

Toronto Clarion

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"You have a responsibility to those you have tamed."

the fox in the film *The Little Prince* shown at the Clarion brunch

Editorial

BC insanity

There is a fallacy loose east of the Rocky Mountains. The fallacy is that the current political developments in British Columbia are an aberration produced by the weather. If all that rain produces such a supply of magic mushrooms, the fallacy goes, it shouldn't be at all surprising if the weather has more direct hallucinogenic effects on the politicians as well.

That could be the most dangerous fallacy of all. It is true that the radical right is especially appealing in a populist province such as B.C., and it is also true that the Social Credit government of Bill Bennett contains a certain kind of flake. But it would be a mistake to assume that the all-out assault on social legislation which has created a climate of terror and hatred in B.C. will remain west of the Rockies. It is only one federal election away for the rest of us.

The litany of that assault bears repeating. The Sacred government has abolished the human rights commission and staff, and has replaced it with a five-member politically appointed board. The government has abolished rent control, rent review and the office of the rentalsman, and given landlords the right to evict without cause. The government has taken a major step to abolish socialized medicine by creating a three-tiered system of medicare and limiting the number of doctors that can bill through the provincial health plan. The government has placed the community colleges in trusteeship, has severely limited the autonomy of the universities, and has centralized all decision-making in the provincial capital. The government has adopted the power to fire civil servants without regard to seniority, and can now void collective agreements to change the number of jobs, job duties and work schedules. The government has extended wage guidelines and at the same time removed legislative committees which kept an eye on Crown corporations.

This crisis, which has caused hundreds of thousands of British Columbians to take to the streets in the past six months, has two implications for residents of Ontario.

The first concerns the upcoming general strike, which will start within the month if the government does not back down. For a general strike to succeed, it is imperative that it gets air-tight support across the country. It is essential that each and every union in Ontario be part of that support.

The second implication concerns the future. The threat of Brian Mulroney's hero-worship act, when he plays Ronnie Reagan of the Great White North, is plain enough. What may not be so plain is the involvement of several key members of the Big Blue Machine in the B.C. legislation. Bennett's top advisor is one Patrick Kinsella, and his press secretary is one Norman Spector — both late of the office of one Bill Davis, premier.

Neither is enamoured with the loud and obnoxious B.C. politician, and both have privately expressed a desire to return to the more refined atmosphere of Queen's Park.

It will be much easier to defeat this insanity while it is confined to one province. It will be nearly impossible if it spreads east. It is therefore essential that if the general strike is announced, Ontarians support it fully.

Grenada invasion

It's too bad our political leaders don't feel the pain and outrage which should be the natural reaction to the violation of a nation's sovereignty and a people's human rights.

It's not as if the U.S. invasion of Grenada was entirely unexpected. Reagan's knee-jerk distaste for Maurice Bishop and his New Jewel Movement was well-known. Grenada was an embarrassment to "Western values," a Marxist country where conditions had improved immensely since Bishop's takeover. Grenada was also an embarrassment to the other eastern Caribbean countries, whose economies continue to decline.

In response to this assault on capitalist sensibilities, the U.S. carried out Ocean Venture, an armed forces exercise, in summer, 1981. The scenario called for the invasion of a small Caribbean nation to save some American "hostage," and to install a government "more amenable to the way of life we espouse."

Given the U.S. foreign policy record (60 direct interventions since 1946 when they invaded Mexico), everyone should have known that the stage was set. All Reagan needed was an excuse.

Whether the coup in Grenada was the result of an internal dispute, or whether it was engineered by Cuba or the U.S., there is

Continued on page 4



Thanks

To the *Clarion*: Please find enclosed a cheque for \$16.61 to cover a one-year subscription and to help defray the cost of my free classified.

I have been reading your paper (our paper?) and have enjoyed seeing you dealing with topics even the large Toronto dailies don't seem to (especially interesting was your Scientology analysis last September).

By the way, I also saw your paper while working on the Campus at Bishop's University in Lennoxville, Quebec. Again, thanks for keeping on.

In solidarity,
Charles Campbell

ECT helps

To the *Clarion*:

I am sympathetic to Caroline Walker's article of October 7 on the concern to improve treatment for mental patients, but believe the use of Electro-Shock is still very essential until a more humane treatment is developed. Although I have never had this treatment, I have had 142 Insulin Convulsive Therapy treatments, in the course of which I personally witnessed the cure of many very ill patients by way of Electro-Shock therapy. This is just one of several techniques used, and in my own case, I have no doubt whatever that I would have very likely died, or have become a human vegetable without my own type of therapy.

Caroline's article ignores the fact that although the treatments can be very unpleasant, they also cure and

Letters

rescue hundreds of people from intense mental suffering. It is something like saying a surgeon is cruel because he or she operates on people and causes pain. As in physical illness, the more severe the problem, the more painful the cure, and it would be a great disservice to the mentally ill and to society to discontinue a particular treatment before it can actually be replaced by something that is just as effective in restoring health.

My treatment was over 20 years ago, and they now use drugs that they developed much more. After about 20 years locked up with a violent bunch of screwballs while undergoing treatment, I can only say I was damn glad to get out. I have never seen a cruel doctor, but some bad attendants.

It's just that hospitals for mental patients should be

smaller with more individual attention, which is difficult with rising costs. It would be a safer and saner world if Russian and American scientists would get together to cooperate on the cure of health problems. Caroline's article doesn't consider the emergency condition of most admissions, as patients have to be treated as quickly and effectively as possible.

Ralph Booth
Toronto

Rothmans

To the *Clarion*:

I have a contradiction for you. In the September, 1983 issue, you indicate that Rothmans of Canada, part of a South African-based multinational, is also being boycotted. You may be interested in seeing the following letter that I received from Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Limited.

I have contacted TCSAC

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Toronto Clarion

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Job funds go to business

by Jew Mayseung

Social agencies are on the chopping block thanks to a federal decision to divert hundreds of millions of dollars in job creation towards private business.

In an about-face, the federal government has decided that Canada Works, an \$865.2 million two-year job creation program, will subsidize profit-making businesses first and non-profit agencies last.

The program's limit of 100,000 for each federal riding and its new focus on private business could mean non-profit agencies lose out.

"I really don't see any point in submitting an application considering the direction the government's going in and considering there's only \$100,000," says Richard Woolrich of Stop 103, which provides emergency assistance for single people.

The government handed

over Canada Works' publicity to a private advertising agency, which sent information about the new program to private employers only. Material was sent to non-profit groups only on request.

At a public meeting on the issue, Spadina MP Dan Heap asked the definitive question: "Does this mean public agencies are going to be chopped?"

"Doesn't it look that way?" responded Fern Moscoff, a

Canada Works officer for the Spadina riding.

"It could spell problems for all of you," Greg Koszowski, another Canada Works officer, warned the social service workers at the meeting.

Dan Leckie, Heap's assistant, said that several years ago the government emphasized jobs that would serve the community's needs.

"That stage seems to be over. The federal government has moved away from the criterion of community development to other things," he said.

Koszowski says the new program favors jobs in construction, renovation, energy conservation and development such as "a new line of clothing. Or if you've got a new idea and need \$5,000 to develop it."

Canada Works defends the program's shift for two reasons. First, job creation dollars can be spread a lot farther this way because employers pay for at least 25% of the wages whereas public agency jobs are completely government funded.

And the new jobs in the private sector would be long-term while non-profit jobs end with the grant, the program officers say. For example, if workers are hired to build a new warehouse, the warehouse will need people to work in it.

Jeff Patterson, Director of



MP Dan Heap: "Does this mean public agencies are going to be chopped?"

Metro Social Planning Council, says the government's argument is "full of holes." If there's no demand for the goods in the warehouse, he points out, the employer won't keep the workers on.

"There's a feeling they can get more bang for their bucks," says Patterson. "It makes the costs of creating jobs cheaper."

Leckie estimates the program will create only 15 to 25 jobs in each riding anyway. "There's 10,000 unemployed in Spadina. There's a mammoth gap between the unemployed and what this program can do."

Tina Cutler of Youth Employment Agencies out of the problem facing social agencies is more than just getting grants for short term workers - it's long term financing for social service agencies that are starving, that can't meet the needs of the community and they're going down the tube."

CMHC grants abused

by Barb Taylor

The buildings are falling apart. The rents are getting out of reach for low income people. And over the past three decades, the landlords have received massive government subsidies.

They are limited dividend buildings. Ninety-thousand rental units were built across Canada between 1958 and 1975 under the plan, including 20,000 in Toronto. Through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), landlords were given 50-year mortgages for 95 per cent of the cost of the building at interest rates between four and eight per cent. The criteria was that landlords provide decent low-cost housing and receive a five per cent profit on their equity.

At Dorado Court, a limited dividend building, tenants originally received eviction notices for October 31 so extensive repairs could be carried out. While many tenants have already moved out, the landlord has postponed the repairs until the spring and is no longer enforcing the eviction. Meanwhile, raw sewage is pouring into the playground.

The original eviction notice cited repairs to the roof. According to tenant Gord Corneau, a new roof, with a 20-year guarantee, had been installed only a few years ago. Corneau also said exit signs were missing, one elevator was shut down, there were many pot holes in the parking lot,

and there was little snow removal during the winter.

Leslie Robinson of the Federation of Metro Tenants Associations (FMTA) says the situation indicates what can happen under current CMHC procedures.

"Landlords submit budgets to the CMHC, including a full budget for maintenance, and the maintenance is never carried out," she said. The FMTA now has a committee investigating the problems of limited dividend buildings, Robinson added.

Elizabeth Bloxham, an agreement administrator for the CMHC, said the problems with lack of maintenance were not discovered sooner because "these problems come up suddenly."

"I don't see how anything can be done. It will be taken care of in four to five months," Bloxham said.

The FMTA committee is concerned about the CMHC attitude towards these tenants, according to member Mike Rowland.

"The limited dividend program was extremely important in the history of federal housing programs. It was one of only two ways the government provided low-cost housing. There are guidelines that ensure that this housing go to low income people," said Rowland, who is also a program assistant with the Social Planning Council of Peel.

"However, the CMHC is

unwilling to consider this a social program," he added.

Bloxham doesn't feel it is a CMHC problem. "They are entrepreneurial buildings, and tenants deal with landlords if there is a problem," she said. She has not met with the tenants at Dorado Court or responded to a letter from them, she said.

"We don't make a practice of meeting with tenants. Why would we necessarily meet with them?" Bloxham asked.

Tenants are also concerned about rent increases which have taken limited dividend buildings out of low income rental guidelines. At 2737 Kipling Ave., a limited dividend building, tenants have sent around a petition to protest rents as high as those in the building next door, which is not under the program. At 740 and 746 Midland in Scarborough, the CMHC took possession of the buildings after the landlord defaulted and approved a 39 per cent rent increase. The rent review commission later lowered the increase to 24 per cent.

Tenants are hoping to see a better CMHC review process. Unlike the provincial rent review process, the CMHC does not allow tenants to see the landlord's yearly budget, on which the five per cent profit is based. According to Robinson, the CMHC rarely checks to see if maintenance and other listed expenses are carried out.

Landlords might go to jail

Officials of a Toronto landlord company could face jail sentences for ignoring a decision of the Residential Tenancy Commission.

Eight people connected with Toronto Apartment Buildings Co. Ltd. will undergo contempt proceedings in the Supreme Court after tenants in three buildings said their rents did not conform with commission rulings. A date for the case has not yet been set.

Toronto Apartment Buildings Company is no stranger to regular Clarion readers. Last April, the Clarion revealed a scheme to convert suites at 200 Jameson Avenue in Parkdale to "hotel-like" units to escape rent review regulations. The current charges relate to this building and two others - 1570 Lawrence

Avenue West in Downsview and 30 Central Parkway West in Mississauga.

Commission employee Gary Wrathall said this was the first jail sentences have been sought in such a case. Previously, landlords were charged under the Tenancy Act, where the maximum fine for an individual is \$2,000. This time, the commission has asked the Supreme Court to find the individuals in contempt, and to give them jail sentences.

"This is a completely new enforcement approach. We felt that the scope of this activity warranted it," Wrathall said.

Until the case is heard, the company has agreed not to:

- lock tenants out without a court order
- charge rents in excess of the

commission's decisions

•charge furniture rents in excess of the commission's decisions if a furniture rental agreement has not been signed.

The company has also agreed to provide an irrevocable letter of credit for \$60,000 to cover any refunds the court may order.

The commission's investigation into the activities of the Toronto Apartment Buildings Company is continuing. Any current or former tenant of the three buildings should contact the commission at 963-2742 (ext. 29) to find out what will happen to their rents.

Landlords of 200 Jameson Ave. may end up in jail for contempt. (Photo: Paul Casselman)

Finally, jobs!

by Jew Mayseung

Community groups have slashed government red tape that hindered refugees from working here.

Refugees can now get work permits almost immediately after applying for landed status, if they are granted a hearing. In the past, the process has taken more than seven months, according to Olivia Chow, assistant to MP Dan Heap (NDP-Spadina).

Until October 11, refugees normally waited four to six months after the initial inquiry for another hearing to determine if they were financially eligible to work. (This decision was based on their financial need.) If they were eligible, they had to bring a written guarantee of a job offer to the Immigration Enforcement Unit which would then issue work permits. Getting an appointment at the unit often involved another

three to four weeks wait.

In the meantime, employers often gave the job to someone else. "It's really hard to get an employer to wait that long. And every time you start a new job, you have to start the process all over again," says Chow.

The process was streamlined after nearly two years of sustained lobbying by Heap and the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America, the Law Union, the Quaker Canadian Friends Service Committee and the Anglican Church. Refugees are now told immediately after their initial inquiry if they may work. If they may and have a job offer, they can obtain work permits from any employment office without delay.

For information, contact Dan Heap's office at 323 College St. or call 967-3729.





this branch has taken the position that the owner-operator that you describe is not an employee but an independent contractor since he provides his own tool, namely the truck." Such a decision to deny 'employee' status renders this historically weak group powerless and more easily exploited by the employer.

It is interesting to compare that decision with a court decision that upheld a branch decision that milk store managers were employees.

Now, it has come to light that the branch decision denying the owner operator employee status was made to prevent a flood of requests for minimum protection from this large group of individual workers. The branch feels it is short-staffed and could not deal with the potential complaints. Do they who control the purse strings control the definitions?

The preamble to the Labour Relations Act states, "It is in the interest of the Province of Ontario to further harmonious relations between employers and employees..." That Act defines employee as including a dependent contractor. Owner operators have been found to be dependent contractors and the Labour Relations Act was amended in 1975 to include them. Yet at the same time they are excluded from the Employment Standards Act. Such a contradiction is unreasonable and oppressive.

The term 'employee' continues to trouble employers, unions, labour boards and arbitrators. In 1979, a part-time employee working for a company which had a collective agreement with a union was dismissed without cause. Although this employee paid full union dues, he was not allowed to be a member of the union because the union did not wish to represent part-time workers. He complained to the Canada Labour Relations Board. The collective agreement covered "all employees." Was he covered? The Canada Board said he was an employee and the union should have represented him, so they sent him to arbitration. The arbitrator ruled that he may have been an employee but he was excluded from the collective agreement and had no rights under that agreement so that his unjust dismissal could not be overturned.

At present there is a similar complaint before the Ontario Labour Relations Board. A part-time worker has been unjustly dismissed. The same union claims that they owe him no duty because he is not an employee under the collective agreement. He is not to be considered a part of the bargaining unit, a guarantee for employees under the Labour Relations Act. The collective agreement, just like in the Canada Labour Board case covers "all employees..." and the part-time job description, rates of pay and other terms are contained within it.

Will the Ontario Board find that the worker is an employee. If he is an employee, does he have the same rights as the other employees?

Or is the term 'employee' a screen which hides the true nature of labour relations with its fading colourings of protection and harmonious relations?

Ray Kuszelewski is a law student and a shop steward with the Letter Carriers Union of Canada — Local 1.

At Work is a regular feature of the Clarion. Submissions for employees are welcomed but should be kept to approximately 700 words — 70 lines of 60 characters/line. If you have any questions or comments concerning column articles write and tell us.

Letters

From page 2

(Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Southern Africa), who tell me that only recently has Rothmans become owned by majority by the Rembrandt Group, which is South African. Clearly, Rothmans letter indicates otherwise.

Could you clear me up? Who is correct? If, indeed, as the letter states, Rothmans is only 15.5 per cent South African owned, is there reason to boycott it?

I will be eagerly awaiting your response.

Yours sincerely,
Mike Polanyi

Rothmans responds

Mr. Michael Polanyi
Dear Sir:

We were perturbed to receive your letter of September 8, 1983, concerning Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Limited since it revealed a gross misconception as to the ownership of this company.

We grant you that when this company was started in Canada 25 years ago, the original investment came from the Rembrandt group but the situation has changed drastically since.

What you do not seem to be aware of is that the Rembrandt group divested itself of its investment in Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Limited back in 1978. In that year effective control of this company was acquired by Rothmans International of London, England.

The majority of Rothmans International's shares (56%) are held by the public at large and traded on several European Stock Exchanges. As a result of a further divestment by Rembrandt in 1981, the remainder (44%) is now evenly split between Philip Morris, U.S.A. and Rembrandt. The net result of these transactions is that Rothmans of Pall Mall Canada Limited ownership is now as follows: held by the public at large (Canada, U.K., etc.): 69.0%, Philip Morris, U.S.A.: 15.5%, Rembrandt Group: 15.5%.

Having stated these facts, you will understand our puzzlement at your posture. We consider ourselves and we are a Canadian company employing Canadians and working for Canadians.

We hope you and your friends will ponder these facts and arrive at the logical conclusion that decisions affecting others should not be made prior to inquiring into the validity and truthfulness of misconceived information.

We stand prepared to meet with you at any time should further clarifications be required.

Yours truly,
C.A. Denis
Vice President
Corporate Affairs

Someday we'll know it all but as yet we don't so keep sending your letters. Get your thoughts in print but be succinct — maximum 250 words please.

by Ray Kuszelewski

You work for a living. You know what that means. But are you an 'employee'? Do you care? Does it matter?

The term 'employee' means those kinds of work relations and work types that the legislators wish to promote as worthy of some sort of protection. That protection usually takes the form of minimum standards for wages, hours of work and severance pay under the Employment Standards Act, and the right to organize into a union and collectively bargain under the Labour Relations Act.

But to fall into the definition of 'employee' or to be caught within its purpose is not nearly as simple as finding a job. Every definition has its exclusions and 'employee' is no different. The exclusions from the definition of 'employee' call into question the validity of the supposedly protective legislation.

Who creates the 'employee' category? Is it inherent in the job or is it dependent on the state or the frontline bureaucrat to define it?

Under the Employment Standards Act, 'employee' is generally defined as a person who performs work for, or supplies any services to, an employer for wages. Those excluded are persons working in commercial fishing, domestic servants, certain agricultural workers, apartment superintendents and any worker whom the Employment Standards Branch does not wish to include on a day-to-day basis.

When it is realized that employees who serve liquor are guaranteed the modest sum of \$3.00 per hour under the Act, while the general minimum wage is \$3.50 per hour, it is a wonder that the legislation calls itself protective. It is also a wonder that any worker could possibly still remain undefined and unprotected in this real world of high costs and expenses.

Take the case of an owner operator, the trucker who owns his/her own rig (usually mortgaged to the hilt) and drives for a company which provides the trailer loads, the destination and the route to be taken. Employee or not?

Not according to a recent decision of the Employment Standards Branch in a case dealing with an owner operator who worked for the same trucking company for over ten years and was dismissed without cause. The branch 'specialist' concluded, "Traditionally

Principals oppose review

by Shalhevet Goldhar

Ward One Trustee Doug Little is a supporter of the "Cooperative Cyclical Review" proposal which suggests that elementary school principals be reviewed every three years. A related issue under discussion is broadening the composition of review committees to include Board of Education administrators,

A proposal to review the performance of elementary school principals could improve school-community relations, say some Toronto Board of Education trustees. But principals and others trustees are strongly opposed to it.

Freedom threatened

From page 2

only one possible response to the outrage the U.S. has committed, and that is to condemn it immediately.

So how do our esteemed leaders respond? Mulroney and his band of Reagan fans, while taking no position themselves, try to badger Trudeau into endorsing it. Ed Broadbent waits 1½ days before taking a position, as he had to discuss it with social democrats in other countries. Doesn't the NDP have policy against violations of sovereignty? Trudeau waits for "more information." Even if there was some justification for a rescue mission (which there wasn't), there's no justification for tampering with Grenada's government.

Our leaders, who are quick to condemn Soviet calumnies, real or imagined, equivocate while Americans bludgeon a defenseless country. Will American passenger flights be banned? American cultural visits cancelled? American cars smashed? Don't bet on it.

Once again the U.S. government has shown itself for the band of organized thugs it is. While it will openly support its tinpot rightist assassin friends, leftist leaders, good or bad, are meat for the grinder. The U.S. will do all in its power to keep the western hemisphere solidly under its boots.

We may never find out what really happened to Maurice Bishop, but the achievements of his four years of revolutionary government are clear. The defence of free Grenada and Nicaragua, and our support of the guerrillas of El Salvador and Guatemala, have never been as crucial as they are now.

trustees, teachers and parents.

"Parents have complained for years that this principal or that principal isn't in line with the way the school or the parent association would really like the school to go," says Little.

According to Tony Siliop, Ward Three Trustee, and originator of the review proposal, "every time the issue has been raised, the teachers' federation, particularly the principals' federation, have just done everything within their power to stop the Board from doing it. And their ability to organize, not only themselves, but to organize parents into hysteria, is something beyond people's comprehension."

Craig Lowry, president of the Toronto Public School Principals' Association says: "Our board believes very strongly in school-community relations ... and so the trustees have the opportunity to meet with the superintendent at the end of each year to comment on the success of lack of success of the principal in those areas."

He explains that community-school relations are now part of the principal's duties, and that the job is being reviewed sufficiently.

Elementary school principals currently undergo a two-year probationary period.

Another supporter of the proposal, Ward Two trustee Sheila Cary-Meagher, says cyclical review would make it easier to get rid of principals who are putting in an unsatisfactory performance. "I've seen two or three principals in 11 years demoted. But it's been 'voluntary,' (laughs) In one case, it took seven years for trustees, parents, and to some extent, teachers (to remove him). Seven years is a long time. It's practically a child's entire life in elementary school."

Ward Eight Trustee Nola Crewe agrees that parents should be more involved in the review process, and that the existing system is inadequate. "We never fire anyone, ever, it just doesn't happen, and I'm sure no matter what trustee you talk to will tell you, yes, they knew about principals who shouldn't be in the system." However, she doesn't believe cyclical review would be more effective in disciplining principals, adding that it would place too much stress on principals and undermine their authority.

Anger grows at police harassment

by Pat Daley

"I've lived in Regent Park 12 years and I've never been paranoid. Now all of a sudden I find myself looking over my shoulder."

Ruby Wood is not talking about rising crime in one of the largest of Toronto's public housing projects.

She's talking about the police.

Wood is a member of the Regent Park Committee Against Police Harassment, founded a year ago by the local residents' association. The committee has charged that police are harassing black, male youths in particular, using everything from racial insults to beatings.

In a news release announcing its first public protest, which more than 50 people attended at the end of September, the committee charged that a black youth was beaten by a uniformed member of 51 Division in full view of more than 75 Regent Park residents September 12. It also listed four other beatings and random search and questioning of black youths, all on the heels of the death of David

Baxter, a resident of nearby Ontario Street, in a 51 Division cell last April.

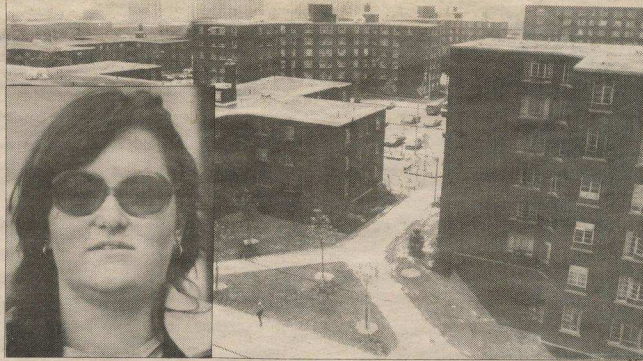
(A coroner's jury, which decided Baxter had died of poisoning after taking cocaine, butalibital, diazepam and alcohol, heard some witnesses allege that Baxter had been beaten by police. The jury made no finding on the issue of brutality.)

Most of the alleged harassment is not in the form of physical beatings. Residents say verbal abuse and degrading tags like "boy" or "nigger" are commonplace.

"I've heard the language they're using," Wood says. "You don't have to talk to a human being using terms that are going to degrade them."

A knowledgeable and articulate young woman who has been active in the Regent Park Teen Association, Wood became involved in the committee after hearing about harassment at school, and witnessing it herself.

She recalls seeing a group of about 10 young men running from the gym and into an apartment building last December.



Ruby Wood (inset) and Regent Park. (Photo: Paul Casselman)

"I can see an officer wondering why they're running," she says. However, they stopped in the lobby to wait for a soccer team meeting to start. She says a police officer picked one youth out of the group and started asking questions: what was his name, where was he from and so on.

When the youth asked if he was under arrest, Wood says, the officer "took his hand and slammed it on the youth's shoulder," saying he could find a reason to arrest him. The police finally left when Wood walked over and wrote down their badge numbers.

Wood has had her own experience with police. They arrived one night at the apartment, she shares with her mother saying the tenants next door had complained about noise from Wood and

her friends. She denies that there was noise and says no one had lived next door for six months.

As a white woman, Wood knows she is not as likely a subject of police harassment. Yet, for her the situation is a tense one. Elvis Peters, another committee member, agrees, saying he finds himself becoming suspicious much of the time: "If it was mugging you wouldn't worry, but when it's the police you have to."

What do the police say? Nothing, at least not to the Clarion. Constable Gerrard Jones, a 51 Division community relations officer, declined an interview. Constable Lorne White of District 5 suggested we contact Ward Seven aldermen because his district has "nothing to feel" about the issue since the

committee has refused a dialogue with police. Police department director of information Adrienne McLennan returned a call saying, "I'm sorry, I can't help you." Asked "Can you tell me why?", she answered, "No."

The lack of dialogue is an issue police have raised in other news reports along with their opinion that the committee represents a minority view in the community. While Ward Seven aldermen Joanne Campbell and David Reville support the committee's decision not to talk with 51 Division, Campbell warns against repeating the mistakes of the past and stereotyping Regent Park residents.

"I think they (the committee) represent a view of people in the Park who worry about the police, but you can't take a community of 10,000-odd people and assume the opinion of the committee is unanimous. The committee is responding to concerns that a lot of people in the Park have. That doesn't mean everybody feels that way."

At the same time as the committee is concerned that residents understand the no dialogue decision, they're not making apologies. Wood says meetings were held in the past with 51 Division, but "it was always on their turf. It was more like interrogation than working together. They seemed to be pumping us for information. People started getting picked up afterwards."

The committee will continue to talk with the Metro Police Commission as they have in the past because of the power structure in the police department. They say dialogue of any kind with 51 Division cannot solve the problem because the division cannot change or remove officers.

Meanwhile, in Regent Park, the committee is continuing its efforts to gain the confidence of the community through public forums, at which people are assured they can speak freely because police are not present, and through educating residents about their rights when approached by the police.

Regent Park residents have been able to organize publicly around their concern about police harassment. But are they the only victims? Next month the Clarion explores police relations in other low income and ethnic communities in Toronto.

Panel debates security spooks

by Kevin Finnegan

Investigate counter-espionage and terrorism, said Russell.

And subversion, insisted Kelly.

Make the spy agency civilian, pleaded Sawatsky. Cops think funny.

But it's a sham. They're as

interested in stopping protest as terrorism, said Mandel.

And round and round they went, debating the consequences of Bill C-157, academically. The setting was a conference on Authority, Conformity and Policing of Citizens, held at the University of Toronto in mid-October.

Like most academic discussions, it was long on theory and short on reality. But there were some exceptions.

George Smith was on a panel with a criminologist, a clinical psychologist and a police chief. After a lot of theory was aired, Smith displayed his credentials. He is a founding member of Right to Privacy committee, formed by the gay community after the bathhouse raids two years ago. He accused the police of attacking the gay community by spying, entrapment, perjury, violence, "queer baiting", manipulating the media and refusing to provide protection.

Dianne Martin was on a panel with a former mayor, a criminologist and a sociologist. Martin is a lawyer and a founding member of the Citizens' Independent Review of Police Activities (CIRPA). She said police pre-selected the bad guys, and contrasted the treatment meted out to youths in the Jane-Finch corridor with that reserved for Phil Givens' son.

Givens, chair of the Metro Police Commission, gives his identification to his son so when the police stop the youth they know who they are dealing with, said Martin. She also accused the police of "boxing" or fixing their notes.

"The goal is to get that guy convicted. The means is perjury," she said.

The other major point was made unwittingly by conference chairperson Laurier

Lapierre, who was running the panel discussion on Bill C-157. After retired RCMP deputy commissioner William Kelly and political science professor Peter Russell argued whether the Trotskyites should be investigated, there was a question from the audience: had any of them been investigated? On the face of it, there were no counter-espionage agents or international terrorists on the panel.

Michael Mandel, an Osgoode Hall law professor and a radical, laughed. He had been. Kelly did not dispute it.

John Sawatsky, journalist and author of a book on the RCMP, smiled. He recounted a litany of investigations he had been involved in while researching his book. Kelly did not dispute it.

Peter Russell, respected scholar, nodded. He had served on the McDonald Commission on RCMP wrongdoing, and had to undergo security clearance for that. It was common knowledge.

Laurier Lapierre, broadcaster, froze momentarily. He recounted two rumours he had heard that the RCMP was investigating his sex life. Kelly did dispute that. A sudden thought struck Lapierre. "Can I check?" he demanded.

Sawatsky supplied the answer, demonstrated the futility of the whole panel. No. If the RCMP decided Laurier Lapierre's sex life affected national security and investigated him, he could never find out.



Here at the Seneca US Army Depot 300 people, including 11 Canadians, were arrested on October 24 for trespassing. They were among 500 peace activists carrying out a civil disobedience action to commemorate International Peace Week.

A week of civil disobedience is planned at Litton Systems, which makes the "brains" for the Cruise Missile. For info: Cruise Missile Conversion Project at 532-6720 or Alliance for Non-Violent Action at 364-1901.

(Photo: Doug MacLellan)

captain



BOYCOTT

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

Proctor and Gamble, General Foods

Consumer Information Services (CIS) is boycotting Proctor and Gamble and General Foods because the companies "saturate daytime TV advertising with 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 re-invest their profits in the poor communities which buy these products."

The United Steelworkers of America and the International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers organizations are boycotting the company because of its use of the cancer-causing NTA ingredient in its soap products.

Maggio

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

Ontario Blue Cross

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

The Toronto Sun

This is an on-going boycott sanctioned by the Labour Council of Metro Toronto. Unionists have described the Sun as notoriously anti-union.

The Sun also recently outraged the Metro Toronto Council when columnist Mackenzie Porter called for the sterilization of the poor. The council, which represents 150,000 low-income tenants, has joined the boycott.

Michelin

The United Rubber Workers, the American Federation of Labour-Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Canadian Labour Congress continue their boycott of Michelin tires and Sears Alstate tires, which Michelin manufactures for Sears. Labour organizations consider Michelin "unfair to

organized labour", due to their collusion with the Nova Scotia government in the passing of legislation which makes it impossible for the workers at Michelin in Nova Scotia to organize.

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.

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.

Campbells and Libby

Over 2,000 Farmworkers have been on strike in Ohio since August 1978. The United Farmworkers report that these strikers have encountered poverty, violence, legal attacks and strike-breakers but have vowed to remain on strike until Campbells and Libby agree to negotiate. Products boycotted include Campbells products, Libby and Libby McNeill, and Nestle's (a parent company of Libby-McNeill-Libby).

Nestles

Infant Formula Action Coalition (INFAC) reports that some progress has been made in the campaign to get Nestles to conform to the World Health Organization Code. To bring them the rest of the way, INFAC has decided to concentrate on a boycott of Taster's Choice instant coffee. This noxious substance shouldn't be consumed anyway, so it shouldn't be too difficult to boycott it.

INFAC is also mounting a petition campaign, to demonstrate to Nestles that if they don't accept a full boycott of Nestles products will be slapped back on forthwith. INFAC can be reached at 995-9819.

South Africa

The Stop Entertaining Apartheid Coalition asks you to boycott entertainers who performed in South Africa. For a

complete list of these entertainers, call the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of South Africa (TCLSA) at 967-5562.

Canadians Concerned about Southern Africa also asks consumers to boycott South African fruit such as Granny Smith apples, Outspan citrus fruit, canned fruit, such as South African peaches, York, Del Monte, Gold Reef, Success, Dominion No Name Apricots, Pantry Shelf pears and DC pineapple.

Rothmans of Canada, part of a South African based multinational, is also being boycotted. It produces the following cigarettes: Rothmans, Dunhill, Herlly, Peter Stuyvesant, Craven A, Dumont, Number 7 and Black Cat. Through its subsidiaries, Jordan Wines and Carling O'Keefe breweries, Rothmans also produces Carling Black Label, Carlsberg, Old Vienna, O'Keefe, Buckeye, Cott 45, Toby, Heideberg, Red Cap, Brading, Dow, Dow Porter, Black Horse, Cinci and Miller High Life.

Scott Paper

Kick It Over, a Toronto anarchist magazine collective, has called for a boycott of Scott paper products. A subsidiary of that company is spraying Nova Scotia forests with Agent Orange to make way for more profitable softwoods. Agent Orange is the substance the U.S. used to defoliate vast areas of Vietnam, and thousands of Vietnam veterans (and doubtless many Vietnamese) claim that their health has been seriously affected.

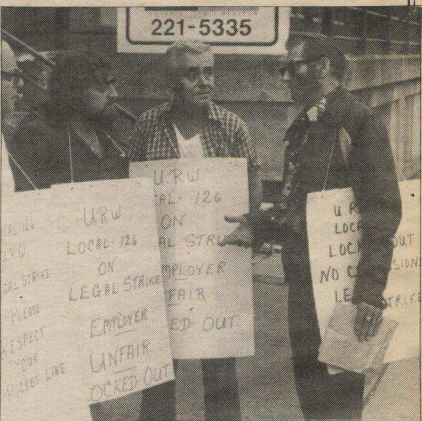
Residents of the area have just lost a battle to halt the spraying, and the courts have awarded costs to the company, leaving many residents in danger of bankruptcy, if not cancer. So wipe your tushes with some other kind of paper, and you can protest directly to Scott Marlines, Ltd., P.O. Box 5490, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia B2H 5E8 (902) 752-8461, c/o Sandy Macgregor. Some of the products involved are: Purex, Scotties, Outrite waxed paper, Cottorelle, Scottissue, Scott Family, Coffettes, Cashmere, Scottowels, Viva, and Lady Scott.

General Foods

The Denver Justice and Peace Committee has called a boycott of General Foods coffees, including Maxwell House, Sanka, and 13 others, in an effort to halt purchases of coffee from El Salvador and Guatemala. They suggest that caffeine addicts drink Nicaraguan or Tanzanian coffee instead (available from Bridgehead Trading, Toronto.)

McDonald's

In April 1983 the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour, the Manitoba Federation of Labour, and the British Columbia Federation of Labour called a boycott of McDonald's Restaurants due to their decision to buy buns from the U.S., putting 50 Canadian bakery workers out of their jobs. We don't know if it's still on, but it sounds like a good idea anyway.



About 130 members of United Rubber Workers Local 126 have been locked out for six months. Many of the workers have been employed at the plant for 20 years or more. (Photo: Marilyn Burnett)

STRIKES & LOCKOUTS

Blarney Stone Tavern

The lockout of five members of Local 280 of the International Beverage and Bartenders Union by the Blarney Stone Tavern (formerly Concord Tavern) has been resolved after a hearing at the Labour Relations Board. The restaurant workers got satisfactory monetary compensation but have chosen not to return to work.

Maclean's

The strike of Local 87 of the Southern Ontario Newspaper Guild against Maclean's magazine was resolved after a two-week strike. Although the company stuck to its five per cent increase wage offer, the workers got a \$1000 lump sum payment for past overtime and time off for overtime compensation until the end of December. After December, they will have a choice of cash or time off for overtime worked. The 55 members also got job security language in their contract.

Polysar and Esso

The Energy and Chemical Workers Union strike of Local 803 against Polysar in Cambridge has been settled. The members who would have been laid off were either provided with separation pay or given an opportunity to work for another company. The union's other strike of Local 300 against Esso Corp. at Sarnia is still going on.

Hastings Ltd.

The strike by Local 124 of the United Auto Workers against Hastings Ltd. of Toronto is over. The 40 members got three to four per cent wage increases, improved dental coverage and working conditions, and a new survivor clause in their pension plan.

Viceroy

The lockout at Viceroy on Dupont Street is still continuing. The 130 members of Local 126 of the United Rubber Workers have been out since June 10.

Standard Modern Technology

The strike at Standard Modern Technology on Montclair Avenue by Local 325 of the Steelworkers Union has been settled. Unfortunately, the Clarion was unable to reach Bill Mills, the local's union representative, to get the details on the settlement.

However, Local 279 of the Steelworkers Union went on strike October 8 against Indalex in Weston. The 137 members of this local are bargaining for wages, benefits, and language. But the local is also battling the company on another front: They have discovered that the company is fighting all workers' compensation claims and is using underhanded tactics like spying on workers, consistently using certain orthopaedic specialists to offer negative opinions on claims, etc. Lucky Riao, the local representative, said that the members are so upset they held information pickets at the Workers' Compensation Board.

NEI

Local 525 of the United Electrical Workers has settled its strike against NEI (formerly Ferranti) of Toronto. But the Clarion has not been able to contact J.T. McNeill to report on the settlement.

Protestors fight cruise Found guilty

by Martin Trueman

Four members of a civil disobedience team were found guilty of trespassing in trials resulting from a Nagasaki day commemoration at Litton Systems Canada, August 9.

In trials that started October 17, Kay Popham and Rosemarie Colterman were fined \$100 each. On October 24, Thira Endicott and Nancy MacMillan received a year's probation in addition to the \$100 fine. The remaining 12 defendants will be tried at 10 a.m. each Monday morning throughout November at the East Mall.

The commemoration at Litton was part of an on-going campaign of blockades and sit-ins that the Cruise Missile Conversion Project (CMCP) has organized over the past four years. CMCP wants Lit-

ton Systems to convert production to socially useful purposes. Litton now produces the brain for the Cruise missile.

Because the team was denied a joint trial, they decided to take the stand as witnesses at the trial of Popham, the first defendant. To substantiate their claim to the joint trial, the defendants decided to adopt a non-cooperative attitude in subsequent trials, cooperating only as much as legally necessary.

During Popham's trial, defence representative Peter Rosenthal said it was legally necessary to commit the crime of trespassing to stop a larger crime.

"There was a clear case that Litton was making part of an explosive substance with the intent to enable someone to endanger life." This violates section 79 of the criminal code, said Rosenthal.

In response to CMCP's proposal to convert Litton, Cha-

rls Pittman, Liton spokesperson, said "Why should we participate in a committee with criminals?"

Fast ends

Karen Harrison ate a small piece of a Cruise Missile-shaped cake at the House of Commons October 5 after 60 days of fasting. Harrison's fast was part of Fast For Life, an international organization dedicated to fasting as a method of resistance to the arms race. Its goal is to demonstrate its connection to world hunger.

Harrison, a 28-year-old artist, started her fast on Hiroshima Day along with 13 others from Canada, United States and Europe. Involvee in Toronto's Zen Buddhist community introduced her to fasting. She describes it as cleansing, spiritually revitalizing, and as a form of protest, legal and economical. Harrison intends to fast for peace in the future.



Investments in apartheid bring big bucks to campus

by John Bacher

The University of Toronto owns \$320 million of shares in banks and corporations which do business with South Africa, almost one-quarter of its total investment portfolio.

The figures were recently released by University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union President Cathy Laurier, a member of U of T's Governing Council.

Laurier says these investments are "outrageous," because "the ideals of a university are flagrantly inconsistent with support for an apartheid regime," especially considering that in South Africa, a black is 100 times less likely to become a university graduate than a white.

Laurier's figures reveal that the U of T has \$164 million invested in the Royal Bank, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Bank of Montreal, banks which have refused to adopt a "no future loans to South Africa" policy. Its investments in companies with direct business ties to South Africa are even larger, totalling \$176 million. Leading the list are the Moore Corporation (\$94 million) and Alcan (\$78 million).

The Moore Corporation is the largest manufacturer of business forms in the world. These are produced and distributed in South Africa.

Alcan owns 24 per cent of Hulett's Aluminum of South Africa.

The Task Force on Churches and Corporate Responsibility (representing the major Christian churches in Canada) has tried unsuccessfully for two years to pass motions at Alcan shareholders' meetings to force disclosure of Hulett's ties to the South African military, and to have Alcan oppose "all sales for South African military use."

The U of T also has investments in the U.S. companies Exxon and Xerox, Noranda and Falconbridge, all of which do business in South Africa.

Last August, the U of T Divestment Committee was formed, "calling on the U of T to divest all its holdings in corporations that invest in South Africa and banks which have not adopted a policy of making no further loans to the South African government or its agencies."

An earlier U of T divestment campaign focused only on Canadian chartered banks, all of which at the time refused to divest. (The Toronto-Dominion Bank adopted a "no loans" policy in March, 1980.) The U of T Grad-

uate Students' Union (GSU) led the way in 1976, when it removed its accounts from the Royal Bank and deposited them in a credit union.

In 1977, two of the U of T's leading professors of African Studies, M. Klein and C. Pratt, sponsored a Governing Council motion to review the university's investments and to censure Canadian banks lending to South Africa. A subcommittee was established to consider the proposals, and refused to do so.

The U of T's investment policy is that "first and foremost, maximum economic return should be the criterion for purchase and sale of stock in all normal circumstances." Renata Pratt, co-ordinator of the Task Force on Churches and Corporate Responsibility, notes that returns on South African investments have averaged 18

per cent "higher than almost anywhere else."

The U of T cannot depart from its investment policy unless a brief is presented, accompanied by at least 300 signatures. No more than 200 of those signatures may come from any single university constituency group, and at least 25 each must come from students, administrative staff, teaching staff and alumni.

South African investments have been a hot issue on other Canadian campuses. McGill University's Alcan investment was the focus of a three-year divestment campaign. The campaign achieved some success in 1983 when McGill's Board of Governors announced it would sell its \$1 million in Mobil and Royal Dutch, due to their subsidiaries' part in upholding the South African regime. This partial vic-

Above: 1976 demonstrations in Soweto resulted in the massacre of unarmed schoolchildren. Yet some Canadian universities continue to invest millions in corporations doing business with South Africa. (Photo: Peter Magubane/International Defence & Aid Fund)

tory was only won after 2,500 signatures were placed on a petition, picket lines were established, demonstrations were organized and meetings of the Board of Governors were disrupted.

A McGill Board of Governors member, Alcan's president and chief executive officer David Culver, argued that "good investment is an agent of change inside the enemy's camp. Most companies stay because they are convinced they can do some good." But high returns on investment may also

Flora, fauna, and the pristine beauty of a primitive culture. Fly the friendly skies of apartheid



by Carolyn Woloski and Jon Chaplan

Ever wonder how South Africa got into the wine business? The Co-operative Wine Growers Association can tell you.

According to their brochure, "the first colonist commander planted his wine-bearing vines from Europe in order to bring wine as part of a civilized life to a barbaric spot on a Dark Continent."

And if the rhetoric wasn't enough, there were free wine samples at the "South African Film and Cocktail Reception" held October 12 and sponsored by the Friends of the Springbok Association.

The association was founded in 1968 by J. Stuart Weaving to promote friendship among Commonwealth countries. Weaving told the reception in the Don Mills Holiday Inn Commonwealth Ballroom that he knew why international boycotts of South Africa have been organized.

"There's one reason for isolation: to have a Marxist government takeover," he said.

And the audience of 300, some ex-South Africans and some just interested in travel, applauded as Weaving quoted Sir Winston Churchill: "I do not believe the Soviet Union

desires war. They merely desire the fruits of war."

The three films shown focused on flora and fauna with cameo appearances by apparently well-off white people. Blacks, however, were not totally absent. In one scene, as natives entertain whites with a tribal dance, the narrator explains that "South Africa, a place of peace and beauty...provides a fascinating look at a way of life now all but extinct."

An association spokesperson said membership sales do not raise enough money and businesses provided funds as a marketing technique. Among those participating were South African Airways, Protea Hotels, Sainsbury Wines and Satour. The latter is a "statutory body... whose function is to promote and market tourism to South Africa," according to a brochure "designed, produced and published by the order and at the expense of the Government of the Republic of South Africa."

The association complements that function nicely through promoting travel to South Africa. With a \$10 membership, a couple receives a \$100 grant towards their already "lowest possible legal fare," according to Weaving. In addition, if a member travels from Toronto to Johannesburg with a stopover, "you are met at the airport in

New York by one of our girls in green and gold, taken to the Hilton Hotel and treated like a V.I.P."

And members can purchase "Friendship Stamps" to place on letters, helping to "win friends for South Africa."

Door prizes at the reception included a free trip to South Africa.

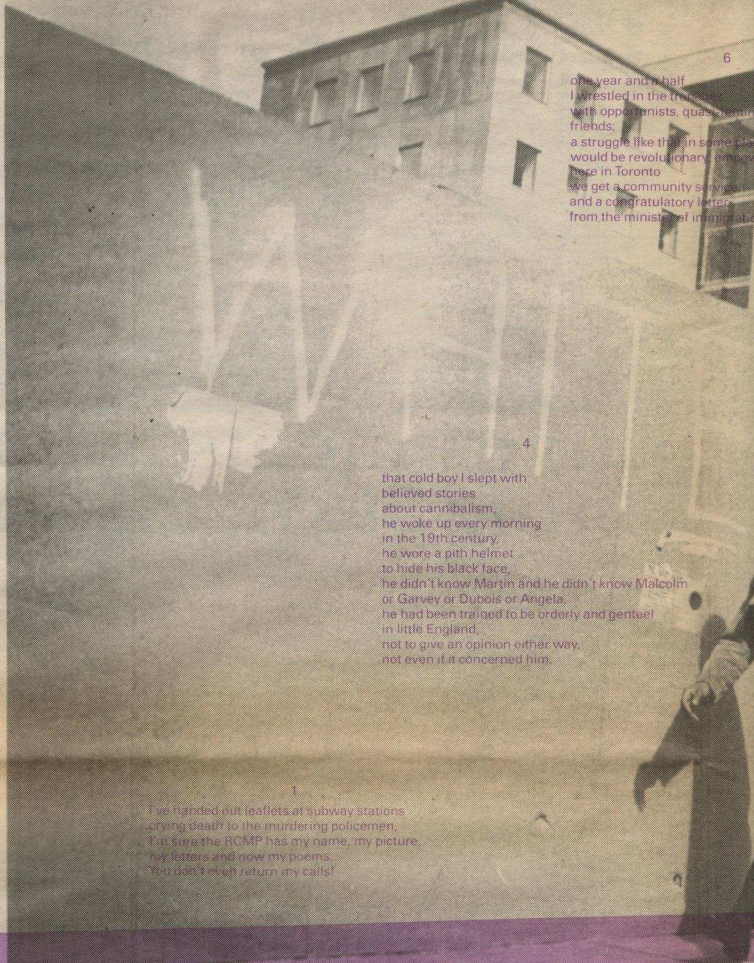
Conspicuously absent from the evening was any mention of the pass law, resettlement, imprisonment without trial, or the November 2 constitutional vote to give limited participation to Asian and mixed-race South Africans, but not to blacks who make up a majority of the population.

Canadians Concerned About South Africa is aware of Friends of the Springbok Association.

"I can't prove they're getting money directly from the South African government, but it's quite clear their connections are very strong with the 'South African regime,'" says Secretary Neil Naiman.

"The South African government spends millions trying to make people believe apartheid is changing. But when you look at the statistics they publish, apartheid is getting worse. Poverty is increasing, isolation of the family is becoming worse with the pass laws, education and health care are not improving."

The West Indian community in Toronto has a long history, but has especially flourished since 1974. Dionne Brand and Roger McTair are members of that community and while identifying strongly with their ethnic backgrounds they have also succeeded in becoming an integral part of Toronto's artistic community. Dionne Brand is a poet. Spotlighted here are samples of her most recent work which was published this year in Toronto.



one year and a half I wrestled in the trenches with opportunists, quasi-termin friends; a struggle like that in some way would be revolutionary, even now here in Toronto we get a community service and a congratulatory letter from the minister of immigration

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that cold boy I slept with believed stories about cannibalism, he woke up every morning in the 19th century, he wore a pith-helmet to hide his black face, he didn't know Martin and he didn't know Malcolm or Garvey or Dubois or Angela, he had been trained to be orderly and genteel in little England, not to give an opinion other way, not even if it concerned him.

I've handed out leaflets at subway stations crying death to the murdering policemen, I'm sure the RCMP has my name, my picture, my letters and now my poems, You don't even return my calls!



Roger McTair is a writer & filmmaker who came to Toronto from Trinidad in 1970. He was consultant for the film Home Feelings, a recent documentary on West Indians living in the Jane-Finch area. The conversation was taped and edited for the Toronto Clarion by Roger Langen.

You have lived in Toronto for 14 years but originally you are from Trinidad, where you were considered black. What does "white" mean in Trinidad?

White means a number of things in Trinidad. It may mean anything from light-skinned to truly white — I mean, when you have no black in you at all. When people left the plantations — no, let's put it differently — because of the way society developed, because you had free coloureds who were intermarrying very often with, or at least living with, whites, a whole class came up that very often passed for white — which is very difficult to do in Trinidad, people always know your antecedence — or who assumed whiteness. So there's a thing called local white, which is not real white.

When the captain of the West Indies cricket team went to England in 1932, he was called a coloured player. He looks white. And he had to write a very angry letter to the *Times* saying that he wasn't coloured at all, that he was white in actual fact. So those are the politics of whiteness in the Carib-

bean. Then there's a thing called sociologically white, which means that you're visibly black — you're visible, you're one of a shade, you can't pass for white, but you have all the trappings of success, or whatever. So you would say then that this colour coding, if we can call it that, is true of West Indian society in general?

Yes. It's a definite basic fact of West Indian society. We don't talk about it, a lot of people would rather not talk about it, people would deny it. But I think it's a basic fact of West Indian society.

Being colour-conscious, does that prepare you at all for experience in Canada?

Well, being colour-conscious does not prepare you, in a sense, for North America, or for England. A lot of West Indians went to England. People are colour-conscious in different ways. A lot of middle class blacks in the Caribbean think that if you're respectable, it means that you can move into any situation, which very often is not so. So in the Caribbean they are decent and respectable — and very often repressed — but they know their niche in society. When they come abroad they assume that the same thing applies, but then somebody calls you a nigger on the subway or something, or somebody tells you some-

thing terrible, and you suddenly realize that that respectability doesn't transpire into another situation.

In Canada it's a little different, I suspect, because, because Canada is so polite, at least at the middle class level. But in England, at least in the early days, I don't know about now, but before, people would go to England and they would be coloured, they would be black. Or they would go to the southern United States. And you can't be respectable in the southern United States. You're black, I mean, that's it. You're black or you're white. So the colour-consciousness, the awareness of colour doesn't always transpire a lot of people who went to university in the southern States after the War were horrified at the state of black-white relations in the South. Now they were naive, but I think that West Indians are pretty naive about race, very often.

Now you say it's different in Canada. Do you find that there's grounds for optimism then, or do you see a pattern which is heading us in the direction of the English experience?

I have said this a number of times, people have disagreed with me, but I don't think that, I really do not deep in my heart think that Canada is England or the United States. When you men-

tion Engl was what — still ha you had and the e up till 19 England horrified into the system, r they were I don't stratificat add. I may think that not centu exist. And have a ce and they u up into th little diffe of race. I observati the States to at leas class, the done we West Indi

I hope don't feel oppressio the States ling in th but I still



Roger McTair, a friend of Dionne's and editor of her book, is an experienced writer and filmmaker and helped in the making of *Home Feeling*. McTair recently talked with the *Clarion* about his experiences both as a West Indian and a black artist in Toronto. Until the invasion of Grenada, Brand was working there as a communications person.

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For Grenada

In St. Georges
there are hills, I hear,
to make me tired,
and there is work, I know,
to make me thinner

Let's celebrate hunger!
Let's riot

The poems are from a collection entitled *Winter Epigrams and Epigrams to Ernesto Cardena in Defense of Claudia* by Dionne Brand.

tion England, it was a class system, it was what I call the butt-end of empire — still has its potency I suppose — but you had the remnants of the empire, and the empire was still functioning up till 1962. A lot of people went to England in the '50s and they were horrified that they could not move up into the society, because of the class system, regardless of how respectable they were.

I don't think you have that class stratification that is as potent in Canada. I may be naive myself, but I don't think that it's as ingrained, there are not centuries of a class structure that exist. And if your kids, especially kids have a certain amount of education and they have a career, they can move up into the society. In the States it's a little different because of the problems of race. But I think now from my observation of my friends who live in the States, and their kids, they seem to at least be moving into the middle class, the West Indian kids who have done well. I'm strictly speaking of West Indian kids.

I hope Canada is different, but I don't feel that overwhelming sense of oppression that I feel when I travel in the States. I still feel that sense, travelling in the States, of hostility, veiled, but I still feel it.

But you came to Canada feeling optimistic about this country?

No. I just came. (laughs) I just came to Canada. I was tired of an island. Canada was the only place in a sense that I could just get into and go to. Did you have some early bad experiences?

Well, when I came — I came in 1970 — at the time there was no public outcry about immigration. When I came it was still an event to see another black face in the street. I mean, you know, you probably still knew quite a lot of the people, the black people, who lived in Toronto or the environs. People who grow up now who live in Canada, in Toronto, don't realize that, but at one time there were so very few black faces that the entire black community knew one another.

After '74, there was a great influx. When I came, I had a lot of friends here who had come to university, mainly University of Toronto, and I started to move with them, but then I did the things that I always did. I got involved in literary circles, and I ambled around the place, did the art galleries and that kind of stuff. So, in a sense, there was the individual thing of me doing what I do, what I do, what I like, and then there was the community thing. My rambling around the place as an individual, you know,

as I'm riding my bicycle, whatever I do as an individual, I have very few problems. But as a member of a community, there's an impulse in the community towards critiquing the things that happened to people on an individual basis. As a member of the community, of course I was concerned about little minor things. The Western Guard was quite rampant, so we were concerned about that. And there were two or three minor incidents, every time the Western Guard became obnoxious or people would be foolish. It never worried me too much. I mean, I can take it for myself, at least I used to when I was younger, thought I could take care of myself. And I figured, well, this ain't Detroit and I can handle myself.

What is included in the community critique?

Mainly racism, problems on the job. Going for apartments. I mean, that happened to me, you go for an apartment — there's a lot of that, and you don't get the apartment. The For Rent sign is up, you pass back a week later and it's still for rent or whatever, you don't get it. So there's quite a bit of that.

Do you recognize a form of soft prejudice, a nervous but non-hostile reaction?

I used to go to this black church on

Avenue Road, the St. Paul Centre. I used to go there a lot, I made a little film about the centre. There was a party one night and the Reverend McInnis, I think his name was, had given the party and invited us round, and I met this guy who collected names, and traced the names and stuff like that. I said my name was McTair, you know. So he said, "Scottish or Irish?" He says, "It's got probably to be Scottish. Is it Scottish?" I said, "Probably, I don't know." "How come you don't know?" "Slave name," I said. And he turned green, you know, he really turned blue. I said, "What do you expect, look at me, look at my name... how else would I get it?" And he was really upset, he said, "How could I have said that. And I said, "But it's true, it's a fact of history, eh? How else would I get a name like McTair?"

So people respond in different ways to those things and I guess he was upset, couldn't cope, but if he had thought about it, it's actually true. Does your consciousness of being black undergo a change when you come to a place like Toronto? You find yourself mixing, and sharing, I take it, with other blacks whose backgrounds are different from your own.

Well, I always knew I was black, I

Continued on page 11

Politics of universities exposed

THINGS WHICH ARE DONE IN SECRET

Scholars and Dollars
by Paul Axelrod
Politics, Economics and the
Universities of Ontario
1945-1980
University of Toronto Press,
1982

Things Which Are Done In Secret
by Marlene Dixon
Black Rose Books, 1976
Reviewed by John Bacher
Horror stories about the state
of Canadian universities usually

Books
focus upon the immediate consequences of underfunding; classes of 1,000, collapsing buildings and antiquated equipment. Two recent books, however, give greater depth and insight into the demise of Canada's post-secondary institutions than are presented by such bodies as the

administration-dominated Council of Ontario Universities. Both the rapid expansion of the university system and the regressive pattern of cutbacks of more recent years are depicted in Paul Axelrod's *Scholars and Dollars* and Marlene Dixon's *Things Which Are Done In Secret* as the product of an educational system chiefly designed to foster the aims of business.

Both aptly titled books shed light on the crisis currently facing Canadian post-secondary education. Axelrod demonstrates with compelling evidence how the early 1960's saw expansion of the system as a result of perceived employment needs. Concern for improved trained manpower went beyond an ability to master narrow technical concerns.

Typical of this outlook was the opinion of the book *Oil in Canada* that engineering graduates should be more "literate in the humanities and social sciences." The president of Imperial Oil wrote in 1959 how "industry has found that it can train an educated man, but it cannot necessarily educate the trained man." Likewise, after a survey of industries in 1964 the Economic Council of Canada found that "companies are anxious that new employees have basic education which will permit training and retraining to meet continuing job requirements."

After the wave of student protest that shook educational institutions in the late 1960's, the perceptions of the value of these institutions were quickly reversed within the business community. A 1969 article in the *Financial Post* warned that "some day radicals might be picking your plant" while the president of Imperial Oil complained that "corporate profits are not understood...the public is getting the idea that the universities are filled with radicals."

Axelrod demonstrates how these new attitudes brought a plethora of studies which reversed previous assumptions of the economic utility of post-secondary education. Typically, the Economic Council of Canada in 1971 argued that because of an increase in the cost of education the return on this investment to the nation was lower in 1967 than it had been in 1961. They concluded that students should pay higher tuition fees. *Industrial Canada*, the voice of the Canadian Manufacturing Association, reversed its early stands and in 1971 announced that "academic success and business achievement have relatively little to do with each other."

One of Axelrod's most compelling chapters is "Private Power and Public Institutions." This "private power" is demonstrated most explicitly in the founding of new Ontario universities after the Second World War. Brock, Trent, Waterloo, York and Laurentian were only recognized by the provincial government after their backers had organized boards of directors which resembled a list of the corporate elites of their communities. Inco president Ralph Parker had an unusually heavy burden in founding these institutions; as a major employer in Sudbury and Niagara, he yielded to pressures to serve on boards of both Brock and Laurentian. One memo of the Brock Founders' Committee frankly indicated agreement that "as far as possible the members of the Board of Governors should be multimillionaires."

Axelrod is careful to note the usual defence of such arrangements; that such boards enable universities to secure favourable credit ratings from lending institutions and that no evidence has been made of a business-dominated board involving itself in academic affairs.

The value of Marlene Dixon's book is that it provides a glimpse into the secret world of academic decision-making to reveal how it is shaped by the ideological requirements of a capitalist society. The evidence is truly chilling. One of the clearest came from the theft and subsequent publication in local newspapers of Stanford University's secret file on Paul Baran, an eminent Marxist economist who died of a heart attack in 1964 after enduring severe harassment from university administrators. The file revealed that wealthy university alumni demanded Baran be fired for "treason and subversion" as a result of his defence of the Cuban revolution.

Stanford administrators discussed Baran's appointment with representatives of Transamerica Corporation, Standard

Oil of California and the California Indemnity Exchange. Lacking sufficient grounds for a trial to terminate his employment, the Stanford administration instead elected to make life for Baran as miserable as possible in the hope that he would seek employment elsewhere.

Through the use of as many documents as she could gather behind the iron curtain of academic secrecy, Dixon depicts a similar pattern at McGill. After "the alumni office radio stations and newspapers were deluged with mail criticizing the decision to hire another radical teacher," McGill Principal H. Roche Robertson wrote department chairs to remind them that "departments do not hire--the Board of Governors hires" and that it was necessary to investigate "fully the training and background of each person" proposed for appointment.

Under administrative pressure the Political Science department subsequently considered revoking the appointment of Pauline Vaillancourt. According to the notes of a secret Political Science department meeting released by a courageous graduate student, later censured for a breach of confidentiality, professors feared "the department might lose credibility with the administration if Vaillancourt was hired" and that there were "too many radicals for the university to take."

Although they successfully resisted attempts to secure their dismissals, both Vaillancourt and Dixon resigned from McGill after they saw that their notoriety resulted in the victimization of their students.

Both *Scholars and Dollars* and *Things That Are Done In Secret* are indispensable reading for university activists with a commitment to education being something more than an appendage of a money-making machine.

Islands intro



The Toronto Islands by Robert Sward Drednaught, \$10.00

Reviewed by Steve Aikhenhead
The July 1 release of *The Toronto Islands* book by Robert Sward and Drednaught publishers has rekindled controversy, ironically because of the non-controversial approach taken by Sward in his text. Notably absent from the book is an anatomy of the Islanders' struggle with all and sundry governments, officials, bureaucrats and all others jealous of the Islanders' position. This is perhaps appropriate, however, as the book has the feel of an introductory guide.

It is not a scholarly treatise. That would have been required to get into the depths of the recent history of a community faced with the transition from being residential and recreational to being politically aware and under siege. Perhaps more reference could have been made to the obvious determination born of the adverse pressures applied by those who feel Toronto needs more mowed lawns, more casinos, more golf courses and yacht clubs and less housing—particularly of a rural and historical flavour. However, upon reading the interviews with Island residents, we get some hints that a steadfastness is well-rooted here, and that one Corporation of Metropolitan Toronto has helped nurture this resolve. Thank you very much, Paul Godfrey.

It is clear that this is a small town, an historical site, surprisingly close to Canada's urban giant. We get no hints about what's percolating beneath the veneer of this vigilant community. Like any small town there must be feuds, snits, petty rivalries, cliques, clubs, committees and vegetarians. But Sward's purpose is to introduce, not to

tell all. It does seem, though, in this age's quest for information, that there is a tremendous interest in the intricacies and intrigues of life on an archipelago—one removed from the clutches of the automobile, one where telephone party lines still dictate access to the outside world. No cable TV for Island residents.

Obviously, there are still many battles to be fought by and for the Islanders. They have an interest in the shaping of the new city park surrounding the homes they insist are theirs. Some objections have been voiced against the new sewer system. Preserving the current character of the place seems to be more important than an ultra-modern installation set below the water table, complete with T1 subterranean or submarine pumping stations, and topped with electronic control boxes. City and Metro Councils have decided the Islanders will pay all of the estimated \$3 million cost of the project, which will include widened roads on Wards Island.

As an easy to handle, dare I say "visitor's guide book," Sward's effort is successful. The immediate questions are answered. For those who come to visit, stroll, frisbee, swim, sun, skate or jog, the where to, how to, when to and how come are all there. We even meet some of the locals. At less than \$10, the book is reasonably accessible in today's market. Judging by its popularity, it will continue to be available at most retail outlets on or near the waterfront.

Thank you very much Robert Sward and Drednaught. It is clear there is a great interest in the issues, events, histories and heroes connected with Island life. In *The Toronto Islands* you have provided a balanced introduction.

Bryan Halstead

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Right Stuff—for stuffy right

by A.K. Phynning

'The Right Stuff is an astonishingly intelligent piece of popcorn mythmaking, a Star Wars for people whose IQ's exceed room temperature.' NOW

'And they all came together, earlier in the week...and they made their way to the Kennedy Centre, and they paid big strong American bucks for their seat...and they gazed on the movie

called the Right Stuff, from the book of the same name by Tom Wolfe, and they saw that it was good --mighty good, real good, gut-busting good -- to be American again.' *Globe and Mail*

'It is an epic motion picture, the reassurance that movies, away from war and period pieces, have not lost the ability to make the Grand Gesture.' Toronto Star

Activism, friendship themes of film

by Jon Chaplan and Carolyn Woloski

Here is a movie that is not exploitation, mindless action, sexist escapism or blood and gore; that is politically relevant



with progressive themes and socio-political orientation, as well as being a good story.

Lucien Brouillard (by Bruno Carrière) is the story of one individual's fight against social injustice in Québec. It could be set in Québec (where it was made) last winter, in B.C., now, or anywhere else in Canada or the United States.

The protagonist (well-acted by Pierre Curzi) is an idealistic activist who struggles passionately to help the poor, underprivileged and powerless. He fights thugs repossessing furniture for loan sharks and delivers stolen chickens to poor families. But his dramatic pulling down of scaffolding still in use after workers are injured on it goes one step too far. The powers that be frame him with a charge of exposing himself to a small girl. When he gets out of prison, he finds he no longer has the control and respect he once had. However, his commitment and style have not changed. This leads to conflict and rejection, which have the potential of destroying him.

But the film is not just about social activism. It is also a study

of how individuals from similar backgrounds can grow apart. In the beginning we meet Martineau (Roger Blay), an influential lawyer and politician, who grew up with Brouillard in an orphanage. Although they have moved in different directions, the two continue to be dependent upon each other.

These two plots, rather than completely merging, maintain their individual story lines until they are entwined in the end. The early parts of the film are about social activism, while the latter focus on friendship, trust and betrayal. Despite, or perhaps because of, this unusual blend the film works.

Lucien Brouillard was shown at the 1983 Festival of Festivals and can be seen on First Choice in February, 1984.

Ya, I know. If I have to read another review of the Right Stuff, or another flak piece about the making of The Right Stuff, or another pompous tongue-in-cheek commentary about the gala opening of The Right Stuff, I'll have to hire one of Metrochairman Paul Godfrey's gunsels to rub out the author and to put us all out of our misery. Why do people write such garbage? Who hired them? These collected stanzas of fermented pablum couldn't even make the newspaper if they're printed on stand up straight.

We all know that John Glenn is portrayed as a hero in the movie, that he toughed it out when his capsule's heat shield malfunctioned on re-entering the earth's atmosphere, that he told his wife to tell Lyndon Johnson to go fuck himself when he was Vice-President, and that he says Golly Gosh, maybe I am too gung-ho.

But who cares? The real crux of the matter is what impact this



John Glenn, space cadet.

conglomeration of celluloid will have on the current U.S. presidential campaign.

If it is possible for the Democrats to retire Reagan, the difference between an arch-conservative like Glenn as president, and a watered-down liberal like Mondale, would be about \$10 billion for the Pentagon, just for starters. Glenn has a long record of supporting things like the neutron bomb, the B-1 bomber, the MX missile, nerve gas weaponry and nuclear power. Mondale on the other hand is for a verifiable nuclear freeze, against military intervention in Central America, and would repeal Reganomics, so even for those of us who dismiss presidential politics as a useless charade, there is a chance that we'd be a lot happier if Glenn's greedy fingers could be kept off the Democratic nomination.

At present, the pros are saying the Right Stuff is sure to give Glenn's campaign a big boost. Although Glenn hasn't raised as much money as Mondale, he's now out in front in terms of how fast he's attracting new money; in the last quarter, Glenn raised more money than any other candidate. The Democrats have held the White House for only four years since 1968, so for those party bosses who ache for The Power so badly that they're willing to sacrifice honor, decency and integrity for a corporate hireling like Glenn, the Right Stuff is a godsend.

Well, don't be so sure. First he has to get the nomination. And the highest percentage of registered Democrats who vote in primaries are middle-aged and far from the 18-25 Hollywood movie-going age group. Let's face it, it's a miracle if most 18 to 25-year-olds in America get around to voting in a general election, let alone know who the Democratic nominee's running mate is.

I've had a pretty dark view of the American electorate ever since Richard Nixon was re-elected in 1972, and Regan's election in 1980 reaffirms my cynicism. Glenn's image as an astronaut here, the one peddled in the Right Stuff, shouldn't be translated into the notion that he's going to make a great President. Of course, I can see how the emotional connection will be made.

Maybe there's no need to worry. The American public is such a notoriously easy one to impress, any impact the Right Stuff could have will probably fade by next March. After all, the movie based on Frank Herbert's *Dune* Trilogy would be out by then and it will take the country by storm.

Black filmmaker scans white society

From page 9

never had that problem. Well, physically black, you can't get away from that. People take me for African in the street all the time. People come to me and talk in tribal language, "ooh goo blah," you know, stuff like that. I say, sorry you know, but I'm from Trinidad (laughs). And I grew up in a very political household, so that I always had a sense of myself, which I thank my parents for, my family, for, very seriously.

When you come to a country like this you do a lot of things that you normally wouldn't do. A lot of West Indians don't travel in the West Indies, they travel to England and go to Brooklyn. They don't go to Jamaica, if you're from Trinidad, you don't go to Jamaica. You hardly ever go north or to Barbados. It's different now but before you would go everywhere else but you'd hardly ever go to another island. So what happens when you come to a place like Toronto is that you meet other West Indians first off. Those are the people that you meet because culturally you have something in common. Basically, you eat more or less the same food, you listen to more or less the same music, and you understand one another. I mean it's just a rhythm that in a sense we all have. There are differences of course, but that sense of self is important because the first years that you are here you are isolated...you need other black faces to relate to.

But in a sense it's society that forces that on them because the society responds to you really as black rather than West Indian, and then

you begin to see yourself as West Indian in response to that. And depending on what happens, you become political. Now there's a great apathy in the Caribbean, the Caribbean isn't a very political place, people tend to accept what is.

Black is a very complex word. Very complex. The politics of being black is related largely to the experience of white societies?

Well, your historical experience, I always say. A lot of people wouldn't say this but I say from slavery on. I mean slavery is to me the key determinant of our culture, regardless of what we say or pretend. But from the time we crossed into the other half of the Atlantic and we came to these shores, that factor is the most important determining factor of your life. And I think a lot of us forget that. On the other hand, a black American is very different from a black Canadian is very different from a Black West Indian, so that what holds us together is our history, and how we respond.

Let's talk about you personally. You are a filmmaker. Your most recent credit was as a researcher for the film Home Feelings on West Indians in the Jane-Finch area. Do you regard that as a successful experience?

Well, I'm a writer first, basically. But we did make this film in Jane-Finch and it was...a tough experience. We had the film board backing us and we went up there and...we shot a film. We shot a lot of people...we filmed a lot of people, in a lot of situations.

It's strange, a lot of people in the area loved the film. Somebody called me this morning, she had seen the film, she's a social worker — and

she's a working class woman who has worked her way up to being a social worker. And her critique was that these things need to be said, that's what she told me this morning. On the other hand, she thought the film needed a little more balance. And that's how I feel. I think all the things it said needed to be said but I think the film needed to be a little more rounded in its approach. **Could you give us an example?**

Well, for instance, the film in a sense critiqued — both the community and the people in the film — critiqued the police a lot. I thought, well, from my being there, from my seeing the situation, I thought that the critique was reasonably justified. There is also a cultural clash. Very often the police don't see the world the way some of the young black teenagers see the world. And I thought that should have been brought out, that dialectical other thing. You've got the kids who are on film, you've got the people who are on film, but the cause of the clash, the essence of the clash, what it really means, I thought did not come out. You've got two cultures in a sense confronting one another.

If you'd had the police point of view made more coherent, more understandable, that would have made the conflict more appreciable?

Yes, more appreciable, exactly, I think so.

As a black writer, what is your general view of Canadian culture?

The resonance I think is important. I get a sense of alienation very often in Canadian writing that can only come from a place that is resolutely middle class, you know,

from a place where you get up in the morning and you know you're going to eat. When I read guys like Marquez and I read Latin American writers, you know things are different. You know there is a certain amount of vitality and empathy with that. Canadian writing doesn't have that, it is clean, the alienation is sexual alienation, you know. You have this sense that everything is not quite right. So I would approach Canadian writing differently, like I would approach writing from the American South, black American writers, differently.

Toronto, let's finish there. Is this a good place to be writing now and living? Making films?

It's a good place to be living, I like Toronto a lot. I don't think any place is a good place to be making films; it costs too much. It's hard to get money for making films. It's a good place to write. It's an easy city. It has enough energy to keep you going and yet it is not New York, which is nice. New York hits you like a brick in the face, you know, and Toronto doesn't.

You can walk at night, which is nice. I like to walk at night. You get the enquiring policeman every now and then, but if you are polite...you'll be okay.

Is politeness the quintessential Canadian virtue?

It may be (laughs). It may be!

Roger Langen is editor of The Canadian Literary Review and operator of the Argument Theory Club, where West Indian authors periodically perform their work. The Argument Literary Club meets Tuesday at the Brunswick House Tavern.

CINDY FORTLINATA

Ban hits tradition

In Catholic towns across Europe, from southern Germany to Transylvania, the people still follow the traditions of Walpurgisnacht.

Old legends say that on this spring night, the witches gathered on a high hill to show off their magic powers. Even today, Walpurgisnacht is the one time of the year that belongs completely to women. It is simply not safe for men on the streets.

Packs of women in outlandish make-up and witch costumes roam the towns looking for trouble. A lone man out for a walk might be assailed by screaming meenies who will cover his face with greasy, paint-smudged smooches while they stuff prickly burrs down his shirt. Police direct

traffic in torn uniforms, stripped of their hats and belts and doused with buckets of cold water. And every office executive risks getting his tie cut in half by gangs of scissor-happy secretaries.

During the mid-seventies, a high-profile media figure with no sense of humour decided to take on the witches. He sued his co-workers for demolishing his tie, and became the laughing stock of the entire West German press. Walpurgisnacht is Walpurgisnacht. To put up any resistance is simply Not Done. Sensible men just stay out of the way.

In recent years, this event has taken on new meaning for the high-profile media figures of West Germany. In addition to the delicious fun of dressing up like witches and shredding the local cops, Walpurgisnacht has a serious message: "We are taking back the night". Women converge on local porn shops and sex shows, dump paint on whatever dis-

pleases them, and generally ruin the evening for any man foolish enough to be strolling the red light district.

But the fine old tradition of Walpurgisnacht is in danger. According to the West German feminist magazine *emma*, an insane law passed by the new conservative government may make it illegal for anyone to dress up and paint her face for a demonstration.

The "Disguise Ban" was originally drafted at the urging of West German police. It was aimed at a tiny minority of men who come to peace demonstrations armed to the teeth, dart



Eva Gründer

out of the crowd wearing helmets and facemasks, attack and wound crowd control police and disappear. The cops wanted a ban on face masks so these men could be identified and charged.

The new law is wide open to every kind of abuse. It tampers

with the constitutional right to demonstrate without fear of reprisals. It makes it impossible to prevent your photo from landing in some secret police file. And instead of being used to weed out a few hoodlums with baseball bats at peace demos, it is being used (surprise!) against women.

Walpurgisnacht, 1982 saw an action by a bunch of witches against some particularly slimy sex shops in Nürnberg. It was the usual good time, reports demo organizer Eva Gründer. "I will remember the spirited gal who was pitching blown-up condoms filled with coloured plaster of paris at the pertinent establishments," she said. And as usual, the police, though inwardly seething, stood by and kept their mouths shut.

But then some hotdog in the state attorney's office got the brilliant idea of charging the demo organizers with violating the new Disguise Ban. Gründer had to go to court to defend herself against the pompous charge that "Women in witch-like clothing with faces made up to the point of unrecognizability took part in the procession." As the person who had applied for the parade permit, Gründer was charged with knowingly subverting the Disguise Ban.

The judge sensibly threw the

case out of court. But the prosecuting attorney, with an idiotic tenacity reminiscent of Ontario Attorney General Roy McMurtry, is going to appeal. And appeal. And appeal.

Gründer is not only frightened for herself; she is appalled by the lunatic implications of the new law. What constitutes "disguise" for a woman, she wants to know? Will they be hauling off every woman with purple lipstick and orange hair who shows up to protest Pershing deployment? Will every change in punk fashion bring on a wave of mass arrests?

"(My boyfriend) thinks even my new eye shadow makes me look like a troll, Gründer says. "Men know nothing about these things... We women can't allow them to take away from us the fun of Walpurgisnacht."

There's no doubt the Disguise Ban is one weird and unworkable piece of legislation. I'm confident West German activists will find a way to out-manoeuvre it. How's this for a tactic: the next time a few hundred thousand of them get together for a protest, everybody shows up wearing a false nose and glasses.

Stay tuned. There's some good theatre brewing over there.

U of T won't divest

From page 7

In response to the campaign, Noranda executive G.A. Corlett wrote, "Perhaps before long, Canada will become a Marxist country and the freedom you now enjoy of criticizing will be gone. (A right, by the way, that has been restored in Chile.)"

A referendum was held of Queen's students, which passed by 58 per cent. In response, the Queen's administration set up a committee on corporate and social responsibility. No one has been appointed to the committee.

The Queen's Board of Governors has many members (appointed by the Ontario government) who are active in supporting trade links between Canada and South Africa, including Bank of Canada Governor G. K. (Gerald) Bouey.

At one point, the Anglican Church of Canada wrote to every Canadian university to obtain proxy votes for the Huletts disclosure motion. The only university which replied was McMaster — in the negative. McMaster's chairman of the board, W.P. Pigott, wrote to the Anglican Church that "no useful purpose would be served by complying with the request." According to Joel Couse, a student member of the Board of Governors at McMaster, the motion was never discussed in a Board of Governors meeting.

Many organizations have avoided banks and corporations who do business in South Africa. The Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace and the Canadian University Services Overseas have moved their multi-million dollar accounts to the Toronto-Dominion Bank. Three large United

Church conferences have taken similar action, along with several individual churches, the Loyola Jesuit Community, the Canadian Council of Churches, the cities of Toronto, Victoria, Nanaimo, and the Nanaimo Board of Education.

The boards of directors of corporations who do business with South Africa are well-represented on Canadian universities' boards of directors, especially Alcan. A vice-president of U of T. The avowed ideals of Canada's education system are not consistent with the practices of the people in charge.

Struggles against universities' investments in South Africa are struggles for democracy both in South Africa and in Canada, challenging the domination of both education and society by a plutocratic elite.

FRED MOONEY



If you'd rather be out of town when Pope John Paul II visits Toronto next year, you're not alone.

It seems that the Toronto Blue Jays management is trying to switch a home series with the Detroit Tigers for September 14 to 16 in order to be away from Hogtown when the Pope arrives.

So despite reliever Joey McLaughlin's home run inducing fastballs, it doesn't look like the Vatican will have a chance to intercede for the Jays' pennant push.

The Jays will just have to rely on their bench strength and not on any Papal bullpen.

Rumours of the death of the Los Angeles Olympics won't be greatly exaggerated. Not if the Los Angeles Olympic Rumour Control Centre has its way.

Yes, comrades, next summer's first free enterprise Olympic games (no government funding whatsoever) actually have created a dispatch booth for all the truth that's fit to be repeated.

The centre, according to Eugene Morrell, executive director of the L.A. Commission on Human Relations, "will counter bad information, mis-statements of fact or incomplete factual information with verifiable factual information."

My source at the new magazine for fitness/gourmet fanatics, *Track and Veal*, says that Morrell was involved with a similar centre after the 60's riots in Watts (a suburb of L.A.). Apparently the set-up proved useful in quelling some of the panic and tension many felt.

In other words, if there are any Druze bomb threats that may interrupt the games, the 1984 Truthspeak Centre will try to keep the lid on it until the explosives are "verified." And if any should actually detonate, Reagan would always send in the Marines.

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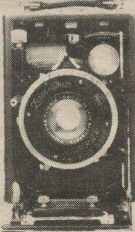
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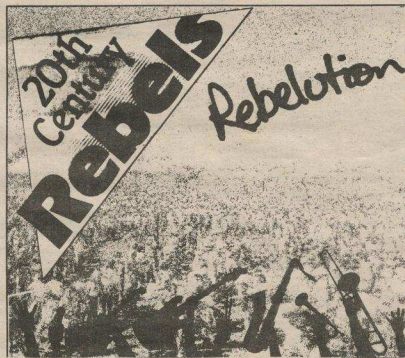
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Home Care Provider wanted - non-smoker and preferably vegetarian. Hours - noon-6. Call Penelope 691-9040 or 531-7171. Prefer Beaches or High Park-Parkdale.

Canada World Youth is looking for workers and students between the ages of 17 and 20 who are interested in learning about volunteerism and cross-cultural communication in both Canada and a developing country. First program starts in July, and the second program in September. Deadline for both programs - Jan. 15, 1984. Contact Canada World Youth, Ontario Regional Office, 627 Davenport Rd., Toronto M5R 1L2. 922-0776.

Wanted: part-time person for alternative radio program titled "From a Different Perspective." Radio experience and knowledge of the Third World necessary. Job runs for one year. Send resume to: DEC, 427 Bloor St. W, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1X7.

Job Program - The Ontario Government has a program which could be of interest to community groups. It is called "The Young Ontario Career Program" (YOCP) and contributes \$100 per week towards the salary of an employee. It is for people aged 20-29 who have been unemployed for 3 months or who are graduates of community colleges. It's aimed at career training for a 26 week period. For further information call 1-800-387-1290.

Volunteers

Lots of children need help at school. You can assist in the classroom, library, by teaching a skill or just listening to a beginner practice reading. Phone the Senior VIP Service of the Volunteer Centre - 923-4477.

Central Neighbourhood House community centre needs volunteers. Work with groups or one-to-one with people of all ages. INTERESTED? Call Eva, 925-4363.

Toronto Committee for Liberation of South Africa needs volunteers to work in library, prepare leaflets, publicity, writing, layout, etc. No pay but lots of gratification. Call 967-5622.

Womyn's Way seeks curious, enthusiastic women volunteers. For more information contact Lara Cameron at 967-1253 or 925-6568.

Connexions, a quarterly magazine publishing information summaries of resources and groups for social change in Canada, is looking for volunteers and/or new collective members. Interested? Call us at 960-3903.

Get involved with a strong community-based organization, HouseLink Homes. Call Erich Freiler or Joyce Killin at 968-0242.

UNICEF Ontario needs volunteer help to raise funds and promote the organization. You can help UNICEF help children overseas. Contact UNICEF Ontario, 1992 Yonge St., Ste 204, Toronto, Ont. M4S 1T7. (416) 487-4153.

Volunteers to tutor Math and English up to Gr. 10 level are needed by the YWCA. If you can help one day or more per week, call Francis Storm, YWCA volunteer coordinator at 961-8100.

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Piano Tuning Special - All uprights \$25 to \$35; call 466-3711 anytime.

Wintercoat Native Development is a new print shop which will open for business in January. It is a non-profit corporation with a three year grant from the federal government to train 12 people a year. 864-0118.

Psychological counselling, Rational logic. Call Don Alexander, 532-3430.

Experienced researcher, writer, publicist seeks full or part-time position. 360-3784 evenings or early morning.



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Graphic Design and production - posters, pamphlets, newsletters, books and magazines. Consultation, workshops or complete production at cost. Rob Labossiere at 961-6118.

Quality editing done on theses. All theses I edited have passed without changes. Dr. Burstow, 536-4120.

Winter Firewood, experienced youth with tools, transportation and chainsaw will cut and split firewood at your home or cottage. Can do tree removal also. Flat rate or free quotes. Will be making winter delivery of bush-cut firewood for Annex district in Nov. 961-2637.

Publications

Order your Labour Notes Calendar today, featuring the work of award-winning labour photographers. Single copies: \$4.00 each plus \$1.00 shipping; five or more: \$3.00 each, plus 40¢ shipping. Mail to: Labour Notes, Box 20001, Detroit, Michigan 48220.

A Book too important to ignore-like the subject: *Indefensible Weapons: The Political and Psychological Case Against Nuclearism* \$7.95. Canadian Peace Congress, 671 Danforth Avenue, Room 301, Toronto, Canada, M4J 1L3.

Ads will be run twice unless cancelled or resubmitted.

Graphics and alternative typefaces available (semi-display) for 50¢ a line.

Copy should be dropped off at the office or mailed in. Please do not phone in ads.

Free ads limited to six lines of 26 characters per line.

No sexist, racist, misleading or otherwise unpalatable ads please.

No personals please.

New Maritimes an independent regional monthly on politics, culture and economics from a critical left perspective. Sample copy \$1.50. Sub \$11 (incl. \$20). Write New Maritimes, Enfield, N.S., B0N 1N0.

Part-Time Work and Women: A Practical Guide, a publication is available for \$3 plus \$1 for postage, from the YWCA, 80 Woodlawn Ave. E., Toronto M4C 1C1.

Toward a New Economy, a theme issue of Connexions, is available now for \$2.50. Other back issues also available. Write Connexions, 427 Bloor St. W., for your copy.

See the latest issue of Incite dealing with nuclear war. Incite is published by the Canadian Cultural Workers Network, a non-profit artist organization, 11 Grange Ave., Toronto M5T 1C6. (416) 595-9750, \$2.00.

Federalism means "unity amid diversity." Just what the world needs. For a brochure call Dieter Heinrich, World Federalists of Canada, 532-8321.

'Gone With the Wind' featuring Ronnie Reagan and Maggie Thatcher is a poster for a movie we hope you'll never see. Published by Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility, Vancouver. Poster available for \$3.50 at This Ain't The Rosedale Library, 110 Queen St. East at Jarvis.

For Sale

Hiking Boots - Nearly new, size 7 1/2 women's. Raichle, Vibram sole. Call Susan at 1-547-5590 (Hamilton).

Large Two-seater brown couch, swivel footrests with matching chair - goes to best offer. Very good condition. Call 423-3878.

Peace Products: Buttons, T-shirts, bumper stickers; Calendars; Greeting Cards and more. Call Cruise Missile Conversion Project at 532-6720, or send order to CMCP, 730 Bathurst St. Toronto.

Miscellaneous

Poster and Button Contest - We are launching a Poster and Button Contest for International Women's Day 1984 (for women only). Designs can be rough and don't need to be fully finished or professional looking. All entries should be brought to the December 7th meeting or sent prior to the meeting to IWDC, Box 70, Station F, Toronto, M4Y 2L4.

The Family Benefits Work Group has launched its fifth annual Children's Coat Campaign early this year with the hope that children will receive warm clothing before freezing temperatures are upon us. Make cheques payable to: FBWG Coat Campaign c/o 33 Charles St. E., Toronto, M4Y 1R9.

Tours to Nicaragua: 8 days in Nov.-Dec. Exciting program of learning sponsored by Cultural Workers Association. Total: \$900; air, meals, accom. Call now: Mindy Camp, Tellex 482-6744.

The YWCA is accepting nominations for: Women of Distinction Awards in the arts, community service, communications, health/education, business/professionals/labour, public affairs/public service. For information call 961-8100 or write to the YWCA of Metropolitan Toronto, 80 Woodlawn Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1C1. Deadline is Nov.30/83.

Typewriters in working condition needed by intelligent, progressive monthly newspaper seeking to ease working conditions for flood of contributing writers. Drop 'em off at the Clarion, 3rd Floor, 73 Bathurst Street, or call 363-4044 and we'll see if any of us have enough gas left in the tank to go and pick it up. It will be your good deed for the month.

I am doing research into the Spanish Civil War and would like to hear from Canadians who were in Spain during the 1930s. All help appreciated and credited. Charles Campbell, 550 Winona Dr. M6C 3V5, 656 9964.

Women's music, theatre, performance art, poetry, dance, and feminist art theory wanted for an exhibition in various places around Toronto, to occur in conjunction with the Feminist Eros Festival - spring 1984 - theme "celebration of Women's Sexuality and Empowerment" - submit text and/or description to: Women's Film/Womenart, 201 Spadina Rd., Toronto M5S 2T9. Deadline: Jan. 1/84.

Hostage to 10 years. Ten years since the Uruguayan dictatorship declared nine political prisoners hostages. The Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Uruguay urge you to write letters to the Commander in Chief, requesting that they cease to be hostages and be treated as political prisoners with respect to their human rights. Send to General Boscan Hontou Comandante en Jefe del Ejercito Soriano 1090, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Amnesty International needs your financial support. Please send your donations to Amnesty International, c/o Michael Schelew, 294 Albert St., suite 204, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 6E6.

Typing Centre for Non-Profit Groups at 79 Berkeley St. offers its services free of charge to non-profit groups. Call Aileen Bechtle at 368-0327. Office space is also available next door at the Berkeley Typing Centre. Rents \$125-\$225 per month. Call Sally Leppard at 368-2918.

Help support the Latin American Struggle and keep informed through LAWG's Quarterly Report. Mail donations to the Latin American Working Group, Box 2207, Stn. P, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2T2.

The Anti-Nuke Show, fall 1984, is open to all concerned artists, any medium. Please send slides, photos or written material by Nov. 30, 83 to: The Anti-Nuke Show, Powerhouse Gallery, 3738 St. Dominique, Montreal, Que. H2X 2X9. (514) 844-3489.

The Ontario Crafts Council announces call for entry for slides of craft work to be published in a colour catalogue. Submit up to three slides by Feb. 1, 1984. Write to Sandra Dunn, information services officer, 346 Dundas St. W., Toronto M5T 1G5.

Therapists/counselors interested in the problems of applying a critical social perspective into therapy and possibly forming a collective please call 597-1265.

Loans for social change groups. Do you have cash flow problems? Or need a short term loan for purchasing equipment or have other financial needs? Write to Bread and Roses Credit Union, 736 Bathurst St., M5S 2R4, or call 534-1648.

Stamp out poverty with OXFAM-Canada. Cancelled postage stamps, recent or antique, can help raise money for Third World people. If you would like to donate stamps or help organize a new philatelic committee, phone Ken Wyman at 961-1246.

Canadian Farmworkers Union is closing its office in Ontario, but its work and advocacy of farmworkers' issues in Ontario will be continued through a new organization called Ontario Farm Labour Information Committee. Erna Stultz and Maureen Johnston are at work at the Cross-Cultural Communications Centre, 84 Rogers Road, Toronto M6E 1P2.

Working Women's Support Network started earlier this year by Nell Warren Associates, now has 6 support groups which meet monthly. The groups provide a forum for women to share concerns and practice creative problem solving, with the goal of gaining self-confidence. Call 489-6632.

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Saturday, Nov. 5

Womynly Way Productions presents "Music and Healing" Workshop conducted by Kay Gardner. The workshop takes place at 11:00 a.m. today at Trinity United Church, 427 Bloor St. W. (just west of Spadina Ave.). Fee is \$15.00. Tickets sold through Womynly Way Productions at the same address. 925-6568

A Debutante Ball - a dance presented by Branching Out: Lesbian culture resource centre. "make your formal entrance into lesbian society" November 5 at 8:30 p.m. at the OCA auditorium, 100 McCaul (just south of Dundas). Tickets \$4.50 at the door. All Women Welcome.

Peace Banquet: Ancient Greece meets the Atomic Age, Nightwood Theatre transforms Aristophanes' 5th Century comedy, "Peace" into some contemporary political humour. The play runs from Tues.-Sat., 8:30 p.m. Sunday matinee, 2:30 p.m. Tickets \$5-7. St. Paul's Square, 121 Avenue Rd., 968-3585. Till Nov. 19th.

"Nancy White - Unexpected" will be launched at a festive concert tonight at the Ritz Theatre, 550 St. Clair Ave. W. (by Vaughan Rd.) at 8:30 p.m. Nancy White and Professional Help will be playing, with guest appearances by Gay Claitman and Fiona Freud. Tickets are \$6.50 (\$5.50 for Ritz members). Information and reservations call 656-5278 or 653-4455.

To remember is to Resist, a play about non-violent resistance, 8:00 p.m. at Cody Hall (Russell & St. George Sts.), Faculty of Nursing U of T Performances run Nov. 5,6,10, and 11. 364-1901.

Frank Klingler, instrumental guitarist, plays tonight from 7-9 at The Harbord St. Cafe, 87 Harbord St., 968-3166.

Training/Preparation session for actions planned by the Alliance for Non-Violent Action will be held today and tomorrow from 10-5 p.m. Please reserve childcare in advance if needed. For more information call 364-1901.

Calendar

Monday, Nov. 7

Socialist Workers Collective presents an evening of good music, films, food and comradeship at the International Students Centre, 33 St. George (near College). Evening starts at 8 p.m., \$4.00 general, \$3.00 unemployed. For more info call 532-9248 or 535-8773.

Arhica presents a reading by Margaret Randall (Nicaragua) at the Rivoli, 334 Queen St. W. at 8 p.m. Donation \$3 or more. A call for aid to the artists of Nicaragua. 533-4221.

Conditioned Response plays tonight at the New Trojan Horse Cafe, 179 Danforth Ave. 9 p.m. \$3. For info call 461-8367.

Sunday, Nov. 6

"Away, Away With Rum by Gum" is the fourth in a series of Victorian Musicals sponsored by the Gibson House and Mariposa Folk Foundation, 1:30 p.m. at the Gibson House, 5172 Yonge St. For info call 225-0146.

Bread and Roses Special Membership Meeting and Potluck Dessert will focus on plotting the course for Bread and Roses. For more information call 534-1648. 7-10 p.m. at the Hugh Garner Co-op Meeting Room, 550 Ontario St.

Open Stage at the New Trojan Horse Cafe — a chance for anyone to perform, plus a lot of good singing, 9 p.m., 179 Danforth Ave. Call 461-8367 for info.

Faces by the Wayside is the subject of a photo exhibit by Lorna Moor Schueler, Nov. 7-26 at the Albert Campbell District Library, 469 Birchmount Rd. at the Danforth.

Land Use Committee meeting to hear a deputiation on the Railway Lands Part II: Development Concept Report. (to-night: Transportation) 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chamber, City Hall

Tuesday, Nov. 8

Celestina is being presented by the York University Theatre Dept. November 8-11 at 7 p.m. and November 12 at 2 p.m. Tickets available at the York University Bookstore. For info call 667-3730.

Help your local Health Area. (City of Toronto Wards 3,5,10,11) Find out how your health dollars are being spent. Also at the meeting, the film "If You Love This Planet" will be shown. At 7:15 p.m. 71 Merton St., Janet Magee Manor (East of Yonge St. South of Davisville). For more info: 485-2925.

Wednesday, Nov. 9

Toronto Rape Crisis Centre is having an open House and all are invited. 4-9 p.m. at 340 College St. Apt. 2 (W of Spadina). For more info call 964-7477.

Free — A Sleep of Prisoners a play by Christopher Fry will run from Nov. 9-13 in Harbourfront's Studio Theatre, 235 Queen's Quay W. 8:30 p.m. Reservations advisable, 869-8412.

Times Change is having an Open House to celebrate the opening of their new access centre. 3-6 p.m. at 22 Davisville Ave. For more info call 487-2807.

CUSO information meeting will be held to provide information on overseas opportunities for people interested in being CUSO volunteers. 7:30 p.m. St. George St. For info call 978-4022.

Justice for Children is holding their annual meeting. All interested people are invited. There will be a cash bar from 7 to 8 p.m. at the U of T Faculty Club, 41 Willocks Ave. For info call 596-4349.

"The Re-Militarisation of Japan" is the subject discussed by Prof. Cyril Powles on behalf of Science for Peace, 5:30, Coffee Lounge, Room 111, McLennan Physical Laboratories, 60 St. George Street. 978-6928.

Land Use Committee meeting to hear a deputiation on the Railway Lands Part II: Development Concept Report. (to-night: Density and Use), 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chamber City Hall.

Thursday, Nov. 10

Students for Democratic Action are sponsoring a lecture by Qusai Samak, "LEBANON Behind the Unending Violence: Civil War or Foreign Manipulation". The film "The Kufi Qassem Massacre" will be shown. 7:30 p.m., Room 2.117, Sidney Smith Bldg, 100 St. George Street 439-957

TVOntario presents We Dance/Nous Dansons, highlighting the dancers' summer-long tour of Ontario. 8:30 p.m. EST 30 minutes. Colour.

Annual Meeting of the Multicultural Workers' Network which will also include a training session. Members are encouraged to come and get acquainted or re-acquainted with other network members. For more information call 536-1363. 5 p.m., 454 University Ave., 4th floor.

Summerfolk. Maxim Gorky's classic play begins previews today. Center-Stage will open this production on Nov. 18 at the St. Lawrence Centre Brama Appel Theatre. Performances run 'til Dec. 10. For info 362-7041 or 366-7723.

Friday, Nov. 11

Ken Whitley plays the New Trojan Horse Cafe tonight and tomorrow at 9 p.m. \$3. 179 Danforth Ave. For info call 461-8367.

Resistance Week begins with a rally and procession to Litor. Buses leave Bathurst St. United Church (730 Bathurst) at 3:00 p.m. \$2.00. Gathering begins at 4:00 p.m. at Dixon Rd. and City Hall Dr. 364-1901.

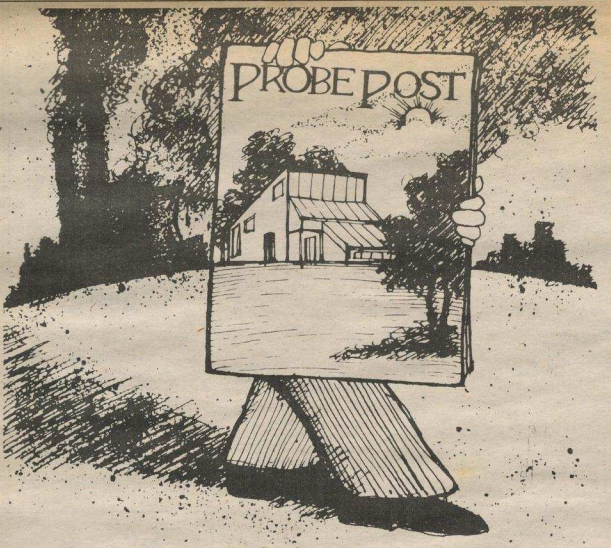
Sunday, Nov. 13

Argentine Folklore Artist Aतालpa Yupanqui will be playing guitar at the Music Hall Theatre (147 Danforth Ave.) at 7 p.m. \$10 in advance, \$12 at the door. Phone 978-2724 or 537-8623.

The Toronto Socialist Forum is having an all-day conference to discuss issues facing Toronto socialists, and ways of meeting these needs. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. Starts at 8:15 a.m. Trinity United Church, 427 Bloor St. W. For more details call Gini at 531-3912.

Two anti-nuclear films are being presented at the OISE Auditorium, 252 Bloor St. W. at 7:30 p.m. "Nuclear Nightmare", and another film featuring Ron and Nancy Reagan will be shown. Tickets available from Toronto Nuclear Awareness, 730 Bathurst St. \$4 in advance, \$5 at door. 537-3646.

"Slightly Damaged Book Sale" is being held by the Women's Press between 10 and 4 at 16 Baldwin St. (2 blocks north of Dundas, between Beverley & McCaul). 50-90% discounts on books. Free refreshments. For more information contact Margie Wolfe at 598-0082.



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Total cost: \$900 per person, including air fare, meals and accommodation.
Tours run Nov. 14-21 and in mid-December.
Call Mindy Camp Tellez at 482-6744.
Travel arrangements by Masters in Travel Inc., 104 - 33 Isabella St., Toronto M4Y 2P7, ph. 922-2422.

Mariposa Country Dance, taught by a caller with live music. Beginners are welcome, with or without a partner. Please wear soft-soled shoes. 8:30 p.m. Church of St. George the Martyr, McCaul and Stephanie Sts. \$4. \$3 Mariposa members. For info call 363-4009.

Sunday, Nov. 13

Annual meeting of Canadian Artist Representation Ontario to discuss Special Committee for the Arts Symposium. 1 p.m. at OCA, 100 McCaul St. 534-8218 or 235-6277.

Monday, Nov. 14

Women's Civil Disobedience. Women will gather at Litton to resist patriarchal war-making and violence. 5:32-6:20

Tuesday, Nov. 15

Help run your local Health area (City of Toronto Wards 3,5,10,11). Find out how your health dollars are being spent. Meeting at 7:15 p.m., 1884 Devonport Rd. The film "Health is a Cultural Affair" will be shown. 655-0013.

Learn to rake the muck like a pro! Sharpen your hoe at the **Clarion's** news writing workshop, 7:30 p.m., Clarion office, 73 Bathurst St., 3rd fl., 363-4404.

Wednesday, Nov. 16

Day of Civil Disobedience in support of liberation struggles. Join us to say "no" to Litton Systems' involvement in Honduras. For more information call the Alliance for Non-Violent Action, 354-1901.

Science for Peace presents a lecture, "Canada's Record in Matters of War and Peace" by Professor Kenneth McNaught. 5:30 p.m. in the Coffee Lounge, Room 111, McLennan Physical Laboratories, 60 St. George St. All welcome.

Nancy Cole opens her one-person shows, "Gertrude Stein's Gertrude Stein," and "With Love, John Lennon," running in repertory at the Palmerston Library Theatre, 560 Palmerston Ave. (2 blocks west of Bathurst, just north of Bloor), \$7.50 general, \$5 students and seniors. For specific times call 464-4279.

Thursday, Nov. 17

Land Use Committee meeting to hear a deputation on the Railway Lands Part II: Development Concept Report (tonight: Public Costs and Benefits). 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Hall.

The Passe Muraille Hamlet, directed by Clarke Rogers, opens tonight in the MainSpace, 16 Flyerson Ave. For more information call Theatre Passe Muraille 363-8988.



TCLSAC is sponsoring an educational on Canada's Foreign Policy Towards Southern Africa. For more info call 967-5562. Admission is free, and the event will take place at 427 Bloor St. W.

Words Alive is holding a book launching; **Life by Drowning** by Jeni Couzun at Les Peleades Restaurant, 316 Dupont St. at 9 p.m. Jeni Couzun is a founding member of the British Poets' Union and author of six volumes of poetry. For info call Doug Donegani at 954-3860.

Armenian Music and Dance is the focus of a cultural event sponsored by the Scarborough Library Board. 8 p.m. at Cedarbrae District Library, 545 Markham Rd. (south of Lawrence Ave.) Free. For info call 431-2222.

Friday, Nov. 18

Robert Priest, poet and songwriter, plays the New Trojan Horse Cafe tonight and tomorrow at 9 p.m., 179 Danforth Ave. (E. of Broadview). For info call 461-8367.

Night of the Scorpio — a fundraising dance for the Scadding Court Community Centre. 8 p.m. at Scadding Court, 707 Dundas St. W. \$3 for single, \$5 for a couple. For info call 363-5392.

Stop the Cruise at Litton. "We are calling for a wide sector of the peace movement to come and encircle Litton management to shut down its war-making policies." For info: 364-1901.

Saturday, Nov. 19

Justice and Peace is the title of a workshop which is intended to connect the peace movement's concern for survival with the global concerns for justice. Sponsored by the Centre for Christian Studies and Christian Movement for Peace. 9-9 p.m. at the Centre for Christian Studies, 77 Charles St. W. Fee is \$35 including lunch and supper. For info call 923-3168.

Dance for Peace. The Toronto Association for Peace is sponsoring a dance at Cecil Community Centre, 58 Cecil St. (one block east of Spadina, south of College), 8:00 p.m. Proceeds to go to the Toronto Disarmament Network. Cash bar and food. Admission \$5. \$3 seniors, students and unemployed. 977-0732.

Sunday, Nov. 20

The Committee for Racial Equality is holding its annual general meeting at 11 Madison Ave., 2 p.m. The agenda includes speakers on "Labour and the Struggle Against Racism" together with a video production entitled "Racism in the Workplace." Call Karen 466-7365.

Land Use Committee meeting to hear a deputation on the Railway Lands Part II: Development Concept Report (tonight: General Issues). 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Hall.

Monday, Nov. 21

A workshop on Film Utilization given by Barbara Bryan on the them Family Relationships in Trouble. 9:30-4 p.m. at the Albert Campbell District Library, 496 Birchmount Rd. (at Danforth). Sponsored by the Scarborough Public Library Board. \$6.50 including lunch. For info call 698-1194.

Wednesday, Nov. 23

Science for Peace presents a lecture, "Human Rights and Peace" by Professor Gordon Skilling at 5:30 p.m. in the Coffee Lounge, Room 111, McLennan Physical Laboratories, 60 St. George St. Everyone welcome.

Leah Posluns Theatre presents a musical comedy entitled "King of Petticoat Lane," which explores the relations between the Sephardim and Ashkenazim Jews of London's East End Jewish community at the turn of the century. Tickets are available at 630-6752, or through BASS, 4588 Bathurst St., Willowdale. Preview tonight, run from Nov. 24-Dec. 17.

Thursday, Nov. 24

Sharing Through Music is the title of an evening with music from five ethnic communities; German and Bavarian, Croatian, Ecuadorian, Japanese and Egyptian. 7:30 p.m. at the Albert Campbell District Library, 496 Birchmount Rd. Free. Refreshments served. For info call 698-1194.

Friday, Nov. 25

Two protesters from Greenham Common, a British site for the Cruise Missile, will give a talk with slides at Friends House, 60 Louth Ave. at 7:30 p.m. For further info, contact Voice of Women at 922-2997.

Monday, Nov. 28

The Art of Surviving in Brazil. 8:00 p.m. TVOntario examines the northeast region of Brazil where conditions have resulted in millions leaving. Those who have stayed, survive by using the discarded materials and recycling them.

Deadline for calendar submissions: 12 noon, last Friday of every month.

The Soviet Union, Myth and Reality! Public lecture by Dr. Roman Fin. 7 p.m. Big Medical Science Auditorium, U of T. For more info call 226-6420 evenings, also Dec 1.

Wednesday, Nov. 30

"The Need to Strengthen International Nuclear Weapon Agreements" with speaker Norman Dombey of Science for Peace, at 5:30 p.m. in the Coffee Lounge, Room 111, McLennan Physical Laboratories, 60 St. George Street. 978-6928.

The Toronto Free Theatre presents Brecht's "In the Jungle of Cities." The show opens tonight and runs 'til Dec. 18. Box office 368-2856.

The Caribbean: A Critical Update on Tourism, Development and Human Rights Issues. The speaker will be Roy Neelath of the Caribbean Council of Churches. All are invited. 12-2 p.m. at the Ecumenical Forum, 11 Madison Avenue. Bring your lunch. For info call 924-9351.

Saturday, Dec. 3

Santa Claus Parade against the cruise. Gathering at the Liberal Party Headquarters at 12:00 noon. For info call Against Cruise Testing Coalition at 461-7003.

Avoid the commercial Xmas Blues — there's an alternative you can choose — the Women's Action for Peace First Annual Christmas Sale. If you have anything to donate for sale or give for the raffle call Ross at 466-9378. Contact above number for location confirmation. Proceeds to our continuing work for Peace and Justice (apologies for date change.)

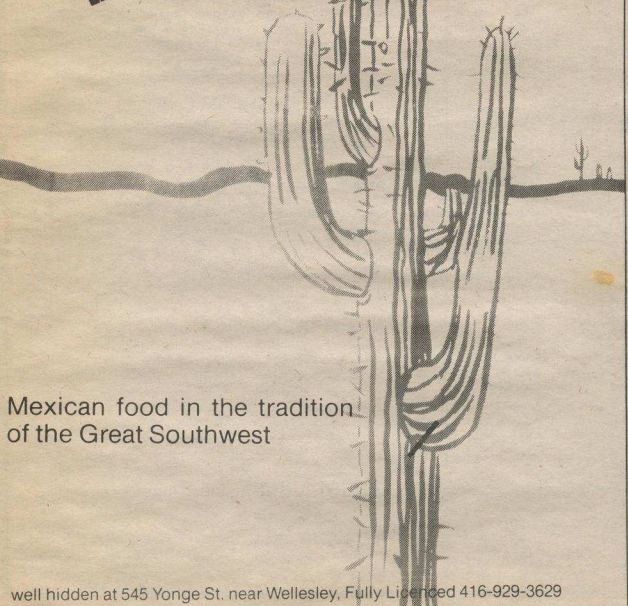
Wednesday, Dec. 7

The first coalition meeting for **International Women's Day 1984** will be held at the Metro Library, 789 Yonge St., just north of Bloor at 7:30 p.m. Questions or feedback can be directed to Mariana at 532-8989.

Friday, Dec. 9

Cross Canada tour of African National Congress and SWAPO representatives Michael Latsley, Susan Nghidiriwa, at Harbour Collegiate, 7:30 p.m. 656-6068.

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