Oakeshott wrote, ". . . The whole operation is run by the community in the interests of the community."

The BBC film takes great pains with colour graphics to explain the complex financial and voting arrangements of the Caja Laboral. Ownership is collective. There is no 'share' capital. Instead, a proportion of annual surplus in each



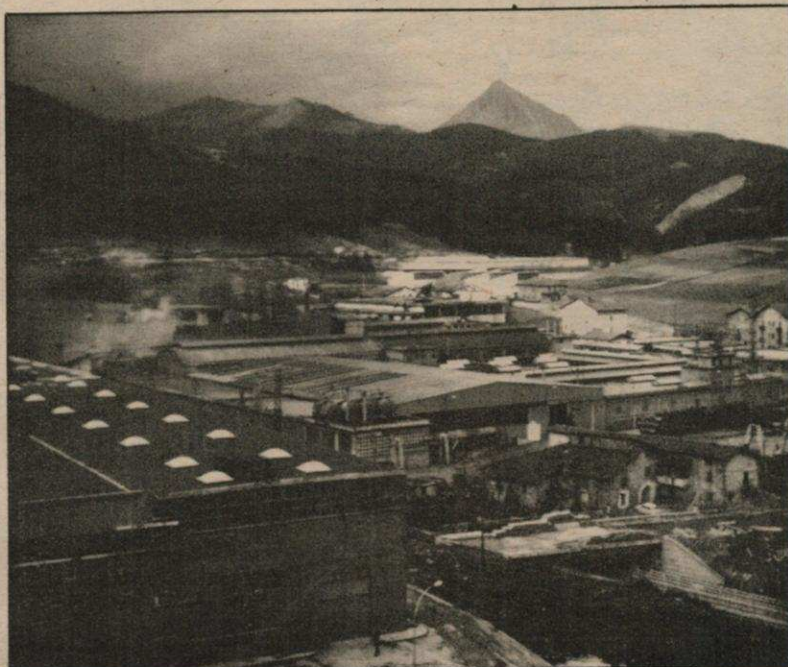
Jose Maria Arizmendi

co-op is credited to the 'capital accounts' of the workers. Wages are replaced by the monthly 'advance on surplus.' Projected yearly for the whole movement by the Caja Laboral. By contract of association, the movement keeps the differential 'advance' between the highest management officers, and the least skilled workers, in a ratio not exceeding 3 to 1. Up to 1979, the amount of the basic advance was based on average wages paid by the biggest two private firms in the region. Published data for 1980 show that the lowest, total monthly advance was \$614, at today's exchange rate of 70 pesetas to \$1 Canadian. Every worker, in every co-op of the movement, votes directly in general assemblies.

The Mondragon movement is unique in some ways. Their long history makes it possible for the Basque people to conceive of themselves as a single 'community of interests.' Though the Caja Laboral did not create this community, the two are now inseparable. Community development can be carried out by a variety of institutions. Federations of consumer co-ops, see themselves as serving the interests of the community at large. The remarkable innovation of the Mondragon movement lies in its integration of workers' self management and ownership into a co-operative process of community development, perhaps for the first time in a modern industrial society.

Anyone interested in screening *The Mondragon Experiment* should contact the BBC representative in Toronto, Christine Warren, at 925-3891.

Bob Schutte visited the Mondragon region of Spain in December, 1978 to gather material for a slide show about the Mondragon experiment.



Industrial co-ops in the town of Mondragon in the Basque area of Spain.

# "Fan" shows paranoid society making fantasy an opiate and love an ego-trip

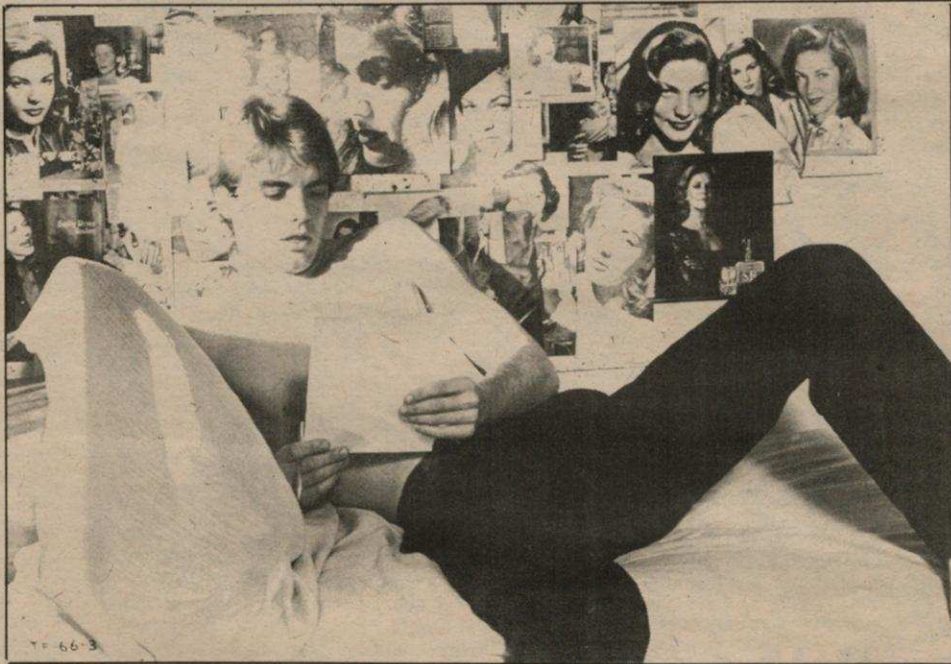
'Bright Star! would I were  
steadfast as thou art . . .'

Keats

Reviewed by Richard Lippe

This is the story of a great star and a fan who went too far, reads the ad for *The Fan* (directed with great assurance by Ed Bianchi, in what is probably the most promising of recent feature-film debuts). Considering topical events such as John Lennon's murder, one might expect an exploitive reduction of real life situation to a one-dimensional horror premise. In addition, the casting of Lauren Bacall as the 'star' suggests a variation on the crude, cruel tactics of such films as *Sunset Boulevard* (1950) and *Whatever Happened To Baby Jane?* (1962), which counterpointed images of once glamorous actresses with the gargoyles into which they were shown to have degenerated, the varied degradations to which they were subjected fulfilling the spectator's vindictive desire that they be punished for the sin of growing old: a 'star' should be immutable.

Certainly, Bacall's age is an issue in the film. She plays Sally Ross, a Broadway and Hollywood actress who, at the age of 50, is venturing into her first musical, performing numbers like 'A Remarkable Woman,' which present her as sexy and seductive, the centre of male attention. But, far from reducing her to a grotesque spectacle, the film emphasizes her dignity and beauty, intelligently treating her insecurity at becoming middle-aged as a product of societal pressures and weaving it into a complex thematic network. If Sally is afraid of aging, so is her ex-husband (James Garner), who has left her for a much younger woman. He maintains that this relationship offers him a sense of support he didn't get from Sally; actually, it is presented as alleviating his feeling of humiliation at being known as a



Michael Biehn reads the curt reply to his lurid letter to a celebrated Broadway actress.

famous woman's husband. A consistent theme is the use people make of others to bolster their own egos, all in the name of love.

The opening sequences extend this beyond any question of aging, implying that it is a characteristic of a culture built on competition, envy and paranoia. The film intercuts shots of Douglas (Michael Biehn), the young 'fan' of the title, living a totally isolated existence with a demeaning job, from which fantasy provides the only escape, constructing yet another of his letters to Sally (he is not a 'fan,' he is a friend and admirer whose self-abnegating love makes no demands except another photograph, please), with shots of Sally, tired and lonely at the end of the day, fondling Garner's photograph, and trying to call him on the phone, finding herself talking to an answering machine.

That Douglas's letters are, in actuality, requests for a recognition from someone 'special' which would make him special in return, is made clear in his gradual change of attitude to Sally as the film progresses. As his attempts to get a response from her become increasingly

desperate, his love turns to hate. Interestingly, he displays hostility to women throughout the film, and in his efforts to realize his fantasy relationship with Sally he pushes this hostility to the point where it exposes his underlying fears about women as castration threats who seek to wield power over him.

Considering the film's emphasis on attempts to deal with emotional needs and unfulfilled desires (unresolvable, because they posit the other person as a fantasy-object for possession), it is fitting that the final confrontation between star and fan takes place in an empty

theatre a place where illusion and fantasy are commodities circulating between performer and public; and, that this confrontation functions to expose several 'realities' about their bonding.

Douglas inadvertently reveals that his resentment towards Sally extends beyond the fact that she has 'disappointed' him. When he accuses her of thinking she's special because she's a star (the basis, after all, of his, fascination with her), he implies that fame in our society is a form of class status to be envied and coveted. If Douglas resents being denied the recognition he craves, Sally displays contempt for him

and the kind of public he represents - a public she must please to survive and yet one which denies her basic human consideration. (Early in the film, an autograph hound snatches the pen from Sally's hand as a souvenir; the moment serves to indicate a source of the mounting tension that finds its ultimate release at the end).

Finally, Sally's ironic question, 'Was it *Love* you wanted?', is abruptly followed by the shock of seeing her gently remove the knife Douglas is holding and drive it into his throat. Beyond the complex of emotions in which they participate, the need to survive persists and, in a way, this is the real point of the encounter for both of them. The film, in resisting the temptation either to vilify or vindicate Sally, directs attention beyond the phenomena of 'stars' and 'fans' to the social structures that make life, without fantasy, unendurable, and reduce love to an obsession with reassurance.

film

## UPS impending threat

From page 13

their hard won wages and save it for them, so that there is money there to support them when they go on strike, or to help them live when they are old and retired.

Working people often forget that union officials can be corrupted by money. A big union like the Teamsters collects a lot of money in union dues and benefit plans from its members.

A union, just like the government, can develop into a top-heavy, highly paid, unhelpful bureaucracy, forgetful of those who put it in power.

The story of the United Parcel Services and the Teamsters moving into Ontario is a frightening example of what is happening to our economy and our jobs, with the complicity of our government.

A multinational company, UPS, has been permitted by our government to come into Ontario and compete with the Canadian post office for a large, lucrative portion of its business. We know this company will be successful if it is not opposed, because it has already succeeded in taking away the parcel delivery service from the American

post office, and because its exploitation of part time labour makes it more efficient and competitive.

Ontario is the hub of the transportation industry in Canada. Once UPS has gained a foothold here, it will rapidly expand into the rest of the country.

When this company takes over business from the Canadian post office, our post office will begin to lay off or dismiss workers. The union that represents workers in the Canadian post office is the Canadian Union of Postal Workers. It is a small union, compared to the Teamsters, but it has fought hard and long to guarantee its workers good pay and job security. Its leader, Jean-Claude Parrot, has gone to jail to defend the right of his union's members to go on strike.

But if UPS takes over the parcel delivery business in Canada, the Canadian union will be weakened. More and more parcel delivery workers will have to go to work for UPS. More and more of them will become part-time workers. When this happens, they will no longer be represented by CUPW. They will

be represented by the Teamsters.

Parcel delivery workers in Ontario have a long, hard fight ahead of them. They'll have to fight a multinational corporation, an uncaring business dominated government, and an undemocratic dues-grabbing union.

Their struggle should be looked to by all Ontario workers as a sign of the battles that are coming for us. More and more, we are becoming service workers. More and more, we are working part time. And more and more, we are working for multinational corporations.

In the future issues of the *Clarion* the Labour workshop will be looking closely at the relationship between UPS and the Teamster bureaucracy. We will examine the tactics the company uses to keep itself profitable at the expense of the work environment.

And we will be looking at the problems the Canadian postal workers face in countering this threat to their jobs and rights.

We hope this information will help all Ontario workers prepare for the battles our changing economy has forced upon us.

BEYOND  
THE  
LAW

SPOTLIGHT ON THE  
POLICE

SPECIAL ISSUE 48 pp.  
RIKKA Spring 1981  
Vol 8 no 1  
ARTICLES BY \$2.00

ALLAN SPARROW • NOEL STARBLANKET •  
CHARLES ROACH • NORMAN ZLOTKIN •  
SHIN IMAI • SUE VOHANKA • TIM MCCASKELL  
PAUL COPELAND & HOWARD BUCHBINDER  
• PAUL WEINBERG • JUDY LIEFSCHULTZ •  
JAMES FRASER • LINDA VEDAN •  
GERALDINE ORLANDO

sold at SCM BOOK ROOM, 333 Bloor St. W.

### Bread & Roses Credit Union

During Treasury Board  
Strike members may  
collect statements in  
person.

Office hours, summer only  
Wednesday 5-7:30pm

736 Bathurst St.  
1 block south of Bloor  
534-1648

# Masks of archetypal dragons breathe life into an endangered species



*Dragons: an endangered species*  
Masks by Karen R. Rodd  
Exhibit at the Parrot Restaurant  
Reviewed by Kathleen S. Vaughan  
*Dragons: an endangered species* is a show of dragon masks by Toronto artist Karen R. Rodd. The show which continues to the end of July, consists of five sculptured dragons, each individually distinct, and at the same time archetypal.

The impact of Rodd's dragons is immediate and extraordinary. People entering the restaurant focus at once on the dragons, a tribute to the dragons' physical presence and psychological power. These dragons do not simply form a cohesive display, they loom menacingly from the walls of the restaurant. Jaws gape with carved wooden teeth, a crocodile grins insidiously through shark's teeth, turquoise and red metallic paint gleams.

Chance brought Rodd to masks. "A woman I was working with was talking about a clown course, for which she was making a mask. This involved closing your eyes and concentrating on an emotion or characteristic you wanted the mask to express and moulding and pulling that out of clay.

"So that night, I went home and tried it. When I opened my eyes, it looked awful, but it felt right. Since then, I've been making masks consciously, with

my eyes open."

Deliberateness and precision show in the dragons. Made of papier-mache or fibreglass from a plasticene original, each dragon glows with vitality. Each

has a personal history, developed in the process of creating them.

Needless to say, dragons exist. According to Rodd, dragons are a fundamental human symbol. We create dragons to

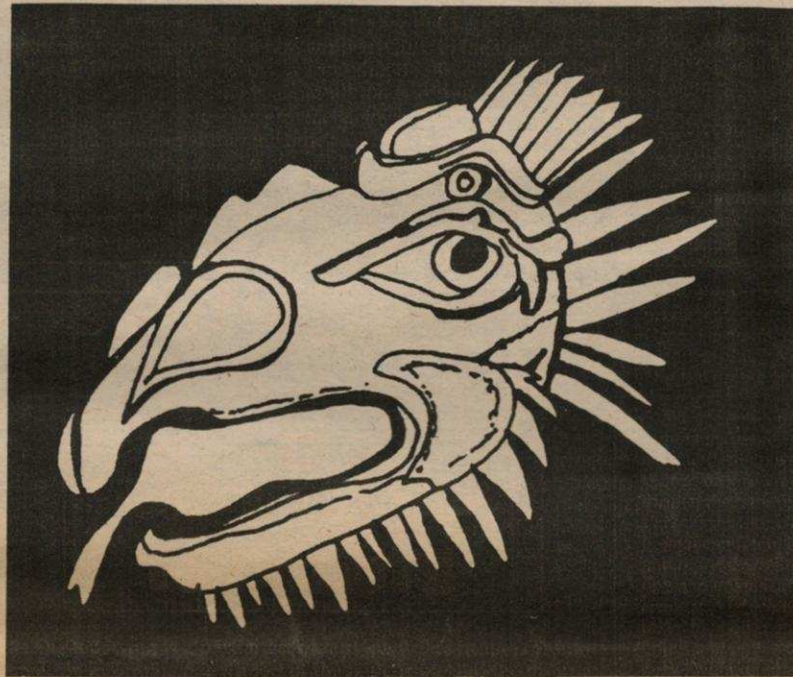
embody part of ourselves: dragons are self-imposed emotional barriers to complete happiness and self-expression. By creating dragons as frightening, we justify avoiding our limitations. It's the rare hero that takes on a dragon, even to get a treasure.

"We all want the treasure, that's the point," says Rodd. We all want fulfillment but are intimidated by the dragons we meet on the way there. We deny the existence of dragons and create of them an endangered species. Unfortunately for us, no dragons: no treasure.

The form of the dragons recalls that of the masks of the West Coast Indians. Very familiar are the ridges around the eye sockets, the fixated stare. But, says Rodd, "I think it's ludicrous for a white Canadian to do West Coast Indian masks. What I have tried to do is learn West Coast craftsmanship and apply it to my own work here. I don't have the same source as a Master Carver, but I have my own place here."

Much of Rodd's feeling for the Kwakiutl tradition of mask making sprang from direct observation of the Master Carver at work. She spent some months on the West Coast with Tony Hunt, the Master Carver.

"His energy reverberated within me, and reinforced the intuition I didn't then know I had about masks. I was really empowered by watching him."



Dragon mask by Karen R. Rodd

## Writer avoids phony intimacy at Edge reading

# Burroughs talk-focused diversion

by Gillian Hughes

William Burroughs, author of *Naked Lunch*, and other works, gave a reading at the Edge to an audience of artists. I got the sense of a religious event.

Burroughs didn't look like an artist. Listening to him was like walking out of the subway station onto the street. I could detect no struggle between him and the crowd, no emotional engagement at all, in fact.

His performance had a kind of integrity that comes from taking the situation for exactly what it is: performing decently rather than coming on with some phony intimacy with total stranger.

Still there was a bond. Some of the people were probably identifying with him personally. It was definitely a Boy's Own scene, though a quiet one.

Quiet. Awe. That resinous ash of religion.

What did the man have to say?

He read aloud some scenarios from the end of the world. The ones I remember were about gunslinging, disposing of stolen goods and the father's last words.

Deathbed father: "Son, stay out of churches. The only thing they've got the key to is the shithouse. And one more thing, son: don't ever put on a policeman's badge."

I found it a very focused entertainment of the desperate kind. When you're

talking about desperate entertainment, you're talking about religion. Burroughs says somewhere that his grandfather was a Methodist preacher. Methodism, like all evangelical religions, is a mental technology that relies on the words of the preacher to produce conviction by manipulating emotion.

One thing about Burroughs is, he considers all emotional and instinctual life completely false. He holds that words and images are used by ruthless hustlers to create the life show by manipulating the vulnerable monkey apparatus. The aim of his writing is to expose these shucks.

Burroughs may have carried preaching one step further, to the point where the system destroys itself. He preaches the end of the word.

He ought to be famous for an analytic tool he developed, called junk algebra, the analysis of habits, specifically drug habits. Drugs play with metabolic time, and manipulating metabolism is the ancestor of all filthy habits. Ever hear the expression, "You should live so long?"

This may be possible; you may live long enough to become immune to drug habits and even legal habits.

I think this is the way out that people identify with when they approach Burroughs with reverence. Ah yes, somebody wanted me to talk about technological fascism.

In charismatic religion, people identify with destruction, like the Christians in the collapse of the Roman Empire. What, me worry about the end of the world? I'm with the wrecking crew.

Of course, there are some who mistake Burroughs' writing for a seal of approval on their favourite fantasies.

Then again, technology becomes supercharged with both glamour and dread as people who are stunned by technology attach their disoriented energy to the technology that clobbered them.

Fascism finds this confusion useful. The degenerate scenarios come to seem as real as the technology that bolsters them.

I disagree that Burroughs is infatuated with technology. For one thing, when did any fascist ever expose the scenarios as such?

Plainly Burroughs is trying to do exactly that.



William Burroughs

**"Son, stay out of churches. The only thing they've got the key to is the shithouse."**

# Book's flat style doesn't move Hate is not enough

## books

*Soon to Be Born*  
by Oscar Ryan  
329 pages

New Star Books Ltd.

Reviewed by Peter Unwin

Some books are like bricks; they fall on your toe and it hurts. "Soon to be Born," a novel by Montreal writer Oscar Ryan, is

inanimate and lifeless, like a brick. Some writers are bricklayers. The American naturalists, Dreiser, Dos Passos, patiently putting brick upon brick until there it is in front of you. The wall. The wall that crushes.

"Soon to be Born" is about a revolutionary in Canada, 1918-1939, the euphoria of the Russian Revolution, the reaction of the Winnipeg General Strike. And it is a book with a purpose, or rather, it is a brick with a purpose. It is meant to be thrown through a police station window, or the windows of rich people who live in Westmount. In it we meet Ralph Gilbert, who is a detective, and therefore a bad man:

"Smart-ass jerk," the dick reflects, "I'd like to give him a

swift kick in the crotch and teach him some respect."

Bad men are either rich, or powerful, and tend not to have their sexual impulses in line. Ralph Gilbert hits women and wants to rape them. His counterpart, Arthur Meller, is a poor Jew, and therefore a good man. He loves women and wants to kiss them. Never the two shall meet.

Hatred or injustice? Which comes first? "Soon to be Born" is a hateful book, honestly inspired by the hatred of injustice. People go hungry in tenements in Montreal while fresh salmon is served on the golf courses. This is injustice. It fills Ryan with hate. But Ryan is a writer, and I do not go to writers for hate. I am



quite capable of producing my own.

"You make me sick," he exclaimed, and puked over the now stupified lady. He was flung back into the cell.

"You have insulted a lady!" the constable roared. "You ain't no gentleman!"

Jeff raised his hand and called for order. "Me," he said, "I don't like to waste anything, especially a well-built lady like this," and staggered over and managed to mount the angelical throne. The lady, in a stupor, waved Jeff's five-dollar bill, then passed out. Jeff was not discouraged and proceeded to romance his unconscious paramour....

"God bless lovers!" the cop exclaimed.

Puke, sex, and five-dollar bills. This is hate. Once you've admitted that puke, sex and five-dollar bills dominate this country, once you've said that, where do you go? What do you do?

It is not enough to be angry. Anger is easy. It is not enough to hate ugliness and injustice. This too is easy. But to love beauty, to love justice, is another matter. It is not only the function of the artist. The artist is merely more aware of it. It is also the function of all men and women.

For what it's worth, I did not finish "Soon to be Born." Two hundred pages of anger was more than enough for me. Anger eventually becomes monotonous. No matter which window the brick is thrown through, the sound of shattering glass is still the same. The hatred of the oppressor, the hatred of the oppressed; different sides of the teeter-totter. The fulcrum is still hatred.

## Grindstone Island Centre

on the Big Rideau Lake, near Portland, Ontario

### Summer programmes on social change

- Publishing for Social Change (July 31 — August 3)
- Canada as a Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone (August 7 — 9)
- Co-op Movement Strategy Conference (August 16 — 21)
  - Grindstone School for Peace (August 23 — 28)
  - China After the Cultural Revolution (August 28 — 31)
  - Music and Social Change (September 4 — 7)
- Appropriate Northern Development (September 11 — 13)

During the mail strike please register by phone

923-4215

**Grindstone Co-operative Ltd.**

P. O. Box 564, Station "P", Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2T1  
June to Sept. Write Grindstone Island, Portland, Ontario, Canada KOG 1V0

**SUBSCRIBE TO:**

**7 NEWS**

News, politics and events from a community perspective.

Send \$7.50 to 7 News,  
315 Dundas St. East,  
Toronto, Ont. M5A 2A2.



## Friday, July 10

**City's Archives Recent Acquisitions** are on display at The Market Gallery, St. Lawrence Market, 95 Front St. E. The exhibit will include old photos, centennial memorabilia and fine art. Gallery hours Wed-Fri 10-5 pm, Sat 9-5 pm, Sun 2-5 pm. Admission free. Show closes 13 Sept.

An exhibition of new works by four Ontario artist, **Spring Hurlburt, Ron Martin, John Massey and Becky Singleton**, the show consists of paintings, sculpture and film and slide projections, at the Art Gallery of Ontario, 317 Dundas St. W. Ends 19 July.



**Partisan Gallery** presents an exhibition of photo-montage by **Chris Themptander** at 2388 Dundas St. W., 2nd floor (Opposite Dundas West Subway). Gallery hours; Weekdays 6-9 pm; weekends 12 noon-6 pm. Show closes July 18.

**Hands All Around**, an exhibition of historic Ontario quilts from the collection of Gloria Rosenberg at The Craft Gallery, 346 Dundas St. W. until 2 Aug. Gallery hours Tues-Sat 10 am-5 pm, Sun 2-5 pm. Admission free.

**Adelaide Court**, 57 Adelaide St. E., presents and exhibition of pastel drawings by Laurie Wright, every day from 12-9 pm until 31 July.

**J.W. Beatty 1869-1941**. An exhibition of 46 paintings by Toronto artist J.W. Beatty at the Art Gallery of Ontario, 317 Dundas St. W. Exhibition ends 23 August.

**Exchange Exhibition from Photographers' Gallery, Saskatoon**: display opens at 5 pm and is on view until 3 Aug in the Photography Gallery, Harbourfront, York Quay Centre.

**Canada Week Exhibition**: Selections from the **Canada Council Art Bank** will be on display in the Community Gallery, Harbourfront, York Quay Centre until 14 July. Admission free.

**Twelve Ontario Artists**. An exhibition in celebration of the International Year of the Disabled Persons at The Macdonald Gallery, 900 Bay St. Gallery hours Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sun 1-5pm. Show ends 26 July.

**The Last Meeting of The Knights of The White Magnolia** by American playwright Preston Jones is a satirical play about southern white supremacy in the early 60's. Theatre Plus, St. Lawrence Centre, 27 Front St. E. at 8 pm. Tickets \$12-\$14. For reservations phone 366-7723. Ends 11 July.

**Mama Quilla II**. Women's rock band featuring lead singer Lorraine Segatto at the Hotel Isabella, 556 Sherbourne St. For more info phone 921-4167. Repeat performance on July 11.

**The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie**, a film by Luis Bunuel. Bloor Cinema, 506 Bloor St. W. at 9:30 pm. For further info phone 532-6677.

**April Kassirer in concert** at Innis college Town Hall, 2 Sussex Ave. at 8 pm. Tickets are \$4 in advance or \$5 at the door. Tickets available at the Toronto Women's Bookstore, 85 Harbord St. Also appearing are Linda Ryan-Nye, Sharon and Fran. For more info call 532-7963. Childcare provided. Interpretation for hearing impaired.

**Roberta Mohler**, Canadian dancer/choreographer performs at 8:30 pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission \$5, students/seniors \$3.50. Again on July 11, 15-18.

**Pete Shofield and the Canadians** make music in Regent Park, Gerrard St. E. at 7:30 pm. Sponsored by Dept. of Parks and Recreation, City of Toronto.

**The Nepesh Theatre Company** presents four one-act plays at Solar Stage 149 Yonge St. **The Irish Hebrew Lesson and Kaddish** on Wed and Fri lunchtime at 12:12 and 1:11 and Thurs at 9 pm and 10 pm. **The Bride and The Butterfly Hunter and Love of Life** at 9 pm on 10 July. Then on Tues and Thurs at 12:12 and 1:11 pm, and Fri at 9 pm and 10 pm. Every Sat. all four plays will be performed at 8 pm. For reservations and prices phone 368-5135



**The Canadian Peace Congress** is circulating a petition for an early signing of the SALT agreement, the dismantling of foreign bases, and convening a European Conference on Military détente and Disarmament. Persons interested in distributing the petition should contact 465-4505 or 465-3958.

**YWCA's Immigrant Services Program** which helps immigrant women adapt to living in Toronto needs women volunteers to act as group leaders. If you are interested contact the YWCA at 961-8100 ext 21 before Aug 15.

**The Birth Control and VD Information Centre Trailer** will be located at the Dufferin Mall, 900 Dufferin St. until September. Information, medical clinics and films will be available. For more info, phone 789-4541.

## Saturday, July 11

**An evening of poetry and music** at the Axle-Tree Coffee House in the Church of the Holy Trinity behind the Eaton Centre at 8:30 pm. Tonight's poets are **Richard Lush and Robert Sward**. Also performing are folk singer **Tom Moriyama** and guitarist **Peter Acker**.

**Crystal Fragments**, a concert written and performed by seven Toronto women will be presented tonight and tomorrow at 8 pm at Harbourfront. Admission is free, funded by the Toronto Musicians' Assoc., Trust Fund. A workshop will be held on Sunday at 3 pm.

**Dancing Under the Stars** to the music of Pete Schofield and the Canadians at 9 pm at The Shipdeck, 235 Queen's Quay W. Admission free.

**Kaleidoscope**. Kids clown around from 11:30 am to 5 pm on weekends and from 10 am to 4 pm on weekdays. Small charge for the weekday workshops. Harbourfront, York Quay Centre.

**Gay Asians of Toronto**. Discussion meetings at 2 pm at 519 Church St. Community Centre. **Summer Benefit Dance**. At the Toronto Rape Crisis Centre from 519 Church St. Community Centre from 8 pm-1 pm. Women only. Childcare provided with advance notice. Admission \$4 or pay what you can. For further info phone 964-7477.

**Quilting Techniques** — learn basic patchwork, applique and trapunto techniques at Harbourfront's weekend workshop from 10 am to 4 pm. Tuition \$40, materials \$10. For further info phone 869-8423.

## Sunday, July 12

French vocalist **Michel Beriault** performs at 2 pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission free.

**The Don Simmons Jazz Band** is playing at Harbourfront's Jazz Club at 7:30 pm. Admission free.

**Chico Valle and his Orchestra** in concert at the Scarborough Civic Centre, 150 Borough Dr. at 2 pm. Admission free.

**Skylight Theatre** presents **Frankenstein** at North York's Earl Bales Park at 8:30 pm Tues-Sun until 2 Aug. For further info phone 656-3057.

**World Cinema Series** presents Kurasawa's classic **Dersu Uzala** at 7:30 pm at Harbourfront York Quay Centre. Admission \$2.

Flautist **Moe Koffman** performs at Harbourfront's brunch and concert series at noon. Brunch at 11 am. Adults \$8, children/seniors \$6. York Quay Centre.



**African Majesty: From Grassland and Forest**. Last chance to see an exhibition of 59 African sculptures from the collection of Barbara and Murray Frum at the Art Gallery of Ontario, 317 Dundas St. W.

## Monday, July 13

**Film Night With Handi-Tours**: Learn about travel opportunities for the handicapped at 7:30 pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission \$3.

**The Romantic English** series begins at 7:30 pm with Maggie Smith in **Travels With My Aunt** and **The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie**. Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission \$2.

## Tuesday, July 14

**Prise de la Bastille—Bal Populaire**. The Association Francaise Canada provides an evening of music, dance and refreshments in celebration of **Bastille Day** at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre at 8 pm. Admission \$5.

**Day Break**. A weekly series of morning get-togethers for mothers sponsored by Scarborough Dept. of Health. A public health nurse will be on hand to discuss health-related topics. Supervised play programme for children. Every Tuesday from 10:11:30 am at the Friendly Neighbour Room, 2180 Ellesmere Rd. until 25 Aug. For further info phone 296-7454.

**Gay Youth Toronto** is holding an annual meeting at 7:30 pm at 519 Church St. Community Centre. **Effie Briest**, a film by Rainer Fassbinder. Bloor St. W. at 9:30 pm. For further info phone 532-6677. **Les bons debarras**, a film from Quebec by **Francis Mankiewicz**. Bloor Cinema, 506 Bloor St. W. at 7 pm. For further info call 532-6677.

Canadian novelist **David Collins** reads from his works at 8:30 pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission free.

**The Romantic English**: Film series continues at 7:30 pm with **Tony Richardson's** classic **Tom Jones**. Admission \$2. at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre.

**Square Dancing** every Tuesday until 11 Aug at 8:30 pm at Willowdale Park, Bloor and Christie. Sponsored by the Dept. of Parks and Recreation.

**Dancing in the Park** every Tues until 25 Aug, from 7:30-9:30 pm at Sir Winston Churchill Park, St. Clair and Spadina Rd.

## Wednesday, July 15

**International folk dancing** every Wed. from 6:30 to 8:30 pm at University of Toronto, Benson Bldg., Dance Studio, Harbord and Huron.

**Mariposa Mainland**: Alan Stivell performs on his Celtic harp at 8:30 pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission \$7.

**Square Dancing** every Wed until 12 Aug at 8:30 pm at High Park, Bloor St. Sponsored by Dept. of Parks and Recreation.

**A Penny Carnival** sponsored by the Dept. of Parks and Recreation, at the Annette Recreation Centre, 333 Annette St. from 1:30-4pm. All proceeds to the Red Cross Society.

**Day Break** a weekly series of morning get-togethers for mothers sponsored by Scarborough Dept. of Health. A public health nurse will be on hand to discuss health-related topics. Supervised play programme for children. Every Thurs from 10-11:30am at Berner Trail School, 120 Berner Trail until Aug. 20. For more info 296-7454.

Quebec folksinger **Pierre Fournier** will perform at the Trojan Horse Coffee House, 179 Danforth Ave. Doors open at 9:30pm. Repeat performance on July 17 & 18.

**The Clarion Community Organizing Workshop** for writers, organizers, researchers, and interested citizens to help develop and improve the paper's coverage of community issues. Meeting at 7pm at the Clarion offices, 73 Bathurst St. Phone 363-4404 for more info.

**Harbourfront's Second Annual Crafts Fair** opens at 5pm today, ends July 19 at York Quay Centre. Features work from 104 artisans from here and the US.

**Shakespeare's play Pericles** is at the Upstage Theatre, 79A St. George St. until Aug. 1. Performances at 8pm Tues to Sat, and 2 pm on Sunday. \$5. For more information 921-2520.

**Moneywise**, a series on MTV Channel 47 Working World with Better Business Bureau host Paul Tuz examining consumer oriented topics. Every Thurs. until Sept. 3.

**Square Dancing** every Thurs until Aug 13 at 8:30pm at Kew Gardens, Queen St. E. at Lee Ave. Sponsored by the Dept of Parks and Recreation.

## Saturday, July 18

**Dancing Under the Stars** to the music of **Tommy Earls and The All Stars** at 9pm at The Shipdeck, 235 Queen's Quay W. Free.



**Partisan Gallery**, 2388 Dundas St. W., presents an exhibition of **Chilean Folk Art Tapestries**. The cloth collages illustrate daily life in Chile since the military coup of 1973. Proceeds from the sale will be sent to the Vicariati of Solidarity of the Roman Catholic Church in Santiago, Chile to further their human rights work and to support the women artists. Gallery hours for this show 9am to 9pm weekdays, 12 to 6pm on Sat. and Sun. Closed Sun., July 26. Come to the opening at 7:30 pm today. Show ends July 30.

**A Popular Summit** is being planned by a coalition of labour, church, solidarity and progressive groups to coincide with the OECD summit in Ottawa. The summit will take place in Ottawa the weekend of July 18-19, and focus on El Salvador, Namibia, the Western economic crisis, and militarism. Workshops on these themes are planned for Saturday at the University of Ottawa, to be followed by an evening concert at Major's Hill Park. On Sunday a festival teach-in is planned featuring speakers Theo Bengurirab, the U.N. representative for SWAPO, Cy Gonick, Edith Ballantyne, Mel Watkins, and a representative from El Salvador. The summit will conclude with a march through Ottawa streets to demand an end to U.S. intervention in El Salvador. Buses will be chartered from Toronto and campsites will be available in Ottawa. For further information call Roger Rolfe at 961-3135 or Michael Crystal at 531-2411.

**Nicaragua Yesterday, El Salvador Today, Guatemala Tomorrow**. Celebrate the 2nd anniversary of the Nicaragua Revolution at 9pm St. Lawrence Market, 92 Front St. Dance to live music of Mama Quilla, Daycare available. Food and bar. Tickets \$4 in advance, \$5 at the door. Advance tickets are available at the Women's Bookstore, Third World Books, SCM Bookroom and Marjuly Imported Books. Sponsored by Canadian Action for Nicaragua and Committee of Solidarity With the People of El Salvador.



## Sunday, July 19

**Rick Fielding and Friends** perform County Bluegrass music at the Scarborough Civic Centre, 150 Borough Dr. at 2pm. Admission free.

**The Metro Stompers** provide good jazz sounds at 7:30pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission free.

**World Cinema** series continues at 7:30pm with **Henry Comor's Divermento** and **Coline Serreau's Pourquoi Pas**. Admission \$2 at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre.

Gay Youth Toronto Annual Picnic at Hanlan's Point. Meet at ferry docks at noon. Games and prizes. Rain date is July 26. The 3rd Generation, a film by Rainer Fassbinder. Bloor Cinema, 506 Bloor St. W. at 7 pm. 532-6677.

Monday, July 20

Beverly Glenn-Copeland opens at P.W.D., 88 Yorkville Ave. July 20 to July 25. Weekdays \$4, Weekends \$5. Dinner packages available. Showtime is 9pm. Reservations 923-9689.

Tuesday July 21

The Clarion Labour Workshop: for writers, researchers, organizers and working people interested in helping to develop and improve the paper's coverage of labour issues. Meeting at 7pm at the Clarion offices, 73 Bathurst St. Phone 363-4404 for more info.

Wednesday July 22

Health Fair for Senior Citizens at St. Christopher House, 761 Queen St. W. from 10am to 3pm. The Fair offers free screening services for diabetes, hearing, workshops on women's health. Bring your OHIP card if you have one. For further information call 366-3571.

Mariposa Mainland Bryan Bowers on autoharp and Saul Broudy on harmonica tonight at 8:30pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission \$5.50.

The Diary of a Chambermaid, a film by Luis Bunuel. Bloor Cinema, 506 Bloor St. W. at 7 pm. 532-6677.

Thursday July 23



Peña in Solidarity with Guatemala documentary film and speakers at 7:30pm at the Trojan Horse Coffee House, 179 Danforth Ave.

Friday July 24



Listen to the music of Canadian singer/songwriter Michael Behnan and Friends at the Trojan Horse Coffee House, 179 Danforth Ave. Behnan will be accompanied by George Bertok on piano. Doors open at 9:30pm, show begins at 10pm. Repeat on July 25 and 26.

The Dandelion Community Coop will construct a geodesic dome this week on their 50 acre farm. Anyone interested in a week-long experience in communal living should phone (613) 358-2304 or write to Dandelion Community Coop, RR 1, Enterprise, Ont. Cost for a week ranges from \$35-75.

Saturday July 25

Partisan Party. Dance to the history of Rock 'n Roll: 1954-1981. Don't miss the Chuck & Di Wedding, plus an anti-fashion show to be presented by the Ladies of Leisure. There will also be an auction of art by Constable, Slye, Turner, Gaugin, etc. 280 Queen St. W. at 8pm. Tickets \$5.

Artists from Quebec. Drawings featuring artists Peter Filmsch, Sue Real, D. Langlois, L. Schalk, at the Gadatsky Gallery, 112 Yorkville. Show ends August 20.

Dinner/Dance - Canadian Farmworkers Union in support of its organizing drive among Ontario farmworkers, at Steelworkers Hall, 25 Cecil St. at 7pm. Tickets \$5 includes dinner. For further info please phone 482-1710 or 535-0739.

Dance Cheek to Cheek in the moonlight to the sounds of big band Pat Riccio and His Orchestra at 9pm at The Shipdeck, 235 Queen's Quay W. Admission free.

Sunday July 26

Duo pianist John Hendrickson and Phil Thomson perform at Harbourfront's brunch and concert series. Brunch at 11am, concert at noon. Adults \$8, children/seniors \$6 at York Quay Centre.

Canada-Grenada Friendship Society Picnic at Christie Pits (Bloor and Christie) at noon. Enjoy music, speakers, magician, food and refreshments.

The Travellers in concert at the Scarborough Civic Centre, 150 Borough Dr. at 2pm. Admission free.

Harvey Silver and His Band are playing at Harbourfronts Jazz Club at 7:30pm. Free.

Bye Bye Brazil a film by Carlos Diegues. Bloor Cinema, 506 Bloor St. W. at 9:30 pm. 532-6677. Also on 27 July at 9 pm.

Monday July 27

Amnesty International group in Etobicoke meet the last Monday of every month at 8pm at the Royal York Road United Church, 851 Royal York Rd. Anyone sympathetic to the aims of Amnesty International is welcome. For further info phone 241-2400.

Wednesday July 29

Health Fair for Senior Citizens sponsored by Community Care Services at the Yonge-Eglinton Centre Court, 2300 Yonge St. from 11am to 3pm. Health screening, counselling, referrals, and other health related information will be available. For transportation and more info please phone Michael Rowland 489-5878.

Mariposa Mainland brings Eric Anderson to sing folk songs at 8:30pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission \$7.

Rock Against Racism is sponsoring an event at Headspace, 127 Carlton St. at 9pm. Admission \$3. For more info phone 362-1665.

Thursday July 30

Cibachrome Closeups An exhibition of photos by Clive Pyne at 'A Moment in Time' Gallery, 398 King St. E. until Sept. 9. Mon. to Fri. 9-5, Sat. 10-5.



Canadian singer/songwriter Michael Behnan will be accompanied on stage by Michael McNamara on acoustic guitar and George Bertok on piano at the Trojan Horse Coffee House, 179 Danforth Ave. Doors open at 9:30 pm. July 31 and Aug. 1 also.

The American Friend a film by Wim Wenders at 7 pm at Bloor Cinema, 506 Bloor St. W. For further info phone 532-6677.

On Golden Pond, a play about an aging couple coming to grips with their own mortality, by Ernest Thompson at Theatre Plus, St. Lawrence Centre, 27 Front St. E. until Aug. 15. Performances Mon-Sat. at 8pm, and Sat. matinees at 2pm. for more info 366-7723.

Saturday August 1

Mel Isen's Orchestra play the tunes at Harbourfront's Dancing Under the Stars at 9pm, The Shipdeck, 235 Queen's Quay W. Free.

German Masters of the Nineteenth Century: Paintings and Drawings from the Federal-Republic of Germany. An exhibition of German 19th century art at the Art Gallery of Ontario, 317 Dundas St. W. Show ends Oct. 11.

Mariposa in the Schools Concert. A day of music, comedy and presentation by The Kids on the Block using "disabled" puppets in its performances. From 8am to 5pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission free.

Canadian Opera Summer Festival presents a pot-pourri of operatic activity designed for children at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre at 4pm. Admission adults \$3, students/seniors \$1.

Learn to canoe Ontario Recreational Canoeing Assoc. courses are taught weekends beginning Aug. 1 from 9:30am-4:30pm. Fee \$45. Adult evening classes on Tues and Thurs evening. Fee \$35. For further info phone 869-8432.

Sunday August 2

See the Billy Meek Variety Show at the Scarborough Civic Centre, 150 Borough Dr. at 2pm. Free

World Cinema A Simple Tale is featured at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre at 7:30pm. \$2.

Jazz Festival at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre from noon to midnight. Today's line-up includes The Dixieland Encore, The Maple Leaf Jazz Band and the Climax Jazz Band. Free.

The Cambridge Buskers play everything from Bach to Irish jigs at Harbourfront Urban Square Tent. Have brunch at 11am, concert starts at noon. Adults \$8, seniors/children \$6.

Monday August 3

Death in Venice a film by Luchino Visconti at 9:30 pm at Bloor Cinema, 506 Bloor St. W. For further info phone 532-6677.

The Jazz Festival continues at Harbourfront. Today's line-up includes The Cabbagetown Strutters, Jim Galloway's Metro Stompers, and the Swing Sisters. Free.

The Romantic English series features The Red Shoes and The Tales of Beatrix Potter at 7:30pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission \$2.

Tuesday August 4

The Romantic English series tonight features The Go-Between at 7:30pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Admission \$2.

Reading Series Philippe Herbert reads in French at 8:30pm at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Free.

Dawn of the Dead a film by George Romero at 9:30 pm at Bloor Cinema, 506 Bloor St. W. 532-6677.

Wed. August 5

Mariposa Mainland presents folk singers Jane Voss, Hoyle Osborne and Jackie Washington at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. For ticket prices and showtime phone 363-4009.

Thursday August 6

Calendar Deadline: Submissions for the next Clarion calendar should be received by the Clarion before Friday, August 7. So plan those demonstrations, fund raisers and parties early!

Danceworks Modern dance performance at Harbourfront York Quay Centre at 8pm. Admission \$4.50 adults, \$3.50 students and seniors. Repeat performance August 7 and 8.

Canadian Opera Company Summer Festival presents Die Fledermaus at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre at 7:30pm and 10pm. Show runs until August 9. Admission adults \$3, students/seniors \$1.



Guatemala and the Peoples Struggle Listen to a speaker from the Central America Solidarity Committee and a video on Guatemala at the Trojan Horse Coffee House 179 Danforth Ave. at 7:30pm.

One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest a film by Milos Forman at 9:30 pm at Bloor Cinema, 506 Bloor St. W. 532-6677.

Friday August 7

Late Night Movies at Harbourfront York Quay Centre feature The Innocent at 11:30pm. Admission \$3. First Purchase Small works by

major Canadian artists go on display at Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Items are on sale for less than \$500. Show ends Aug. 30. The Contemporary Gallery hours are noon to 6pm Tues-Thurs and noon to 9pm Fri-Sun.

Photographer Peter Tittenberger displays his work at The Photography Gallery, Harbourfront, York Quay Centre. Gallery hours 9am to 9pm daily. ends Aug. 30.

Saturday August 8

Axle-Tree Coffee House in the Church of the Holy Trinity behind the Eaton Centre presents an evening of poetry and music. Poetry by Margaret Saunder and music by flute duo Geza Farkes and Ross Pearson. Doors open at 8:30pm. For more info phone 222-4690.

Dance cheek to cheek to the strain of Norm Bernard and His Little Band at 9pm at The Shipdeck, 235 Queen's Quay W. Free.

Sunday August 9

The Annual Dixieland Festival with Jim McHarg's Maple Leaf Jazz Band and Guest Artist is held at Scarborough Civic Centre, 150 Borough Dr. at 2pm. Free.

Violinist Martin Chalifour performs at Harbourfront, Urban Square Tent. Brunch 11am, concert at noon. Admission adults \$8, children/seniors \$6.



The Glass Orchestra, an ensemble of musicians who create unique sounds on instruments made at Harbourfront's glass studio. Showtime 3pm, tickets \$4 adults, \$3 students/seniors at Harbourfront York Quay Centre.

The Swing Sisters perform at Harbourfronts Jazz Club at 7:30pm at York Quay Centre. Free.

World Cinema at Harbourfront York Quay presents Practice Makes Perfect at 7:30pm. \$2.

the three streets housing association majestically invites all commoners to

The Royal Cabbagetown Invitational Croquet Classic

Wednesday, July 29, 1981 CD 6:00 pm to 11:00 pm

Royal Riverdale/Farnpalace Complex (Winchester and Sumach Sts)

Featuring members of the aristocracy, from such areas as politics, the arts, community organizations and the media, in a croquet competition.

"...to reaffirm the origins of Canadian laws and ethical standards in the British traditions of civility and fair play."

God Bless The Empire

clearlake collective



HOUSE REPAIRS/RENOVATIONS

drywalling . eavestroughing . carpentry .

184 Hastings, Toronto, Ont. . 461-3815



# Don't subscribe to the Clarion Donnie wouldn't like it.

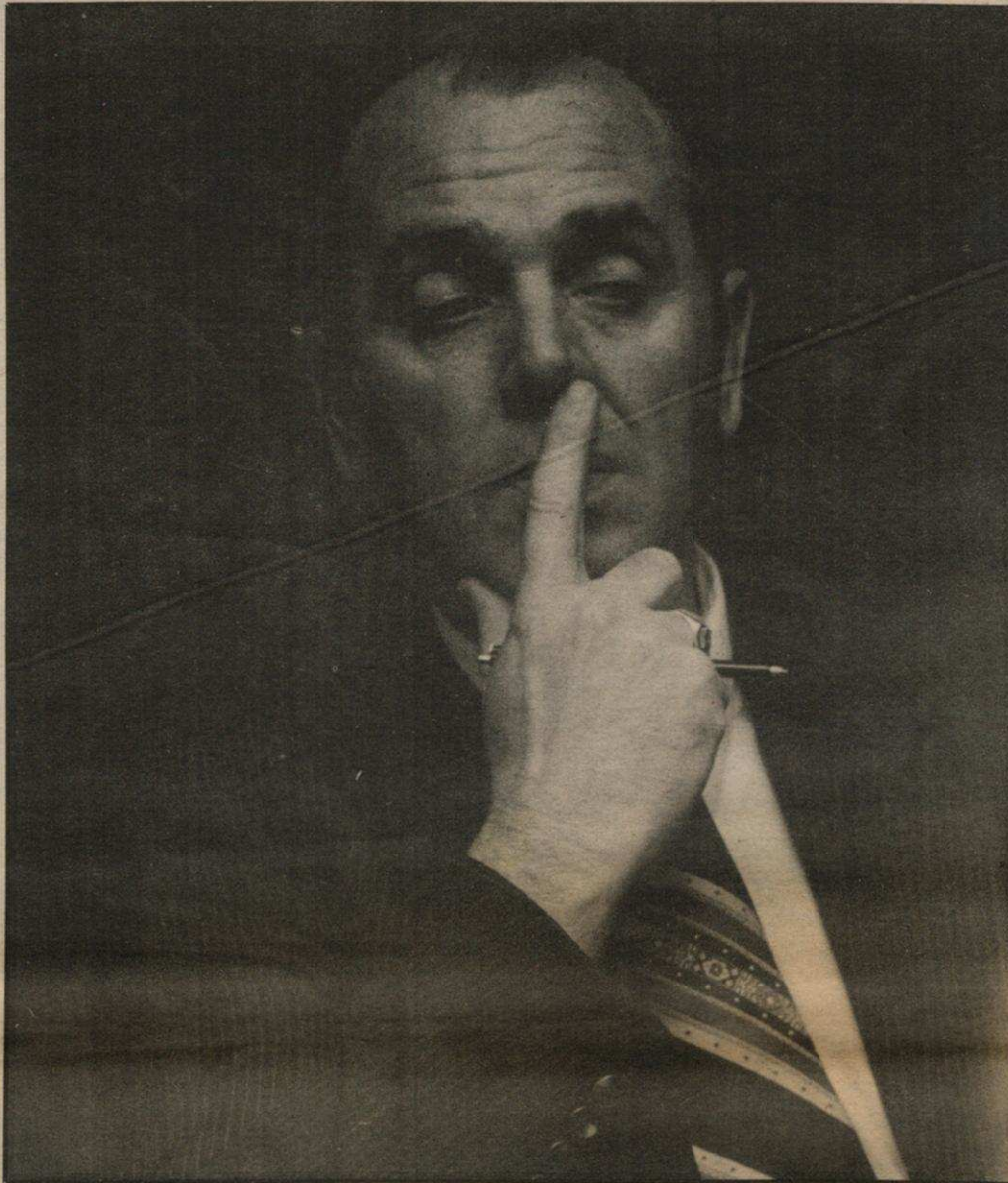


Photo by Ted Hebbes

*Hi, I'm Donald Banks, head of intelligence for the Metro police, and I have something up my nose, uh, I mean my sleeve—no wait. I don't mean that. There is absolutely nothing up my sleeve—no raids, no busts, nothing. (Did I say it right, Roy?)*

*Forget all that. What I'm here to talk to you about is this Toronto Clarion newspaper. I don't like it. I don't want you subscribing to it. It tells you all kinds of things about the police that aren't any of your business.*

*Why don't you buy a good paper, like the Sun or the National Enquirer, with good stuff in them like your horoscope and cute baby animal pictures and how to feed your fish?*

*Sure the Clarion's an intelligent paper, but why don't you leave all that intelligence stuff to me? I'm intelligence. And the less you know about me the better. 'Cause I sure as hell know a lot about you.*

A subscription sounds good to me.

I'm enclosing a cheque for:

- \$12 for a one-year individual subscription
- \$25 for a one-year institutional subscription

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Postal code \_\_\_\_\_

What's a sustainer?  
They're people who will help support the Clarion financially to give us the base we need to continue and thrive.  
You're one if you can commit \$10 a month, or more, to the Clarion for one year.

You convinced me. I'll be a Clarion sustainer.

I'm enclosing post-dated cheques (or a lump sum) for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (at least \$10) per month for one year.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Postal code \_\_\_\_\_