

Toronto **Clarion**

50¢

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**Grenada fears
invasion
Page 9**

**June
Millington
Interview
Page 10 & 11**

**Clarion Free
Classifieds
Page 17**

**WCB is at it
again Page 5**

editorial

Ward Six voters will choose an alderperson to replace Dan Heap this month, and it looks like the front runner is John Sewell.

The *Clarion* has always supported Sewell and continues to do so. But there's a question going begging in Ward Six. Why is there no local, progressive, ethnic candidate to represent the community?

Given, for example, the large Chinese population living in the ward, it wasn't surprising when Tory-backed Gordon Chong was the choice to replace progressive Allan Sparrow last year. The Chinese Canadians of the ward perceived Chong as their candidate, despite reservations about his politics. The reservations proved to be justified as Chong consistently voted against working class and progressive sections of the Community's interests.

Dan Heap, who has gone on to the federal parliament, consistently supported progressive policies when he represented the ward. He attended many demonstrations protesting police activities against racial minorities and gays while other prominent officials, even progressive ones, kept a low profile. And Heap helped build in the ward a community network, we hope, will continue to thrive.

But a network, while it helps keep a politician in touch with community concerns, does not necessarily encourage the growth of new political leadership in a community. And that's what we think Ward Six needs.

John Sewell started his political career as a community organizer in Ward Seven. Now that he is re-entering the political arena, it's fair to ask him how he intends to relate to the grassroots of the Ward Six community. Having a progressive alderperson is a fine thing. Having a strong, well-organized grassroots base to back him up and/or take him to task is even better. Having *both* is a good guarantee that a community will have a fighting chance to protect its interests in the jungle of city politics.

High profile candidates like Dan Heap and John Sewell are good people and sorely needed in public office. But a diverse community like Ward Six needs its own indigenous leadership.

A number of people from that ward have come forward in past years to spearhead organizing among tenants, workers in downtown factories, women and immigrants. We expect that in the next year, Sewell, the Ward Six NDP, and Reformetro will use their political experience and structures to help Ward Six find out for itself who their progressive leaders are.

Then, if Sewell goes on to run for mayor in a year, the progressive leaders from the community will be there to take their place in public office.

The deadline for placing display ads, classified ads and calendar items in next month's issue of the Toronto Clarion is Wednesday, October 28. Don't miss it!

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.

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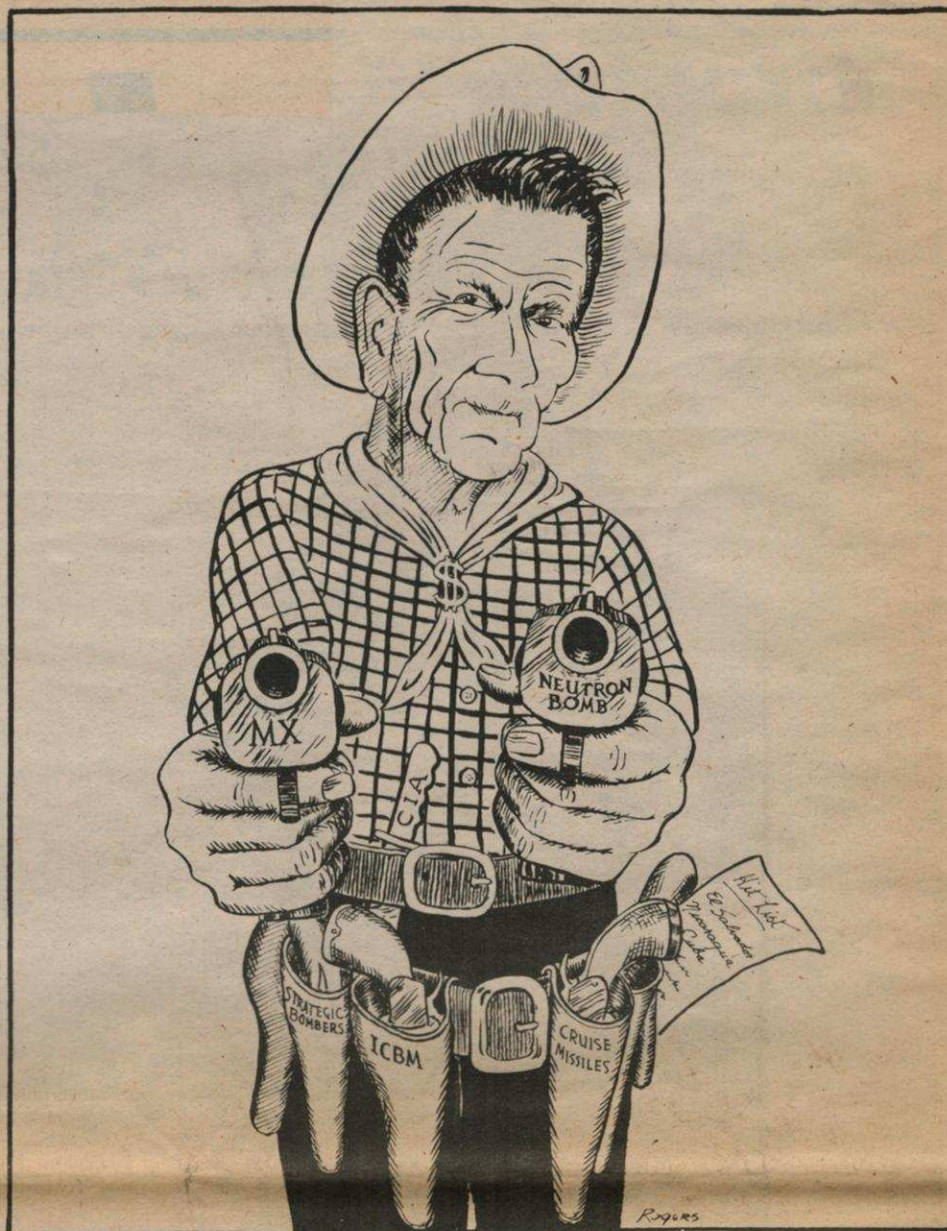
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The *Clarion* also operates a dynamite typesetting and graphic arts service, as well as a nitroglycerine camera service. Rates available on request from *Clarion* Typesetting, 363-4405.

Clarion staff members are Nigel Allen, John Biggs, Dennis Corcoran, Marty Crowder, Gerry Dunn, Mike Edwards, Lynn Goldblatt, Mark Golden, Judy Haiven, Larry Haiven, Ted Hebbes, David Kidd, Marianne Langton, Sally McBeth, Bob McGowan, Tom McLaughlin, Alan Meisner, Marg Anne Morrison, Bill Pipher, 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: Rhonda Sussman, Richard Schwindt, Brian Davis, Charlotte Davis, Peter Unwin, Vicki Di Tamaso, Andrea Bain, Oscar Rogers, Franice Wyland, Topo Davis, Norm Mohammed and Hope Morris.

73 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont. Canada M5V 2P6
363-4404



Left, yes; gauche, non

To the *Clarion*:

Keep up the good probe work. The new format is much better and the tone of the articles has more polish.

One huge objection I (personally) had was the cover with the Pope in the collage (*Clarion*, January, 1981). We know that there is garbage, but we do not have to eat it and this type of a picture is trash journalism. Your aims seem to aspire to and defend causes that are overlooked and swept aside and those efforts are impeded by such gauche pictures.

Grace W. Edwards
Vernon, B.C.

Prisoner's plea

To the *Clarion*:

I am dropping you folks a line in the hope that perhaps you may be able to give us a hand. We are the Seven Steps Group of Joyceville Penitentiary. On December 5, 1981, in conjunction with other groups within this prison, we are planning to hold a Christmas party for crippled children. We are hoping to make this the first of many events to be held semi-annually in here. The crux of our problem lies in the fact that few prisoners in Canada's prisons are financially capable of supporting such a project and therefore we must seek outside support through donations of gifts and/or money.

This being the International Year of the Disabled, we feel it is an appropriate time to show our

letters

empathy and compassion for those who are in prison as much, if not more so than ourselves (most of us have a release date).

Some of your readers may be in a position to either donate or know of a business, company, individual, etc., that would be willing to donate to what we feel is a very worthwhile and a-political cause. We are planning for 35 to 50 children aged 10 to 16 years at our first event.

If you or anybody is inclined to help us or desire further information and/or references, please do not hesitate in contacting me.

J.R. Boisclair
The Ontario Seventh Step Society
Joyceville Institution
P.O. Box 880
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 4X9

Lecherous Lech

To the *Clarion*:

Poland may be in for a "new era" as your article in the September 18 *Clarion* indicated. But for anyone concerned about the future of socialism, peace,

and the third world struggles against imperialism there are many troubling aspects to this "era". Too little is being said about certain peculiarities in the Solidarity leadership.

For example, just over a year ago when Ronald Reagan launched his all-new right-wing candidacy for the presidency in Jersey City, New Jersey, he had a very special guest on the platform: Lech Walesa's stepfather.

The prince of American union-busting wanted us all to know that he stood with Solidarity. Well, you might call it cheap politics and another instance of Reagan's hypocrisy.

However, and this is where the troubling part begins, it wasn't long before Evans and Nowak were reporting that Walesa said he was hoping Reagan would win, that America needed to "take a stand" against the Russians. It is a measure of anti-Sovietism among the so-called "independent" socialists of North America that few took notice of Walesa's support of Reagan. Of those that did, a number chose to discount it.

Remember, we are now talking about the newly chosen leader of Solidarity who heads an organization of nine or ten million unionists (or so he says).

This new union is in a country that has been a flashpoint for world war. It was here that the Nazis siezed Danzig, (now called Gdansk, the shipyard city of Walesa's exploits) and began World War Two. We have to watch events in Poland very closely—and if only the press

Continued on page 6

Chemericka acquitted

Counter-suit futile says lawyer

by Sally McBeth

The man whose photographed arrest sparked a scandal over the inappropriate activities of undercover police last February has been acquitted of police assault charges.

But he will not lay counter-charges against the police officers he claims assaulted him during his arrest. He has no money left, and he and his lawyer say they distrust the existing mechanisms for laying complaints against the police.

James Chemericka was standing outside 52 division during a gay protest against police raids on gay bath houses last February 20 when undercover officers Peter Maher and John Flynn arrested him for allegedly kicking a third policeman in the thigh.

In March, the *Clarion* published a photograph of Maher and Flynn arresting the terrified Chemericka alongside a photograph of the same two officers carrying the main banner at the head of the demonstration earlier that evening.

The banner read: "Enough is enough. Stop police violence."

The photographs fueled the public outcry for a just and impartial mechanism to review complaints of police brutality and wrongdoing against members of minority groups in Toronto.

A popular movement demanding such a mechanism has been steadily gaining momentum ever since. Attorney General Roy McMurtry bowed to public pressure over the summer by introducing a bill to reform the complaints procedure, but he has been consistently attacked by minority and civil rights groups for retaining in the bill the power of the police to investigate themselves. These groups are also unhappy with McMurtry's failure to involve minority groups, who are most often the victims of police misbehaviour, in the drafting of the bill.

City Hall responded to the pressure by commissioning Arnold Bruner, a law student and ex-journalist, to study police/gay relations in Toronto.

Bruner's recommendations were released last month, and included the formation of a police/gay liaison body to

foster communication and education, establishing community projects to encourage the recruitment of police from the gay community, and an end to police entrapment techniques.

The report was widely misinterpreted and discredited by the press, the police association president, the chief of police and the mayor. Its author's attempts at clarification have largely gone ignored.

Meanwhile, an independent citizens' complaint mechanism has been established by CIRPA, a coalition of community and ethnic organizations, church groups, civil liberties groups and concerned citizens to provide an alternative to the failed reforms and biased treatment of which police victims complain.

During Chemericka's trial, two witnesses confirmed his claims that he had been beaten by police inside 52 division.

Bob Gallagher, one of the demonstration marshalls, said he saw two plainclothes police officers punch and kick Chemericka inside 52 division.

Carlos Lopez, another demonstrator, testified "I saw Chemericka's head being smashed against the wall by Flynn."

In her ruling September 30, Judge June Bernhard cleared Chemericka and recommended his allegations against the police be "investigated by the bodies that have jurisdiction over them."

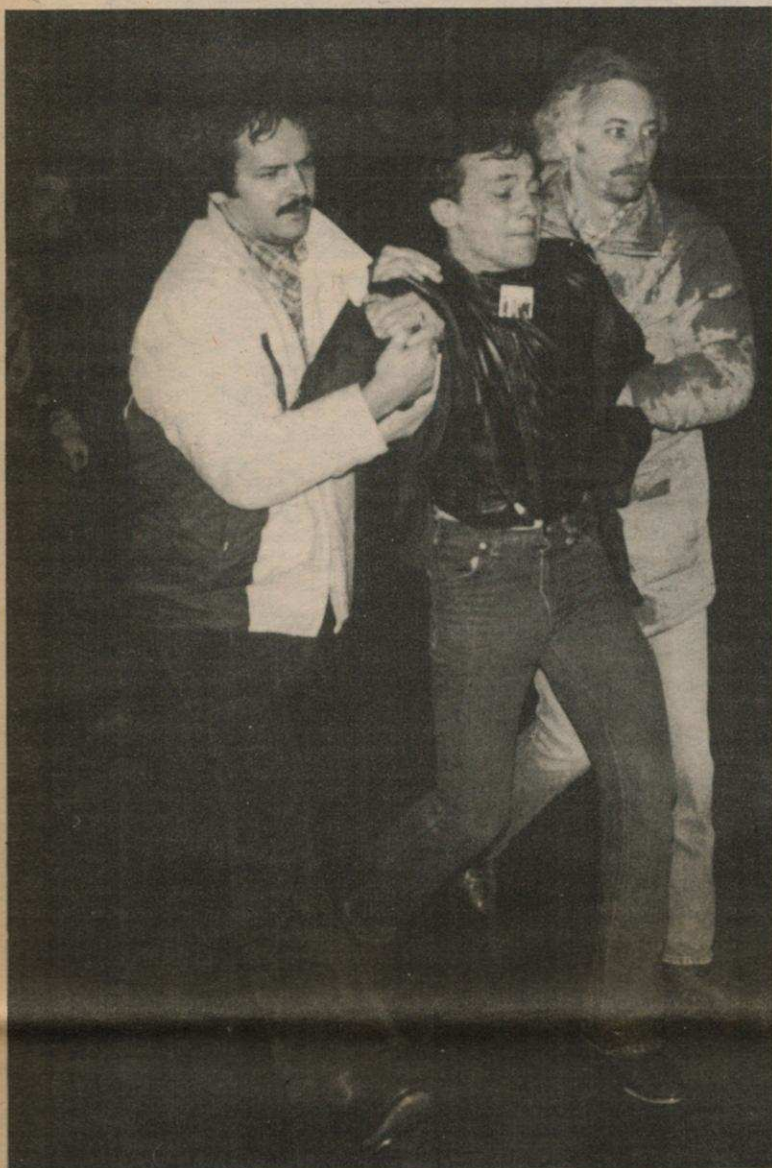
But Chemericka's lawyer Suzie Scott says she and her client are "not foolish enough" to use the existing mechanisms for launching a complaint.

Scott told the *Clarion* Chemericka's complaint is now "a matter of public record" and that it is up to the Police Complaints Bureau to take action on it.

But, said Scott, when the trial ended she asked an officer from the Police Complaints Bureau who closely monitored the case, "What are you going to do about it?"

"All he would say was, 'If he wants to, he can come down to the bureau and lodge a complaint'" Scott said in exasperation.

She considers that course of action futile. She says Chemericka will take his complaint to CIRPA.



Maher and Flynn arresting Jimmy Chemericka at demonstration on February 20.

Ted Hebbes

Supporters gather for O'Callaghan trial

by Sally McBeth

Two dozen lesbian and gay supporters were in court October 1 to watch the trial of Suzanne O'Callaghan, charged with assaulting a police officer during a June demonstration.

Officer John Schertze of 53 division testified that the diminutive O'Callaghan struck him in the face with her right fist and kicked him in the kneecap and shin three or four times, but admitted she caused no injury or bruise and that he required no medical attention or time off.

Schertze said he encountered O'Callaghan while he was on his way to assist other police officers involved in a large fight with demonstrators near police headquarters at 590 Jarvis Street. The demonstration, which occurred the night of June 20, was sparked by another wave of arrests of gay men in Toronto steam baths.

Schertze said, "I grabbed her (O'Callaghan) around the neck" and "pulled her toward me" while making the arrest. When a second demonstrator jumped on his back, Schertze said he "tripped with her, we both fell on top of her."

Schertze was assisted in handcuffing the prone O'Callaghan by "a couple of other officers." Asked if he was also assisted in putting her in the paddy wagon, Schertze said, "Yeah, there was four of us who put her in."

Under cross examination by O'Callaghan's lawyer, Suzie Scott, Schertze denied having a previous con-

versation with O'Callaghan or calling her "a slut". He said he did not recall anyone putting a night stick near her head during the arrest.

Scott also asked him if he recalled "someone putting a night stick between her legs in the pubic area."

"I didn't see that," he said.

Schertze also denied having been involved in "another altercation" with another demonstrator just before he arrested O'Callaghan.

Scott told the presiding judge, Sidney Harris, that she wished to show officer Schertze has a "bias against people who demonstrate" by producing a witness "who would say, 'This officer socked me in the stomach for no reason'" at the same demonstration and just prior to O'Callaghan's arrest. Scott said that if she could show Schertze was biased against demonstrators, she could show how this bias might "colour" or "shade" the officer's testimony.

"You're saying this officer has perjured himself. That goes beyond 'shading or colouring,'" the judge responded. He has not yet decided whether he will allow Scott to introduce evidence in order to pursue this line of defense.

If convicted, O'Callaghan faces a maximum sentence of six months in jail and a \$500 fine.

The trial of Suzanne O'Callaghan resumes in November. Financial contributions to her defence can be sent to Suzie Scott, Barrister, 11 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto, M5R 1B2.



About 500 women took back the night on the streets of Cabbagetown on September 18. Women across Canada marched in 25 cities that evening, demanding the right of women to walk the streets alone at night. The marches were organized by rape crisis centres across the country.

Marty Crowder

Support strong in Irwin Strike

by Grant Elgaard

The workers at Irwin Toy's Etobicoke plant were not impressed by the company offer of 5 cents above minimum wage. After three and one half months on the picket line they are still determined to win a decent first contract.

When 87 of the 104 mostly women workers voted to join the United Steel Workers of America over half of them were earning \$3.50 per hour or less. Their only benefits were those stipulated by law. They lacked any sort of sick plan or seniority rights.

The company's offer was to raise the minimum rates from \$3.30 to \$3.55 per hour. Since changes in the minimum wage law would have forced Irwin to raise the rate to \$3.50, the offer amounted to 5¢. No sick plan and most importantly, no seniority rights, were presented.

On June 17 the workers voted overwhelmingly to strike and the company immediately hire the services of a professional security company, Wackenhut of Canada Ltd. About 20 scabs are taken across the picket lines every morning by these strike-breakers. Several incidents have led to charges being filed against scab drivers who crashed through the lines at high speed. One striker, Winnifred George, narrowly escaped serious injury when she was struck down by a scab car.

Solidarity has been growing, especially from the striking steelworkers at Stelco's Hilt Works in Hamilton. Once a week they have sent up busloads of reinforcements. Support has also come from Toronto area Steelworkers and activists in the women's movement.

Dave Patterson, the recently elected Director of the Ontario Steelworkers is a frequent visitor and was charged in September with obstructing and assaulting a police officer.

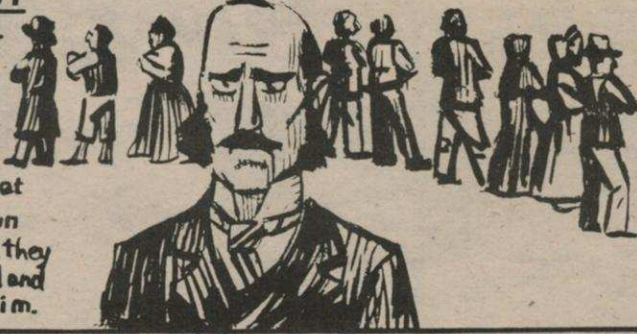
Supporters say that more solidarity is needed if the workers are to win their fight. Like Fleck, Radio Shack, Fotomat and Blue Cross, this strike pits women against a multi-million dollar employer for the right to a union.

The union is calling for boycott of all products made or distributed by Irwin Toys. These include Atari Electronic Games, Ideal Toys, Irwin Toys, Kenner Products and Tyco Trains. 'Don't buy your child a scab toy for Christmas' is the union's message.

Anyone who wants to show their support is urged to go out to the picket line at 165 North Queen (QEW and Hwy 427) especially at 7:00 am, which is when the scabs go in. If you or your group would like more information about what you can do to help you should give Alex Musclus a call at 977-7274.

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.



captain boycott

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 African 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.

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.

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 17 months. There are 72 persons on strike — 69 of them women. The CFL has asked the Canadian Labour Congress to endorse a nation-wide boycott of Zellers and Bay stores, but the CLC as yet has not.

Canada Dry and Pepsi-Cola

Canada Dry workers have called for the support of the labour movement following the closure of Canada Dry's Montreal plant. The union has only 48 members and is an affiliate of the United Steelworkers.

They, along with the Quebec Federation of Labour and the Canadian Labour Congress have called for the boycott of Canada Dry products. After the plant shut down Pepsi-Cola was given the franchise to continue bottling and distributing Canada Dry beverages, so the union is recommending that they be boycotted at the same time.

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 Brim and Sanka) 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 these 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, Charmin, Head and Shoulders Shampoo.

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.

Nestlé

This is an attempt to stop Nestlé 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 Quik, Libby's, Souptime, Maggi soups, Cross and Blackwell, Wispride, Cherryhill cheese, Swill Knight cheese, Old fort cheese, Montclair mineral water (are you listening Karen Kain?), Beechnut baby foods, Time and McFeeter's honey butter.

It should be noted that the Toronto Board of Health has withdrawn its support from City Council's boycott of Nestlé products. Ignore their waffling! The boycott is still on!

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.

Chile

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

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.

Irwin Toys

Following the arrest of four workers on a picket line outside of a warehouse owned by Irwin Toy Ltd. the United Steelworkers called for a nationwide boycott of Irwin's products. Most of the workers at Irwin Toy are women working at the minimum wage with no seniority rights or sick pay rights.

Irwin Toy products include Atari electronic games, Ideal toys, Kenner products and Tyco electric trains.



W.M. Fipher

Helen and Mona, strikers at Irwin Toys, stand by their sign.

Individual's case points to "a widespread problem"

WCB denies benefits to injured workers

by Michael Crystal

The Workmen's Compensation Board (WCB) is denying injured workers benefits due to them under the law, a lawyer has told the *Clarion*.

Alec Farquhar says the case of his client, Gerardo Cimino illustrates a widespread problem. Cimino, who sustained injuries on the job which made him unable to continue as a construction worker, is earning six dollars a week in a sheltered workshop. The WCB has cut his injured worker's pension to \$245 a month because, board officials say, his injuries are "not compensable."

In an interview, Cimino stated through an interpreter that he emigrated from Italy in May, 1972 and immediately obtained employment in Toronto.

In September, 1977 he was seriously injured when he fell from the back of a truck and hit his head, back and arm on a pipe, preventing him from returning to construction work.

For the first eight months, Cimino received full benefits from the WCB. They then declared him capable of light work and reduced his benefits by 50 per cent, claiming he was not seeking work as required. But Farquhar, his lawyer since April, 1981, says Cimino was always looking for work; the WCB simply didn't recognize this. According to Farquhar, the WCB did finally recognize that Cimino was seeking employment and restored him to full benefits in September, 1980. At this time Cimino was assessed by the rehabilitation department of the WCB and by an independent agency. Both agreed that Cimino was competitively unemployable and that the only work he was suited for was in sheltered workshops.

Cimino was referred to the March of Dimes sheltered workshop. While undergoing assessment, a table fell on his leg and caused a serious knee injury. The WCB continued to pay full benefits.

Farquhar said Cimino began work at the Colbrook Sheltered Workshop in January, 1980. After he began work, the WCB approved of the setting. "Yet," says Farquhar, "in June 1980 the WCB cut Cimino's benefits to pension level," claiming they had never referred him to the workshop. This reduced his WCB income from about \$245 a week to \$245 a month, supplemented by a \$150 a month Canada pension and by six dollars a week from the sheltered workshop.

Cimino took his case to the WCB review branch. There, the Industrial Accidents Victims Group, his legal representatives at the time, argued that Cimino was eligible for a supplement to bring his earnings up to 75 per cent of his pre-injury salary of \$330 a week. It was argued that Cimino met all the requirements for a full supplement as outlined

in the Workmen's Compensation Act; his injury severely reduced his earning capacity; he cooperated with the vocational rehabilitation program, and has returned to work in a capacity which the WCB believes is suitable for his capabilities.

Despite this, the review branch ruled that Cimino was not entitled to a full supplement.

According to WCB spokesperson Anna Marie Faieta, "The review branch ruled that the majority of Mr. Cimino's problems are not the result of his injury and, therefore, not compensable."

When asked what had caused Cimino's reduction in earning capacity, Faieta responded that disclosing such information would be "a breach of medical confidentiality."

However, in another interview Faieta said (not referring to Cimino) that sometimes an

illness or an "underlying psychological problem that existed prior to the injury," could be ruled to be the cause of reduced earning capacity.

Cimino believes the WCB has treated him poorly, and does not accept being paid six dollars a week by a sheltered workshop. "One time about a year ago I went to the WCB because I was only making six dollars a week at Colbrook and the WCB was not paying me the difference. The woman said she could not help me and it was up to me to find another job. The WCB is not paying me enough and they do not give me justice," Cimino stated.

Farquhar said he will appeal the case. However, there is no independent body to review WCB cases. All appeals are to different levels of the Workmen's Compensation Board. "If one arm of the WCB says no, is



there really much hope that another will say yes?" asks Farquhar.

Injured workers and their supporters will be demonstrating November 7 against the provincial government's refusal to con-

sider their long-standing demands for reform of injured workers legislation. The demonstrations will begin at 2 p.m. at City Hall and proceed to Queen's Park. Call the Union of Injured Workers at 657-1215.

Sheltered workshop wages condemned by ex-psych patients

by Sally McBeth

A conference of former psychiatric patients has passed a motion calling for the payment of minimum wage to employees of sheltered workshops.

The workshops, intended to provide a therapeutic work environment for ex-patients, pay employees as little as 30 cents an hour for packaging goods and other menial tasks.

The conference, sponsored by On Our Own, a self-help group for former psychiatric patients, resolved that "since people employed in so-called 'sheltered workshops' are doing real work, we demand that they receive real wages. This means at least the minimum wage, and an end to the exploitation of this cheap labour by industry."

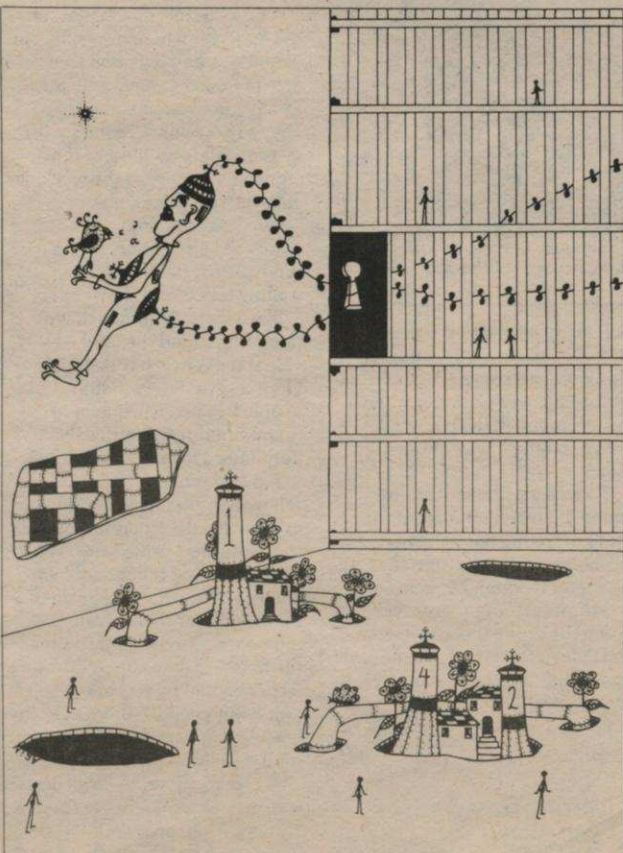
The case of a woman who is

suings the Salvation Army for backpay up to the minimum wage for the 18 months she worked in their sheltered workshop has not yet been resolved by the Ontario Labour Relations Board, although a decision is expected later this fall.

The woman, a thirty-seven year old immigrant who suffers from epilepsy, testified in June that she considered the work she did in the sheltered work-

shop a job like any other, with workers punching in, a buzzer sounding to start the shift, and supervisors giving instructions.

The conference was attended by about 50 people from all over the province. It also called for the increase of welfare payments to 60 per cent of the poverty line and urged the government to provide more non-profit co-operative housing for ex-patients.



A Carl Harp graphic.

Anarchist dead

by Jim Campbell

Carl Harp, a revolutionary anarchist prisoner who fought against prison injustice in North America was found dead in his cell at Washington State Penitentiary September 5. His supporters say he was murdered, probably by prison guards.

A Vietnam veteran, Harp was sentenced to four terms of life in 1972 at the age of 23 on charges of rape and murder. Supporters claim the trial proceedings show he was "railroaded by a State that needed a conviction after blowing its case against the guilty party."

Harp, outraged at his conviction, began churning out letters and articles to the outside, launching law suits against the prison, helping fellow prisoners in legal matters, and teaching prisoners to read.

Harp also founded Men Against Sexism, a group established to protect gay prisoners.

Two years ago, protesting the treatment of prisoners, Harp and two others seized the Classification Building and took 10 staff members hostage. Harp refused to plead guilty in order

to obtain a public trial and expose prison conditions.

He was then beaten and raped with a riot baton by prison guards. After spending two weeks in hospital suffering from internal damages, Harp was transferred against his will to another prison.

News of his beating and transfer were publicized internationally by outside supporters.

The state dropped the hostage taking charges against Harp and awarded him \$7,000 for being illegally kept in segregation for 14 months.

Anarchist Black Dragon, a prisoners' rights publication which Harp helped found, wrote of these victories just before Harp died. "Carl wants to deeply thank all who helped around those struggles," said the magazine. "The pressure put on the authorities worked. Let's do it again!"

Harp was found hanging in his cell with both wrists slashed. Both his wife and a close friend who saw the suicide note have declared it a fake. As yet, the results of an independent autopsy have not been released.

Nasty obit dept.

Not all cops die on the beat, or go out with the respect of the community the way Percy Cummins did last month.

Consider the unfortunate demise of undercover constable John ("Jack" to his buddies) Flynn, who also met his maker last month, on a golf course, in the dark, driving a golf cart over a 30 foot embankment.

Flynn was well known to *Clarion* readers as one of the police infiltrators who carried the main banner at a gay protest march last February 20, arrested gay protester Jimmy Chemerika for assault, and allegedly smashed his head against a wall of 52 division.

Chemerika is acquitted now. Innocent, penniless and bitter.

And somewhere in a Toronto hospital is an unidentified woman suffering from chest injuries after a golfing accident. She's one of the "couple of broads" Flynn boasted to an acquaintance he was taking golfing that weekend, on the Friday before he died.

There was no dress parade or martial fanfare for John Flynn. He will not be missed.

Hubbard Squash

L. Ron ("Why write sci-fi when you can make a million on religion") Hubbard, the mastermind behind the "church" of Scientology, has come out with a new book.

Two of Hubbard's converts ("psycho-cybernetic computers", as a friend of mine refers to them) brought it into the office one day last August.

The book, titled *The Way To Happiness*, is billed in the press release as "a set of common sense rules that no one had the inspiration to work out and write

cindy fortunata

down up to now."

That claim is going to come as a real surprise to a few moral and philosophical pretenders to originality, among them Ralph Nader, Confucius, Moses, Jesus Christ, the Supreme Court of Canada and the signatories of the Magna Carta.

You see, according to the press release, it was really L. Ron (stay outside the 12 mile limit in your yacht and beat those taxes) Hubbard who thought up the "refreshingly new concepts" contained in his book. They include:

- "Do not harm a person of good will".
- "Safeguard and improve your environment".
- "Fulfill your obligations", and
- "Be worthy of trust".

Hubbard's other brainwaves include "Don't do anything illegal" and "Don't be promiscuous."

Come on, face it. Not only has he scooped Phyllis Schafley on morals and the Supreme Court on constitutional principles, he's also flogged, through his zombies, over a million copies of this "quiet little volume" within its first 49 days in print.

Beat that, Bora Laskin.

Veggie Engineering

One of the joys of being an alternative newspaper woman is not having to read press releases from the Ontario ministry of agriculture without laughing. And I mean laughing in print.

The agri-gem of the month is the ministry's September 21 release entitled *Breeding Vegetables to Match Machines*. I want to tell you about it because it's insane enough to tickle your tuber but scary enough to warrant chaining yourself in protest to a round tomato.

It starts out like this: "Intensive production and increasing labour costs (that means those nasty slave-wage workers who threatened to unionize last summer) make mechanical harvesting more attractive each year.

"In some cases, the machines are ready to roll—the only roadblock is the plant itself."

According to horticultural expert Arthur Loughton, "For some crops, that means completely redesigning the plant."

"The increased interest in mechanical harvesting and the development of plants to match may change more than the shape of things to come," ends the press release.

You betcha. And I for one have gagged on enough square tomatoes from California not to be interested at all in Ontario-grown cogwheel squash or fresh precision-tooled Ontario lettuce.

What I want is a living wage for the people who pick Ontario produce in season and allow me to buy real vegetables and fruits for a few months a year.

I'm not so sure what this Arthur Loughton wants. He says he's got a pepper harvester down at the station all ready to go—the trouble is those damn peppers grow too close to the ground to be harvested with it.

Watch your local fruit stand for green peppers with hydraulic lift attachments.

more letters

From page 2

would permit us to do so.

Early this spring Oriana Fallaci interviewed Walesa. She went right to the heart of the Reagan matter. Fallaci: "Tell me Lech, were you angry at your stepfather when he let himself be photographed with Reagan?" Walesa: "Nie, nie, nie, nie. I like Reagan. Yeah, I like him a lot. The way he moves, the way he talks; just like me. Well, maybe he talks a little better than me, but for sure he moves like me."

"Look how he walks, or how he waves his hands and arms. I only hope that he doesn't change, that he doesn't forget where he comes from. It would be a pity. Has he already changed? I'll see when I go to America and I will meet him, I hope."

Walesa needn't worry. In light of the smashing of the air controllers, shooting down of Libyan patrol planes, the development of the neutron bomb, the assertion that the socialist countries must abandon their ideology or face world war, we can safely assure Walesa that Reagan remembers where he's from and definitely has not changed.

Incidentally, the *Toronto Star* of March 14, 1981 carried the Fallaci interview but they deleted the discussion of Reagan. Did they think it would tarnish his image among liberals and progressives? The *Winnipeg Free Press* (March 28, 1981) left

the portion in and gave the piece a snappy sub-head: "The man who makes the Kremlin cringe likes Ronald Reagan and doesn't read books."

It doesn't seem to me that this is a small matter. No doubt the Solidarity phenomenon is a reaction to real problems in Polish society and the Polish economy, but its political orientation (however much it may be obscured by syndicalist pronouncements) will determine its prospects for a positive solution in the new "era".

Solidarity is such a fine word; it reflects the best sentiments of mutual support among workers. I have to ask: why hasn't Solidarity expressed support for those struggling for freedom and trade union rights in South Africa, El Salvador, Guatemala, or, for that matter, the U.S. and Canada? Why did they pick New York City as the place to open their first external office? Albert Shanker, one of America's most right-wing labour leaders provided the building and the AFL-CIO, the most right-wing and jingoistic labour movement of the western capitalist world, pays up-keep.

Walesa rose in an atmosphere of anti-corruption and opposition to bureaucratic arrogance. Yet he told the delegates to last week's convention that if they did not elect him leader he would quit! That he would "write novels, sign autographs, and make money." (*Toronto Star*, October 2, 1981)

The present crisis in Poland began when western bankers, to whom the Polish government owed approximately 27 billion dollars, insisted the price of foodstuffs must be allowed to rise. Solidarity made its reputation in resistance to that price increase. Yet the Solidarity program calls for closer "adherence to the International Monetary Fund." (Which is like asking a mugger for a loan.)

There are other "peculiarities" but let's close with this.



"Extremely unpopular writer" Crad Kildoney sells his book on Bloor St.

Solidarity now says it is only a union—not a socialist union (I think we can recognize that the quibbling over Communist Party hegemony in the political sphere is only a way of buying time).

So we have a non-socialist union led by an admirer of Reagan setting out to solve its problems with help from the U.S. and German bankers. North American progressives would be doing themselves and the Poles a favour if they showed less enthusiasm for Walesa's enterprise.

John Owen
Toronto

Manitoba admirer

To the *Clarion*:

Enclosed is a cheque for a subscription to a worthwhile

journal.

Thank you (and please keep writing because someone is listening).

Joanne Sisto
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Nukes vs. squatters

To the *Clarion*:

Two major groups have recently become very active again in our home country, the Federal Republic of Germany. During our visit to Canada we have noticed very little about them in the bourgeois press and we want to let you know a little bit more.

First, the squatters.

The squatters movement started in Berlin where, much like in Toronto, there is a great shortage of housing, especially for low-income tenants, mostly young people and families with several children. Most of the occupied houses are in the working class district of Kreuzberg, where large old houses stood empty. The Squatters began to renovate the old houses, installing toilets and showers.

Kreuzberg is close to downtown Berlin and the land is valuable. We do have a law in Germany designed to stop people from converting apartment buildings to office buildings. However if a house is in too bad shape to be renovated, permission will be granted to either tear it down or convert it for business use. What happens is that houses are left empty and the owner lets them rot away—for there is much more money to be made selling the land to big commercial enterprises than by renting the units. But people want a place to live! And now they are fighting for it.

"Lieber instandbesetzen als kaputt besitzen"—Better to seize and save than own and destroy—is the slogan that has spread nationwide. There is great unity among squatters,

and there is hardly a city in Germany now where the mayor doesn't have to face up to a very political squatters movement. Whether the politicians' interests lie with the people or with the money becomes very clear. In right wing Bavaria, for example, 150 people, some children as young as 14 years, were evicted and thrown in jail for two to three days.

Unlike movements in the sixties, university students are *not* the main part of this movement. Young people of the "lower" classes are the strong force.

The second group is the anti-nuclear and peace movement.

Last February, a huge demonstration took place in the north German town of Brokdorf, where 200,000 gathered to protest nuclear power plants. Here again it is the unity and organization of the movement that is striking. The government did its best to keep people away. Police would not let people board trains going in the direction of Brokdorf if they *looked* like potential demonstrators. Going by car, you were stopped on the highways for "traffic checks".

But people worked together. A telephone information centre was established where you could find out where the next "check point" along your route was and which detour to take. In spite of all the trouble the police went to, most people got to Brokdorf.

Unlike Canadians, Europeans are not at all comfortable with the thought of having nuclear power plants around them. Germany is only about one third the size of Ontario, yet there are three times as many people living there than in all of Canada. If a Three Mile Island accident happens at home we just don't have anywhere to evacuate the people to.

Supercowboy Ronald Reagan and our "Nuclear Chancellor" Helmut Schmidt are working together well. Supposedly a

Continued on page 8



Angry gay parents brought along their children to demonstrate against Positive Parents' head Stew Newton, outside of his Yonge and Eglinton jewelry store. Police told some of the women, "Girls, move along." The Red Berets, a radical women's choir, sang and the best sign award goes to *The moral majority is neither.*

Ted Hebbes Red Star

Victory for Franco in privacy case

by Barbara Walsh

A recent court victory for a Toronto homosexual accused of keeping a bawdy house in his own apartment would be a "cakewalk" for the Crown to appeal, says gay rights lawyer Peter Maloney.

Maloney, counsel for the Right to Privacy Committee, said that Judge Maurice Charles' decision in the Donald Franco case was "disjointed and rambling" and would likely lead to a new trial should the Crown decide to appeal.

Judge Charles apologized to the packed courtroom on September 24, saying if the judgement seemed disjointed, it was because he had only been given a day to complete it.

Franco, a 57 year-old retired schoolteacher, advertised in homosexual newsmagazine *The Body Politic* for people interested in sado-masochistic sex.

Franco was arrested after a police officer called him and proposed that he (the police officer) and another man visit Franco's apartment to engage in anal sex and sado-masochism. However, Franco refused to allow a third party to be present. Franco also discussed sex with an undercover police officer who visited his apartment.

The judge rejected the Crown's argument that Franco's apartment was a public place because of having been advertised in the *Body Politic*. He said there was no evidence that money was exchanged by Franco and his sexual partners, and he found no evidence that a third party had ever been present.

He referred to a bill currently before parliament which would legalize sexual activity between two or more consenting adults over the age of 18, and said that while homosexual acts are still considered

immoral, the community is prepared to tolerate them if they are private.

But Charles was careful to stress that he did not consider homosexuality a legal right. "Some misguided members of the homosexual community are proclaiming their rights from the housetops," he said. "But as the law stands right now, homosexuality is not a right, the law merely affords a defence in certain circumstances."

The judge criticised police for having used agents provocateurs to entrap Franco. He said such tactics were only necessary in cases where sophisticated criminals had to be brought to justice, and were not warranted in this case.

"The only thing I get out of that judgement that is at all heartening is Judge Charles' slapping of the wrists of the police force in regard to its disregard for the privacy of a person's home," says Peter Maloney. He called the judgement "badly composed and badly framed."

"In law I don't know whether it could stand. He never once referred to the law as it relates to common bawdy houses. There might have been an implied entrapment defence, but in Canada, illegally obtained evidence isn't excluded if it's relevant to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and he didn't say that that was the basis on which he was acquitting."

Maloney also thinks the judge's reference to the proposed amendment to the Criminal Code making sexual acts between two or more consenting adults legal is weak, because the amendment isn't law yet.

Crown counsel Paul Culver said he would recommend an appeal to the Attorney General's department.

Appeals drag on in case of political discrimination

by Bob Mandl

In a series of legal maneuvers, Pratt and Whitney of Longueuil, Quebec have indicated that they will go to any expense to avoid a court decision re-instating three women in non-traditional jobs. The women were fired because of their political beliefs.

The Quebec Human Rights Commission ruled in July, 1980 that the women were victims of "political discrimination" with "visits by an RCMP officer (to the company) having played a decisive role" in the firing.

The multi-national aircraft company, a conglomerate of United Technologies (whose past president was Alexander Haig), completely ignored recommendations that the women be re-hired within three days. This forced the commission to take legal action on behalf of the three.

However, just five days before the court date last March, Pratt issued a Writ of Evocation claiming the commission conducted a biased inquiry. This put the victims on the defensive and the original case against them on the shelf.

In April, the Quebec Superior Court ruled that the commission's decision was indeed just and unbiased. Pratt is currently appealing that decision.

The three women — Wendy Stevenson, Katy LeRougetel and Susan Chabot — have travelled across Canada enlisting support for their case. They have the backing of over 500 Canadians, among them authors Margaret Laurence and June Callwood, Louise Harel, vice-president of the Parti Québécois, and MP Svend Robinson, all of whom added their names to a letter asking for financial contributions on behalf of the "Pratt Three".

"Although we do not necessarily share the views of the three women," the letter states, "we believe that a victory in this case is important for civil liberties and labour and political rights. If the attack on the three women succeeds, it will be a blow against all who support such rights."

In a surprise show of support, Warren Allmand, former Solicitor General of Canada, added his name to the letter. The RCMP, Allmand's old employees, have been working closely with Pratt against the women. It was the RCMP who warned the company that the women had been active in unions, the feminist movement and the Revolutionary Workers League, a left political group.

After the firings, the women all applied to see their RCMP files, a right that is outlined under the new Canadian Human Rights Act, but they were exempted from this right "on the basis of national security," by Solicitor General Bob Kaplan.

It will now be mid-November at the earliest before the appeal goes to court. All indications point to further delays initiated by Pratt.

Financial contributions to the defense of the three women should be sent to The Pratt Three Defense Committee, 4271 Chambord, Montreal H2J 3M3



John Humphrey

CONSTITUTION: THE SUPREME COURT STEPS IN

more letters

From page 6
social democrat, Schmidt is much more interested in continued co-operation with the U.S. than in working for peace. He told us lately that we are "much too afraid" of nuclear arms. Well are we?
By stationing short range nuclear missiles and other arms in Europe, a territorial war far away from America will once again be possible.

On June 20, about 100,000 demonstrators were on the streets again. The occasion was the annual convention of the protestant church, primarily a middle and upper-class institution. The church's slogan had been "Have no fear", but the demonstrators changed it to "Be afraid—the nuclear death is a threat to us all" and "Secure peace without arms".

To Europeans, the outcome of Reagan's politics is of immense significance. It seems Americans only realize that something's wrong when their sons are dying in battles. It is important to fight the imperialist politics of our leaders while we still have a little bit of time left. Let's wake up and start working.

In solidarity,
Gitta and Nancy

yellow journalism

To the *Clarion*:
You have once again

displayed an alarming tendency toward "pale yellow journalism" in not giving us credit for the ideas expressed in your RCMP editorial (*Clarion*, September 18, 1981).

We are the party who promised to decriminalize the RCMP. I was very firm during the 1981 Spadina by-election in expressing the Rhino policy that they should all be allowed to grow beards and wear Wallabies.

The other "parties" have flagrantly plagiarized our ideas for years. Are you going to do it, too?

How about decriminalizing the Bank of Canada?
Statistics Canada?
The Oil Cartel?

Yours in the 21st Century,
John Douglas, Grand-Vizir
Parti Rhinoceros (Party)

Roy McKlantry

The following is an open letter to Ontario Attorney General Roy McMurtry:

Mr. Attorney General:
Public concern generated by the continuous and increasing activity of the Ku Klux Klan is deepening, and with good cause.

We cannot pick up a newspaper without finding one or more detailed items telling of their latest exploit; radio and television provide unnecessarily extensive coverage.

The Klan, of course, is benefiting tremendously from this unwarranted attention, and the media has its "copy". In fact, it has already developed to the point where one is feeding off the other. This is alarming!

You, Mr. Attorney General, have been repeatedly called upon by the people of our province to use the authority of your

office—vested by the people—to ban the Klan. Yet you refuse to do so.

It would appear that you choose instead to obey some "higher" mandate—foreign to the popular will—calling on you to preside over the internal dissolution of our democratic institutions and traditions by the fascist-hearted KKK and their kind.

You unconscionably flout the ultimate sacrifice made by our men and women who fought and died to rid the world of fascism in World War II; and you spurn the decision taken at Nuremberg that fascism and racism are crimes against humanity.

Your reluctance to act in our interest regarding this serious matter serves to communicate acceptance for the Klan thereby inviting their continued misanthropic activity.

As a responsible citizen I cannot condone your irresponsible attitude concerning the Klan. Nor can I tolerate your callous disregard for the people's interest. I must demand, therefore, that you resign as Attorney General without delay.

Stan Dalton
Toronto

Cost of sub to rise?

by Cindy Fortunata
Officials of the Western Gap Communications Co-operative are refusing comment on a rumour that the price of a subscription to the *Toronto Clarion* is going up in January.

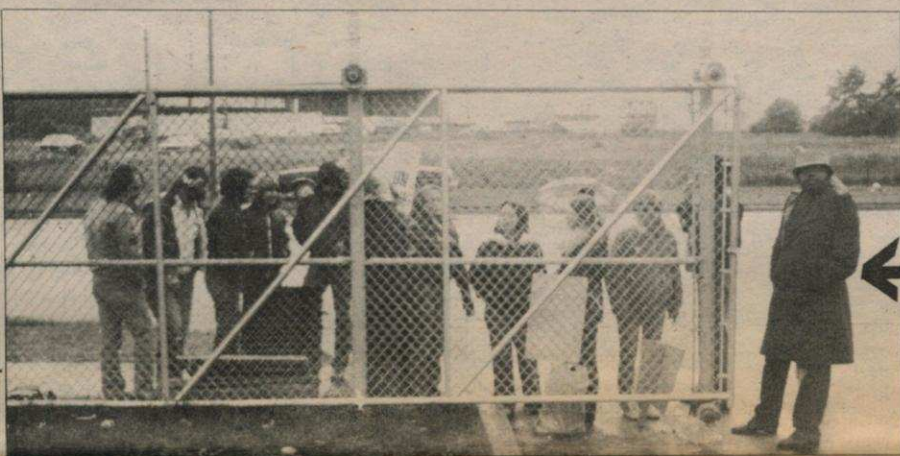
"I refuse to comment, but off the record, I'd buy your sub before Christmas and get one for a friend at the same time," said a Western Gap official who refused to identify herself.

"This postal rate increase they're talking about is going to make big trouble for us in the mailing department. Don't quote me on this, but my guess is discerning *Clarion* readers will stock up on pre-Christmas subs."

The official, who was wearing a paper bag over her head, said there was another good reason for stockpiling *Clarion* subs this Christmas. "Twenty dollars will get a sub for you plus one for a friend. That's a steal, and you're not going to get a chance at it again. But keep it to yourself, eh?"

The official also said the *Clarion* subscription form to fill out is on page 16. "But that isn't important. All they have to do is send their bucks with the addresses. We'll do the rest."

"Now get out of here. I can't breathe in this stupid bag," said the official.



W.M. Pipher

IF YOU THINK RUBIK'S CUBE IS A TOUGH PUZZLE

TRY THE ONE IRWIN TOY HAS OFFERED THEIR STRIKING WORKERS, TRY LIVING IN TORONTO ON \$146.00 A WEEK. BOYCOTT IRWIN TOYS AND THAT INCLUDES RUBIK'S CUBE!

U.A.S.

Strikes & lockouts

The following is a partial list of current strikes in the Toronto area. By informing our readers of the basic issues and 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 difference.

As far as we know, there is no complete list of Toronto strikes available. Please help us compile this column by sending us information or calling us about any strike or lockout you know of in the Toronto area.

An injury to one is an injury to all.

The Canadian Airline Flight Attendants (CALFA) continue their strike against Wardair. On August 6 CALFA's 350 member Toronto local began the first of a planned series of rotating strikes. Wardair responded by locking them out.

Wardair then hired the services of Securicor Investigation and Security to provide transportation and security for the scabs as well as other undefined services for the airline.

CALFA is awaiting a Canada labour board decision on their charges that Wardair:

- 1) is violating the unfair labour practice sections of the labour code,
- 2) in fact locked them out initially, and
- 3) did abandon and maroon 177 employees overseas. CALFA is claiming the \$200,000 it cost the union to rescue its abandoned membership.

The International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers passed a motion at a recent meeting to refuse service to aircraft with scab labour on board. Although CALFA was under the impression the machinists were carrying out the boycott, it appeared to have no effect on Wardair operations. Spokespersons for the machinists have since admitted to the *Clarion* that their membership are in fact not following through with the boycott of scab labour.

CALFA, Wardair and a representative of the Canadian Labour Congress are meeting with a federal mediator in Edmon-

ton this month to try and set the stage for a formal resumption of talks.

Meanwhile, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers ratified an agreement with Wardair on September 30. The 450 maintenance workers, two thirds of whom are in Toronto, received a 14.5 per cent wage increase in the first year and 14 per cent in the second year. The agreement also included an increase in union representation on the shop floor, a streamlining of the grievance procedure, improvements in monitoring hearing safety and improved conditions for workers stationed temporarily overseas.

Negotiations are at a standstill between the 13,000 members of three Hamilton locals of the United Steelworkers of America, as well as five other locals from Quebec and Edmonton, and the Steel Company of Canada.

The Hamilton locals continue to bus in picket support to striking steelworkers at Irwin Toys, 195 North Queen (QEW and Highway 427). The Irwin workers, most of whom are women working for the minimum wage, have been on strike since June 17 for their first contract. Irwin has hired an American strike breaking company to drive transports and truck scabs through the picket lines.

Sudbury Steelworkers local 6500 has contributed \$10,000 to the strike fund.

The 950 secretarial and technical workers of the York University Staff Association ratified a one year contract September 10. The settlement provides a 12.25 per cent wage increase and improved benefits, as well as a provision for seniority and job posting protection. A spokesperson for the union told the *Clarion* that the 1978 strike over and insulting 4 per cent wage offer influenced the university to bargain seriously with the union this time.

The workers at York Manufacturing in Toronto won a supervised certification vote September 28. The 140 workers, most of them women, now join local 192 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Guyanese troops trained in Canada

by Peter Davies

A human rights activist from Guyana, Fr. Malcolm Rodrigues, during a recent Toronto visit demanded that the Canadian government end its military assistance to his country's dictator, Forbes Burnham.

Rodrigues spoke to 250 people at Saint Barnabas Church on September 27.

Rodrigues, a Jesuit priest and head of the physics department of the University of Guyana, told the *Clarion*: "Canadians must put pressure on their government to end immediately the training of Guyanese soldiers and police. After training here in Canada, they return to Guyana not to defend our people from external threats or to maintain law and order for our public well-being. They return from Canada as more effective oppressors of our people, whose human rights, as even the U.S. State Department acknowledges, have been significantly curtailed."

Three days after Rodrigues' departure from Guyana's capital city of Georgetown, 1,000 supporters of the Working People's Alliance (WPA) demonstrated in the city as part of the 'Living Wage' campaign. The demonstrators were set upon by the police and 26 WPA supporters, including many of the party leadership, were arrested. One of the slogans of the demonstrators was 'March for your right to march'.

"We had made the proper formal application to the police to hold a march in August," Rodrigues told the *Clarion*. "Twice our application was refused without reason. We then let it be known that we would hold our march on September 17, whether we received police permission or not. We could not allow ourselves to be intimidated by coercion."

Guyana has been dominated by Forbes Burnham and his People's National Congress (PNC) since two years before Guyana gained independence from Britain in 1966.

The WPA (of which Rodrigues is a leading member) recognizes the historical political polarization of Guyana's two major ethnic groups, the Afro-Guyanese and the Indo-Guyanese, said Rodrigues.

"These two ethnic groups tend to gravitate towards the ruling party, the PNC, and the parliamentary opposition party, the People's Progressive Party, respectively. But the WPA has taken a conscious decision to deal scientifically with the racial question. And because of that decision we have made progress in the direction of multi-racialism. And we are doing this within a new political culture which avoids the issue of party leadership personalities."

Rodrigues added that although Burnham's PNC once drew a lot of support from Afro-Guyanese, most of his support comes now from those who enjoy his political patronage and operate his state bureaucracy.

Developing as an alliance of numerous opposition groupings since 1973, the WPA became a political party in 1979, but, unlike the parliamentary opposition PPP led by Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the WPA takes no part in the parliamentary process. "We regard it as a charade in this country," Rodrigues said. "As the international team of observers at the general election of December, 1980, reported, 'on the basis of abundant and clear evidence, the election was rigged massively and flagrantly... the events we witnessed confirm all the fears of Guyanese and foreign ob-

servers about the state of democracy in that country.'" In fact, knowing in advance that the election would be rigged, the WPA, unlike the PPP, boycotted it and urged the electorate to do likewise.

"In Guyana today, following the rigged constitutional referendum of July, 1978, which was boycotted by over 80 per cent of the electorate, we have a constitutional dictatorship. All political power is in the hands of the ruling party. Burnham, as president for life, can dissolve parliament whenever it suits him. The country's two radio stations (we have no TV) and our only daily newspaper, which is little more than a PNC organ, are in the hands of the ruling party. The opposition press, the PPP's *Mirror* and the *Catholic Standard*, now perhaps the principle source of national news and much more than a religious publication, — are both denied regular supplies of newsprint by the ruling party. The courts and the judiciary are under the control of the party. Even though we've known this to have been the case for some time, it still surprised some Guyanese to actually see the party flag flying over the Guyana Appeal Court!"

"The party controls 80 per cent of the economy. And through its control of the national economy, it is in a strong position to exercise control over the workforce. A worker who speaks out openly in opposition to the ruling party is quite likely to find himself unemployed very quickly. Some years ago Burnham nationalized the two foreign companies that controlled our two major economic resources — bauxite and sugar. But taking over the Canadian company, Alcan, and the British sugar company, Bookers, did nothing for our national assets. The takeovers increased our debts. Those two companies still are receiving compensation for their nationalization when they should be paying us for their decades of exploitation."

Rodrigues told the *Clarion* that during conversations with officials of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian International Development Agency he emphasized the need for them to look at their policies of development. "For example," Fr. Rodrigues elaborated, "Canada gives aid for the development of our logging industry and for fishing. But how does the Canadian government measure the worth of that aid? Simply by the in-



Fr. Malcolm Rodrigues

Marty Crowder

History of colonialization

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana (many of its more than 800,000 citizens might describe it more accurately as the Coercive Republic) is the only English speaking nation on the South American mainland. Historically and culturally its people are part of the English speaking Caribbean. Until independence in 1966, Guyana was known as British Guiana to distinguish it from Dutch Guiana (now the independent state of Surinam) and French Guiana (still a French colony although described as a department of France).

The original inhabitants of Guyana, the Amerindians, are few in number. About 38 per cent of the country's population are Afro-Guyanese, descen-

dents of west African slaves brought to work on the sugar estates established in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. After the slaves were emancipated in 1832, many quit the sugar estates. The European plantation owners brought in indentured workers from China, India and the Portuguese islands of Madeira. Today, only the Indians remain in any significant numbers and account for more than half the country's population.

For more than one hundred years, Guyana was run as one huge sugar farming enterprise by the European planters. But by the late 1960's, bauxite had replaced sugar as the country's principle foreign exchange earner.

crease in the number of logs cut and exported? Certainly that increased export of lumber creates a larger pool of wealth in Guyana. But it is a pool that is dipped into by the ruling party and the wealth that is drawn from that pool is used by the party to maintain its power through its use of the state ap-

paratus. The Guyanese people don't benefit. A government that aids another country must look at the human rights record of the country receiving the aid. And when one looks to Guyana, one sees the use of state power by the ruling party to crush any attempts by groups to make human rights a reality."

Grenada government fears invasion

Grenadians are preparing to fight a U.S.-backed military invasion of their island, after other methods have failed to bring down the government led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Grenada's ambassador to the United Nations, Caldwell Taylor, told a recent meeting of the Canada-Grenada Friendship Society that Grenadians fear a military invasion is imminent, because attempts at propaganda destabilization and economic sabotage has failed.

He said that Grenadians found "reason for disquiet" in the U.S. military exercises carried out near the Caribbean island during August and code-named Ocean Venture '81. Taylor suggested that the military exercises—which he said were on the largest scale since the second world war—were a thinly disguised

rehearsal for a real bid to overthrow the two-and-a-half year old Bishop government.

"Don't forget: since 1959, this is the first revolution in the Caribbean. And this is the first revolution that speaks English," Taylor told about 200 people attending the September 18 meeting in Toronto.

He said that many people who don't speak Spanish didn't understand what was happening in the Cuban revolution, and added "the Grenadian revolution, therefore, in terms of 'subversion' is a million times more potent."

Taylor said it is likely an invasion would take place soon, before the Bishop government and the programs it has introduced take deeper roots in the country.

"At this moment, a threat to invade our country is imminent. We believe that those whose task it is to bring down our government have failed so far and would want to move now to external threat, external aggression," he said.

"Some people have developed a manual for the overthrow of governments. First of all, they have isolated propaganda as an important way of bringing down governments. Systematic circulation of rumours, to undermine and to erode people's confidence in their governments. To cause confusion in a particular country, as they caused in Chile," Taylor said.

"Of course there are stories planted in the newspapers," he added. "After two

Continued on page 16



Marg Anne Morrison of the Clarion and June Millington.

Records. Marg Anne Morrison of the Clarion interviewed Millington when she was in Toronto. Photographs are by Marty Crowder.

How did audiences react 10 years ago to all women's bands when you played?

Most of the time they would be stunned. There'd be this disbelief, but it was pretty consistent that by the end of the night we'd get a standing ovation. They were just so amazed. But it was cute, it was what we worked for.

...Our first album was *Fanny*. That was the infamous one where we're all standing with our fannies to the camera and Alice has her hand on my tush. But there's a funny story about that. We had done this whole photo session—two hours—there was one shot left in the camera and we just did that as a joke for ourselves. And the next thing you know it's the album cover—so, that's show biz. Nobody knew what to make of it—we didn't know what to make of it. We just knew we were doing it.

Do you see music as an instrument of social change?

Are you kidding? It's the weapon of the eighties. Music is vibration and vibration touches everyone. You don't have to have words, or you could be singing in a different language, and as long as they're getting the feeling and can understand one word, 'change' or 'love', that kind of vibration penetrates through just about any kind of barrier. It is infinitely more effective than rhetoric.

When you started working with women as a feminist in the mid-seventies, what kind of changes or transition did you go through?

I was certainly going through changes inside. The reason that I quit *Fanny* was that I was so disoriented and not centred. Part of it had to do with the whole Hollywood thing, part of it had to do with the fact that I had a lot of inner work to do. I'd done yoga and meditation while I was with *Fanny* and since then I've gone through a number of other experiences. I've checked out different paths, different disciplines.

It wasn't that I went toward feminism with any conscious goal in mind. What happened was that I was in a state of flux and I was getting started on doing this inner work. Jackie Robins, who is a friend of mine and played bass on *Changer and the Changed* (by Chris Williamson), and Chris herself asked me to play guitar on a few numbers.

I didn't really know Chris at that time,

and they sent me a tape, I learned my part, walked into the studio, played it and everyone said "Thank you, that was wonderful", and I didn't see Chris for a while. Then I ended up playing on her 1976 tour as *Changer and the Changed* was coming out; a three month tour.

Myself, Jackie and Chris went on the road, all over the U.S., three of us in one station-wagon with all the equipment in the back, and that experience changed my life. If I hadn't consciously thought of myself as a feminist it was because I didn't know the definition of feminist and how I would fit in.

I didn't have resistance but I didn't have enough information. I hadn't been zapped and this tour zapped me. And what did it was feeling the energy from the audiences — so enthusiastic and in the same place consciously staying in different women's houses all over the country and getting a glimpse into their lives and feeling so proud.

I think that these women are the unsung heroes of the movement, women who are just following their hearts. A woman who's 40 and has been married for 20 years and says "This is not who I really want to be, I need to change", or lesbian mothers who go to court to fight for the custody of their children when they know they're going to be smeared, yet they know it's the right thing for the children to be with them and so they're going to go in and battle.

People just living their lives everyday, quietly, not making any broo-hah. That kind of stuff makes me feel so proud and is what really connected me with the movement. I saw real people and it made all the difference in the world. And that's when I became indebted to the movement.

Now that I've started to make my own music and play to women's audiences, you know that they're listening — they really get it. A lot of the time when you play for mixed audiences, there's such a lot of sexual energy, and that whole entertainment vibe that I'm not really attracted to. There is so much more of a nurturing kind of receptivity to the art and I feel so grateful. I thank the audience because I want to give them support for being there.

What about playing women's bars?

I don't like playing bars. I don't like the alcohol vibes. Alcohol dulls the senses

This tour zapped me.... Staying in different women's houses all over the country and getting a glimpse into their lives and feeling so proud...

and most people go to bars to meet people. I prefer to play for all women in a lighter space.

I'm real sensitive to vibrations and to my environment. I've done lots of bars and I can do them but it wouldn't be my



Carrie Barton and Millington....Fan

first choice. If there was nowhere to play and women really wanted to hear me I certainly would not turn them down, I never have, but I would prefer that there would be some energy put out to see if there was somewhere else, even if it was a small auditorium and the YWCA that

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interview

Womynly Way Productions brought June Millington to Toronto in late September. Millington, currently touring the U.S. and Canada with guitarist Carrie Barton, was born in the Philippines and moved to Sacramento, California when she was 13. From the late sixties to the early seventies she played and recorded with her sister Jean in the group *Fanny*, which recorded four albums. She has since arranged, sung and/or played guitar on records by Chris Williamson, Mary Watkins and produced Holly Near's *Fire in the Rain*.

An excellent guitarist and arranger, Millington is an exciting entertainer. Most of her songs are her own compositions and she brings a crazy casualness to her shows. Her music is rock-rhythm-reggae-blues, with the greatest emphasis on rock. A full, rich, throaty voice and an easy, somewhat unpredictable style make Millington a strong member of the feminist music scene.

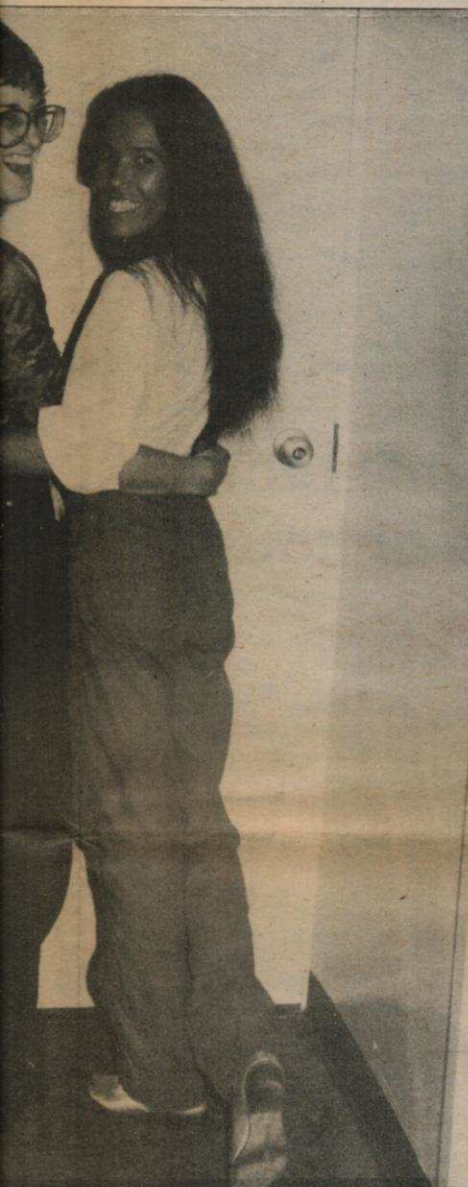
Her next album, *Heartsongs*, will be released in December by *Fabulous*



Barton and Millington

June Millington

Sex: the weapon of the 80's



June Millington....Fanny or two?

your head and then living that, it takes courage to do that. I just like to mirror people, it's an art. I learned that from Chris — to mirror positively. It's so easy to get hung up on the superfluous.

Do you think that sexuality is the biggest division within the women's movement?

It certainly is the prime button, that's

I would like very much to get my career to a point where I would not have to work all the time, where I could go into the studio anytime, like if I write a song and have the energy to produce it right then, I don't have to wait six months to get the money together to record it.

I would like to go on the road with my own PA system, paying musicians what I

ting people for their labour.

Right now I'm my own road manager, carrying equipment, writing charts, looking after all the details, doing interviews. It's very difficult but I can't afford to pay anyone right now so I'm really putting my heart and my vision into having my career go well financially.

That's a switch for me, because it's been very hard for me to say "I'm doing it for the money." I'm not doing it for the money, but now I have to focus in on that cause, I need other people to work with me. It's not just June Millington tripping around anymore, which it has been for so many years because I just wanted to learn.

I do this cause my heart is in it; I love it. I need to work with people and I need to pay them. I don't want to do the rock'n'roll life — I did that. I would like to have a little sanity in my life. If you get exhausted you get psychotic. You literally get psychotic. I would like to make money—and it's to do the work, not because I want to have 16 Mercedes Benzs.

I'm concerned but one cannot suffer for everyone every minute... one could not do one's work.

the button that is most easily pushed isn't it? It's really easy to focus on, it's really primal.

Do you have any political involvement besides your music?

I'm committed to human rights, for sure.

What about what's happening in the Philippines, because you are from there, do you get involved at any level, even from here?

No. It's not that I don't want to. It's just that it hasn't been the right time and place for it. Just doing the music and following through and surviving just takes up all my time and energy.

The way that I live my life is very zen. I do my work and do my work and do my work and if a connection comes at me or something happens and I get involved, then I respond. If the energy of the universe taps me on the shoulder and says "Now", then I'm right there. It's only in the last few years that I've actually learned that: It takes a long time to learn things like timing.

think they should get paid, having people to help us move equipment around, having a road manager, having the whole trip well organized and compensa-

I'm so interested in everything and I'm concerned but one cannot suffer for everyone every minute of the day — if you did one could not do one's work. If I wanted to help project consciousness through just being an example, just being a performer, because as a performer I'm visible and of course I have a responsibility, it's not just an ego trip. That's one of the reasons I didn't want to be a performer all these years because I didn't feel ready as a person.

If I spent all my time suffering and crying over the children in Tibet, for example, being oppressed and starved and the old people being forced to work in the fields to produce food for China — that happens to be a fact (I'm in touch with that)—if I cried everyday about that then I wouldn't have time to spread consciousness here. That's the balance. My catch phrases of the year are integration and balance. It seems to cover quite a bit.

I try as much as possible to take the overview and just do as much as I can moment to moment — both the inner and outer work find a balance in between. I try not to oppress myself with senses of guilt or anyone else for who they are or what's going on.

What are you thinking of in terms of the future, professionally?

you are is alright, as long as you're not oppressing anyone. That's the balance, that's the tai chi of life. There are so many different kinds of people, how can we be who we are without oppressing one or the other. And not just putting somebody else down because they're not where you're at.

For example, if you're gay and to you that's the most natural thing in the world and other people are putting you down. But then we get into the backlash thing with a lot of gay women who dump on people who are heterosexual. I wish we wouldn't fight over sexuality. It's absurd. It's a joke that people harass each other for sexuality, why should we? If you are just who you are, and you are loving someone and it's love, then just don't oppress anyone else.

Other messages . . . the whole thing of going to the centre to find out who you are is really important. It's hard work and I try to mirror that in my music to everyone. The thing of positive thinking, of dreaming, I think dreaming is real important, I think visualizing something in



Carrie Barton and June Millington rockin' and rollin' at Harbourfront in September this year.

Film Festival a 'money event'

by Richard Lippe

The Festival of Festivals, Toronto's Annual International Film festival, which ran from September 10 to 19, is considered by Wayne Clarkson, the Festival director since it began in 1976, to be among the top five of all international film festivals, which number in the hundreds. During this year's festival, 188 feature films, both old and new, and 150 short subjects were screened in various series formats such as Critic's Choice, Culture Under Pressure, Animation, Laughing Matters, etc. These facts and figures are impressive and indicate that a lot of work and effort has been consistently put into organizing and promoting the Festival.

Of course, while the Festival is promoted by its publicity machine as a cultural event, this is a money proposition. This year that fact undoubtedly became clear to many understandably irate Festival goers who, after standing in line for several hours, were denied entrance into a screening because they didn't have the money or desire to buy the Festival's 'general' pass (\$100.00) which would have given them immediate seating. (Even these pass holders had to defer to the 'Gold' (\$1000.00) and 'Silver' (\$600.00) pass holders). Needless to say, this is a status system and people shouldn't be forced into buying a pass for this amount to see a film or films which, it turns out, often have been given an inflated promotion, and function to reinforce this can-afford-to-see elitist attitude. As far as I know, no other major film festival uses such a restrictive system. In London, England, for example, advanced tickets can be ordered via the mail for individual screenings and it becomes more a matter of personal initiative than wealth that determines your chances to see the films of your choice. If nothing else, the Festival should at least offer a reasonably priced pass, say \$35.00, which would be good for 10 general admissions.

film

I could afford to attend the Festival because I had a press pass which was given to the *Clarion* with a certain amount of reluctance. It would be interesting to know if Jay Scott, Ron Base and Bruce Kirkland were subjected to a similar process of interrogation.

Actually, I feel this isn't the only aspect of the Festival's structure that needs drastic change if its promoters want it to retain a forefront position. While the idea of using a number of series formats or themes to group film screenings is valid and potentially creative, it is time that people other than

lack of imagination and limited interest. Of the two, Katz's plodding sincerity is preferable and, at least, on occasion he manages to turn up with a worthwhile film such as Jan Egleson's *The Dark End of The Street*. On the other hand, Overbey's selections almost invariably range from the trendy chic (*Diva, Desperado City*) to the stupid/offensive (*Looping*). Overbey, with unflinching regularity, introduces each of these films as the rage of some European festival (it must be good) and as being a meaningful 'political' film. At the screening of the Philippino film *Jaguar*, his lofty political speech neglected to mention that the strongest statements the film made were rampant sexism and hostility toward gays.

Despite these criticisms, there were a number of enjoyable and rewarding experiences at the Festival. Jonathan Rosenbaum's Buried Treasures series was well programmed and it was a particular pleasure to see the late Fritz Lang's 1959 films *The Tiger of Eschnapur* and *The Hindu Tomb*, which some



Still from *Dark End of the Street*, U.S. 1981. Katz's plodding sincerity occasionally pays off, says Lippe.

Real to Reel) and David Overbey (Critic's Choice) dictate what will be shown. In both cases, their predictable film selections and accompanying presentation have exposed a

enterprising Toronto distributor should immediately (if belatedly) make available. With the action/adventure genre they expose things like *Raiders of the Lost Ark* for the slick and meretricious trash they are. In addition, I thought highly of Marta Meszaros's *The Heiresses*, Juliet Berto/Jean-Henri Roger's *niece* and Egleson's *The Dark End of the Street*. I hope to write on these films if and when they are released to theatres.



Ted Hobbes/Red Star

George Brown house

Residents fear for fate of house

by Elizabeth Davies

The George Brown House at Beverly Street and Baldwin is a masterpiece of 19th century architecture in downtown Toronto's Grange community.

But residents fear it may not stand there much longer.

The building, previously occupied by the Metropolitan Toronto Association for the Mentally Retarded, and owned by the Metro school board, still has the original marble fireplaces and ornate woodwork in the foyer. Its first occupant was George Brown, founder of what is now called the *Globe and Mail*, and founder, as well of the Reform Party (now the party of high interest rates under the leadership of Pierre Trudeau).

Brown was shot and killed there by George Bennett, a disgruntled former *Globe* employee.

About four years ago, the Metro Toronto school board paid the association for the mentally retarded to relocate. The board claimed that 194 Beverly, another building used by the association and which Grange residents believe also has historical significance, is structurally unsound. Although area residents dispute this claim, they fear the board will attempt to obtain a demolition permit and tear down the building to make way for a larger parking lot.

Grange residents formed a Committee for the Use of the Beverly Street Site in 1980 to find a suitable use for the houses. The Metro school board has offered to lease the house for one dollar a year, but there is a

catch: the heating system needs renovating, which would be very costly.

In September 1980, Grange residents met once again with officials from the ministry of culture and recreation to explore alternative uses for the houses. One interested party was the Queen's Own Rifles, but there would be noise and traffic problems which were not attractive to the neighbourhood.

A second interested party was the provincial ministry of education, which would like to have an education museum in the house.

But they cannot afford the heating system renovations without the help of the ministry of culture and recreation through the Heritage Foundation, who say their mandate is to fund groups with a cultural or recreational focus, and renovation costs have to be born by the occupants.

Andrea Bain, a Grange resident and activist, thinks the Metro school board should bear the cost of renovation. She says the board has failed to maintain the house, and believes large landowners are "notorious" for buying up property and letting it deteriorate so that it can be torn down.

"Hasn't Meridian taught us anything?" she asks. (Meridian, a large development company, has a long reputation in Toronto for buying up neighbourhoods and demolishing them for inferior modern buildings.)

Meanwhile, Grange residents continue to press for an occupant for the houses who will fit into the neighbourhood.

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Jazz, Joyce influence Czech writer

Exile's novel anticipated

interview

Josef Skvorecky was born in Czechoslovakia in 1924. Since leaving his homeland in 1969, he has taught at the University of Toronto, and last year won the prestigious Neustadt Prize for Literature. His first novel, *The Cowards*, about the Red Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945, was written in 1949, published in 1958, but subsequently banned—chiefly, according to *The Guide to Modern World Literature* for his description of the Red Army as 'Mongolians'. From Canada Skvorecky has said he sees no objection to this characterization since he is not a racist.

Skvorecky's most recent work published in English was *The Bass Saxophone*. His next novel, *The Engineer of Human Souls* is scheduled for publication in the spring of 1982.

by Keith Nickson

You have been in exile from Czechoslovakia since 1969. Has this affected your writing in any way?

I have actually written more novels in my twelve years in Canada than in my forty-five years in Czechoslovakia. It's been very helpful coming here because there is no censorship. In Prague I was always in trouble with the censors, my books were rejected, then accepted, then seized by the censors, then they changed their minds and then they wanted me to cut half of it. So I was unable to publish much.

Some people believe that writers cannot write anywhere else but at home, which is nonsense. There are certain writers who are so dependent on an atmosphere that they are unhappy in a foreign land and so stop writing.

Most writers though can write anywhere. I always write about my native town, Kostelec. There are fourteen thousand Czechs in Toronto, exactly the same number as in my home town. Both places have developed the same kind of community, with all the gossip and marital infidelities and the political quarrels. There are Czech restaurants, organizations and clubs, so if you want you can live a Czech life in Toronto, probably much better than in Prague these days, and of course there is greater freedom here.

I do depend on memories but that's not because I emigrated, that has always been so. Some writers write best about their youth and I am probably one of those.

In the spring of 1982, your new novel, *The Engineer of Human Souls* is to be published. What is it about?

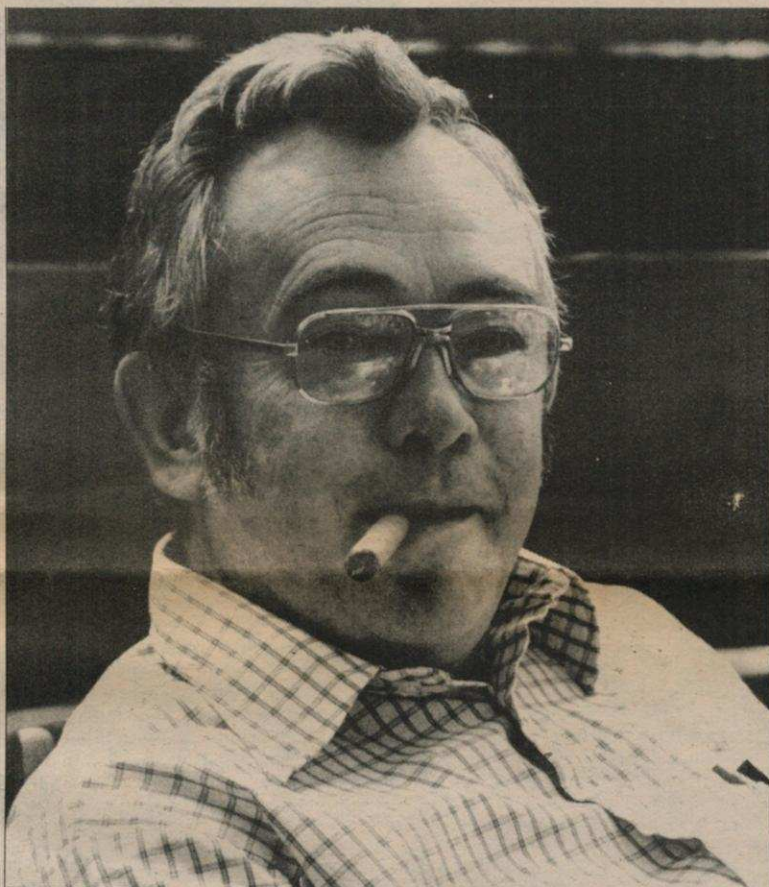
Well it's a very autobiographical novel using the same central character as I used in *The Cowards*. He is now in

Toronto teaching at University College and associating with both born Canadians and the Czech community and he also has a love affair with one of his students. The main gist of the whole thing is the confrontation that is going on in his mind between the way he sees things and the way his students see things because they're simply from two different worlds, although they have things in common.

The publisher is very afraid of it

do that in art? What they call an experiment is simply trying to do something that has not been tried out yet. Who is to verify if it is valid or not? If it is done by a man of genius, then it's valid but a bungler, no matter how he experiments will never produce anything interesting.

It's not always true. The stream of consciousness was really introduced by a British writer who was not a great writer. Her name escapes me at the moment but she was the mistress of H.G.



Josef Skvorecky

W. M. Pipher

because if will be a very fat book and very costly. The American publisher put a clause in the contract that it must be cut by twenty per cent but I hope they will be flexible. I gave a great deal of thought to the composition of the novel and I don't believe there are many parts that are expendable. Norman Mailer's books are long but they don't mind because he is a best-selling author.

Are you interested in the debate in America about the emergence of the post-modernist novel or what the novel form is evolving into?

Not really. You know, Milan Kundera wrote a good article about the death of the novel that was published in the New York Times Book Review about a year ago. He says that this talk about the death of the novel has been going on for at least a hundred years, but it all depends on the writer. The novel form is so flexible that you will always find there is someone who has a new idea, who can make something out of it that is slightly different. I don't mind if someone writes in the traditional way. If he writes well and has something to say, I prefer him to all the experiments.

I don't believe in experiments, really. That's a scientific term and again it lacks a definition. What is an experiment? A real experiment is when you do something and then you change only one component and do it again and again and check what happens. How can you

Wells. I once tried to read it but it's unreadable. It's strictly stream of consciousness so whatever came into her head is there, in the order in which it came. Unfortunately, not much came into her head. She is on record as the woman who introduced the method but it had to wait for Joyce or Faulkner to be of any real use.

Have you been influenced by American writers?

I learned to write dialogue from Hemingway. Before I read him my dialogue was wooden, my characters tended to give each other information, or teach each other something. When I read Hemingway for the first time I realized you could write about nothing and it could be beautiful. Really, it was a revelation.

Hemingway did invent a new method and was the most influential American writer of his generation because he influenced many other people in other literatures. His stylistic innovations are easy to imitate. How can you imitate Fitzgerald, for example, you have to have his imagination. The so-called simple style of Hemingway can be imitated, but in most cases it's just an imitation.

There was something in Hemingway that was very deep. In his best novels I think he is really a great writer. He really captured so much of the feeling of war. Of course he deteriorated but if you put so much into your works as Hemingway

did, you can't keep it up all your life. He was, in a certain sense, a narrow writer because he only had one theme but he did that beautifully. It's interesting that writers who repeat themselves and seldom change are always criticized heavily. No one criticizes the painters. This man Modigliani only painted in one style and nobody criticized him.

Fitzgerald was a poet writing fiction, using beautiful imagery and metaphors. If you don't have the same kind of talent, that cannot be imitated. Remember in *Gatsby*, the scene in which Nick meets Daisy for the first time, on that hot afternoon, and the girls in their white dresses are sitting on a sofa and he compares them to blue balloons. Well, how can you imitate that?

I really love Evelyn Waugh, he's really my cup of tea. I think he was a great writer but since he was a conservative man, he's not so popular. If you read some of his best work such as *A Handful of Dust* or *Unconditional Surrender* it's just amazing. Graham Greene thinks he was the best writer of their generation. Greene himself is not only an excellent writer but also such a great professional. If you consider that he is now seventy-seven and still writes and what he writes is not bad. He may have written greater novels when he was in his thirties or forties but *The Human Factor* is still very good.

Jazz often plays a significant role in many of your novels.

Every generation has their own music. Today's generation has rock and roll or country and western music, so we had swing music or jazz. I remember when I heard it for the first time. There was a record shop in my native town that sold American records. I went there and bought a record called *I've Got a Guy* by Chick Webb and His Orchestra and when I put it on my father's record player and heard those saxophones, it was a moment of revelation. I wasn't sure I hadn't heard anything quite so beautiful in my life.

The music itself was beautiful and second of all, the Nazis were against it, so that was a powerful combination. I wanted to become a professional musician but fortunately I found out soon enough that I simply didn't have the talent. Moreover, I soon had difficulties with respiration because the cotton mill town where I lived had very bad pollution. In those days there was no way to destroy it so when you climbed a hill in the evening, you could see the town lying in a thick pea soup.



Freshfruit closer to your burning, thirsty ears Punk, blues – vitalic vinyl

Reviewed by Mike Edwards

Fresh Fruit For Rotting Vegetables
Dead Kennedys
Cherry Red Records B RED 10

Remember when the California sound meant Fun Fun Fun 'till your Daddy takes the T-Bird Away? Well, now, thanks to Jello Biafra (that's correct) and the Dead Kennedys, that's been changed to Gonna Kill Kill Kill the poor... Tomite. If punk has finally arrived in Musele Beach via London, New York and Toronto, can Brisbane be far behind?

No love songs from these frantic three-chord crashers, but rather a series of barbed and barbarous pugilistic poems. Kill the Poor goes on to add:

*Now we have the Neutron Bomb...
But no less value to property...
Jobless millions whisked away...*

Let's Lynch the Landlord (featuring a Ventures-like guitar break), Chemical Warfare and California Uber Alles all paint less than Osmond-inspired portraits of America.



Kennedys: hey, hey, we're the Münchees. ...



Biafra and Co. are not without wit, however, as the lyrics to Uber Alles show:

*I am Governor Jerry Brown
My aura smiles
And never frowns...
You will jog for the Master Race
And always wear a happy face...*

The ultimate kick at the cat from the Dead Kennedys comes in the form of side two's parting track — a wonderfully snarly sendup of the old Elvis movie hit, Viva Las Vegas. The Sex Pistols are alive and living in Laurel Canyon.

Closer
Joy Division
A Factory Records Product FACD 01

With a name like Joy Division you might expect a band with a happy, funky sound. Don't be fooled — their style could best be described as dirge-rock, a hybrid of U2 and Ultravox.

Closer is the last album completed by Joy Division before the suicide of the band's lead vocalist, Ian Curtis. Ironically, the cover illustration for *Closer* (chosen well before Curtis' death) depicts, in a gothic style, the mourning of Christ in the tomb.

The music, led by Curtis' Jim Morrison-inspired chant-like vocals, is a careful, layered blend of rhythmic drumming and simple bass lines underneath distant, rough guitar-chording and soft synthesizer hooks. The tone is mournful but not at all unpleasant. Some tracks, such as Heart and Soul and Twenty Four Hours, rise above the rest with dramatic, major guitar chord breaks.



Joy(less) Division's *Closer* often mourning music.

Joy Division, it can now be said, truly provided their own unique brand of "dread" music.

Thirsty Ears
Powder Blues Band
Liberty LT-1105

One evening early in September the Ontario Place Forum was packed out, hills and all, to revel in the latest big band blues sensation, the Powder Blues. Their most recent elpee, *Thirsty Ears*, was getting good FM airplay and the back-to-school crowd was up for one last fling. However, as the evening wore on and the arrangements became tighter and more frenetic, I became vaguely conscious of a tiny gap in the level of performance. Remembering Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes from the same venue last summer, it became clear what that gap was — a solid lead vocalist.

Powder Blues splits the vocals three ways, most of them going to lead guitarist Tom Lavin, along with bassist broth-

er Jack, and keyboardist extraordinaire Willie Calder. I'm happy to say that, contrary to Southside Johnny's vinyl, the spirit of Powder Blues' live show (that drew at least a half dozen encores) is well preserved on *Thirsty Ears*. And hats off to the horn section troika of Bill Runge, Mark Hasselbach and David Woodward for making *Thirsty Ears* oh-so-quenching (they positively sparkle on the Undercover Blues track).

Burning
Jim Byrnes
Polydor PDS 1-6321

What if Powder Blues had a real bluesy whiskey throat up front? Jim Byrnes' *Burning* answers the question ferociously because they're virtually the lineup that joins him here.

The production on this elpee is so punchy, the record practically dances off the turntable. From the opening cut You Don't Know with its Bill Runge wailing alto solo right through to side two's close, this album should have any listener bopping and swaying constantly.

There are several smashing cameos throughout *Burning*, the highlight of which appears on Stranger Blues. Lindsay Mitchell lets out a ripping guitar solo reminiscent of Clapton's good years.

So unless your party's a die-hard punk crowd, *Burning* and *Thirsty Ears* are guaranteed to clear the couch and fill the floor.



... or, California screaming ...

*"Now we are six,
We're as clever as clever;
We think we'll stay six
For ever and ever..."*

With this issue, the *Toronto Clarion* enters its sixth year of publication.

In November, we'll be celebrating what we think is a pretty important birthday. We'd like to invite our readers, subscribers, volunteers, typesetting customers and — last but not least — our sustainers, to join with us in our celebration. Without you, Toronto wouldn't have an independent newspaper for social change.

Please come to our birthday party November 20. Starting at four o'clock, we'll have music, dancing, refreshments and lots of good talk.



You'll meet Frog, our brand-new typesetting machine, and marvel at all the improvements we've made to our office space. And you'll be able to tell us what you'd like to see in future issues of the *Clarion*.

That's Friday, November 20, from four o'clock on. Don't miss it — we've got a lot to celebrate!

Flashy new book of poetry reveals author's alter ego

McAlmon's Chinese Opera
by Stephen Scobie
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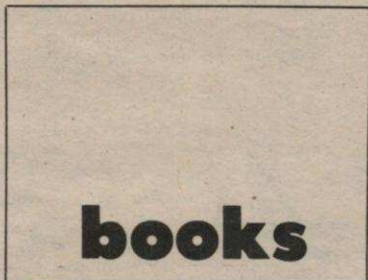
Reviewed by Peter Unwin

Some time ago, a Montreal professor came up with the very good idea of publishing books exclusively for the people who wanted them. The man was Gary Geddes, and his idea was eventually to become Quadrant Editions, a mail order subscription press. For thirty dollars a year, subscribers would receive seven titles in the mail.

One of these titles, "Robert McAlmon's Chinese Opera," by Stephen Scobie, quickly won the Governor General's Award for poetry. To say the least, a feather in Quadrant Editions' cap, and a well-deserved nose-thumbing to the established publishers, who are backing further and further away from serious fiction.

Up to this point, it's something of a Cinderella story: small innovative publisher scoops the big boys and marches home with Canada's most prestigious literary award. Unfortunately, this fairy tale contains a complaint frequently levelled at the Canadian literary establishment: its virtual monopolization by academics.

Both the author and the publisher of McAlmon's Chinese Opera are professors. The three men responsible for handing out the Governor General's Award are also professors. The whole thing becomes



a little incestuous. Regardless of the integrity of the people involved, it begins to look bad, especially when out of three possible nominations for the Governor General's Award, only two were made — both written by professors — while someone like Raymond Souster, who is not a professor, and whose collected poems appeared at the same time, was not even nominated.

It's very much a double-edged sword. On one side there's the problem of confining a country's literary estate to the campus ground; on the other, the undeniable fact that academics work damn hard to produce, publish and market quality fiction, at a time when the profit-makers seem perfectly content to let the whole thing disappear.

A similar two-sided problem affects Stephen Scobie's book. "McAlmon's Chinese Opera" purports to be the memoirs of Robert McAlmon, an unknown and under-rated American writer living in Paris in the twenties. The research done for this book is breathtaking. Scobie



McAlmon, Glasco and Taylor

Quadrant Editions

enters McAlmon with full confidence in the first person and never lets him go. From start to finish it's absolutely impossible to differentiate the "I" of Stephen from the "I" of Robert McAlmon. It is quite a technical achievement. Scobie solves the problem of objectivity, by embodying his own feelings in the historical

network of Robert McAlmon, Paris, the twenties, and the host of literary figures who inhabited it.

The title itself reflects the obsessive merger that characterizes the book. McAlmon, in fits of drunkenness, was given to letting out screams in public places.

The only thing that stopped them dead at any party, any bar, was always McAlmon's Chinese Opera, a long high wordless toneless wail that filled the empty sky inside my head

McAlmon's scream becomes the title of the book. The book, in turn, becomes the scream; the anguished miserable wail of a broken man. Like a trick played with mirrors, it gets impossible to tell the reflection from the original image. This is tempting stuff, especially when it comes to picking a winner at award time. Equally tempting is Scobie's success at resurrecting all the writers, major and minor, from the twenties, and parading them through his book like a literary roll call. There is no doubt about it, "McAlmon's Chinese Opera" is a winner; a brilliantly researched, well-executed integration of poet and his subject matter.

Yet once this has been granted, once full marks have been given for research, there's still something of a cold feeling that stays behind. One begins to wish Scobie would show more of his own hand, instead of disappearing behind McAlmon. The rugged, conversational style begins to drag, weighted down by needless adjectives:

Then on the beach at Nice he posed his perfect body on the hard round stones
Hard round stones? In poetry, aimless elucidation is unforgivable. Too many pages in the book suffer from it.

Another problem, touching the very heart of the book, is the use made of McAlmon as a sort of escape hatch. It's like for every bad line, for every nasty thing said about Hemingway, Eliot, or Stein, Scobie can turn around and say, "Look, this isn't me, I'm not saying this, this is McAlmon." In the end, the author doesn't seem to have put himself on the line. He's taken few risks of his own, simply employing the personal failures of another man and serving them up on a platter. Scobie's end result has been to create a traditional tribute to a human being facing adversity.

IMMIGRANT HOUSEWIVES IN CANADA



A Report

Immigrant Housewives in Canada
A Report by
Roxana Ng and Judith Ramirez

Available at Toronto Women's Bookstore,
DEC Bookroom, Third World Books,
and the SCM Bookroom.

by Dionne Brand

It is difficult to review this report critically since the issues involved are so close to the hearts of immigrant women. In opening the book the reader hopes that finally the condition of immigrant women will be addressed.

The authors readily admit—and repeatedly—that this is not the definitive work on immigrant women. And they are correct. It certainly is not the most organized, or well thought out work, and it does not cover the most important issues pertaining to immigrant women as workers, in or out of the home. Though it

raises no issues not already known to immigrant women or frontline community workers, it does record some points on paper for those who know little or nothing about the condition of immigrant women. Whether it has accurately represented the situation of immigrant women is another question. Another difficulty lies in the fact that the report is rife with inadequately explored ideas and shaky premises followed by conclusions impossible to deny, but which do not logically follow.

For example, while the study seeks to show the causes of the oppression of immigrant women/housewives in Canada, which is after all a provable statement, it cites as its first example what happens to one woman when her husband comes home in the evening and how his needs become the primary ones in the household. Throughout the report cases are presented where the immigrant woman is shown in conflict with her husband.

These cases are no doubt true, but the authors could have presented the plight of immigrant women more poignantly had they presented immigrant women in confrontation with the system itself. Immigrant men/husbands are not the only or possibly even the primary problem facing immigrant women. What about the social worker, the doctor, the telephone company, the finance companies, employers and employment and government agencies?

Our case is weakened by making the immigrant male our protagonist. We fall into the trap of biological argument. One sees then that the report does not establish a conceptual framework which has a political resonance for non-English-speaking immigrant women and women from the third world. What about the reality of slavery, colonialism or neo-colonialism which most immigrant women were or remain subject to?

Though the report addresses institutionalized discrimination in the

closing chapter it is, perhaps, too little, too late, though perfectly understandable given the constraints the writers must have been under. Finding time and funding for these studies is never easy. But even so, one cannot help feeling the place to start when making an analysis of these women is within an historic and political context. And in the case of immigrants to Canada, race and culture cannot be dismissed out of hand merely because one wants to universalize the struggle.

The report contains an exhaustive section on women's work inside the home which is interesting and applicable to immigrant women but not exclusive to us. It also speaks of the application of technology to housework and one is not sure whether the authors are for or against it since they say that it further alienates immigrant women from their support systems built up through communal living in their original homelands. Well, maybe home technology does take away opportunities for support but give any of us immigrant women the choice of a washing machine or bare knuckles on a scrubbing board and see what we'll choose. The authors are perhaps guilty here of a little romanticism. The report concentrates much on power relations in the home and offers good insight into the triple oppression of immigrant women in their isolation from the system, the language, and the social and political life in Canada.

The section on women working outside the home should have been much more extensive, but perhaps this issue needs an entire report of its own.

Finally, the lack of a conceptual framework could have been the source of the authors' complaints about immigrant women not speaking up, being invisible or reluctant to join unions. A clearer view might have seen that it is in their day to day struggle to survive against tremendous odds that immigrant women define and redefine themselves.



Over 70 people gathered at Grindstone Island, in Big Rideau Lake. Friends and relatives of Jack Pocock dedicated the new building in memory of his work for peace. Jack Pocock was the first director of Grindstone Island, a centre for conferences on peace and social change.

Higher Bell profit levels allowed by CRTC

A recent Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) decision reduced Bell Canada's request for an increase in rates for home telephones from forty percent back to twelve percent.

However, anti-Bell activists are far from satisfied with the decision. The most crucial section of the report, which deals with profit margin, is buried near the back. Bell had requested permission to raise its "allowable rate of return" from 12.5 to 14.75 percent.

The CRTC, after hearing 'expert' testimony from Bell's financial analysts granted a raise to allow a 14.5 percent profit



level, despite many arguments to the contrary from unions, consumer groups and individuals.

Norman Rogers, who presented a brief at the Toronto regional hearing commented on the decision: "It's clear now that the whole hearing procedure was an elaborate and expensive charade. Bell got what it really wanted — the higher rate of profit — and if they can't get it through higher rates we can be sure they will get it by cutting their costs through reduced service."

The decision also refused permission for a rate reduction to needy old age pensioners.

U.S. sabotage condemned by Grenadian ambassador

From page 9

and a half years, we have taken a beating. Informational terror."

Taylor said that some of the false stories circulated about Grenada are that there are Soviet missile bases there. "We were told that members of the Bader-Meinhof gang were hiding in Grenada. That members of a terrorist organization from Saint Vincent were hiding in Grenada, a terrorist organization from Antigua were hiding in Grenada. Nobody produces the evidence, but people continue to say it," he said.

Taylor said the United States has also used economic sabotage to threaten Grenada's government, by trying to block assistance to the country from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Caribbean Development Bank.

He pointed out that Grenada is a very small island in the Caribbean: "Twenty-one miles long, 13 miles across — you couldn't be at any point in Grenada more than six and a half miles away from the sea. That's how small it is. Why is it that there is so much concern, so much disturbance, so much con-

fusion about an island as small as Grenada, with 110,000 poor black people?" he asked.

"We have first of all destroyed a myth, the myth that people in the Caribbean, being poor, being black, being primitive, are helpless and have to wait on Master. We are saying for the first time that there is a different path. We can use our own initiative, we can decide directions for ourselves, and it doesn't take somebody to come from London or New York to give us instructions."

He added: "And people in islands in the Caribbean are

beginning to see. If they could do it, we could do it too. The only thing is, we have to make a revolution." And what some people are saying is, 'Revolutions are going to be the order of the day if Grenada is allowed to continue. We must stop Grenada now.'"

Taylor described programs which the Bishop government has initiated that are attractive to people in other Caribbean countries.

Grenada now has a national import board, which has stabilized the price of essential commodities such as sugar and rice, for all Grenadians, he said.

Grenada has also established free secondary education, and set up a centre for popular education to improve the country's literacy rate. Taylor said that two-and-a-half years ago, 45 per cent of Grenadians were functionally illiterate.

He said the Bishop government has provided free dental services, two months paid maternity leave for working women, with job guarantees, and developed a profit sharing system for workers on government farms.

"Those aspects of democracy are very frightening, because people on islands close to

Grenada are beginning to see that if it could be done in Grenada, it could be done there too.

"Those who are not prepared to bring benefits to the poor and oppressed are frightened, because the poor and the oppressed in their countries are beginning to demand it," he added.

Taylor said that Grenadians have set up a popular militia to defend the country in the event of a military attack. "When you receive news that the revolution has been overthrown, you must also know that every Grenadian is dead," he said.

And he urged Grenadians abroad who support the Bishop government to defend it publicly. He said they have a critical role to play, because "historically, the forces that have been attempting to bring down governments have always been very interested in working with nationals who are abroad."

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