

Ireland

UP AGAINST CITY HALL: P. 8

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 21

NOVEMBER 2 - 15, 1972

toronto citizen

MIDTOWN'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER 25c



photo: Phil Lapides

PC Ron Atkey receives congratulations from a constituent late October 30 evening after the announcement that Atkey had defeated Liberal incumbent Ian Wahn in St. Paul's riding.

MIDTOWN UPSETS:

Voters dump Wahn, Ryan

by P. M. Mullings

Canada's two major parties played musical chairs in midtown's four ridings this week as they exchanged a win and loss to leave the standings in the area exactly as they were before the election — two Liberals and two Conservatives.

In the two changes, the voters went for youth as Ron Atkey, 30, won for the Tories in St. Paul's over Liberal incumbent 56-year-old Ian Wahn, and Peter Stollery, 36, made Spadina riding Liberal once again by defeating PC Perry Ryan, 54.

The NDP fared poorly. The expected strong showing by Bob Beardsley in Spadina did not materialize; he finished third. In St. Paul's, Rosedale and Trinity ridings, the NDP's token campaigns produced token results; all three party candidates lost their deposits by not getting at least 50 per cent of the winner's vote. Trinity riding was taken by Paul

Hellyer who, running as a Conservative after bolting the Liberal party, edged Liberal Aideen Nicholson by 183 votes. Nicholson has requested an official recount.

Donald Macdonald, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, lost most of his 10,000 vote margin from 1968 as he defeated PC Warren Beamish by 727 votes in Rosedale riding.

Atkey's victory in St. Paul's was perhaps the most notable. Wahn won the riding in 1968 by 10,135 votes, and when the election was called the riding was considered no contest. But, organized by Ab Campion and Kenny Field, the Conservatives put on one of the smoothest run campaigns in Metro to pick up a 945 vote victory.

Atkey, a lawyer and law professor at Osgoode Hall, did particularly well in the Annex, winning more than half the polls, many by wide margins. In 1968 Wahn did very well in the Annex (continued, page 3)

A close look at United Appeal

Corporate ties and tear-jerking philosophy compromise the United Fund

The United Appeal not only has little concern for the genuine social problems it claims it deals with; it is, in fact, something of a sham, argues the article which follows. Essentially, the Appeal serves the interests which have created the social problems in the first place.

Bill Fisher has been a youth worker with the Y.M.C.A., a school guidance counsellor and a social development officer with the federal government. He has maintained a continuing involvement with community work and is familiar with dozens of local community projects.

This article is based on an address by Fisher to a midtown Unitarian congregation on a recent Sunday.

by Bill Fisher

A major point underlying my approach to the United Appeal is the way in which basic viewpoints on social conditions and their causes are formulated. There are essentially two ways of developing one's viewpoint of social problems:

1) *The Personal Problem Theory.* This theory states that people who are "disadvantaged" are suffering a temporary set-back due to "bad luck" or that they are unable or lack the motivation to solve their problems like "normal" people. What these people need is guidance to overcome their period of bad luck and learn how to apply themselves to solve their prob-

lems and "get back in the main stream of society". For example, in the case of handicapped people, especially physically handicapped, what is needed is a lot of patient, understanding assistance.

This is the main rationale for supporting counselling programs among people who we might classify as poor. The approach to these people is that they need education so that they can learn how not to act poor. The important principle in this theory, which underlies the whole practise of case-work, is that by changing the behaviour of individuals who are suffering problems, the problems can be solved.

2) *The Social Organization Theory.* The second theory states that, due to the way our society is organized, there are inevitably people who are going to become casualties. This is because our competitive social system ensures that there will be people who will be defeated and hence rejected by the rest of society. The main tool of rejection is economic; a significant portion of society will be poor, and another large segment will be constantly debilitated by economic problems which will initiate and exacerbate other problems.

This theory maintains that our competitive economic organization of society, first, produces most of our social problems and, second, aggravates almost any others making them

into severe problems. This theory requires logically that, if there is to be an objective attempt to lessen inhumane and unjust social situations, it is necessary to change society in such a way that people do not become casualties of the system.

Here we have a fundamental difference between my viewpoint of what constitutes a social problem — the second — and what the United Appeal believes constitutes a social problem — the first. I think it is extremely significant that in all the time I have been challenging the United Appeal, they have refused to engage in a public debate on the differences in these perspectives. Why do those who control the United Appeal have a particular interest in avoiding this debate?

We must consider if there is any means of determining which of these, the individual problem or the social organization perspectives, makes the most sense. Consider then these present social conditions in relation to the "individualistic" approach:

— If we just had people who are having "temporary problems", would there be as many welfare cases as there are, particularly among families with only single parents (39,000 in July)?

— If there are only individual cases, and not social conditions which create problems, why do we have such systematically high unemployment? This is not just a recent problem but a recurring situation.

— If individuals can be significantly helped by counselling, how is it that there are so many people who are working, trying to cope with their situations, and accepting responsibility for themselves, who are still relegated to poverty because they may only be making a minimum wage? How do you advise a family in such a situation *not* to have problems considering the economic pressures they must face surviving in a city like Toronto?

— We are told that all we need is more understanding and patience to help handicapped people, but what effects do we imagine are produced by the paltry disability pensions which they receive?

— We are told that what we need is character building, support for recreation programs and other similar services. Are we to suppose there are no complications arising from larger housing, environmental, consumer and educational conditions?

— If poverty is an economic problem of certain people who need to learn how not to be poor, what are we to think of concentrations of wealth? Are we to pretend that there is no relationship between wealth and poverty?

— We are told that young people need understanding, guidance and stable families to solve the problems of alienation and drug abuse.

(continued, page 6)

Ward Five trustee race quiet

Board of Education reform candidates plan City-wide caucus

by Ellen Murray

While eight candidates are competing for two places on the city Board of Education in Ward Six (*Citizen*, September 21) in mid-town's other ward, Five, no battle for school trustee has shaped up yet. Incumbent Fiona Nelson and newcomer Judith Major are the only declared candidates to date; the other Ward Five incumbent, Board Chairman William Charlton, has not yet said whether he will run in the December 4 elections.

In 1969 there were nine candidates for trustee in Ward Five. Nelson drew 4,108 votes while Charlton got 3,041. Nominations this year close November 13.

Nelson and Major will run loosely-coordinated campaigns, which may at some points tie in with Colin Vaughan's bid for an aldermanic seat in the ward. Both women plan door-to-door canvasses, as well as appearances at all-candidates

meetings.

According to Nelson, a reform caucus of trustee candidates is now in the making. Seven or eight incumbents and a few new candidates are already involved in the group, which Nelson and Herbert Barnes (Ward Ten) are helping to organize. All trustees have been invited to the few meetings which have been held. The group hopes to have a platform with several points of agreement hammered out soon, so that voters in the election will have a clear choice and will have something for which trustees can be held accountable after the election.

One of twenty-four

The main function of a caucus would be to provide, in the absence of a party system, a method of working out and implementing a program at the Board of Education. When each trustee sees himself as just one in twenty-four, it is difficult to accomplish anything. After

a reform slate of candidates elected in 1969, efforts were made to form a caucus, but it never operated too successfully, mainly because it was organized only following the election.



William Charlton, Ward Five trustee and present chairman of the Board of Education.

Nelson says that the main message she's trying to get across to people is that "what they have to say about their schools is very important — and they can put it into action. I can give them whatever knowledge I have about the school system and the processes necessary to put their ideas into action." When you talk about "community control", she says, "you scare a lot of people, but when you talk to people you find that they do have ideas about their school which they would like to make work."

Nelson plans to use Brown School, in the eastern end of the ward, as an object lesson of what changes interested and hardworking parents can bring about. Parents at Brown not only researched and got an extensive French programme for younger children in the school, but planned and got approval for extra facilities in their new school which would allow it to be used as a community centre. To do this they had to work with the Board to gain City assent to a cost-sharing programme and had to get a change in provincial law to allow this sort of funding. Because of this cooperation, the City has money for two, not just one community centre in North Toronto. Now that parents and staff at Brown School have shown what can be done, says Nelson, a few other school communities are trying to work out similar plans.

Smaller schools

Both Nelson and Major would like to cut down the size of schools in the ward. Nelson says that large schools, like the McMurrich-Winona complex with over 2,000 children, make regimentation — and the extra bureaucratic work which comes with it — necessary to avoid complete chaos. At Cottingham school, with only 165 students, there is no need for bells or lines, and parents know each other well enough so that a formal Home and School Association isn't necessary for them to become actively involved in the school. "You need a group small enough so that people can identify with each other," says Nelson, "and in a school of over 500 or 600 children, that isn't possible."

The task of breaking down the large schools in the ward is made difficult by high land prices in the area. Nelson would like to see some administrative changes made to create smaller units within present school buildings. Eventually parts of the large schools could be sold, and smaller schools could be housed in smaller, presently non-school buildings.

Major, past president of the Brown Home and School Association, and an executive member of

the Rathnelly Ratepayers' Association, generally agrees with Nelson's views. She sees herself as a parents' representative on a Board where few trustees emphasize that role. Different schools, she says, should develop different points of view so that parents will have a choice about what kind of education their children have. "This point of view should be developed by the whole community, not just the school staff." Major feels her experience at Brown might enable her to help parents trying to create something in their schools. Presently parents at Brown are planning a conference about what should go on in their new community centre.

Afraid of schools

The western end of Ward Five — lower income, and ethnically diverse — has generally not maintained the parent or citizen interest in education found in the eastern end. Major thinks that parents in that area are interested in schools, but afraid of them. "Nobody is in the habit of taking part in the education of their children; it's an educational process," she says. Both she and Nelson have pledged to assist parents in the western section of Ward Five in becoming more involved in their schools.

Meetings at which Nelson will be speaking before the election include November 13, 7:30, Hillcrest School; November 14, 8:00, Cottingham School; November 16, 8:00, Unitarian Church at St. Clair and Avenue Road; November 20, 8:00, Christie School (Ward Five Education Council); November 21, 8:00, Huron School; November 22, 8:00, St. Lawrence Centre (a Toronto *Citizen* sponsored program). Major will also speak at all meetings except that on November 22.

**WARD FIVE
ALL CANDIDATE
MEETING**
Thurs. Nov. 16,
8:15 P.M.
**ALDERMANIC
AND
SCHOOL TRUSTEE
CANDIDATES**
**FIRST UNITARIAN
CONGREGATION**
175 ST. CLAIR AVE. W.
Just West of Avenue Rd.
924-9654
Sponsored By The Committee
For Social Action

Letters

Kennedy decision unfair

Dear Sir:

It's both a pity and a surprise that chairman J. A. Kennedy did not award costs to the groups who fought the more outrageous aspects of the Metro Centre proposal before the O.M.B.

In his decision, Mr. Kennedy vindicated many of the main points made by the protesting parties, and imposed conditions on Metro Centre which, if the project goes ahead, will be of public benefit, but which — if the citizens had not reacted violently, and the Minister of Municipal Affairs had simply approved the original scheme — would never have seen the light of day.

Hundreds of people directly, and thousands indirectly, contributed time, energy and talent in what may well have been the greatest public outcry that Toronto has ever seen. The money to engage the best legal talent possible was raised in nickels and dimes, in contrast with the open-ended spending of the Metro Centre promoters.

As implied by Mr. Kennedy's decision, all this agitation would have been avoided if the interests of the people had been protected by their elected representatives. He really should have awarded costs to the Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations, the Union Station Committee and other bodies who led the crusade for a better project and a better deal.

John Caulfield Smith
Secretary, Union Station Committee

The war of the alderman's ear

Dear Sir:

In 1731 an English sea captain named Robert Jenkins had his ear cut off by a Spaniard. The incident helped to trigger history's most colorfully named conflict, the War of Jenkins' Ear.

The strife in Toronto between citizens and City Hall might be called the War of the Alderman's Ear. Citizens say they have the right to be heard by their alderman — that's what they elected him for — but he isn't listening. The alderman blandly claims that he, too, does listen; he knows what the majority of his people want. The deputations to City Hall are just noisy minorities, he says, and he asks them smugly, "How many people do you represent?"

The alderman has a point. Since most citizens are inactive politically, the activists are indeed a minority; they are noisy at times — not surprising, when you consider the poor hearing at City Hall — and who knows how many people they represent? Maybe they are voicing the wishes of the majority, maybe not — there's no way of telling.

But the alderman does not represent the majority of his constituents, either; he represents the minority who voted for him. The range in the 1969 election was from Rotenberg, who got the nod from 31 per cent of Ward Eleven's voters, to Brown, who squeaked in as the choice of only 7 per cent of the voters of Ward Six. As for the mayor, the 66,083 people who voted for him were 15 per cent of the city's 426,739 electors.

The simple fact is that *nobody* represents the majority of the people — the 61.5 per cent who stayed away from the polls in the 1969 election. How can you represent somebody who hasn't authorized you to?

"Daddy knows best."

This, of course, is just fine for the alderman who operates on the "Daddy knows best" principle, who doesn't want any annoyance from citizens who have their own ideas about what's good for them. But there are a few people around the council table who believe in listening to the voters *between* elections,

and after December 4, let's hope there will be more of them.

If an alderman wants democracy to function, how can he help it to? How can he involve the apathetic mass out there?

I suggest a simple experiment. If it works, it may revitalize the democratic process in Metro; if it doesn't, the alderman will have gambled little more than his time.

The idea is simple. To find out what people want, hold public meetings and ask them. There are plenty of school auditoriums available for such a purpose.

What I propose is to have meetings in various parts of each ward, so that each neighborhood will have at least one a year. There people can discuss both matters affecting the whole city and problems peculiar to their own area. It's the old idea of the town meeting — democracy at the grass roots.

A continuing gripe of citizens is that they are not consulted about planning in its early stages. At such meetings they would be told about proposed new projects for their neighborhood and asked to set up committees to study them and advise the aldermen; and they would be given the chance to suggest other projects.

On the wider issues, it would be the duty of aldermen to convey the views of their constituents, as expressed at these meetings, to City or Metro Council. In cases where those views did not prevail, the aldermen would tell their people why. There are times when the wishes of one area must be overridden for the good of the city at large; when that happens, the people of the area are entitled to have the reasons explained to them.

There is, no doubt, a hard core of completely apathetic citizens who want nothing to do with government; but there must also be many who have opted out of the electoral process because they believe that politicians are all the same, that the whole thing is a racket. If the politicians would prove their willingness to listen, perhaps these people would speak their minds and cast their votes.

It might turn out that most people would not take the trouble to attend such meetings as I suggest; but isn't it worth the trouble to find out for sure? If the plan did work, it would breathe new life into our municipal government.

Norman Houghton

CORRECTION

The *Citizen* reported incorrectly last issue that Rose Smith was involved in the Wellesley Street controversy. Smith asks we make clear that she only attended meetings on the issue.

toronto citizen

The Toronto Citizen is published every other Thursday at 171 Harbord Street, Toronto 4, Ontario. Telephone 532-4456. Price 25 cents per issue. Second Class Mail Registration Number 2448. Editor: Arnold Amber. Managing Editor: Jon Caulfield. Assistant Editor: Virginia Smith. Photography Editor: Jack McLeod. Advertising Manager: Geoffrey Lye. Office Manager: Rachel Winkfield. Staff Writers: Ellen Murray, Kathleen McDonnell, Gary Weiss, Ellen Moorehouse, Keith Richardson. Photographer: Phil Lapidus. Advertising Representatives: Alfred Freund, Ann Docker.

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

November 9, 1972 at 8:00 p.m.
University Settlement House

to discuss the
Tentative Planning Proposals
for the area bounded by

COLLEGE, MCCAUL, QUEEN & SPADINA

The City of Toronto Planning Board has recently approved for public discussion a report entitled, *Towards a Part II Plan for South-East Spadina*. This report has been prepared as a basis for discussion in the preparation of a Part II Official Plan Statement for the area.

Residents in the area and interested citizens are invited to attend the meeting. Copies of a summary of the above report may be obtained by phoning 367-7182.

NDP runs third across midtown

Tory-Grit domination of federal politics remains unchallenged

(continued from page 1)

and in the Jewish area in the northern end of the riding. As in the last election, the Conservatives again scored heavily in their traditional stronghold, the affluent middle section of the riding in and around Forest Hill.

In an interview with the *Citizen*, Atkey attributed his win to three

main points: the vastly superior organization of his campaign; his tactical timing in releasing campaign literature just before polling day in order to capture the high undecided vote; and the general swing against the Liberals because of their poor economic policies.

A general impression in the riding is that Wahn's lack-lustre cam-

paign also helped the Atkey victory. Liberal party insiders said that at the outset Wahn was so over-confident that his campaign staff wasn't whipped into shape. When it became apparent that he had a tough fight on his hands, he was unable to do much about it.

Atkey: \$30,000

Despite assumptions that his campaign cost much more, Atkey told the *Citizen* he spent around \$30,000. He said that he would have an announcement soon concerning the establishment of a constituency office. He promised during the campaign to set up such an office. Atkey also said he would appear at meetings in the riding to discuss and represent the federal government's side of municipal issues such as transportation and pollution control.

Kay Macpherson, the independent candidate sponsored by Women for Political Action, polled slightly more than 2,000 votes to finish fourth, about 2,000 votes behind the NDP's Mary Boyce. A spokeswoman for Macpherson said she had expected to "do about a thousand votes better" in the election but was still quite pleased that her campaign had raised many of the problems women face in Canadian society.

Aline Gregory, the other WPA candidate, got 844 votes in Rosedale.

In Spadina, the question of whether the people had voted in the four previous elections for Perry Ryan or the Liberal Party was resoundingly answered in favour of the party. Ryan left the Liberal party three years ago and later joined the Conservatives. Stollery insisted during the campaign that Spadina would remain loyal to the Liberals, and he was proved right.

Stollery got 8,509 votes compared to 5,599 for Ryan and 5,558 for Beardsley. This gave Stollery approximately 42 per cent of the vote to the about 58 per cent Ryan received as a Liberal in 1968. Ryan and Beardsley each took about 27 per cent of the vote this time.

Most riding observers had expected a much closer fight and had predicted that Beardsley would get about ten per cent more of the vote than he did. But early indications are that the NDP did not do well among university students, who favoured Stollery. Socialist strength was also lower than anticipated in the St. George and Dovercourt provincial riding sections of Spadina.

One main factor in the Liberal victory was the party's ability to get their vote out. In all, about ten per cent more people voted in the riding this year than in 1968.

Although Ryan couldn't turn the trick in Spadina, in Trinity Paul Hellyer, one of the country's best known politicians, just managed to come out on top in the counting on election night. He too had to prove that he could switch to the Conservative party and still win in a traditional Liberal riding.

Aideen Nicholson, the Liberal candidate, was hampered in her campaign by her general inability to communicate with and relate to many of the working-class voters in the riding. She also charged after the election that she lost many votes because many of the European men in the riding refused to

vote for a woman.

In Rosedale, Donald Macdonald polled well in the working class area in the southern part of the riding, and Conservative Warren Beamish did well in the wealthy region in the north. The election was decided in the apartment belt just south of Bloor Street between Yonge and Parliament. Indications are that Prime Minister Trudeau's stronger appeal among younger voters living in the high-rises helped Macdonald win in this territory.

Beamish ran a smooth campaign in Rosedale and already Conserva-

tive party workers say they are eagerly waiting for the next election, expected within the year to try to settle the minority government situation, to get another shot at Macdonald.

One of the interesting side contests in three of the four midtown ridings was between the Communist Party of Canada and the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist/Leninist). In head-on clashes between the two groups in St. Paul's, Spadina and Trinity, the established Communist party outpolled the Maoist wing by 731 votes to 356.

MIDTOWN RESULTS

ST. PAUL'S		SPADINA	
Ronald Atkey (PC)	15,079	Peter Stollery (L)	8,509
Ian Wahn (L)	14,101	Perry Ryan (PC)	5,599
Mary Boyce (NDP)	4,007	Bob Beardsley (NDP)	5,558
Kay Macpherson (Ind)	1,937	Maggie Bizzell (Comm)	263
Elizabeth Hill (Comm)	136	Sid Stern (Ind)	184
John Bilan (SC)	101	Mitchell Bornstein (M-L)	114
Crawford McNair (M-L)	49		
ROSEDALE		TRINITY	
Donald Macdonald (L)	15,031	Paul Hellyer (PC)	8,517
Warren Beamish (PC)	14,286	Aideen Nicholson (L)	8,334
Ron Sabourin (NDP)	4,332	Ed Boucher (NDP)	3,794
Aline Gregory (Ind)	844	Norman Freed (Comm)	333
David Starbuck (M-L)	105	Rae Greig (M-L)	195



Peter Stollery

photo: Phil Lapides

Marathon will consult residents on new plan

Resident groups in the area of the Summerhill Square development have asked Marathon Realty, the developer, for a meeting to discuss any changes that may be made in the design of the \$50-million project.

The groups learned that Marathon has drawn up alternate plans because a Metro Transportation study group may recommend that the CPR line running near Summerhill Square be used for a commuter train service. The apartment-shopping complex is to be built on the east side of Yonge at Marlborough Avenue.

"We want to be sure that if there are changes in the plans Marathon

consults with the residents before proceeding. This way we can avoid a confrontation as occurred two years ago over the planned routing of traffic to and from Summerhill Square," said Jack Granatstein, president of the ABC Ratepayers. The other resident groups which have expressed concern about changes in the project are South Rosedale, East Escarpment and Summerhill.

Granatstein said the main worry was the possible funneling of a heavy flow of traffic onto Yonge Street and other residential streets around the high-rise project.

Ron Krishner, manager of project planning for Marathon, told the *Citizen* that his company had no intention of going ahead with any new plan before consulting the residents. He said at the moment alternate plans were being drawn up "in anticipation of the transportation group's report."

There are predictions that the group, headed by Robert Soberman, will recommend that a commuter service be set up on the line and that the old Summerhill railroad station be used as a passenger interchange. If the recommendation is made it will have to be approved by various levels of government.

Krishner said the Summerhill Square project is in a deep freeze until then. "We are expecting the matter will be cleared up early in the new year and definitely intend to talk to the residents before going further with any new plans," he said.

Airport briefs due November 6

Anyone opposing the expropriation of land in the Pickering area by the federal government for Metro's proposed second airport can submit letters to that effect until Monday, November 6.

Registered letters should be addressed to:

The Minister of Public Works, P.O. Box 8469, Ottawa, K1G, 3119, Ontario.

The letters should contain identification of the sender and the nature of the objection, the grounds on which it is based and the person's interest in the intended expropriation.

Citizen will sponsor educational forum

A panel discussion on the question of Toronto's educational system and how school trustees and the public can play a role in improving it will be held at the Town Hall of the St. Lawrence Arts Centre on Wednesday, November 22.

Titled "The Naked Trustee: has something gone wrong with our schools?", the meeting will be presented by the Toronto *Citizen* in conjunction with the Community Affairs department of the St. Lawrence Arts Centre.

The panel includes Duncan Green, Associate Director of the Toronto Board of Education; Fiona Nelson, Trustee Ward Five;

Harry Smaller, a teacher at Bickford Park High School; Loren Lind, a parent and educational writer; and Joe Restivo-Pantalone, former president of the Student Council at Harbord Collegiate.

The moderator will be Arnold Amber, editor of the Toronto *Citizen*. He said that the meeting is designed to raise and hopefully clarify the many important educational issues which don't get the public attention they deserve.

There is no admission, and the audience will be encouraged to participate in the discussion. Candidates for trustee throughout the City of Toronto are being invited to the meeting.

Register to Vote

Do you live south of Bloor, between Palmerston & Sherbourne? Is your name on the voter's list?

Do not miss this opportunity to vote for the reform candidates for Toronto City Council.

To be enumerated, phone 367-7036

Dan Heap Campaign Committee Room
90 Harbord St.
961-4480



THE PRINT SHOP

QUANTITY	8-1/2"X11" Black on White	
	1 SIDE	2 SIDES
500	\$5.00	\$9.00
1000	\$8.25	\$13.50
Add'l M	\$6.00	\$11.00
Colour - \$2.00 extra		

PRINTERS & TYPESETTERS
201 QUEEN ST. EAST
864-1907

8 DAYS AIR & HOTEL
ACAPULCO \$239
BAHAMAS \$189
FLORIDA \$159
etc. etc.

* Also Christmas Specials still available! Book Now!

CALL PAUL: 487-1501
GROSVENOR TRAVEL
2453 Yonge (at Erskine)

THE CHOIR OF BLOOR STREET UNITED CHURCH
presents

MASS IN G by Schubert

Works by: Bach, Finzi and Vaugh Williams

Soloists:

Mimi Gillies Soprano
Sharon MacIntyre Soprano
Doris Pritchard Contralto
Larry Marshall Tenor
Glenn Gardiner Baritone
Rev. Donald Gillies Conductor

[WITH ORCHESTRA]

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1972 at 7:30 P.M.

300 Bloor St. West [at Huron St.]

Re-elect
YOUR MAN
OF ACTION!

ALDERMAN
YING HOPE
WARD 5

A PROVEN RECORD

HOPE FIGHTS FOR:

- * Citizen's Involvement in all City issues.
- * Pollution Control and Recycling Program.
- * Preservation of Neighbourhoods.
- * Preservation of Parklands.
- * Overall Transportation Study.
- * Improved Transit Facilities.

- * Housing for Senior Citizens
- * English Language Programs for Our New Canadians
- * Community Use of Schools
- * Quality of Life in The Core Area
- * City Wide Youth Programs

Phone: 961-5575, 367-7909

Committee Room: 328 Dupont St.

ELECTION DAY: DECEMBER 4, 1972



HE LIVES HERE,
HE WORKS HERE,
HE'S OUR MAN!

CITY OF TORONTO Municipal Elections

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1972

IS YOUR NAME ON THE LIST OF ELECTORS?

This information may be ascertained by checking the List of Electors posted up in your polling subdivision or by telephoning.

The City Clerk's Office — 367-7800

Weekdays commencing on October 26 and ending on November 3 from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

and Saturday, October 28, from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Qualification of Electors

A person is qualified to be an elector in a municipality, if, at any time during the period of enumeration, (September 5th to October 10th), he was,

- (a) resident in such municipality;
- (b) a Canadian citizen or other British subject; and,
- (c) of the full age of eighteen years

or

- if not resident in such municipality
- (a) is the owner or tenant of land in the municipality or is the spouse of such owner or tenant;
- (b) a Canadian citizen or other British subject; and,
- (c) of the full age of eighteen years.

Applications to correct omissions or errors in the list must be made on the PRESCRIBED FORMS which are available in my office at the City Hall.

THE LAST DATE FOR FILING APPLICATIONS IS
NOVEMBER 3, 1972.

G.T. Batchelor, City Clerk.

City Hall

by Jon Caulfield

How not to plan a park

Looking Ottawa's 80-acre gift horse in the mouth

One isn't sure whether to laugh or cry about the federal government's election-hour grease of Toronto, promise of an 80-acre waterfront park. Ottawa's beneficence was somewhat clouded by the co-incident of announcement of the plans with the date of a Metro Liberal extravaganza featuring the Prime Minister. The government's concern with the real planning and development priorities of Toronto seems open to question because, while with one hand it gives a park, with another it defers millions of dollars of taxes owed by local housing companies which do little or nothing about the City's most critical need, moderate-income family accommodation — \$9.4 million in the case of Cadillac Development, for example. Ottawa's familiarity with the sort of study and planning which ought to precede a project of this scope appears moot in light of the questions which have arisen since the announcement about the actual costs of the park compared with what Ottawa announced it would cost.

Planning buffoonery

But the most curious features of the government's campaign goody are those seen from the perspective of City Hall. The park plan may be a classic case of planning buffoonery in terms of both what it is and the way it came to be. There are three key points:

1) The park plan was evolved privately by the government. Ottawa sought no participation by the City or its residents in discussing the kind of parkland Toronto might want. The 80-acre lakefront scheme was simply thrust upon the City with a grand deific flourish. This is exactly the kind of decision-making which neighborhoods in the City object to at City Hall. Ottawa's explanation that secrecy was necessary to prevent land speculation is unpersuasive. We might ask whether governments should tolerate land speculation at the taxpayers' expense. The argument that they will tolerate it and so must be confidential in order to prevent it may be faulty at its roots. Proposals like parks can be talked out in situations legally engineered to prevent misguided applications of the *laissez faire* principle. Speculation can be prevented.

Do we want this park?

2) Given the fact that we're dealing with a limited number of alternatives, maybe we don't want this park. The Harbour Commission seems to be thrusting an eastern gap headland park on us whether we want it or not, and the potential of existing parkland like Cherry Beach and the uninhabited parts of Toronto Island has been incompletely tapped.

The Harbour Commission owns large tracts of unused land which would certainly be cheaper than the half of the 80-acre site which is not owned by the Harbour Commission but are places in which various private companies have substantial investments and ongoing operations. Implementing the government's avowed concern for the best use of waterfront land would be facilitated in transactions with the Harbour Commission because the Commission is federally controlled.

The gist here is that there may be much more economic ways to approach getting some lakeside park than buying all 80 acres Ottawa has in mind. With some of the money we might pursue another alternative — or maybe we want to start by pursuing another alternative and consider waterfront parkland second.

The other alternative is parks in neighborhoods where there is presently severe need for places for people to sit on grass and read, for children to play

away from traffic. The park situations in several midtown areas — North Jarvis and west Ward Five, to name two — are pretty sad. The proposed Vermont and Wellesley area parks in these neighborhoods will only begin to meet needs. Several neighborhoods beyond midtown have their park axes to grind too.

A front yard for Metro Centre

3) The most interesting point is exactly what the government has done. It is providing an 80-acre front yard for Metro Centre — a lovely touch to a fiasco in which Ottawa is already heavily involved. (We have argued at length in the *Citizen* before that Metro Centre is a fiasco by most any yardstick — in terms of overall city planning, transportation planning, housing policy, process of development, method of development.) The federal government is responsible for Canadian National which, with Canadian Pacific, is one of the progenitors of Metro Centre. The federal government is responsible for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation whose new headquarters are one anchor of the development. The federal government is responsible for the Harbour Commission which made a land deal with Metro Centre that some observers believe costs taxpayers \$100-million. (A description of this land deal appeared in the *Citizen* October 5.)

The 80-acre park will mean two things about Metro Centre. First, it will nicely round out the grandiose project. Metro Centre will now be more suitable for public relations framing than it would be bounded by traditionally used harbour land of indeterminate future. Second, it will be worth roughly \$1-million a year to the developers. This figure is derived from some simple reasoning. An 80-acre park at an apartment doorstep is a handsome attraction which ought to be worth a small increment in rental rates. Let's say the 25,000 anticipated residents of Metro Centre will live in about 7,500 to 8,000 apartment units. At \$10 per month per unit, this sums up to the shy side of \$1-million annually.

Lucky us

One thing that seems clear about Metro Centre is that it's not going to include much or any low or lower-middle income housing. Thinking again about the sort of parkland we might want and where we might want it, Ottawa's 80-acre gumdrop comes into focus as parkland which will serve primarily upper-middle and upper income households. That's whose neighborhood it will be in.

A question which arises is how City Hall might have integrated the park into the overall planning scheme for Metro Centre had the federal government stooped to involve the City in deliberations about the plan. In what ways could the park have been used as a negotiating point with Metro Centre to bring about a better development — a development which, say, had some mixed income housing? Given the politicians responsible for handling the Metro Centre deal, this is a largely hypothetical question, but it points up one inanity of piecemeal planning. This park — if it is the park we want from Ottawa — should have been something which the City could co-ordinate in development of its overall central harbour plan.

Ottawa does funny things. It gives us a railroad company which seems much more interested in high rise development than transporting people. It gives us a harbour administration which seems far more interested in buying and selling land on the private market than working out a waterfront program. And now it gives us a lakefront park. Lucky us.

The Naked Trustee

Has something gone wrong with our schools?

The Toronto Citizen will sponsor a program at the St. Lawrence Centre on issues in local education and educational Politics WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, AT 8:00 AT ST. LAWRENCE CENTRE. While much attention is focused on City Hall this municipal election year, the critical questions at the Board of Education are equally important and deserve thoughtful consideration. Panelists will be:

— Duncan Green, associate director of the Toronto Board of Education;
— Fiona Nelson, senior trustee from

Ward Five;

— Harry Smaller, a teacher at Bickford Park High School, a founder of Contact school for drop-outs and a former member of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation Council;

— Loren Lind, a parent with children in Toronto schools and educational writer for the *Globe and Mail*;

— Joseph Restivo-Pantelone, 1971-72 president of the Student Council at Harbord Collegiate.

The Naked Trustee

Has something gone wrong with our schools?

Front-Yonge: no decision yet

Four plans for City-controlled site proposed to date

by Gary Weiss

The Executive Committee of City Council is considering four proposals for the development of private and City owned lands directly north of the O'Keefe and St. Lawrence Centres as the *Citizen* goes to press. The proposals were submitted in August in response to a City competition.

A City Development Commission report describes all the submissions as "unsatisfactory" and recommends that the competition "should be terminated and reopened at some later date." Alderman David Rotenberg says that because of the report it is unlikely that the Committee will approve any of the proposals.

Commercial development on the site — a short walk from the Commerce Court-TD complex — has been attacked by critics as inappropriate. Editorialists, commentators and some politicians have urged a public park for the site.

"Toronto," says Pierre Berton, "is desperately short of parks." As for the argument that one park in the area — St. James — is enough, "well, I reverse the argument. I say there's one high-rise and that's enough," snaps Berton. The popular writer is one of over 300 people who have signed a petition being circulated by downtown businessman Nat Edelstein and city planner Peter Oehm which calls for the development of the City-owned property as a park. Ward Four Alderman Art Eggleton supports the ad hoc group and has sent a letter to the Executive Committee saying that "the best action to take would be to have the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation assess the area and recommend the best use for the site."

Ward Eight Alderman Fred Beavis, an Executive Committee member, says that the area doesn't lend itself to a park. "For the price we could get by selling it to developers, we could pick up many more acres of residential parks." Beavis favours mixed use for the site, including restaurants, boutiques and a cinema. But he wouldn't require a residential component.

O'Donohue: open minded
Alderman Tony O'Donohue, a

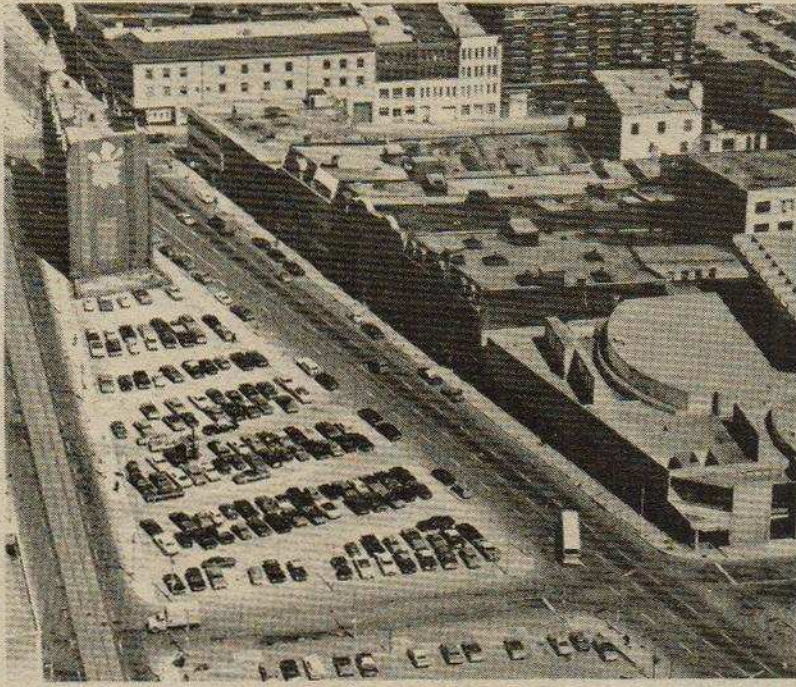


photo: Phil Lapides

The city's half of the Front-Yonge site. Ownership here gives the City control of development of the overall site.

mayoral candidate, says he "sort of leans towards a park. I have an open mind." Nevertheless, on August 23 he helped defeat a motion in Council to develop the site as a City park. Voting with O'Donohue were Mayor Dennison and Aldermen Rotenberg, Beavis, Pickett, Lamport, Grys, Archer and Bruce. Supporting the motion were Aldermen Crombie, Eggleton, Hope, Kilbourn, Sewell, Jaffary, Marks and Clifford.

The Proposals which the Execu-

tive Committee is now considering include:

1) an aquarium, aquatic research facilities and an office tower. The land would be leased from the City for up to \$82,300 a year. The principals are unknown. The Commissioner considers this project unacceptable because of the future development of aquaria at the C.N.E. and the new Metro Zoo; the low rental; parking and traffic problems and the absence of clear financial backing.

SE SPADINA MEETS NOV. 9th

Residents of Southeast Spadina and the Grange Park area are invited to discuss the future of their neighborhood at a meeting Thursday November 9 at the University Settlement House on Grange Road. The meeting was postponed from October 19.

The City planning staff has prepared a preliminary detailed plan to guide the area's future development. The City plans to circulate a summary of the preliminary plan to all area residents by November 9.

After the November 9 meeting, smaller meetings with various community and neighborhood groups in the area will be scheduled during the winter. By next spring Alan Dean, City planning staff member responsible for Southeast Spadina, hopes to have material gathered from throughout the neighborhood for presentation to a second area-wide meeting.

A full discussion of the preliminary report was published in the *Citizen*, September 7.

2) a duplicate of a 40 storey office tower in Montreal. The backers are unknown. The proposal was rejected because of its insensitivity to the specific problems of the site.

3) a two-stage project submitted by Yolles & Rotenberg Properties Ltd. The first stage consists of a parking garage on the City land and, on the private land, a small park at Front and Yonge and a low-rise building at Front and Wellington. No plans were submitted for the second phase which would start in seven years. Y. & R. proposed paying the City \$1 now and the remainder, at the rate of \$60 per square foot, when con-

struction starts. Few details and lack of an option on the private lands, the poor use of the City property and unacceptable financial terms render the proposal unacceptable to the Development Department.

4) a hotel-office tower complex built at the highest permissible density. This proposal, by a group which includes the owner of the Gooderham Building, was rejected because of the low \$40 per square foot offer, the lack of evidence of ability to acquire the private property and "the very intensive coverage of the site with little open space."

OPEN 24 HOURS
Church and Wellesley
Coin-op Dry Cleaner

924-6010

DOWNTOWN
DOG SCHOOL

450 SPADINA AVE. (COLLEGE)

TRAINING STARTS
NEW CLASSES START EVERY THURS. & SUN.
CALL 366-0881

77 VICTORIAN
BOOKS & STATIONERS

"The Biggest Little Stationer in Toronto"

WIDE ASSORTMENT OF POCKET BOOKS
AND POPULAR MAGAZINES FOR TRAVEL

77 Avenue Rd.

Kenneth Hopper
964-6402

2¢ for quantity

XEROX

accounts
welcome

lowest prices
in town

Impress

with the biggest discounts
on large orders

Ph. (416) 967-1110
open 9-6 Daily
7 Charles St. West

Elderly And
Convalescent Care

AVAILABLE IN YOUR
OWN HOME

FULL OR PART TIME

We can send practical nurses, nurses,
aids or registered nurses fully
qualified to render professional health
care. Professionally supervised.

MEDICAL ARTS BLDG.

Comcare Ltd.

(24 HR. SERVICE)

929-3364

BEVERLEY STREET POLICE STATION Bick ignores City request

Chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, Charles O. Bick finally replied October 6 to Ward Five Alderman William Archer's months-old inquiries about the Police Department's plan to construct a new Division 52 station house in a Southeast Spadina residential area. Bick's letter ignored the main issue about the station — that many local residents don't want the station in their neighborhood. Bick merely asked Archer for suggestions about the station's design and parking arrangements.

In late August City Council's Executive Committee requested the Police Commissioners to discuss the station proposal with neighborhood representatives and interested aldermen. The Police have not responded to this request one way or the other, and the Executive repeated it October 18.

Archer replied to Bick suggesting that the Police

agree to the Executive's request. He repeated his own request about why the Police chose the site they did, and he suggested that the Department ought to be in contact with the City planning staff who are presently studying Southeast Spadina.

Bick also sent letters to Aldermen June Marks and Horace Brown (Ward Six), Ying Hope (Ward Five), and Paul Pickett and William Kilbourn (Ward Ten). Brown replied urging the Commission to deal with the public and to consider alternate sites. Marks is satisfied with the present situation because she has secured Bick's permission for the community to submit ideas on design of a Beverley Street station.

If the Police continue to ignore the Executive's request, Archer feels the Executive may have to set up a station committee on its own.

Board criticizes plan

Toronto City Council Executive Committee October 18 again requested the Board of Police Commissioners to participate in discussions with Southeast Spadina area residents about the Police Department's plan to locate a new 52 Division headquarters in a Grange Park residential area. The Executive repeated their August 30 request after a City Planning Board memo to the Committee raised serious criticisms about the proposed site.

The Planning Board report dealt with the proposed new station in the context of the detailed area plan for Southeast Spadina which is presently being developed by the City planning staff and local residents. The Board made three points:

1) The Police Department's suggestion to locate the new station within a low density, moderate income residential neighborhood rather than in a

non-residential area may conflict with the need to preserve housing of this sort in the neighborhood. The Department's suggested site is the east side of Beverley Street between Darcy and Dundas where eight houses are presently located. Within 52 Division, bounded by the lakeshore and Dupont tracks, and Spadina Avenue and James Street, there are many possible locations in non-residential areas.

2) The Department's proposed site does not mesh with the planning study proposal that Beverley Street be de-emphasized as an arterial road.

3) The existing buildings on the site have historical as well as housing value, and they ought to be preserved. The report advises that if the Police do locate on the site, they should adapt the existing buildings to their needs rather than destroy them.



"City Hall itself was the great radicalizer. To see was to disbelieve."

John Sewell

"... episodes are alternately refreshing and repulsive... Politics aside, his prose is admirably clear and honest."

James MacKenzie in
the *Globe and Mail*

Up
against
City
Hall
by
John
Sewell

Paper \$2.95

On sale October 18

James Lewis &
Samuel, Publishers

The United Appeal never asks why

The Appeal never probes the problems it treats with band-aids

(continued from page 1)

Are we to suppose that competitive individualism and the failure of education to deliver even the corrupting promise of material security have no bearing?

If we accept the slogans and sentimental advertising of the United Appeal, all we would see are unfortunate individuals who need a helping hand to catch up to the main stream. We would not see the machine that churns out victims and keeps the private charity industry busy with customers. The factors I have just outlined substantiate that there are continuing social forces which insure an unending supply of casualties to provide the tear-jerking individual human tragedy stories that form the basis of the United Appeal's image. We are told how good it feels to help out someone who is down and out. The United Appeal never asks why they are down and out in the first place.

What is United Appeal?

We have examined the social perspective of the United Appeal. The Appeal refuses to consider social conditions and concentrates with sentimental fervor on the individual case. It is noteworthy that the vast majority of Appeal funds go into professional services and that an insignificant amount is used for concrete aid. It is noteworthy that, theoretically, if an individual is helped into being more successful competitively, it means someone else who was barely coping must take his place in the casualty class. In economic competition, someone has to come last.

All of this suggests that there are some major contradictions between what the United Appeal claims to be and how it actually operates.

What is the United Appeal? The Appeal is backed up by a year round organization known as the United Community Fund which directs and organizes the yearly financial drive. Organizationally the Appeal is actually the United Community Fund. This is the organization which I want to examine to try to determine just who or what it represents and why it functions the way it does.

Raising money for charitable purposes has become big business, but it hasn't always been this way. The fundamental approach to raising money hasn't changed much over the years. That principle is, that, in order to raise funds, it is necessary to gain the support of the most wealthy and powerful people in the community. This is necessary not only to obtain their donations but also to be able to have them exert leadership on the rest of the community as well. If you were to examine the various boards of directors of the U.C.F. member agencies in Toronto you would see how well this principle is applied. This principle is applied very effectively in the U.C.F. This is because several years ago those who were being constantly asked to help provide leadership to raise money realized two things:

- 1) it is inefficient to be constantly organizing many campaigns;
- 2) modern technology and organization could help spread the burden of giving.

In the past it was the well-to-do who were always being asked to put up the vast bulk of money for the charities. Small donations were not that significant. But one major accomplishment of the more comprehensive organization, which has helped to ease the burden of the rich, is the payroll deduction. In this way small sums are collected efficiently with the cooperation of the agencies, corporations and employees. The creation of the United Appeal and the use of the payroll deduction have been significant steps ahead for the private welfare industry. The other major source of funds is big business.



photo: Phil Lapides

The tax rate which large corporations are subject to can amount to approximately 68 per cent of their profit. However, they can claim charitable donations as tax deductions. What this amounts to is that a gift of \$100 is composed of approximately \$68 that would have gone anyway in taxes and only \$32 out of the corporations' own money. Consider, however, that the average wage earner's deduction is anywhere from 20 to 35 per cent, and you can see that in fact, the less you make, the more disproportionate is the significance of your gift.

This year corporations are being permitted by new tax laws to deduct twice as much from taxes for charitable purposes as previously. United Appeal's literature reads:

"A number of the largest corporations which have accepted this challenge (to give more) have committed themselves to increase their corporate gifts by 20 per cent. This leadership and commitment must be extended to all business companies; to all organizations; to the professions and to all individuals in the community."

The corporations are being granted a 100 per cent increase for tax deductions. They give 20 per cent, and say, "My aren't we generous." No one questions them about this.

How you might ask is this

make-up of the Board of Directors of the United Community Fund. Almost 70 per cent of the Board is made up of senior executives from business. Among the directors, for example, are the President of Anaconda Canada Limited; the President of Maple Leaf Mills Limited; the Vice President of Transportation and Supply, Shell Canada Limited; the President of Confederation Life Insurance Company; the Executive Vice President of Administration of the Robert Simpson Company Limited; the President of General Foods Limited; the Chairman of the Board of the T. Eaton Company Limited; the President of Consumers Gas Limited; the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Simpson-Sear Limited; the Vice President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited; the Vice President and Director of Wood Gundy Limited. The big corporations, in effect, control the United Appeal. Here we have an organization which you might think could easily raise the \$14 million quota from among its own members and their associates without even increasing their own donations by the amount which can be claimed for tax purposes.

Payroll deductions

We must consider then who all the advertising is aimed at. Obvious-

ly, the Appeal is directed at wage earners, especially those who sign payroll deduction cards. United Appeal's literature says to companies:

"Your generous company gift to the United Appeal encourages your employees to donate their measure."

The "generous company gift", of course, is highly tax-deductible. In a list to employers entitled "Here's How You Can Help", United Appeal says,

"5) provide payroll deduction and encourage 'Fair Measure' giving.

"6) Approach new employees at the time of their employment to sign-up through payroll deduction."

I don't want to suggest that this is a conspiracy by corporate leaders to have employees finance the corporations' favourite charities. But one cannot help wonder about this relationship between corporate dominance of the United Appeal and the actual economics of fund raising. One of the points made in United Appeal public relations literature answers the question,

"Why doesn't the government pay for all health and welfare services?"

The booklet says,

"If this happens it would mean that our contributions would be in the form of even higher taxes..." (*Directory of United Appeal Services: Answers to Commonly asked Questions.*)

But it would seem that if the same amount of money were raised on the basis of present taxes, corporations would have to pay a greater share.

Is the United Appeal an organization operated by corporate executives as a means to save themselves money? This brings us back to the point about why the U.C.F. so studiously avoids discussion of basic social conditions. Could it be because the interests of corporations would not be met by such a discussion?

In United Appeal literature, *The Case For Company Support*, we read of the importance of

"provision for the opportunity for management to participate in most efficient *shaping of agency programs and to insure valid campaign goals.* (italics added)."

The booklet continues,

"The need for additional company giving is clear. What is now needed is a call to leadership by communicating this information and by securing a commitment to the United Appeal by business, whose leadership brought the United Appeal movement into being."

This approach, combined with the realization of whose interests are represented on the Board, the economics of corporate tax deductions, and the avoidance of any in depth analysis of social problems, illustrates who the United Appeal is really for.

Why does the United Appeal constantly cast the spectre of an ogre of welfare government onto the situation? Is it because the *noblesse oblige* leadership of the Appeal realizes it is to its own economic interest to raise a few million with much fanfare and good publicity - at a rate which compares inequitably with wage earner contributions? It almost appears that corporate executives use their own money that would otherwise go into taxes, and the contributions of wage earners, to finance services which have great sentimental and public relations value but accomplish little in dealing with basic social problems.

In other words the corporate executives are receiving public recognition for themselves and their companies through a fund-raising drive that gathers money which belongs to the people anyway.

(continued, page 10)

WHO BELONGS?

How agencies join the United Community Fund

During the past few years, the United Appeal has been criticized for denying funds to organizations that are in any way politically hot. Because the Appeal regularly checks the work of member agencies, the rejection actually may work the opposite way; organizations that concern themselves with controversial issues might want to find their own money and remain independent.

The United Appeal doesn't select its member agencies, according to Bill Schaeffler, director of Appeal allocations and agency relations. Organizations apply for admission, and the Appeal will admit any agency that meets its criteria.

A United Appeal agency must first of all have a clearly stated purpose and function, free from political objectives, which establishes it as a voluntary health, welfare, or recreation service. The "political objectives" clause, admits Schaeffler, is "subject to interpretation", but "it is far from the truth that the United Appeal won't support an agency that takes a stand on an issue." The Canadian Council on Social Development, a national research and policy development group, often takes strong stands on social questions, although it is partially funded by the United Appeal. A United Appeal agency cannot support a particular political party, says Schaeffler; he leaves it pretty much at that.

Secondly, a United Appeal agency must be organized as a non-profit corporation. The Appeal demands corporate status to facilitate its donors' tax deductions. This requirement eliminates most small community organizations from Appeal philanthropy.

Just last year, the Appeal began to offer short term support to non-member agencies, through the trusteeship of United Appeal organizations. Last year's \$50,000 allocation will be increased to \$100,000 this year. Through this special fund, the appeal offered help to community groups like Operation Family Rights, the Riverdale Community Organization and Regent Park Community Services. These new allocations may indicate that the Appeal is at least considering a move away from the boy-scout-and-motherhood view of social services.

The United Appeal demands that its agencies serve all Canadians, not a single group. When it distributes its funds, it tries to avoid duplication of services.

The Appeal regularly checks the work of its member organizations. A large group of volunteers

maintains year round contact with recipient agencies, to see if they "are operating in the best interests of the community," Schaeffler says. These volunteers make recommendations on continuing United Appeal support. Once every five years, the work of each organization is reviewed intensively.

Member agencies are not often ejected from the United Appeal, according to Schaeffler. Before he started working with the Appeal, support was cut off from several groups, which he refused to name, because "they flagrantly fell short of our criteria". Since he joined the Appeal a few years ago, one agency, which he also refused to name, dropped out when the Appeal began a special review of its work.

At least one former Appeal agency is bitter about its experience with the Fund. Six years ago, the Appeal cut off its \$85,000 allocation to the Health League of Canada, almost without notice. The League was ordered to stop advocating the flouridation of water. The League refused, and its grant was discontinued within two weeks, according to Dr. Gordon Bates, League Director. The League does the only large scale preventive health work in Canada, Bates says; it "works to prevent the very things that are treated by the United Appeal."

A member of Metro's Social Planning Council, which is almost wholly funded by the United Appeal, thinks that a "very independent thinking organization will probably have doubts about accepting money with ties." If the Appeal makes a request to one of its members, the organization "must toe the line."

The Social Planning Council offers its advice on social problems to the city government, citizens' groups and various agencies throughout the city. But its opinions may not always be disinterested, since its experts are tied to the Appeal very closely.

The Appeal, for instance, recently asked the Council to do a thorough study of the communities surrounding Appeal-funded settlement Houses in the city, to determine if the settlements are serving the neighbourhoods' best interests. The Council member quoted above, who prefers not to be identified, felt that the study was unnecessary. But he knew that the Council had no choice; the financial tie to the Appeal is binding: "Whether or not its in your program plan, if the Appeal asks you to do a project, and gives you money, you must do it."

VAUGHAN: Keep Toronto livable

The third in a series of interviews with non-incumbent midtown aldermanic candidates

Colin Vaughan, candidate for alderman in Ward Five, became involved in citizen group politics in 1968 when he joined with a group of residents from in and around his neighborhood, Wychwood Park, to fight a nearby high rise development. City Council ignored their protest, and an angry Vaughan and his neighbors took their battle to the O.M.B., where they won.

The incident was one of a few at about that time which involved communication among citizen groups in various parts of the City, and the groups decided to have a general meeting to talk about their relationships with one another. CORRA, the Confederation of Ratepayers and Residents Associations, was born at this meeting, and Vaughan was among the members of the first interim executive.

... The major issue has to do with the sort of City we're going to have. Right now we have a lot of people living in the City. Ward Five, for example, is a midtown neighborhood, it's within easy walking distance of downtown, it's largely residential. People in Ward Five say, "We live here because we like the location, we live in a very good neighborhood, we like everything about it, we just like being here." And that's right across the ward, that's not just in certain patches of the ward. . . .

So what we have is a unique thing. Ward Five is a midtown residential neighborhood with a good mix. The apartment buildings are not dense, they fit well with the lower density residential neighborhoods. You've got rooming houses, nursing homes — there's this mix all the way through.

Now that is just one ward of the City, and that carries over to the other wards of the City. There are 700,000 people living in this City, and the strength of the City as I see it is that people do live in it, and that you do have these midtown and downtown neighborhoods which are attractive places to live, and in which people feel very much a part of the City and have a deep commitment to the City.

I think the major issue in the whole City is that people are growing aware of the fact that these neighborhoods, right across the City, are threatened. . . .

When people buy a house or rent a house or whatever they're doing, they don't go down to City Hall and talk to the roads commissioner or the development department or the planning department and say, "What have you got in mind for my neighborhood? They like the neighborhood as it is, they say, "This is a good place to live, I'm going to live here." Then all of a sudden they find out — that perhaps what's there isn't what's planned for the City, that the neighborhood is going for an expressway, or that it's rezoned for nine-times coverage, or that there's going to be a building the size of the Toronto Dominion Centre on the corner next week. And they start to say, "Is this the sort of City that we have the commitment to?"

The thing that this City has got is a large diverse population with a whole set of varied backgrounds, and many of these people feel threatened. The primary issue is how does the City continue to be a good place to live. . . .

There are three major ways of doing this.

First, there has to be a housing policy in this City to re-enforce neighborhoods. Over the past ten years half a billion dollars has been spent on housing in this City, and all

Vaughan was subsequently president of CORRA, but his most notable role in citizen politics was as chairman of CORRA's transportation committee during the fight against the Spadina Expressway. Vaughan was also chairman of the Spadina Review Corporation and played a key role in stopping Spadina.

Unless there is a radical shift in Ward Five between now and the December 4 election, Vaughan will be an alderman on the next Council. He may even win the senior aldermanic spot from incumbent Ying Hope and a seat on Metro Council. The other incumbent Ward Five alderman, William Archer, is running in Ward Six this year — not, says Archer, because Vaughan would probably beat him, although many people familiar with the ward dispute Archer categorically on this point. The other three candidates to

that has done is to build 36,000 apartment units in about 70 buildings. But the population of the City hasn't changed. All we've been doing is knocking down neighborhoods, building apartment buildings; but in the long run nothing happens. . . .

We haven't got a housing policy. We've got vague statements in the official plan which say vague things — we support family housing, we want to preserve neighborhoods, and things of that sort — but basically the City exercises housing policy by processing applications. I think that if the City at the beginning of the 1960s had known that by just processing a lot of applications and disturbing a lot of neighborhoods that they'd create no new accommodation, I feel that a set of quite different decisions could have been made — that you could have taken the money that was going to be applied in housing, used it for rehabilitation and renewal, for infill programs. There is vacant land in the City, there is land available for new housing. If the City housing policy had been directed towards low density housing, and creation of land for that purpose, and the money had been spent on that, we'd have quite a different City at this time. . . .

I want to see the housing built in this City much more of a community process. At present, money is available from Ottawa in the form of mortgages to the major land-holding interests, the major development interests. There's no reasons why that money can't be applied for the neighborhood to become the vehicle for housing in its area in association with a City-backed plan for making land available. There are a few tiny examples of this in the City. One is in Ward Nine where a community group has gotten together to form a housing co-operative. They have plans for the rehabilitation of housing throughout the neighborhood, and they've asked the federal government for one and a quarter million dollars. That money is much better placed in the hands of that community and used to build up the strength of the community. That's what I'd work for in an area like Grange Park — community based initiatives in housing. The benefits of development would remain with the community. I think the City should be the catalyst to begin the process — it's an organizing process. It's what Trefann Court had to demand — which I think should be the right of a community rather than a demand situation. . . .

We start to use the communities as the vehicle for housing, and we make sure that the benefits of housing — the monetary and other benefits — are retained within the community. At the present one of the big problems in the City are absentee landlords,

date in the ward are locally regarded as not be taken too seriously.

Some speculation about Vaughan concerns ideology. He is essentially a consensus thinker, as some remarks in the interview which follows indicate. As such, he contrasts with some other "reform" personalities whose view of the City is more conflict-oriented. It has been observed that this is typical of division in "reform" politics. Some view the issue along class lines.

Clearly, though, Vaughan has some radically new ideas about how to govern Toronto. He wants the same end result as those within the movement with whose perspective he differs somewhat. One possible outcome of a coalition of "reformers" of all sorts, if they can develop a consensus among themselves, is a very strong community-based Toronto City gov-

ernment. Vaughan will be instrumental in bringing this about if it occurs.

Vaughan was born in Sydney, Australia, and came to Canada in the early Fifties, architecture degree in hand, as a seaman working on a Swedish steamer. He lived in Montreal for a few years, then came to Toronto in 1956. He has remained here and built up an architectural practice, living the while in various neighborhoods within and close by Ward Five.

If he is elected, Vaughan promises to help start and to work with a ward-wide Council to which he will be accountable. Win or lose, he will make public a statement of all campaign contributions and expenses on December 5.

In an interview with the Citizen Vaughan outlined his view on the basic issue in Toronto today.



Colin Vaughan

whether it be the house on the corner or the high rise on the corner, and the benefits that accrue out of that are being transferred out of the community.

CONTROLLING CARS

Second, is traffic, auto traffic. Everywhere I go in this ward that is a major problem. Polls One, Two, Three, Four — everywhere. I've got a file building up of people who've got concerns — Trucks on my street; why? Kids racing around at two in the morning; why? 70 miles per hour in the parking lot behind my house; why? Stop the traffic coming through, stop the place being used as a dragstrip. . . .

We have to take every step to begin to control the auto in the centre of the City. We must make it much easier to take public transit than it is to drive an automobile. And I'm not talking about big subway systems here, I'm talking about every level of public transportation. Controlling the automobile is an important way to help keep this City habitable. . . .

The third thing is much more abstract. We've got to bring City decisions much closer to people in neighborhoods. Often complaints are that services aren't good enough. They don't give us good enough services. The plan is threatening our neighborhood. Why did they chop down the trees in our park. This sort of rhetoric. I've found that those neighborhoods in any part of the City that sense they have some control over environment they're in — that with the sense of being able to deal with the problem you can maintain the environment. The best thing about Ward Five is that every one of the neighborhoods is beginning to sense that they do have some control, and they're

working avidly for it. Deer Park and ABC — "We're going to cul-de-sac our streets." That's going to be an incredibly important decision. I think that the sense of being able to — at a local level — determine the quality you want in your neighborhood — of services, of environment — all of this being dealt with very locally is going to keep this a habitable City.

THE BUDGET: A NON-ISSUE

Now out of that comes my final point. I think the greatest failure in the City at the present moment is that the goals and priorities of the City are being set by the senior civil servants. They decide how the money is going to be spent in association with the Executive Committee. The budget is a non-issue in this City. When have you ever heard a major debate on the City budget? There's never been one. Detail is looked at, but it's generally accepted in total.

I would like to see the City budget worked up from the bottom, not down from the top, and I think we should begin a process of budgeting in this City which takes into account community and ward goals. Let each community and the ward through a local process determine what they think is important in terms of the budget. Then let it feed up to City Council who will take the responsibility of levying taxes, collecting and distributing taxes, across the City on an equitable basis. I still think that City Council is going to have the major role in setting out the budget. But I'd rather see the budget brought in by the wards rather than brought down from the commissioners. I think we need City Council members who are prepared to judge the performance of the commissioners based on the needs of the wards, of ward goals.

GOOD WILL

Will people do this? I think we have to give them the chance. . . . There is among the groups in our society a great deal of good will, and a lot of it is being subverted and perverted by the process of the bureaucracy and other people. We've got to get people into the process who have the good will to make it work. . . . I speak of the community becoming the involving process. Trefann Court is the most important experiment in the City. . . . I've always believed that people are intelligent, creative, perceptive, and they know what they want, and they know how to deal with it. We've got to release that energy. The contribution I can make to that is that from my experience, background, profession, I've learned some of the ways of releasing some of these energies. . . .

Grand Opening!
ANITA CHAPMAN'S
Dog Bath & Boutique
for all "gay dogs"

286 Avenue Rd. For appointment call 922-2107

We groom all breeds. You name it, we bathe it.

poodles	papillons	Saint Bernards
pugs	terriers	Newfoundlands
pinschers	airedales	poms
spaniels		mutts

"Cleanliness is better than dogginess."

Special opening offer. Kleenit Dogsposables for all "well-bred" clients.



WHY BE UNHAPPY THE REST OF YOUR LIFE?

READ: DIANETICS "THE MODERN SCIENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH"

A BOOK BY L. RON HUBBARD

GET IT! READ IT! USE IT!

YOU'LL NEVER BE THE SAME

SEND \$1.25 TO THE CHURCH OF SCIENTOLOGY

BOOK STORE, 124 AVENUE RD.

After the first few months in office, I began to get a sense of my own ground. No matter how thoroughly I felt I knew how City Hall worked before, it was only after a period of total immersion that I came to grips with the size and shape and movement of the beast. I gained a good knowledge of simple things like rules: what was allowable at certain times and what was not; the effect of motions to defer and delay; the technical approvals necessary for action. Once I had mastered that part, then I could devote myself to working out a strategy for dealing with City Hall.

I was torn between two roles: that of a normal politician speaking and voting in Council, and that of an organizer dealing with people and problems in a group setting in the community. I attempted to keep them separate and distinct in the early days. I reviewed the numerous calls I received and decided that as an organizer I should try to get together all of the applicants for Ontario Housing accommodation. As individuals, they were not getting very far, but as a group perhaps they could begin to change how OHC worked.

The other role open to me was to be a normal politician. That was the role which called for speeches in Council and doing my homework, and solving ward problems. It meant working through problems with the Trefann Court Working Committee, it meant meetings with established neighbourhood groups, it meant helping to set up groups where nothing existed but a community problem. The difficulty here centred on the speeches in Council. What strategy should I be adopting?

Rezoning applications seemed to be the main business at Council. It was those items which were treated the most seriously, and it was those items which most changed the face of the city. The real power at City Hall lay in the power to rezone, to allow developers to build the type of buildings they felt appropriate. If I was going to come to grips with anything in my role as one of the twenty-three citizens able to speak at Council meetings, then I would have to do it with rezonings.

Alternatives

I began by trying to pose alternatives to development proposals. Speaking against them was not enough. I seized my first opportunity in mid-1970 when Greenwin Construction, one of the largest developers, proposed a commercial tower and one apartment building for the south side of Bloor Street, just west of Sherbourne Street. I contacted four students at the University of Toronto School of Architecture, and asked them to present to the Buildings and Development Committee a critique of the development. We decided that, rather than attack the concept of the development, we should attempt to show how it could be made more humane with some minor changes: saving eight mature trees by moving a wall back ten feet; putting in some townhouses rather than a 12-foot-high concrete wall; improving a pedestrian mall running between the two towers; and improving the second-storey podium.

The students presented their opinions to the committee with the help of slides, maps, and diagrams. After they had finished, I made a little speech asking that various amendments be made to the rezoning bylaw to incorporate their suggestions. The Buildings and Development Committee totally disregarded everything the students had said, and everything I had said, and blithely passed the development as proposed by Greenwin. No one as much as mentioned any of the points made.

In spite of how hopeless it had all been, I still felt the idea of posing alternatives was a valid one, since it showed that what the developers were doing could always be improved on. It was a positive approach. I tried again with a development known as 2 Bloor West, at the corner of Yonge Street. The Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce planned a 36-storey office tower at this location, right on the spot where a fine bank, erected in 1897, was standing. When the matter first came before the committee, I asked that it be referred back to the Planning Board to see if the old building could be saved. Alderman Pickett asked me if I knew that the bank at the corner of Yonge and Front, even though in a completely different style, was by the same architect and if I would be happy if we just made a point of saving one of these structures. I presumed his remark to be facetious, as though only one of every species should survive for us to have done our job as city fathers, but when tentative approval was given for the development with no regard for the preservation of this building, I realized he was expressing a view that at best was the most sympathetic on the committee.

UP AGAINST CITY

W

It began to occur to me that perhaps I was not really working for? Compared to that issue, everything else peripheral.

by John Sewell

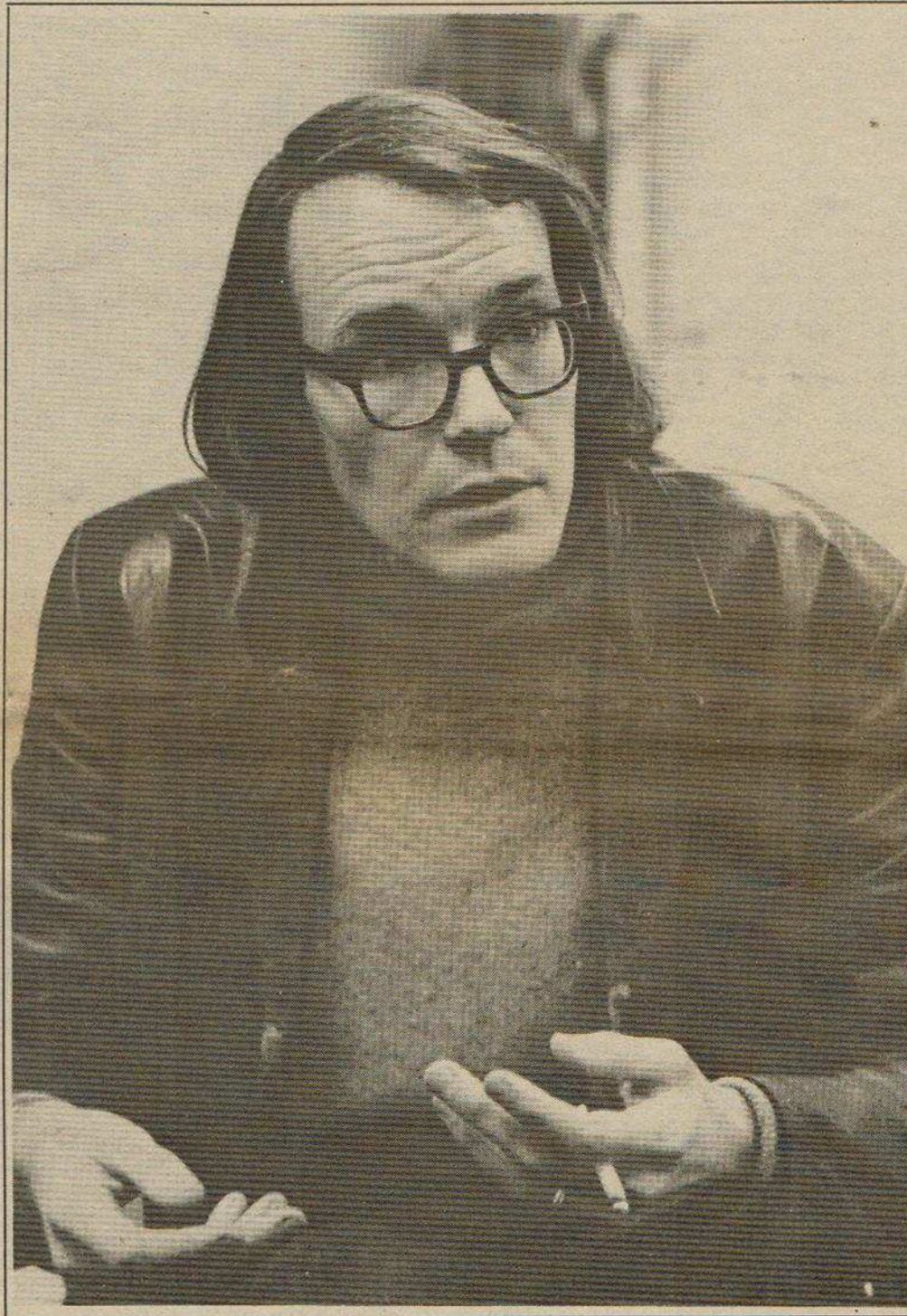


photo: Jack McLeod

Since the development would be coming back to the B & D Committee for final approval, I knew I would have a second crack at it. I contacted a recent graduate of the School of Architecture, Alan Dean, and he prepared a five-page critique on it. He showed that the 36-storey tower could be moved back enough that the bank could remain, outlined how a proposed interior mall could be redesigned, and how the Yonge and Cumberland streets frontages could be made more lively.

Alan's critique was placed before the committee and the developer flew into a rage. Immediately a letter was sent off to the Ontario Association of Architects claiming that Alan's report was 'full of inaccuracies and subjective opinion... and political innuendoes'. The letter, which was signed by the architects of the development, Ogus and Fisher, cited the code of professional conduct which, they claimed, did not allow one architect to criticize publicly the work of another, and asked the association to censure, perhaps expel, Alan.

In spite of this threat, Alan stood behind his critique at the committee (Ogus and Fisher never did point out the inaccuracies or political innuendoes). The committee scoffed at it, took the side of Ogus and

Fisher about what was and was not fair game at City Hall, and approved the development which passed Council unscathed. As for the Ontario Association of Architects, it confirmed Alan's right to make public criticism.

The experience was a bit rattling. Instead of the politicians taking criticism seriously, they attacked the person who had advanced it. I began to sense that they were not interested in old buildings, or in making a better city, but in simply doing whatever developers asked them to do. But I made one last stab at providing 'constructive' criticism.

A raving maniac?

Again with the help of friends, I prepared a form which listed the salient points to consider when discussing a rezoning. With this form, I hoped to indicate that there was a rationale to advancing a divergent opinion, and that I was not a raving maniac who was voting against developments just for fun. I distributed the form far and wide (including to other members of the Buildings and Development Committee) and used it for a few weeks.

This chart didn't help things either. The media did not pick up the types of things I was trying to say - that the development

being proposed was at best shoddy and perhaps downright undesirable. The other politicians were not threatened by anything I was saying or doing. The public had no inkling of what was going on. It began to occur to me that perhaps I was not really hitting the key issue which was becoming clearer to me. That issue was one I had come up against in Trefann: who were the politicians working for? Compared to that issue, everything else was peripheral. If I talked about that, maybe people would begin to see what was really happening at City Hall. If people saw what was happening, perhaps they would begin organizing against it since the enemy would be easily identified.

It was not until fall, 1970, that I worked out these ideas in my mind. I sensed the problem, but had difficulty coming up with a solution. As I began to write for the bi-weekly publication *City Hall* with Jaffary, Kilbourn and Crombie, things began to fall into place. That little magazine was a close-up view of the City Hall that the four of us were involved in, and we reported all the nuances of political decision-making. It meant that I would have to sit down every two weeks and try to write out the essence of my experiences, analyzing the small and the large happenings to find the relevant. It was the first time that I had to begin to make an accounting of my political life, and what struck me most clearly was that there were vast differences between the thoughts and styles of the four of us and the rest of Council.

My strategy was to exploit those differences - polarize Council around the basic issue of how decisions were being made. I hoped to polarize things to such an extent that there would be no middle ground into which the weaker and smoother aldermen could drift. Since the most important thing Council did was award rezonings to developers so they could carry on their business (and make handsome profits), it seemed obvious to polarize around those issues. In middle-class terms, those issues are called planning issues, although the way things happened where I worked, planning was subservient to development.

Working-class and middle-class

The polarization would have two main prongs: the different ways of dealing with middle-class communities vis-a-vis working-class communities, and the ties between the government side of Council and the developers. Both prongs would help tie me to people - the former to the working-class base of Ward 7, the latter to community groups throughout the city - and that in turn would provide the organizing base which I felt I lacked. I could then begin to assume a position which approached that of a delegate who was instructed to carry out certain tasks.

Take, for instance, one example of where planners did plan and one where they did not. During discussions in the Buildings and Development Committee about planning priorities, I pointed out that the only places where intensive protective planning studies had been done were in Rosedale, Forest Hill, and the Eglinton area - areas where higher than average incomes abounded, areas where developers were not in the process of assembling land. It was clear that both the bureaucracy and the politicians were terrified of upper-middle-class people and would do cartwheels to please them. The other consideration was that those areas were safe to plan for, since developers were not assembling land there, and planning strategies would never interfere with what the developers wanted to do.

HALL: Working out a strategy

ly hitting the key issue: who were the politicians

lse was

Up Against City Hall is a new book by Alderman John Sewell about his first term at City Hall. In the first chapters Sewell describes the events in his life which led up to his becoming a member of City Council — his law career, Trefann Court and his election. In the latter chapters he talks about some of the big issues which have arisen at Council while he has been there — Metro Centre, the Grys case and

South of St. Jamestown. "Working Out A Strategy" is a transitional chapter in which Sewell talks about his initial experiences at City Hall and his transformation from a simple idealist to a hard-nosed trouble-maker.

These excerpts from the chapter are reprinted courtesy of the publishers, James, Lewis and Samuel, and of John Sewell.

When a developer proposed building an eight-storey building on Summerhill Avenue in Rosedale, people from that area rushed down to City Hall to protest. It was a case where the developer was not even asking that the zoning be changed: he just wanted his building permit, which by law the City cannot withhold. The residents' group found a small technicality which gave minimal credibility to their case, and asked that the zoning be changed without delay so that there would be a height limitation of three storeys on the particular piece of land in question. Within the period of a few weeks, the zoning was changed, and the City had prevented the building from being erected. The people of Rosedale had been well protected by City Hall, and the only person who suffered was the developer (mind you, he was a small developer, not a Meridian, not a Cadillac).

Shortly after this episode, a developer applied to Council to make some alterations in a bylaw which allowed him to build three apartment towers (16, 17, and 21 storeys respectively) on a piece of vacant land at Shuter and Sherbourne streets. The alterations he was requesting would allow him to build two larger buildings rather than three so that they would be more economical to build and would produce more revenue. At the time of the application, the land was controlled by a site plan bylaw, passed in 1967, which regulated the exact shape and location of the three towers.

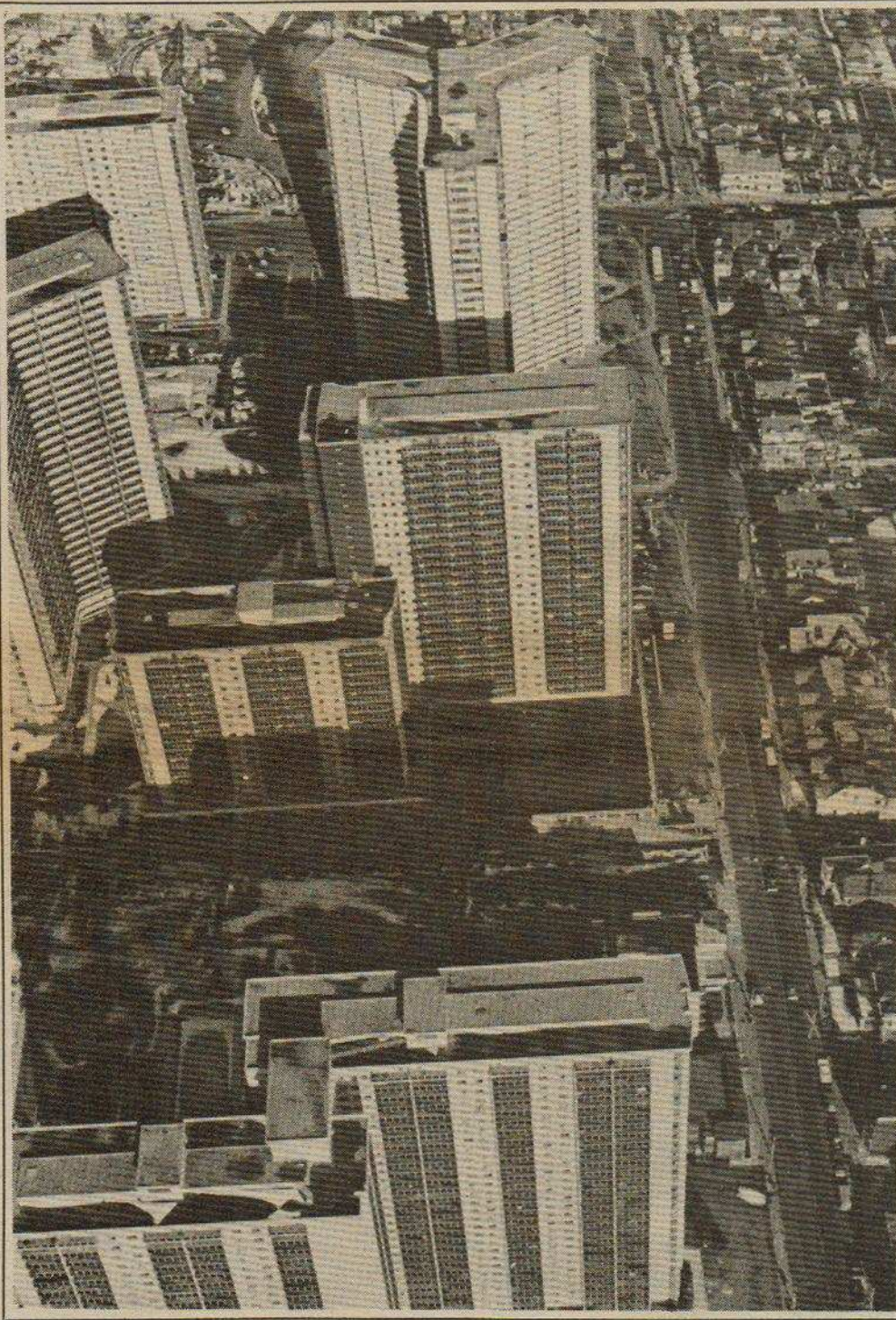
Unhappy neighbors

The chunk of land is in Ward 7; in fact I live no more than fifty yards from the site. I talked to my neighbors about the application and they were not happy. After all, since I had moved to Ontario Street, I had heard constant complaints about the fact that this piece of land had been empty for five years, and that fine houses used to stand there. Conversations with neighbors indicated that they did not know exactly what was proposed for the site, or what this new application meant.

In checking the records, I came across the bylaw passed in 1967 allowing the three towers. Looking further, I realized that the politicians had passed this rezoning site plan bylaw without ever consulting the planners or anyone else in the City Hall bureaucracy. They had helped the developer without even attempting to rationalize it with staff reports. Here is the letter (even in 'City Hallese', it is rather caustic and blunt) which the Chief Planner had sent to the Board of Control, March 3, 1967:

'At its meeting on February 28th, the City of Toronto Planning Board was advised that a revised application for rezoning of 167-213 Sherbourne St. and 68-90 Seaton Street, at a density of 2.5 plus bonus for a private apartment development, had been considered by the Committee on Buildings and Development at its meeting on February 13, 1967, and that the City Solicitor has been requested to prepare a draft bylaw to permit this request.

'The fact that the Planning Board has not had an opportunity to report on this new application was brought to the attention of the Committee on Buildings and Development in a communication dated February 27th. However, as the draft bylaw was dealt with by the Committee on Buildings and Development at its meeting on the same day, the communication did not reach the Committee in time to be considered before action was taken. The Planning Board therefore wishes to bring the situation to the



attention of the Board of Control which has the matter before it on March 8th, since it is considered desirable that any scheme of this sort be given proper consideration.

'We might also note that the matter has not been before the Technical Planning Committee which is charged with the responsibility of processing all applications and substantial amendments to applications.'

Disregarded

This letter was completely disregarded, and, as far as I can determine, the development was approved unanimously by Council — without any planning studies ever being done. People in the community, of course, were never consulted.

I told people on Ontario and Seaton streets what had happened in 1967, and about twenty-five of them came down to protest the giving of any approvals to this new application. It was clear to the City's Executive Committee that these were not people from Rosedale: they were only people from Cabbagetown. The politicians disregarded the people's plea not to allow the developer to get more than he got in 1967 and instead gave their blessing to what

the developer had requested. The matter went to the Committee of Adjustment; again myself and twenty-five of my neighbours objected, but to no avail. June Marks, the alderman for the area just across Sherbourne Street, appeared on behalf of the developer to say that the request was in order and should be granted. The people lost again.

So in Rosedale, the politicians protected the people by changing the zoning in such a way that the developer was hurt. In Cabbagetown, the politicians changed the zoning in such a way that the developer got everything he had asked for, and the people got hurt. Clearly if you live in Cabbagetown, you don't have any power.

The power inherent in those who live in Rosedale and Forest Hill keeps making itself obvious in small little ways. Here is what the Chief Planner said about a rezoning to build a ten-storey apartment tower in Forest Hill, in October 1971: 'It appears that this [rezoning] application is not in conformity with the present zoning regulations of the Forest Hill area nor with the surrounding development [i.e. single family houses] and that the most suitable use of the land would be for single family dwellings.' It is a reasonable point, one that probably few would disagree with, but it is only made in

the solid middle-class areas of the City. Working-class areas are the places where apartments get built, no matter what the people think. I banged away on that point just as frequently as I could.

Politicians and developers

The larger issue I took after was the role of most of the politicians in major development proposals and how they inevitably worked for the developers. 1971 seemed to be a year of big developments, although in looking back it was no different from other years, and I found it easy to make the point.

Five major developments were approved in 1970 and 1971: two apartment towers in the south-east corner of Dufferin and Bloor, the beginnings of a new St. Jamestown, which was called Lionstar; three large apartment towers on McCaul Street, just north of Queen, which is called Windlass; two 24-storey buildings at the north-east corner of Dundas and Sherbourne streets; four large towers and a clutch of town houses on Quebec and Gothic avenues, near High Park, by a conglomerate of two of the largest developers in Toronto, Greenwin and Cadillac; and three 30-storey towers by Meridian in West St. Jamestown.

All of these developments followed the same course. The developer was requesting permission to build some mammoth apartment complex where good usable housing now stood, and the people in the affected neighborhoods stood in opposition. In every case the people came down to the City Hall to try to argue their case, citing planning evidence, the Official Plan, community feeling, congestion, and on and on. In every case, not only were the developments approved by Council, but normal rules were bent in order to accommodate the every whim of the developers. In Lionstar the politicians (led by Alderman Art Eggleton, who eighteen months later changed his position and got the bylaw repealed when the developer ran out of money) rewrote the City's bonus policy to accommodate the two 15-storey towers which were proposed in Phase 1. In Quebec-Gothic the politicians disregarded the fact that the developer did not own two of the key properties in the area, and dismissed as irrelevant the involvement of the Grys family in land deals with Greenwin/Cadillac. In Windlass the politicians amended the Official Plan statements concerning areas of permissible density, and went on to give the developer a bonus because McCaul Street was going to be widened. In Dundas/Sherbourne the developer got extra density from the politicians who buried their bonuses in technical jargon.

I and other politicians stood against these developments. Our number varied, but usually there were at least seven of us: Jaffary, Kilbourn, Chisholm, Scott, Crombie, Eggleton and myself. Whereas the arguments on our side were usually on the evils of high-rise or simple planning evidence, Jaffary and I concentrated on the polarization of the politicians and the developers lining up against the people. We knew that there was no way we could win on these developments since it was crystal clear that the majority of politicians would always do what the developers wanted, or, as I kept putting it, the politicians were working for the developers.

Naivety and innocence

In spite of the futility of it all, citizens kept fighting the politicians. When a community got wind of what a developer was up to, it would gather itself together, even though it had no experience in doing that or any experience in how City Hall worked, and present itself to the politicians. It was interesting to watch these people down at a committee meeting for the first time: they were full of naivety and innocence, thinking that they, with their petition signed by 500 people, or their delegation of 60 people, would surely be listened to sympathetically. They would be turned down and would become bitter and hard. It usually only took one meeting to do that to them. Their first experience at City Hall tended to be one of almost disbelief: did politicians usually carry on this way, not listening, jumping in and out of the meeting room, cracking private jokes, going over and consulting with the developer's lawyer? Did politicians always make such foolish speeches, not answering any of the objections the residents had raised?

The answers to these question, of course, were always in the affirmative; most politicians usually acted this way. People responded accordingly, and brought down more and more of their neighbors to see the spectacle. Meetings would be interrupted by middle-aged people who could no longer control themselves, and politicians realized

(continued, page 10)

Working out a strategy

(continued from page 9)

that it just wasn't working-class people who didn't have the manners to keep quiet and let the meeting progress, but in fact anyone who felt they had been dealt with unfairly would act exactly the same way. City Hall itself was the great radicalizer. To see was to disbelieve.

Most of the developer-based politicians — Beavis or Rotenberg or Lamport or Dennison — used to talk about giant conspiracies which arranged for opposition to development, but of course that was never the case. With Quebec/Gothic, for instance, the fight was carried on by people who had never before been involved in municipal politics. Most of them never even knew the names of their own ward aldermen before they became involved. And in that case the development only came to the attention of the community after it had been processed through all the committees, and was about to be approved by Council. In fact, they learned of it only because the Grys affair had erupted a week before the Council meeting where the approving bylaws would have been passed. In a few short weeks, these people had to learn about procedures at City Hall, planning jargon like 'density' and 'landscaped open space', and which politicians stood for what.

Starts from scratch

In development fights, every community starts from scratch, and the most encouraging aspect of the numerous struggles was the abounding energy and vitality of communities throughout Toronto. The people in the city could always be counted on. The culmination of the fights in 1971 was probably Quebec/Gothic, and no less than 700 people showed up at City Hall to do battle in its final stages. People never really want to get involved — heaven knows there are more pleasant ways of spending six months of one's leisure than knocking on neighbors' doors and going to interminable meetings — but time and time again it would happen. Obviously this great interest in the city shown by normal people who had never before become involved was the single most

encouraging aspect of 1971. To me it meant that the lines had been properly drawn, and that the polarization I attempted to foster made it easier for people to see what was happening in the Great Grey Clam.

It was interesting to watch how the pro-developer politicians changed their approach during 1971. They began innocently enough, trying to do battle with the people by countering arguments put forward in citizen briefs.

For instance, Marks dealt with opposition to the Windlass development in the following way: 'I have never in my political career seen a developer so interested in individual problems. Whether I have to run again or not, I'll stick by what I say. This is one of the finest developments that could go in. If we don't go along with the developer, we will not be able to ask them to house people for a few more months before they tear down all the houses they own.'

Perhaps you might not find that a persuasive argument, but it clearly is an argument directed at dealing with citizens' opposition. Brown, as the other alderman for the ward, and thus also conscious that people must be reasoned with, took the line that he simply disagreed with the people: 'I must part company with good and dear friends that I have stood shoulder to shoulder with over the years.' Presumably Brown decided that if he acted in a strong manner with people, then he would get their support even though he differed with them.

Dennison's rambles

There was also an attempt made by the politicians to tell people that their principles, in supporting their own self-interest, were just not good enough. In answer to objections, they would throw back at people statements in the Official Plan to justify development. As a refinement of that, Dennison would launch into a ramble about transportation and how high densities were the basis of any good public transportation system. Other politicians like Beavis would pick this up, and argue that developers gave the city recreational facilities (saunas, handball courts, swimming pools, and all the other goodies developers install to attract

tenants) and provided parks — or if not parks, then at least landscaped open space. The ultimate argument along this line was the theory that new development expanded the city's tax base, and that meant that more services could be provided to people without any massive tax increases.

That argument about taxes was unfortunately exploded by a cost/benefit study undertaken by the Borough of York. The conclusion of that report read, in part, as follows:

'The findings of this study indicate that redevelopment has only a limited financial impact on the average taxpayer. If all the best redevelopment decisions had been made and reflected in the 1969 accounts of the Borough, the average taxpayer would have saved only \$6.76. If apartments had been built on all seven sites (considered by the study) his savings would have been \$2.12. If the least desirable alternatives had been selected, low density redevelopment would have taken place on only two sites, with a consequent loss to the average taxpayer of \$1.96. . . .

'Such figures suggest that the financial stability of the Borough is not dependent on apartment redevelopment. . . . The taxpayers of the Borough are therefore free under present conditions to choose the kind of community they wish without incurring financial hardship.

'In our opinion, the greatest value of the study has been to demonstrate that financial considerations are not so material in redevelopment decisions as some have thought them to be.'

After the release of that study in August 1971, one noticed a considerable drop in the use of this argument.

Sewell the anarchist

The tone of the arguments then began to change. Rotenberg seemed convinced that the reasons I was advancing (the community neither wanted nor needed a development) could only be dealt with in global terms, and he claimed I was anti-democratic, a guerilla, and quite probably a terrorist of sorts. Lamport was dropping remarks that maybe

my friends were communist. There was one very funny scene during a debate about goals and objectives of Council. I had just given a speech saying that decision-making in the city should be decentralized to the ward level so people could control planning of at least some matters on a neighborhood basis. Pickett began questioning me: small little picky questions about my position. I couldn't understand what he was really trying to get at. Jaffary, who was sitting beside me, noticed that Pickett had a large book open on his desk, and he seemed to be looking at it intently while asking his questions. Jaffary circled around the Council chamber and looked over Pickett's shoulder. The book was a dictionary, and Pickett's finger was on 'anarchist'. When Jaffary whispered this to me, I asked Pickett if he was trying to get me to define myself as an anarchist in the words used by the dictionary. He clamped the book shut and said 'no'.

By the time Gothic/Quebec rolled around in early 1972, the picture had changed again. In the debate to confirm the bylaw, we tried to provoke Beavis, Rotenberg, and Dennison into saying something — anything — but they refused. . . .

Just as the politicians changed their approach from offering reasons for supporting what the developers wanted to finally just sitting there in stony silence and just voting, they also changed their relationship with me. In the early days I was treated as a conscientious lad who had done his homework but was a bit too idealistic. In that phase, I was told that I would learn about things after a while. When I began to learn, they began to find me a trifle tiresome. When I would ask developers in committee how much money they expected to make on their development, I would be politely told that a question like that wasn't really proper.

When I persisted in trying to talk about profits, Lamport would be delegated to give a big speech about how much developers had done for the city, and how we lived in a free country where people didn't have to be questioned about financial matters. Debates became more and more heated, and I was called more and more names. . . .

If you care about our City.



only \$1.65

Toronto for Sale puts it all together. In tough, investigative prose, David Lewis Stein lays bare the blunders and giveaways behind each major development passed by the present City Council. He paints the total picture of the mess that the politicians and developers have made of the City and of civic democracy — and proves it doesn't have to be that way.

Before you vote for your next mayor and aldermen, read his book. It's on sale now.

United Appeal

(continued from page 6)

While I would hesitate to call this fraud, it is certainly morally deceptive. There are thousands of people who sincerely work in the Appeal drive and believe they are doing good work, as I did many years ago when I was on the board of directors of one of the major benefactors of the United Appeal.

How long will the public continue to support an institution which is used to maintain the system which creates economic problems in the first place?

Social conscience is a precious commodity. We must not only al-

low our hearts to be touched by the thousands of individual stories of human need which make up the whole range of social problems in our society. We must be prepared to analyze, understand and take the appropriate action required to prevent the conditions which create situations of individual need. In doing this, we must remain suspect of an organization made up of the wealthy and powerful people who claim to help the weak and poor. It is not in their interest to see the changes occur that would really do something to avoid the conditions which produce social casualties.

ALTERNATIVES

If you don't want to contribute to the United Appeal, you might consider some of the struggling citizens' groups around Toronto. Among these are:

Community Parole
Don Vale Community Centre
80 Winchester Street

Don Vale Community Centre
80 Winchester Street

Injured Workmen's Compensation Board
51 Bond Street

Parkdale Single Parents' Organization
1267 Queen Street West

Welfare Action Centre
979 Albion Road
Rexdale

Parkdale Tenants' Association
1267 Queen Street West

Women's Place
1267 Dupont Street

There are dozens of other residents', co-operative and assistance groups throughout the City, probably several in your local community, which would appreciate any assistance in the way of volunteer work as well as cash.

MEET MARJOE, THE HOLY MODAL ROUNDER

by Wyndham Wise

Marjoe (Mary-Joseph) Gortner started his amazing career as preacher-evangelist at the tender age of three-and-a-half. By the age of four he had performed his first wedding ceremony. (It wasn't until after this wedding that California law stated that the legal age for ministers conducting weddings should be twenty-one.) From four to fourteen he was routed throughout the states by his domineering parents, hitting the regular bible circuit, saving souls for Jesus and collecting a sum in the region of three million dollars. At fourteen he decided to quit. After a while he took up living with an older woman, subsequently married, fathered a daughter and drifted from job to job. Short of money, he returned to the circuit a couple of years back and began again to make a name for himself. He needed the money but also wanted out and the opportunity came when he met Howard Smith, a columnist from the Village Voice who suggested a movie based on Marjoe's life and "business". He subsequently gave up bible preaching for good and is now trying to make it as a straight actor and singer.

The movie Marjoe is now playing at Cinema Lumiere.

Do you feel the film is an honest representation of what you were doing?

Yea.

Time magazine said the film was a rip-off, that you set up those meetings, then took the money.

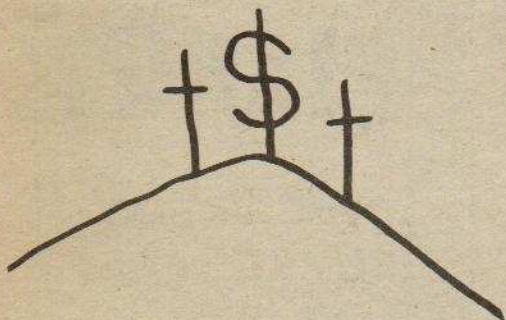
Those meetings were booked anyway. I didn't book any special meetings for the film. At the time of the film I was booked two years ahead on the gospel circuit. Except for the summer. I was coming to New York to study acting. Just to give it all up. The film wasn't my idea; when I took the crew out to the meetings, I liked the idea. I was taking them to meetings that already existed, that were booked anyway. There was nothing in the film that didn't happen anyway. It was all very, very real.

Do you feel that the film ended up making a mockery of the people you were filming?

Absolutely not. I really feel sorry for anyone who sees it that way, because you're looking at a piece of culture. The people are in a state of ecstasy. They're having a good time; they're getting off; they're jovial; they believe. I was very surprised that when the film first opened that a sophisticated, very hip New York audience could laugh at the people. There were lots of funnythings in the film, like the guy preaching about the Cadillac. But to laugh at the people *per se* — they're part of American culture; they're more to be observed as what they are rather than laughed at.

Was there any money made during the sermons shown on the film?

Oh, yea.



Into the big penthouse

And what happened to the money?

It went in my pocket.

You don't feel...

What about the money I made before the film? What difference does that make? I didn't collect any money till after it was over. You can go on. Ultimately I gave it up. If I wanted to make money, I'd never made the film. People say you made the film to make money. Well that's not true. I made it for two reasons which I'll get into later. Ultimately to make money, I'd have stayed right where I was at, baby, because I could have been into the big penthouse.

You say you don't know what happened to that three million you made before.

No.

Your father did show up in the film.

He has a church in San Diego. He will not talk about my childhood. When I ask him

about it, or talk to him about it, he just says he has a heart condition. He doesn't want to relate to those years. He says he'll have a heart attack.

Have you met anyone who was in one of your meetings and has seen the film? What are their reactions?

I've never met anyone. I've received letters. The people who have written to me say they'll pray for me. That's too bad. There's one lady who wrote. She said that no matter what I said, that I had God in me when I preached. She'll always know that and will pray for me now that I've gone astray.

What are your feelings to those people now?

What I've just said. I feel sorry for them. Not sorry for them, but it's too bad these preachers only give them this temporary high, don't give them anything as far as social issues. They don't get them to register to vote, don't get them involved in poverty programs or things to help them in their lives right now. It's always pie in the sky. When you die, by and by. So you're going to get a reward some day, you're — you know, everything is someday, and they keep coming back for more. I think it's too bad that that's the only thing they're getting. That keeps all middle America in the state of depression.

So you think that it's a very repressive force?

Suppressed, oppressed, depressed and repressed.

Did you ever preach to an audience in a different way or was your pattern always the same?

It varies. Did you notice in the film it was different with the black church than the white church?

Yes. The black church was obviously more alive.

Because they answer back, and there's an organ in the background. That's why I like preaching for the black people the best, because they respond. You say yea, and they say yea. Back and forth. It's a good energy type of thing. In a white church you've got to get them going more; you've got to work with the people harder, because they're not as free to begin with. Black people are loose; they're walking up the street; they're loose, more ready to go. Mid-American white you've got to give much more energy to go with you.

What did you do in that period that you stopped preaching?

That's the period where I really got saved, so to speak. I studied a lot of different religions; I travelled; I was an auctioneer; I worked at a boardwalk, a pin ball thing. I was involved in the anti-war thing. I did a lot of travelling. A lot of different things, that's what squared my head away from all the rest of the garbage.

Country-gospel-western-rock

What are you doing now?

Just finished a record album; I'm going back to listen to some final dubs. That's what I've been doing the last three weeks. It's coming out through R.C.A. It'll be out in a couple of weeks. I call it country-gospel-western-rock. I sort of combine country and western and soul music in the same songs. Couple of things that I wrote, a couple of Dylan tunes and some tunes by other writers, same things that I believe in. I'm quite pleased with them.

What was your purpose of making the film, that is if you had one purpose in mind?

I had two, that's what I started to talk about. Number one, when the idea came about — I've always wanted — I've sat at these revivals — if these people only knew what was going on behind the scenes, how these preachers are — what the whole scene is really like, if there was just a way to tell them it would be so fantastic. But how could you do it? So I saw the film immediately as a vehicle to do that — the younger kids who are being caught in it, who I feel are being brainwashed, and sort of see the thing, and something will trigger in their minds, and they will get out. Number two, it puts the whole thing definitely behind me. It's not that easy to give something up that you've done since you were four years old. It puts the whole thing behind me; it opens

an acting career so I can do something else legitimate and I don't think that's bad.

Do you think that the evangelism game has been exposed in your film; are we seeing the whole thing, or just some cases?

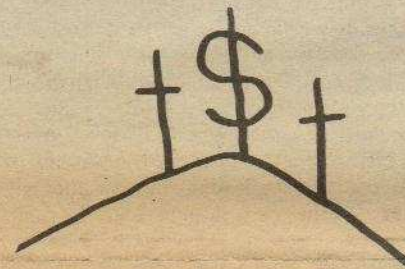
Well that's definable. There are some cases where they're down-and-out hypes, but there are many cases where there are a lot of these preachers who are really sincere and they believe. They believe it's right for them to have their Cadillac and to live in big houses. They work for God, and when you work for God you're going to prosper. They really believe that it is right for them to do that. So it's not that they're insincere; it's just that their thinking is a little screwy.

So not necessarily all these preachers are con-men.

Oh no. The preachers you see in the film believe. They believe in God; they pray every night, I guarantee you. It's what they believe, the pattern of their thinking. That woman in Detroit, I bet she believes. I don't know. Only God knows. Right?

You really did hope to reach those people you were preaching to?

Absolutely. That's why I'm really glad the film is showing in the south. It's showing in Texas now, in Georgia. And I'm really glad that it's down there, because I know a lot of those kids; my name is fairly well known there, and I know a lot of those kids will go out and see it.



Devil-possessed

What sort of critical reaction have you been getting?

Devil-possessed. That the film is a rip-off. I made it for the money, which to me is ludicrous because the film would have to make zillions of dollars for me to make money out of it. It's not that kind of film; I mean it will show and do well, but I'm not going to make lots of money out of it. Maybe for my career, but if it was money I wanted to make I would have stayed right where I was at, like I said before. I really think in five or six years I would have made it to the top, because I was a good preacher. You had that style.

Right. I could have continued on and on; no one would have known the difference. I was at the point when making the film, or really getting into the big time or get out.

Who do you consider the big time?

Oral Roberts, Rex Hombard.

Have you ever met these people?

I've met Rex. Or course Oral Roberts was a tent preacher when I was a kid. We had bigger meetings than he had when I was small. Of course when he made his money, he sort of turned on the poor people and joined the Methodist church and elevated himself. Now he's got the big university and fancy TV shows. But all his original income came from the really down people.

The money people were giving to you, you were asking for big bills at one point. Do you think these people were taking from their savings or kids?

To a degree maybe so, yea. I try to justify... I just took once in a night. Sometimes I'd be in town for a week; I'd take one big collection, or two or whatever. I'd justify that in my own head by saying that a lot of preachers took four or five in one night. I never asked anyone to give up their coats or anything. But I took offerings of course. But again, if I just preached and didn't take an offering and ask for those bills — people are taught to give when they receive a blessing; that's the way the Christian thing is; the donation, actually them giving, is a part of the release of their final orgasm.

So it's part of the show?

Yea, yea.

When you were doing your preaching, did

you believe it was a therapy for the people? In a way. It was a way for some very hostile people to get it off actually. A lot of them who are sick were healed; their sickness was psychosomatic, and they were healed and that was very good. I mean to see someone come down to say, "I'm better, I'm well," made me feel fantastic. And their sickness was real, but I just knew it wasn't god or Jesus but just the energy in believing — strong enough at the moment. I was saying before that there's such a beautiful quality because if you had a headache or backache now and were complaining, and I said to you that I'd pray for you and it would go away, you'd probably say, "are you kidding?" And you'd sit there for the whole rest of the day with your backache. But if you were a believer, I could pray for you, and you'd believe that it would go away because you'd believe it; you'd conquer it with your own mind. So that's a far out quality to have.

Pray hankies, miracle oil

Did you employ other gimmicks besides those shown in the film?

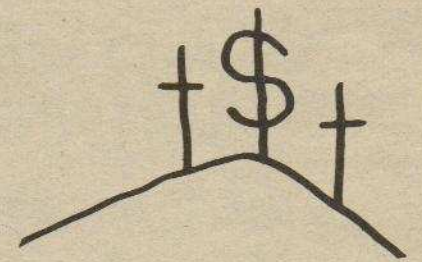
Oh, such things as pray hankies, miracle oil, blessing water — used to keep that in a coke bottle. That's about it.

You said that you copied styles like Mick Jagger and others.

Yea, that's been taken way out of context in the movie though. It's not that I really copied, but I really said that certain rock performers, what they do and perform, is very much like the preaching. I would think a lot of time being on stage — the more I would jump and run the aisles the more people would say God is really blessing them tonight — the way he is running, it has to be God. And I would be thinking in my head, those very same people, let them watch Mick Jagger or Alice Cooper or someone like that and they would say that the devil is possessing that man, that's the devil. And I would be doing that, and that's God, although the movements are much the same.

Do you see that as a correlation between your act and someone like Mick Jagger?

I see it in terms of a performance it's the same, yea. It's strange, those kids, they can dance and fall out in the aisles and that's the Holy Ghost; that's beautiful. Let them dance at a rock concert and they're demon-possessed. The whole thing's strange.



What do you think of the recent Jesus craze?

I think it's really horrible. In a way. That's a rash statement really. I'm getting tired. I think if a person gets off heroin or hard drugs through Jesus, fantastic. No matter what it be, because that's a drag. Hard drugs are really bad. What is bad is the guys who are running the Jesus movement right now. The guys who are running it at the top are the same bigoted, red-necked, biased guys who seven years ago would take a person with long hair and throw them out of church, who would say it's ungodly to come into church like that, "this is a house of God; go clean yourself up, then get saved". Then all of a sudden church business was going down. All the denominations were off. The missionaries in Africa and Haiti had worn out. So the new thing was "let's reach the hippies". And so they started getting in millions of dollars to evangelize the hippies in the streets. So these preachers grew their hair a little bit and instead of saying "hallelujah", they'd say "far-out". That's where it's at. And these Jesus kids will come up to you on the streets; it's really sad; they're being duped in the same way — the philosophy; the belief; no sex before marriage; you're going to go to heaven or to hell; don't worry about the world now; just win the people to Jesus because we're all going to the sky. Same trip.

MUSIC

By Michael Schulman

Children's Day

There are enough parents in this city who refuse to let their kids grow up musical imbeciles so that the Toronto Symphony is able to give two performances each of their Children's Saturday Matinees.

The first program, presented at Massey Hall on October 21 and 28, delighted about two thousand children (mostly ages 3-10) with an hour of good, real music, goodly and really performed by a fine orchestra under Victor Feldbrill, a conductor who seems to save his best efforts for his

younger audiences.

This program, the first of the four scheduled for the '72-'73 season, was entitled *Composers from the Orchestra* and featured compositions by trumpeter John

Cowell and bassoonist Christopher Weait, both of the Toronto Symphony. Cowell's *Anniversary Overture* was commissioned by the CBC to celebrate last year's 50th anniversary season, and is a

brilliantly orchestrated fantasy on fragments of *Happy Birthday*. It is an exuberant piece that merits inclusion in more "serious" concerts. Weait's *The Gay Raftsmen* is rather more sophisticated — a

brief, perky arrangement for winds of the Canadian folk tune.

Question period

After their works were played, the two composer-performers answered about a dozen questions from children standing at microphones positioned at each level of the auditorium. These question-and-answer periods are a regular part of the Toronto Symphony's children's concerts — and would best be eliminated. Most of the questions (and answers) are puerile (one exception was the boy who wanted to know the length of an uncoiled French horn); besides, the disappointment on the faces of the kids too far back in line to get to ask their questions is all too evident.

My 3-year-old daughter Sarah enjoyed the music, however, particularly the opening *Anniversary Overture*, the quotation of "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" (or "Baa, baa, black sheep" or "ABCD-EFG", or...) in Roger Quilter's *Children's Overture*, and the cymbals in Sibelius' *Finlandia*. Less effective was *A Leaf Turning Colors*, a selection from *As Quiet As*, in which Michael Colgrass has set to music several descriptions of "quiet" that schoolchildren have provided. The music, while young in inspiration, was much too subtle for the audience of children. Dance movements from Tchaikovsky's *Serenade for Strings* and Dvorak's *7th Symphony* found many more receptive ears.

The remaining programs are scheduled for January 20 and 27, February 17 and 24, and April 7 and 21. The January program, *Music for the Feet*, features rhythmic dance music from Boccherini to Sousa, from Mendelssohn to Kelsey Jones. Harry Somers is the special guest at the February concerts, *The Composer's Building Blocks*, which include Somers' *Fugue* and music of Beethoven, Bach and Mozart. The April concerts, *World Premiere*, present the first performances of John Beckwith's *All the Bees in All the Keys* and favorites by Wagner, Tchaikovsky and Ravel.

Tickets are only \$2 — call 363-0374 for more information.

DANCE

The Paul Taylor Dance Company, from New York, received an enthusiastic response from a full house at York University's Burton Auditorium October 24, despite a poor program in which only the last of four dances was worth seeing.

The first offering was a pleasant enough duet featuring Carolyn Adams, who showed considerable grace and natural ability, and Daniel Williams. The piece was interesting in its combination of old pavane and new free form styles danced to Haydn, *Opus 51*, but it remained uninspired throughout.

Next came an excessively cute little number entitled *So Long Eden*, danced to the music of John Fahey. This featured three

dancers and seemed to consist mostly of their tossing a red rubber ball around, representative of an apple, and prancing about the stage in semi-choreographed pursuit of one another, without any dance involved worth mentioning. Still, much of the audience seemed to enjoy all his, perhaps in the belief that if you pay \$7.50 a ticket for "Culture", it must be good.

The theme was decidedly over-laboured in both *Eden* and the next dance, *Insects and Heroes*, in which Ernest Morgan strutted across the stage convincingly in a curious black costume with long plastic "antennae" protruding from the head, representing the Insect. Five other members of the company portrayed the Heroes, of whom Senta Driver and Eileen Cropley deserve mention for their efforts. The theme was an awesome one — "the conflicting opposites within us," and life as a capacity rather than a condition.

But no matter how involved a choreographer is with his theme, it is the dancing itself the audience comes to see. Meant as "an elaboration on the theme," the dance only managed to be encumbered by it. We were offered more pantomime and superfluous movement than dance. There were fleeting moments of aesthetic pleasure, but then the choreography would suddenly get cute again. Supposedly based more on "linear shape" than "gestural ex-

by Richard Streiling

pression," silly gesturing was nonetheless all too prevalent. Despite the precision of the two middle dances, both lacked grace or variety. Neither had any depth.

The last dance, *Big Bertha*, might not have made the trip out to York worthwhile, but it went a long way toward redeeming the program. A colourful, carnival-like affair with Bettie Dejong in an excellent performance as a demoniacal nickel-a-shot dancing robot who possesses supernatural powers over those who put money into her, and Eileen Cropley and Carolyn Adams giving a beautiful, and even erotic display of their skill, along with Paul Taylor himself, whose presence seems to add that electricity necessary to make it work. An allegory on the corruption of human self-respect in the mechanized world, this was truly "Dance." The theme did not get in the way.

It is altogether probable that with a little inspiration the Paul Taylor Company is capable of presenting a much better program than was seen Tuesday night. *Big Bertha* was a much more recently created dance than the other three, and was just that much better. Perhaps the company will continue to perform works of this quality in the future, but on the basis of Tuesday's overall program, they do not match, for instance, the Toronto Dance Theatre either in technical ability, or imagination.

SINGLE

Separated, widowed or divorced and looking for the right types for dating or marriage? Try CUPID computer. It scientifically assesses and matches each individual with the best potentials who are compatible in character, ideals, philosophy and interests. Not a "Lonely Hearts" club and therefore not advisable for the very shy or those with other emotional problems. For rational, intelligent individuals of all ages, occupations, races and religions. Cupid has different programs guaranteeing regular dates and/or marriage-or money refunds. In actual computer time it takes only minutes to find dates for most individuals and costs only pennies per day. Most important Cupid Computer eliminates the costs, frustrations and time required in the usual methods of meeting and dating. We have many customer references as proof of past performance.

CUPID
Computer Dating Service
17 Queen St. E., Suite 237,
Dept. 31, Toronto 1, Can.
364-0094

toronto
citizen

SUPPORT
OUR
ADVERTISERS

FOR BETTER VISION
CONSULT

Peter Wyckoff

CONTACT LENSES
PRACTITIONER

2875 BLOOR ST. W.

233-7273

Yvonne's

CASUAL WEAR

LADIES' — HOME
& BUSINESS

THE
CONSERVATORY

77 AVENUE RD.

ALWAYS A GIGANTIC CLEARANCE OF

SHOES

FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY — AT EVERYDAY LOW PRICES

all shoes
\$1. to \$10

Reg. up to \$25.00

ALL KINDS OF
SHOES • BOOTS • PLATFORMS • SANDALS • ETC.
IMPORTS • FASHION • QUALITY
OVER 15,000 PAIRS ON DISPLAY

NOW MARKED DOWN
10% to 50% OFF

OUR EVERYDAY LOW PRICES OF \$1 TO \$10
ON WOMEN'S SHOES

GOLD OR SILVER
PLATFORM EVENING
SANDALS **\$8**
REG. 19.95 NOW

FALL AND SPRING KNEE HIGH VINYL BOOTS
5 COLORS

GIRLS' (with zipper)	NOW \$5	WOMEN'S (with zipper)	NOW \$6
GIRLS' (without zipper)	NOW \$4	WOMEN'S (without zipper)	NOW \$5

ALSO A LARGE SELECTION OF WINTER BOOTS FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY AT EVERYDAY PRICES

ALWAYS NEW & DIFFERENT STYLES

SELF SERVICE
MON. - SAT. 9-7 — THURS. & FRI. 9-9

Warehouse Shoe Mart

260 SPADINA AVE. — 1 BLOCK S. OF DUNDAS

BUYING
A
PIANO?

BEFORE YOU
BUY IT, LET . . .

Us estimate how much work it will need after you buy it. \$5 service charge credited to any subsequent piano repair. Work done on any upright or spinet.



Citane
Musique
364-9498

NO PIANO IS TOO OLD

THE STAGE

The Plough and the Stars

by Nigel Spencer

The University Women's Alumnae, Toronto's oldest theatre troupe, recently opened Toronto's newest theatre in the Firehall on Berkeley St. They did it amid great fanfare and rightly so. Their first permanent building is a comfortably elegant one, and the stage has a sweep and intimacy that suggests many exciting possibilities.

It would be easy to say that O'Casey's *The Plough and the Stars* was an overambitious opener, but for all the show's weaknesses, this is not true. It has a competent cast ranging from good amateurs to professionals, and a tolerable set despite certain drawbacks. The play succeeds in telling its story in a modest way, and is let down principally by Director Patricia Brown's gross underestimation of her actors and her playwright.

Although an avowed Marxist, O'Casey would have been the last person to see people in black-and-white, or to treat them as objects of ridicule or propaganda. His concern is with the complexities and contradictions of everyday people, brought out and squeezed to the limits of endurance by unusual, though real, events.

In this case, it is a broad selection of "little" people in a

Dublin boarding-house faced with the confusing welter of fantasy, grimness, honesty, hysteria and evasion that marked the days leading up to the Easter Rising of 1916. It was an abortive insurrection which occurred in the middle of World War I and the debate between Nationalism and Socialism. As such, it provides just the right ironic setting for a poem about man's tendency to muddle into, and perhaps through, trouble he doesn't really understand. Had the director concentrated more on the humanity of these people, making them grittier, more hurting and more hurt, and less on their accents and mannerisms, she would have done everyone a great service. As it is, the intensely personal quality of the play, the theatre and most of the cast is wasted on what sometimes looks like a "walk-through" of the text.

Cardboard characters

George Truss, for example, seems dead right for the part of Fluther, a good-natured but vain-glorious coward, but he appears constrained to play up comedy without the meanness and pain that set it off. One is often more aware of his assumed accent and poses than what he is actually saying. The same is true in different degrees of various roles; Mavis Hayman as an old harridan is unbearably mannered and forced,



particularly in this theatre, and Peter Higginson as O'Casey's smiling comment on leftists he has known and loved, appears scarcely aware of a third dimension in the character.

Peter Stead and Morna Wales, too, betray a lack of grounding in their characters and idiom, despite a few excellent flashes.

The humour in Brown's approach is far too broad and frequently turns sour for the wrong reasons. Nowhere are the main failings more concentrated than in the "barroom" scene where the play's key threads are collected and woven around a prostitute and a pair of fighting mothers. The overinflated "manhood" of Fluther and Uncle Peter, the naive and indignant idealism of the Covey and the repressed, ambiguous longings of the masses are all orchestrated into a scene that might well stand all alone. However, only Donna Yazzolino as the whore can cope with the subtle-

ties of it all. Her sensitive, low-key playing puts her on a level with Robin Beckwith (Molser) and Doris Cowan (Nora Clitheroe) as the only people who have really sounded the play.

Fortunately, Nora is the one major character who succeeds in escaping the rigid mold slapped on the rest of the cast, and it is Cowan's understanding and control that keep much of the first half from falling to pieces. In the compelling second half, she is a little better supported as the pressure of events and O'Casey's solid writing push the cast closer to their moral and political base. Despite a somewhat obtusive

set and the disastrous lack of any lighting design, the play could, in fact, have triumphed had the rest of the cast been given Cowan's freedom to feel the play. As it is, her excellent tragic delineation of Nora is let down by overacting (Morna Wales and Bessie) or lack of conviction (Terence Belleville as her husband).

The *Plough and the Stars* plays until this Saturday.

Dog in the Manger

by David McCaughna

It is estimated that Spanish playwright Lope de Vega wrote around 1200 plays during his lifetime. Of these a mere 750 have survived. Hopefully all the others aren't as uninteresting as *Dog in the Manger*, playing at Theatre Passe Muraille, having been adapted and directed by Louis Del Grande. The play is painfully simple and predictable. The tale of a mass courtship in the household of a heiress, the play is built on the structure of precious little and from the beginning one gets that gnawing feeling of having been here many times before.

Diana, the wealthy noblewoman, comes out of mourning for her late father, to fall hopelessly in love with her male secretary. He isn't of the nobility and happens to be carrying on with one of her maidens. That's the problem. While working out the intrigue arising from this predicament we watch nearly every other character in the play being matched. Marriage, as Diana ruefully observes, has become an "epidemic." The major fault with *Dog in the Manger* is that it just isn't clever or funny enough to

make itself matter at all. Plays of such light substance need some compensating assets such as witty language to make them enjoyable. The dialogue in *Dog in the Manger* is rarely more than dull. The characters are all as one-dimensional as postage stamps and fail to gain any sympathy in their various plights.

To succeed at all, a dim play like *Dog in the Manger* must have an incredibly speedy production with a cast that can add enough of its own fire to make the characters exist. But the members of the current production, save a few, don't bring much relief to the play. Alec Stockwell is good as the ancient Count Ludovico looking for his son and Bobby Dermer, as a stammering nobleman, provides the evening's sole comic relief. The rest struggle for style and character in the wilderness.

Draped in a collection of unattractive costumes, the actors work out on a stark white stage, with bright drapery descending from time to time. The staging is well done but brings little relief to the tedious goings on.

Theatre Passe Muraille's notice of the year's activities promised a classical offering. *Dog in the Manger* must, sadly, be it.

Theatre Passe Muraille
DOG IN THE MANGER
 WED. TO SUN. 8:30 P.M.
 11 Trinity Sq.
 366-3376

FACTORY THEATRE LAB
ESKER MIKE
 by Herschel Hardin
 Tues. - Sun 8:30 p.m.
 Res. Nec. 921-5989

THEATRE, CINEMA — QUALITY MERCHANDISE AT LOWER PRICES

JOIN THE Toronto Actor's Studio THEATRE CLUB AND YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

SEE FOR LESS

- CINEMA LUMIERE
- CINECITY
- TORONTO ACTOR'S STUDIO
- BACKDOOR THEATRE WORKSHOP
- STUDIO LAB THEATRE
- TORONTO WORKSHOP PRODUCTIONS
- THEATRE PASSE MURAILLE

BUY FOR LESS

- USED BOOKS
- FLOWERS
- CANDLES
- JEWELLERY
- HAIRSTYLING
- CAMERAS AND STEREOS
- FABRICS

[A PARTIAL LIST]

Theatre and other businesses in downtown and midtown Toronto honour the Toronto Actor's Studio Theatre Club memberships and give large discounts. You can't miss on saving money! The cost — \$5.00 for single annual membership; \$8.00 for a couple. For more information call Pat Ruby at 923-9151 or 923-1515. Or better still complete the coupon and send to: Pat Ruby, Theatre Club, Toronto Actor's Studio, 390 Dupont Street, Toronto 179.

Surname First Name

Address

Telephone

Date Business or school

Hand Puppets
 The Artisans

Along with pottery, weaving, leatherwork, Eskimo crafts, puppets, Kalimbas, etc.

NOW AT TWO LOCATIONS
 63 YORKVILLE [at BAY]
 51 GERRARD [at BAY]

ART AND ARTISTS

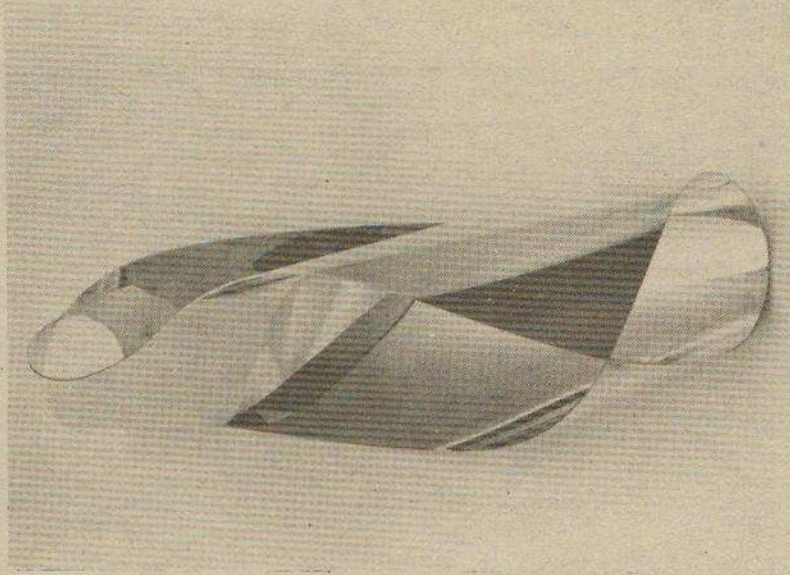
by Sandra Wolfe

Max Bill

One of the most fascinating exhibits in Toronto this season is titled *Max Bill: Surfaces*, and can be seen at the Marlborough-Godard Gallery until Nov. 11. The show, which consists of paintings, graphics and sculpture, appeals to both the eye and mind.

The paintings, flat, hard edge and geometric, show the same concern for the properties of color that characterizes the work of the Bauhaus movement, with which Bill is closely associated. He is a student and friend of Joseph Albers.

We see this clearly in a painting such as No. 33, *Equal Dynamic Quantities*. This picture is divided into various triangular sections, dispersed around a central diamond core. There is a natural tendency for the canvas to fall into four equal areas, of four dominant colors. Each area asserts itself independently and sets up a vigorous rhythm because of its symmetrical relation to the others. And because of this careful balance, the eye often creates what one might term "phantom colors". For example, in the area



that is predominantly green, any minor blue parts tend to be associated with the larger gestalt, and then that area is somehow simultaneously perceived as both blue and green. This unsettling ambiguity lends a strange fascination to the picture. Furthermore, smaller portions of the main areas continuously separate off and

catch our eye, only to be absorbed again into the larger configurations, creating a constant sense of flux and change.

The sculptures in the show, endless ribbons of gilded brass, present a similar visual conundrum to the viewer. Because they have a continuous surface, our normal expectations of sculptural objects, which are usually three-dimensional, are defeated. The most important aspect of these sculptures is the novel way in which line delimits space, adding what appears to be a dimension of drawing to the works. When a piece such as No. 8, *Surface in Space*, which consists of two rings linked by a connective element, is seen from the side, there appears a line at the edge of the sculpture which is as sensuous and curved as a flame. In fact, Bill himself

claims to have discovered the use of a single-sided surface when he was asked to design a sculpture to hang over an electric fireplace, which would hopefully turn in the rising air and through its movement act as a substitute for the fire. And the reflection of the top ring in the lower creates different shades of gold transparencies, again bringing to mind the color variations of an ephemeral flame. The work seems alive as one moves around it, watching the subtle permutations of space as first the surface becomes important, then the elegant curvature of line.

These are not simple pieces. Though the surfaces immediately appeal to the senses, a great deal more will be disclosed by quiet contemplation. Be prepared to spend some time.

SCREEN GEMS

Savage Messiah

by David McCaughna

There are two very distinct Ken Russell positions. One vehemently attests to the British director's awesome talent, considers each of his films a brilliant creation. The other places him in the trash category and points out his incredible self-indulgence, use of hysteria, and general insensitivity. But Russell's latest film may confuse the two sides. Though we are still very definitely in Russell country, he has released his finger from the fever button a bit, toned

things down, and included some very good scenes in an uneven film.

Savage Messiah, at the Towne, is the story of French sculptor Henri Gaudier and his unusual, platonic affair with a Polish writer much older than himself. They come together in Paris, where both are suffering from loneliness, and fast develop a strong bond. They exchange names and live together yet never indulge in the pleasures of the flesh. Sophie Brzeska finds a reason to live in the wildly energetic young sculptor who sweeps her up in a tidal wave of joie de vivre and irreverence. Turned out of his parent's country home they move on to London, living in a horrible den while Gaudier struggles to gain recognition.

falls in with when Sophie is absent. Gosh Boyle is a jarring unnecessary character. Her nude stroll around the posh mansion she shares with her crusty military Dad is pure Russell shock tactics.

But *Savage Messiah* contains some striking scenes. Russell does best in showing the relationship between Henri and Sophie and the best moments occur when they are alone. Sophie's bitter outburst while preparing the stew, the couple's moment of exhilarating happiness upon reaching the sea are uncluttered by Russell sweatiness. Between the couple we get a sense of a deep, unnameable loyalty and dependence.

The film is remarkable for finally providing Dorothy Tutin with a real film role. Tutin, long a well-respected actress on the British stage, is simply stupendous as Sophie. She brings to the character a depth and feeling that is more than Christopher Logue's screenplay provides in dialogue. One shudders to imagine what Glenda Jackson, with all her lip-sucking mannerisms, would have done in the same role. Scott Anthony displays masses of enthusiasm and energy as Henri, even though we would prefer to observe him in a more plaintive mood at times. Together they make a pretty successful misfit couple.

Gaudier, apparently inspired to enlist when he saw pictures of bombed cathedrals, was killed in action at age 23. The film ends with a tearful Sophie looking on at an exhibition of Gaudier's actual works, which point to the true tragedy of a formidable talent cut off early.

Russell grotesqueries

First of all, we must allow Russell any number of liberties. His films exist in a reality all their own. At its worst *Savage Messiah* operates as a sort of back-door tearjerker. Russell pushes home at every moment the intensity and spirit of the sculptor. As a portrait of a developing artist too much is left unsaid. The Henri Gaudier we watch booming his way through life in the film and the actual artist were obviously two very different people. Russell doesn't attempt to show more than one basic side of his nature. The film is peopled by the usual gallery of Russell grotesqueries. There is a group of effete London intellectuals, a caustic parody of the Bloomsbury set no doubt, a faggy art dealer and an aristocratic advocate of women's rights who Henri

ROXY
THEATRE 461~2401
Danforth at
Greenwood subway

OPEN YOUR EYES
and PREPARE
YOURSELF FOR a SHOCK!

TELL THEM
TELL THEM
TELL THEM

A HARMLESS PUFF MAY
MAKE YOU A KILLER....

KILL THIS
Maniac
SCOURGE

DELINQUENT YOUTH
GONE BESERK with

**REEFER
MADNESS**

DEADLIER THAN THE MOST
DANGEROUS CRIMINAL

1966 UNRATED CLASSIC

99c
ROXY

Plus
2-4MT

ROXY
THEATRE 461~2401
Danforth at
Greenwood subway

Billiards

LADIES WELCOME
**CENTENIAL
BILLIARDS**
2 LOCATIONS

360 Yonge Below Gerrard
368-3213
AND
78 Wellesley At Church

Where A \$25 Draw
Is Held Every Sunday
At 7:00 P.M.

YOUR HOST: EMILIO

**CERAMICS &
SOFT
SCULPTURE**

Bonita Collins
Priscilla Dijkman
Susan Forrest

Me & My Friends Gallery
237 Queen St. W.
11-5:30 Tues.-Sat.
Oct. 28 - Dec. 1
864-1376

OVERLOOKING THE REX HOTEL

READING

Not with a bang
by Mark Sarner

Going Down Slow
by John Metcalf
McClelland and Stewart
177 pages \$6.95

This book, Metcalf's first novel, could have been very good. In fact, it occasionally captures something essential of the nature of the teaching experience. David, the hero (only a part of a joke intended), teaches high school English, in the midst of what is left of a Victorian morality. His principles, the ones he would like to be able to believe in, the ones he wishes he could live by, are easily muffled or mutated by the throbbing giant that destroys enthusiasm and negates risks in the name of order.

It is order, or at least certain kinds of it, that David is up against. In a sense, all his problems seem adolescent, especially when he is compared to his grade 11 girl friend, a precocious young woman who seems to know more about the world and how it works than is possible for someone her age. Somehow she knows so much, the excuse being that she is very intelligent. In fact, she is a wholly unbelievable character.

David lives, not in the centre of a hurricane, but in the centre of a sore. It continues to fester like his grungy apartment, but doesn't seem to be anywhere near healing. He is trapped, gagging, wrenching, and not becoming free or even healthy.

To make matters worse, he is surrounded by various kinds of

health: a roommate who works like mad to "make it" on his own terms in the 'new' world, a girl like Susan who feeds on him, and grows right on by. The anaesthetic numbness of winter yields to the threat of growing things and warmth in spring, but it is obvious that David will continue to fester, his body shivering in the warmth of the threatening sun.

If the supporting cast had been stronger, David's experience would have been more substantial. The story is, finally, a bit thin. It exists as more of a hint at what could have been there rather than the depiction of the minimal but over-powering struggle of a man hoping to escape his own skin.

Short Fiction

Shmucks
by Seymour Blicher
McClelland and Stewart
128 pages \$5.95

The novel of olden days may in fact be a curio one displays on the living room bookshelves, like a trophy. Meanwhile, over on the coffee table, there are fewer magazines publishing fewer stories. The

short story is all but dead, certainly more dead than the novel. Some lament this death, others don't care, and still others buck the tide, trying to write and to publish short fiction. The Canadian Fiction Magazine in British Columbia and the Journal of Canadian Fiction out east are probably the only mags (it's better to say magazine than journal if you want a wider readership) dedicated to short fiction in this country.

It would seem, though, that writers themselves are some of the least moved by the death of the short story. Taking Love Story as their model, a book whose main virtue is its brevity not its content, writers are lengthening what might have been good short stories into weak novels. Novels have not died, they have been rejuvenated by the death of the short story. An interesting question for critics of contemporary

writing is what makes a novel *not* an inflated short story?

Seymour Blicher's Shmucks is a fine example of a thin book that is too thick for its own good. If Blicher has read Nathanael West or any other master of the short book, it is nowhere evident in this effort. The title has been chosen, if a guess is necessary, because a concordance would find 'shmucks' to be the most frequently used noun. The term is graced by a definition provided by one of the heroes, a definition which is nothing if not precise. (pages 90-91 for those browsing in bookstores). Certainly the title will create a crisis for some book editors at some papers and magazines. Blicher is challenging them with this word; it is unfortunate that he has presented such a weak effort over which others will argue and make enemies of each other.

Briefly, and it is difficult to keep things briefer than the book


already is, Blicher places one character, a semi-young swinger, in a flashy, tape-decked car, at one end of an alley and a cabby, an ace-number-one shlemiel, in his cab at the other. They trickle through an entire night waiting for the other to back up, both of them standing, or sitting to be more exact, on silly principles. The reader sits in his chair chuckling occasionally at some funny and/or ridiculous things, turning pages, and feeling the immanence of accomplishment. He can say later that he read a novel that afternoon.

Shmucks would be an engaging discovery if found on the paperback carousel of a cigar store, but a good movie is a cheaper and more worthwhile way to pass the next hour and a half.

BAMBOO & Teak
YOU ARE INVITED TO SEE OUR GREAT SELECTION OF
BAMBOO • RATTAN • TEAKWOOD
• Ivory & Jade • Cloisonne (Peking) • Kimonos
636 YONGE ST. (SOUTH OF BLOOR) 921-5735

YOU'VE GOT IT COMING TO YOU!
LOWEST DISCOUNT PRICES ON
* HI-FI STEREO EQUIPMENT
* COLOUR TV
* CAR-RADIOS AND TAPE PLAYER
GIVE US MAKE AND MODEL... WE DO SELL FOR LESS!
LOOK AROUND FOR YOUR BEST DEAL... THEN ASK FOR OUR STILL LOWER PRICE
KROMER RADIO Ltd. 920-6700
112 HARBORD ST. (1 BLOCK WEST OF SPADINA) CLOSE TO U OF T

PURE SOUND
13 St. Nicholas St. 921-5272
WE CARRY GOOD QUALITY STEREO COMPONENTS ALSO WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN SPEAKERS WHAT MORE CAN WE SAY COME AND SAY HELLO

Mario's
For your dining pleasure
Mario offers exquisite Italian cuisine, the finest wines.
MARIO'S TAVERN

THE HIDEAWAY
A very snug and cosy lounge
For Midtown
137 Avenue Road
929-3341 "Free Parking"

JAS. NEVILLE & Son Signmakers
ANTIQUES & THEATRICALS
LONDON CHICAGO MONTREAL TORONTO


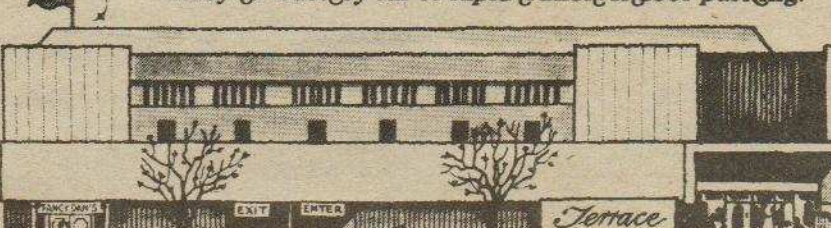
RECENT SHIPMENT OF:
37 APOTHECARY BOTTLES • 1 CARVED HORSE • 2 WHALING SIGNS • 1 COPPER WHALE WEATHER-VANE • A BRITISH CAMPAIGN BED • 1 CARVED HENRY VIII PUB SIGN OF HENRY VIII AND HIS FALCONS • 1 STEAM ENGINE (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED) • MAHOGANY SIDEBORD AND MATCHING MIRROR • 1 SUPERB OAK DESK • 3 SEA CHESTS COMPLETELY RESTORED SHOWING BATTLE SCENES AND OWNERS NAMES • 2 IRON CANNONS
(SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE OR RENTAL)
A LIMITED COMPANY
1268 YONGE ST.
TORONTO 7, ONTARIO, CAN.
(416) 923-4412

Toronto's year-round entertainment centre
THE TERRACE
70 Mutual Street at Dundas. Open daily. 363-8741

SKATE RENTALS - INSTRUCTION
SKATING PARTIES
Ice Skating & Roller Skating
Every Evening 8pm-11:30 pm for Adults
Special family rates Saturday and Sunday afternoons
Curling for Everyone
LEAGUES... MEMBERSHIPS... BONSPIELS... CURLING PARTIES... INSTRUCTION

FANCY DAN'S
A nostalgic room for food and drink at lunch or dinner.
Entertainment EVERY EVENING.
(Licensed as a dining lounge by the L.L.B.O.)
THE TERRACE - a fun place for fun-seekers of all ages.

Kids Birthday Parties We supply hats, noisemakers, and the cake. Just call 363-8741
Terrace Coffee Shop
Scrumptious light lunches and snacks.


THE TERRACE
Easy to reach by car or rapid transit. Indoor parking.


THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2		the citizen calendar		WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15	
<p>Noon — The Toronto Gallery of Photography presents for the entire month of November, Emmet Gowin. At 11 Charles Street West. Runs to 6 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, until 8 p.m. on Thursday and Friday.</p>		<p>culture/politics/community events</p>		<p>8:30 p.m. — The Trinity Square Concert Series continues with COLLEGIUM MUSICUM. Sharon Tuttle, harpsichord and Robert Bick, flute perform a wide assortment of music. At 10 Trinity Square, tickets \$2.50 per concert, \$10 for five concerts.</p>	
<p>FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — The Classical Stage productions' Hedda Gabler, runs Tuesday to Saturday at the Colonnade Theatre, 131 Bloor Street West. Tickets \$3.50 and \$4.00, \$2.00 for matinees.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — Tonight and this weekend the Actors' Theatre presents <i>Hard & Soft</i>, a new band with a different sound as part of its Sunday evening concerts for November. At 390 Dupont Street. Tickets \$2.50, reservations 923-1515.</p>				<p>Alderman David Rotenberg. Public welcome. Auditorium, First Unitarian Congregation, 175 St. Clair Ave. W. (near Avenue Road)</p> <p>1:30 p.m. - 3 p.m. — Voyage to the Planets, a historical survey of man's attitude to the heavens, all the way from the Ptolemaic concepts to man stepping on the moon. At the Ontario Science Centre, free with admission to the Centre.</p> <p>3 p.m. — The University of Toronto's Faculty of Music Student Woodwind Quintet is featured in the Art Gallery of Ontario's Sunday Concert Series. Free at the Gallery.</p> <p>7:30 p.m. — The choir of the Bloor Street United Church presents Mass in G by Schubert. With orchestra and soloists. 300 Bloor Street West at Huron Street.</p>	
<p>SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4</p> <p>10:30 a.m. — The Third Annual John Mansfield Story-Telling Festival for children in grades 1-4 will be held at the Boys and Girls House at the main public library, 40 St. George Street. Special guest story tellers from England and Trinidad for this free festival. All welcome.</p> <p>1 p.m. — The 4th Toronto Cub and Scout Group celebrates 40 years of service and activity with a Winter Carnival in the Y building at 907 Kingston Road. All previous members are invited to attend. Contact Ronald Kelly at 699-2664 for more information.</p> <p>2 p.m. — The Third Annual John Mansfield Story-Telling Festival for children in grades 1-4 will be held at the Palmerston Branch of the public library at 560 Palmerston Avenue, just north of Bloor. Special guest story teller from the United States for this free festival. All welcome.</p> <p>8 p.m. — Toronto Vegetarian Association presents an educational documentary film "Action for Survival" featuring Ralph Nader, Adelle Davis and the topics of air, water, soil and food pollution. At the Church Hall, 7 Avenue Road.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — New Music Concerts at Edward Johnson Bldg., U of T; avant-garde sounds by Schafer, Hawkins, Vivier, 4 Horsemen ("sound-poetry"). \$2.00 (Students, \$1.00).</p>		<p>MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6</p> <p>5 p.m.-10 p.m. — Royal Ontario Museum Saturday Morning Club celebrates its 34th year with a reunion. All former members, staff and their families invited.</p> <p>8:00 p.m. — As part of the multi-cultural theatre festival at the St. Lawrence Centre, tonight's performance in English is <i>The Life and Death of Almost everybody</i> by David Campton.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — Canadian Brass at St. James Cathedral, (King & Church). Music by Bach, Beckwith, Symonds, Gabrieli, Schein. Free: Non-ticket holders admitted at 8:20 p.m.</p>		<p>FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17</p> <p>7:30 p.m. — The Ryerson Opera Workshop celebrates its 21st anniversary with production of an original Canadian Children's play, <i>Simbad and the Mermaid</i>. Runs through November 26 and then again December 1-3. Performances Saturdays and Sundays at 2 p.m. At the Ryerson Theatre, 43 Gerrard Street East.</p>	
<p>SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5</p> <p>All-Day to midnight — THOG, foundation for the Arts, is putting on a Musical Festival presenting "Guy Fawks" at Bathurst Street United Church, on Bathurst Street at Lennox Avenue. Advanced tickets are selling at Etherea, 341 Bloor Street, for 50 cents [which includes dinner]. At the door tickets cost \$1.00.</p> <p>11 a.m. — Mayoral Candidates for the City of Toronto Panel discussion with Alderman David Crombie, Alderman Anthony O'Donohue, and</p>		<p>TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7</p> <p>7:30 p.m. — Poetry Workshop. A group which is primarily interested in reading and discussing each others poetry and in exploring different styles and techniques. At the Bloor-Gladstone Branch Public Library, 1089 Bloor Street West, (one block east of the Dufferin Subway stop). Every Tuesday evening, public invited.</p> <p>8 p.m. — Citizens Forum, the discussion session where the public gets the chance to talk to their aldermen continues its pre-election program with a look at Wards 7 and 8. All welcome.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — Esker Mike and His Wife Agiluk, by Herschel Hardin at the Factory Lab Theatre. Performances Tuesday through Sunday. Adults: \$3.00. Students: \$2.00, Tuesday through Thursday. Sundays: Pay what you can. 374 Dupont St.</p>		<p>SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18</p> <p>2 p.m. — Modern Fables by the Global Village Theatre Players. Four Fables designed to appeal to any age group, performed in pantomime by three actors with a narrator. At Earls Court Library, 1625 Dufferin Stree. FREE.</p>	
<p>citizen classified</p>		<p>THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9</p> <p>10 a.m. to 6 p.m. — The Canadian Guild of Potters presents <i>Black White and Colour: Developments in Procelain</i> by Robin Hopper of Hillsdale. The show will run to November 11 and is open all day Tuesdays to Saturdays as well as Thursday evenings. 100 Avenue Road.</p> <p>11 a.m. - 6 p.m. — Chris Hayward, "Recent folded paintings," opens at the Aggregation Gallery, 83 Front Street East. Runs until November 11. Phone 364-8716 for viewing hours on other days.</p> <p>7:30 p.m. — The final public meeting of the The Select Committee on the Utilization of Educational Facilities will be held at Brockton High School, 90 Awde Street, Bloor and Dufferin area. The Committee is looking into the increased use of the province's educational facilities by the wider committee and the committee is seeking ideas from the community. The public may speak at the meeting and submit written briefs. Telephone 965-2347 for more information.</p> <p>8 p.m. — Massey Hall, one of Toronto's landmarks, is threatened with demolition. A public meeting to discuss the future of the hall will be held at St. Paul's United Church, 121 Avenue Road at Webster. Meeting sponsored by Time and Place, which is dedicated to preserving the best of Toronto's architectural heritage.</p>		<p>SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19</p> <p>2 p.m. — The Adventures of Sir Toad, a puppet show for children of all ages, opens for an indefinite run on Saturday and Sunday of each week. At Actor's Theatre, 390 Dupont Street. \$1.50 for adults, 75 cents for children. For information 923-1515.</p> <p>3 p.m. — The Sunday Concert Series at the Art Gallery of Ontario features Rick Herbert, classical guitar. In the Sculpture Court, at the Art Gallery.</p>	
<p>HELP WANTED</p> <p>Wanted: Process person for Community Oriented project. Call Ed, 924-9091.</p> <p>SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSER for TORONTO CITIZEN, flexible hours (early evenings preferred), guaranteed hourly rate. Rachel at 532-4456.</p> <p>ARTICLES WANTED</p> <p>WANTED!! Antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, furniture, or whatever. THE ANTIQUE LADY, 553 Mt. Pleasant Rd. (beside the Crest theatre). 488-2264 in the afternoon only.</p> <p>FOR SALE</p> <p>Attention bargain hunters: Furniture for sale: armchairs (red velour), desk, tables, chests, picture, mirrors, old wood Victorian, etc. 923-4004.</p> <p>SERVICES AVAILABLE</p> <p>An aging freak wants interesting work, part-time; has diverse training and wide experience. What have you? Norman: 536-1266, mornings.</p> <p>Moving and light hauling — cheap. Call Tom The Trucker at 465-4572.</p> <p>Piano repair and regulation of uprights and spinets; specialize in complete rebuilding at reasonable rates, available now through Gitane Musique, 425 Queen St. West, 364-9498. No piano is too old.</p>		<p>WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8</p> <p>1:30 p.m. — The movie for Senior Citizens at the Ontario Science Centre is <i>The Out-of-Towners</i>, starring Jack Lemon and Sandy Dennis. 50 cents for Senior Citizens.</p>		<p>MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13</p> <p>8:00 p.m. — Who Should Run Toronto? Panel discussion featuring incumbents and prospective candidates in Ward 6. Sponsored by the Citizens for a Ward 6 Council, Orde St. School, College St., and University Ave. behind the Board of Education. For information call 929-5483.</p>	
<p>HOUSING</p> <p>Trigger — Free Centre for the Unemployed — is looking for a new home — winter is coming, and we need plenty of warm space for people to sit/work/rap/etc., ideally 2/3 medium/large office type rooms in downtown Bloor/Jarvis/Spadina sort of area. We can afford a maximum of about \$200 a month rent, but less would be lovely. call Simon 863-9967</p> <p>Amateur Musical Production — At Latvian House on Thursday evenings, young people from three years to young adults can learn what it is like to become involved in an amateur musical production. Ballet and tap will be taught, along with stage expression in mime and character acting Call Faith Clare 789-1416 for more information.</p> <p>Appealing young canine looking for desirable bitch. Purpose: procreation. A product of a mixed marriage (St. Bernard and Bloodhound), it would be preferable to find mate with some similar parentage. Vital statistics — 90 lbs. Interests — eating, sleeping and chasing squirrels. Gandalf. 923-3941</p>		<p>TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14</p> <p>8 p.m. — an all-candidates meeting for aldermen and trustees in Ward Five and for Mayor of Toronto. Sponsored by the ABC Ratepayers Association, it will be held at St. Pauls Avenue Road Church, Webster and Avenue Road. All welcome.</p>		<p>TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21</p> <p>8 p.m. — An all-candidates meeting for those seeking the two alderman seats in Ward Five. At Huron Street Public School, Huron Street, north of Lowther. All welcome.</p>	
<p>MISCELLANEOUS</p> <p>GAY'S DATING ASSOCIATION, wide choice, gay boys and gay girls, fully confidential. Call 536-7529 or write P.O. Box 1253, Station A, Toronto.</p>		<p>WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22</p> <p>8 p.m. — Panel discussion on "The Naked Trustee: Whats gone wrong with our schools?" presented by the Toronto Citizen at the St. Lawrence Centre. Free. Administrator, trustee, parent, teacher and student take a look at Toronto's school system and how the public can get involved in running it.</p>		<p>THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15</p> <p>8 p.m. — The Annex Ratepayers Association Board of Directors meets at Huron Street Public School for its monthly meeting. It's open to the public.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — Midway Priest, a new play by Louis Capson, is presented by the Creation 2 Ensemble. It received good reviews when it played in Ottawa in August. At the Actor's Theatre [studio], 390 Dupont Street, Nov. 9-11; 16-18; and 23-25. Tickets \$2.00, students \$1.00. Call 922-7393.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — Claude St. Denis, one of Canada's leading mimes, is in concert in the fourth annual performing art series at York University. In Burton Auditorium at York University. Call 667-2370 for information.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — Steven Staryk, Canada's pre-eminent violinist, in recital with pianist Paul Helmer. Music by Flocco, Papineau-Couture, Stravinsky, Scriabin. At Eaton Auditorium [Yonge & College]. Free! Non-ticket holders admitted at 8:20 p.m.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — Jean Genet's Les Bonnes will be presented by Le Theatre du P'tit Bonheur at 95 Danforth Avenue (Broadview subway station) until November 25.</p> <p>8:30 p.m. — W.W. Theatre Productions presents <i>Goat Island</i> at the Poor Alex Theatre, 296 Brunswick Avenue. Tickets three and two dollars. Runs to December 2.</p>	



THE TORONTO WHAT?

Citizen. The Toronto Citizen. Midtown's community newspaper. The Citizen covers the life and times, politics and arts of midtown Toronto from the viewpoint of people who live here. The community news. The news you can't find anywhere else.

The point of a community newspaper is that its first loyalty is to the people in the neighborhoods that the paper covers. And so the Citizen responds to people's requests — to talk about the United Appeal and alternatives to it; to talk about the new Ward's Island ferry

dock; to talk about the loss of a playground at the married students' residence; to talk about new plays at the little local theatres. These are some stories the Citizen has covered this issue and last — the community news.

A subscription for 26 issues costs \$5.00. If you subscribe now, you will also receive a subscription to Community Schools, the magazine that tells what's going on in Toronto schools and in the City's educational bureaucracy.

Name _____ Tel. No. _____

Address _____

MAIL OR PHONE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE TORONTO CITIZEN
171 HARBORD ST., TORONTO 4, 532-4456