

STUDENTS FIGHT BACK: P.8

VOLUME 4 NUMBER 4

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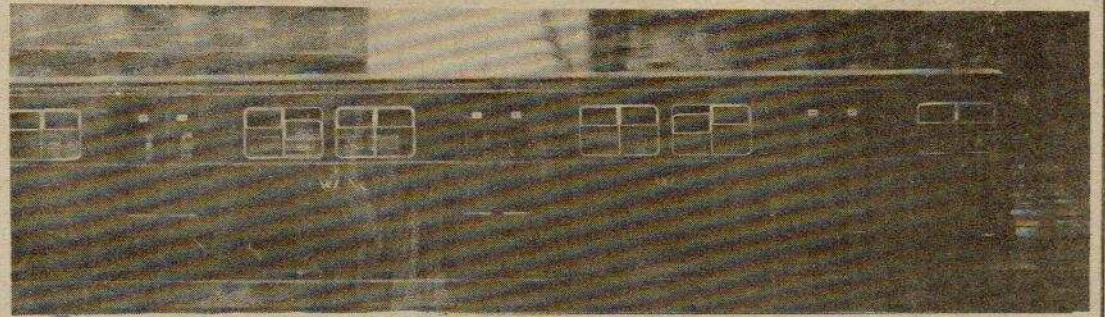
toronto citizen

MIDTOWN'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER 25¢

A sad tale of Canada's liberal left



Frank Carmichael: "Man With Scythe", the Canadian Forum, October, 1921.



**SPADINA REVISITED:
Damn the ravines,
full speed ahead!**

*Who is Bill
Marshall &
why does the
mayor need
him
anyway?*



**IF YOU THINK YOU'D
LIKE TO BE AN
ALDERMAN, TURN
TO PAGE 10**

**The reformers
reform the
Planning Board**

Pickering midtown's business

Dear Sirs:
Why should people in midtown Toronto be concerned about Pickering airport? The site is out in the country, over 30 miles from City Hall, and Malton does seem awfully crowded these days.

My principal objections to a second Toronto airport are the planning assumptions on which the federal government has based its decision. Transport Minister Jean Marchand's planners have convinced him that by the year 2,000 there will be close to 63 million passengers a year flying in and out of the Toronto-centred region. This figure is nine times the actual 1971 figure of seven million passengers. Marchand's projected passenger figure for 1985 is 21 to 23 million, which is more than three times the

present number. Marchand and the federal government are obviously proceeding on the assumption that the Toronto-centred region will continue to grow and develop at its present rapid rate, an assumption which many Torontonians voted to reject in the recent municipal elections.

Marchand's decision January 30 represents a major statement of urban priorities for Toronto. He is saying unequivocally that we need this three to five billion dollar new facility, as well as the Scarborough Expressway and other feeder roads required to service it

There is no doubt that existing passenger handling facilities at Malton are inadequate. But what is needed is not a new airport but new passenger termi-

nals — both on-site and off-site — and public transit facilities for the existing ones. There is no shortage of land at Malton and there are means to lessen the noise problem in the airport region.

One can only express dismay at the lack of public consultation prior to the confirmation of the Pickering expropriations. When new airports were proposed recently for London, England, and New York City, the responsible governments initiated widespread public hearings which included discussions of both the questions of need and of alternative sites. Where land speculation was feared, the alternative locations proposed were temporarily frozen by the government.

But here the government pushed

blindly ahead with the Pickering expropriations, and only after they were confirmed did Marchand cynically announce that an independent one-year study would be set up to hear the public to see if his mind could be changed

For Torontonians the road ahead will be rocky. As we have already seen, attempts will be made by federal officials to foster the division in opinion by setting one part of the Toronto region against another. Toronto City Council saw through the tactic and has spoken out against the Federal government's decision in the strongest possible terms. The independent public hearings at this point may be little more than an attempt to buy time until after the next election. The decision has been made for all intents and purposes, and only the electorate can reverse it.

Ron Atkey, M.P.
St. Paul's Riding

chair meetings; we train people to do wholesale buying; we encourage people to express themselves by writing articles in our newsletter and by speaking or making proposals at meetings and we do anything we can to help foster community involvement and self-determination.

We believe that the last year was worth a small temporary loss. Why don't you?

Good Karma to you and your readers.

In peace,
Richard M. Haney,
President, Karma Co-op

The editor replies:

The Citizen in no way is trying, consciously or unconsciously, to destroy the Karma Co-op. In fact during the past year it has carried a number of articles very favourable to the project. Of the three factual points raised by Haney, the only one which requires a retraction is the remark that each Karma shopper "casually consumes about 15 cents worth of apples, cookies and other easy edibles as they gather up their groceries." This was obviously a light-hearted and euphemistic way of describing part of the problem of shrinkage. Only someone as sensitive about Karma as Haney would deem this a gross accusation that Karma members are shop-lifters.

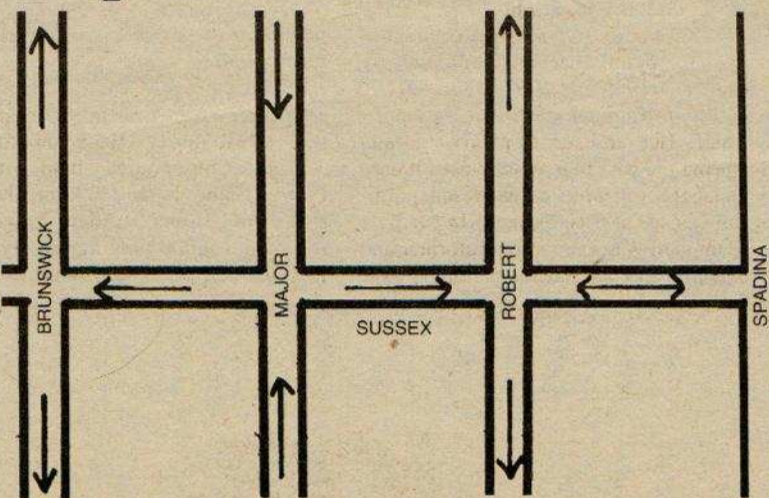
As Haney notes, Karma has run up a deficit in its first year, although he argues that it should not be called a "bank deficit." He agrees that some of Karma's general meetings are not "productive". Members of the Citizen family have attended far more than one meeting, and we stand by our assessment. The inclusion of these points in the article does not, in the Citizen's view, constitute "half-truths" or an attack on Karma, because we agree with Haney that these things could not have been avoided in a new co-operative undertaking. Karma has nothing to be ashamed of. Our purpose is writing about the problems — along with a number of things in the article that Haney apparently considers positive and acceptable — is to keep the community informed about the situation at Karma. The Citizen is not a press agent for anyone within the community. We believe that Haney doth protest too much.

Sussex-Ulster fights traffic with maze

City Works Commissioner Ray Bremner and City Council's Works Committee have recommended that City Council implement a traffic "maze" on a trial basis for one year in the northeast quadrant of the Sussex-Ulster neighborhood. The "maze" involves a configuration of one-way regulations in the area which will make it difficult for through traffic to use side streets as shortcuts. It was proposed for the entire Sussex-Ulster area last year by newly-elected Sussex-Ulster Residents' Association President Richard Gilbert.

The "maze" was proposed because of severe traffic problems in Sussex-Ulster where, according to Gilbert's proposal, "some of our streets are like highways". The traffic is heavy enough to have severe environmental effects on the neighborhood. In addition, it is dangerous, particularly because Sussex-Ulster is a family neighborhood with inadequate park space where the streets serve partly as playgrounds. Between 1969 and 1971 there were 28 accidents in the area involving children 14 years old or younger, according to Works Department figures. Other Works statistics indicate that more than 15% of traffic using the area side streets travels in excess of the 30 m.p.h. speed limit.

According to Gilbert's proposal



Sussex-Ulster's traffic maze will be implemented for one year on a trial basis in the northeast quadrant of the neighborhood. Arrows indicate the direction of traffic flow when the maze is installed.

and Bremner's report, the problem is primarily with through traffic which uses neighborhood side-streets as routes between area arterial roads. The worst street is Brunswick, where traffic signals facilitate through-use, but almost every street in the neighborhood suffers from the problem. Through-traffic uses the area streets primarily "on a convenience basis," says Bremner's report, "since the arterial street system could accommodate all such traffic without difficulty."

Gilbert circulated 200 copies of his proposal in the area last year, and the Residents' Association has

discussed the proposal and approved it. The City will sponsor a formal Works Committee hearing after circulating the proposal again in appropriate languages to area residents.

As part of the "maze", street throats at intersections in the trial area will be narrowed to a one-car width to help further control traffic and as a safety device to prevent accidents where opposing one-way segments of streets meet.

At the end of the one-year trial period, the City will assess the program and consider a "maze" for the entire Sussex-Ulster neighborhood.

Ward 11 street wins caution signs

Signs will be posted on Heddington Avenue in Ward Eleven suggesting that cars travel the street at 15 miles per hour. The City cannot post an enforceable 15 m.p.h. limit because provincial legislation prevents Ontario municipalities from lowering speed limits below 25 m.p.h.

The cautionary signs are being posted in response to a request from residents of the street who are worried about a hazardous traffic situation. A child was badly injured in an accident last fall, and after the incident a block committee circulated a petition to seek

support for cautionary speed signs. All but one resident of the street signed the petition.

Heddington is a north-south street which runs north from Eglinton west of Avenue Road. It carries a heavy load of traffic, particularly during rush-hours, because it is a convenient short-cut between through-streets, according to local residents. There is a hill which obscures drivers' views and makes the street dangerous for local people moving about their neighborhood, and particularly for children. The present speed limit is 30 m.p.h. which, in terms

of enforcement, means 38 m.p.h., the speed at which police begin tagging cars for speeding in 30 m.p.h. zones in Toronto.

In addition to approving the cautionary signs, City Council will contact Queen's Park on the subject of empowering local governments to reduce limits below 25 m.p.h. where they feel this is warranted. Various aldermen said during the discussion of Heddington that there are streets throughout the City where local residents want a lower limit and Council is powerless to help them.

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- Dr. David S. Hastings FRCP (C)
- Dr. E. J. Pamerter
- Dr. Jack Stein FRCP (C)
- Mr. Antoine Helewa M.C.S.P.
- Mr. Ross Morrison

Moderator:

- Dr. Phillip S. Rosen FRCP (C)

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FIRST UNITARIAN CONGREGATION

WEEKLY SUNDAY SERVICE — 11 A.M.

FEB. 25
WOODWIND QUARTET
under the direction of James MacKay.
Selections from Baroque Classical Periods.

MARCH 4
Genetics and the Future of Man
DR. LOU SIMINOVITCH,
Chairman, Department of Medical cell biology, U. of T.

175 St. Clair Avenue West

City issues dominate in St. George

by P. M. Mullings

The quality of life in Toronto and nitty-gritty community issues are likely to be the dominant themes in the St. George provincial riding by-election campaign which has just got underway.

All three major candidates have roots in municipal affairs and believe the electorate will be receptive to many of the City issues that proved so successful in the December municipal election. The Liberals' Margaret Campbell was an alderman and controller who finished second in the Toronto mayoralty race in 1969. Ellen Adams of the NDP has been a longtime and important leader of the Toronto reform movement. And although he is best known as one of Premier William Davis' closest aides, Roy McMurtry, the Conservative candidate, is also president of the Oriole Park Ratepayers' Association.

Adams, who has worked with the NDP caucus at Queen's Park for 16 years, was the first one nominated. She defeated lawyer Paul Copeland by a vote of 34-18 to become the party candidate. Her campaign is being co-managed by two of the NDP's more widely known strategists, Gerry Caplan and Michael Lewis. Also working in the campaign are a number of people involved in the municipal reform movement. Former CO'72 organizer Anella Parker has taken leave from her job as aide to Alderman William Kilbourn to spearhead Adams' community group oriented campaign.

The Adams' camp was obviously upset over Campbell's late entry into the campaign. They believe that Adams would do well among the high percen-

North Jarvis fights builder

The North Jarvis Community Association is contending with a developer in the Yonge-Carlton area who is assaulting local residents with intolerable construction noise on one of its sites, and who has been trying to slip an oversized development on another near-by site through a City Hall back door — the Committee of Adjustment. The Committee is supposed to handle only minor variances from zoning requirements, but many developers have in the past asked it to sanction the construction of considerably more than the permissible floor space.

Kuhl Construction is building an apartment-hotel complex immediately west of Maple Leaf Gardens. Before construction could begin, Kuhl had to fracture the old foundation on the site. The process was extremely noisy, and residents of the nearby City Park Apartments asked Kuhl to stop working before 7 a.m.; noisy construction work is supposedly illegal before 7 a.m. Kuhl did not comply with residents' requests. The Association feels powerless about the situation, because the City's anti-noise by-law does not define noise levels exactly, and is virtually unenforceable.

The Association recently discovered, only by accident, that Kuhl is planning another development on the present site of the nearby Odeon Carlton Theatre. Kuhl has applied to the Committee of Adjustment for permission to include four levels of above grade parking in the new complex without calculating the parking levels as part of the total floor area allowed by zoning by-laws in that part of town. The Committee sent notices of the application only to nearby property owners, not to tenants.

The Association has managed to get the application deferred at the Committee of Adjustment and referred to City Council's Committee on Buildings and Development, which is supposed to be the proper forum for public discussion of the major aspects of any development. A meeting has been arranged between Kuhl and local residents, and Buildings and Development will handle the issue after the discussion.

The Association wrote to Ward Six Aldermen Dan Heap and Bill Archer, complaining that "the fact that this application can get to the Committee of Adjustment at all is proof positive that the screening process of such requests is totally inadequate, and should be reviewed immediately."



Ellen Adams

tage of women voters in the riding; now that bloc could be split. More than the other two candidates, Adams will build her campaign around local issues. Her experience in various ratepayer battles such as the Spadina Expressway, Metro Centre and Ramsden Park has gained her allies in all three parties, and she believes a lot of voters will switch their normal party allegiance and vote for her.

After getting trounced by former Mayor William Dennison in 1969, Campbell, 60, appeared set for the rest of her working life when she gained an appointment as a Family Court Judge. But last Thursday she resigned the position and later that night was unopposed



Margaret Campbell

for the Liberal nomination. The Liberals had spent considerable time and effort recruiting Campbell; they were not happy with the other candidates who had declared themselves, including K. Dock Yip, the Ward Six school trustee.

Budget chief

Campbell spent ten years in municipal politics before her mayoralty defeat. Between 1966 and 1969 she was a key figure on Council and was City budget chief. Her absence from civic affairs during the past four years makes it hard to label her in terms of the present political stances at City Council. In her day, Campbell was known as a reformer and a competent and likeable administrator.



Roy McMurtry

Her involvement with the Liberals surprised some people because Campbell has generally been regarded as a Conservative and attended that party's provincial leadership convention in 1971 as a delegate-at-large. On the night of her nomination in St. George she told newsmen she has been a Liberal since about 1958.

The candidate starting the campaign as the person to beat in the March 15 vote is McMurtry. He is inheriting a 30-year Conservative hold on St. George riding. In the 1971 vote the Secretary of Justice, Allan Lawrence, recorded a 9,000 vote margin over the Liberals and a 11,000 bulge over the

NDP. Lawrence switched successfully to the federal political scene last year.

Still, McMurtry and the other candidates keep saying that, because this is a by-election, anything can happen, and the victory is certainly not nailed down. McMurtry won the Conservative nomination with about 800 votes to slightly more than 200 for Grenville Price and fewer than 100 for James Sintzel.

McMurtry was chairman of the Conservative Party's policy committee for the 1971 provincial election and is widely touted around Queen's Park as a likely cabinet minister if he gets elected. But in his bid for the party's nomination and in the election, McMurtry has gone out of his way to stress his record in municipal affairs and his concern for maintaining neighborhoods and tackling other municipal oriented problems like transportation and high rises.

A number of the workers involved in Mayor Crombie's campaign are working for McMurtry, and he, too, has attracted endorsements from across party lines. One of the more notable non-Conservative endorsements has come from journalist Ron Haggart who normally backs the NDP.

St. George riding runs along the Yonge Corridor from Lakeshore Boulevard to just above St. Clair Avenue.

JOB

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Can you Drive a Club Wagon?
Are you Interested in Children?

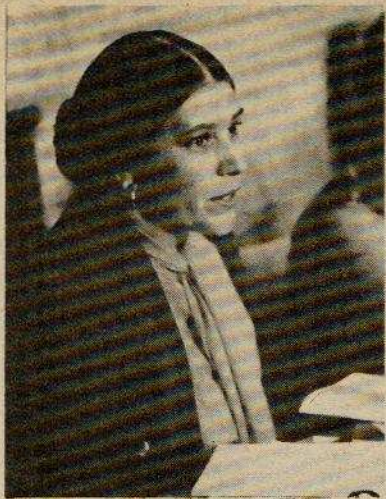
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photos: Jack McLeod
Fiona Nelson

Ward 5 and 11 trustees face conflict of interest dilemma

Ward Five's senior trustee Fiona Nelson and Ward Eleven junior trustee Vern Copeland are among six Toronto Board of Education members who may find they can't give their wards full representation in the important upcoming budget discussions because of the province's new conflict of interest legislation.

The law says that a trustee who lives with a family member working for his or her board will be in conflict when discussing a contract which would affect that relative or any other matter which might "reasonably influence" the con-

tract conditions. This makes it very possible that trustees in this position could be in legal conflict when they discuss matters like classroom size and the pupil teacher ratio, which affect teachers' working conditions, and which will also be at the core of budget debates held this spring when new provincial spending ceilings will be enforced.

Nelson is on the Metro Board as well as the Toronto Board, and her husband teaches for the North York Board. And so her conflict is only at the Metro level, but provincial law does not allow her

to resign her Metro seat without abdicating her Toronto position as well.

Copeland, David Shanoff, Richard Frost, Roy Johnston and Gary Hunt all have wives who teach in the Toronto system; and so their conflicts are at the Toronto Board level. While actual teaching contracts are approved only at the Metro Board, discussions which do affect the terms of teachers' contracts and their working conditions are carried on by the local boards.



Vernon Copeland

Nelson says the new conflict of interest definition is much too wide. "With 20,000 teachers in Metro, the idea that I could fiddle with the teachers' contract to gain my husband any special advantage is ridiculous." She now can't legally vote at Metro on many of the issues on which she campaigned and was elected in December. For example, if she votes, in budget discussions this spring, to make provincially ordered cuts in maintenance funds instead of the instructional budget, she faces the danger of a lawsuit by unions representing maintenance workers.

The new conflict of interest legislation got first reading in the provincial legislature in June, when MPP's were told

that its proposals would be sent to local boards of education for reaction. Nelson says that neither the Toronto nor Metro Boards ever received any notice of the legislation, and it's likely that none of the trustees elected in December knew anything about it either. Ten days after that election the new law was passed.

The Toronto Board voted at its February 8 meeting to ask the provincial government to make an order in council amending the legislation. Quick action is needed to keep the Board functioning well and to insure adequate Toronto representation on the Metro Board during the budget discussions which are rapidly approaching.

BICK OPENS POLICE SITE TALKS

At a private meeting with representatives of the City and the Grange Park neighborhood earlier this month, C. O. Bick, chairman of the Metro Toronto Police Commission, said that the Commission would be willing to consider alternative site proposals for a new Division 52 headquarters. The new building has been tentatively planned for a Grange area low density residential district, but several neighborhood residents have said they want it built elsewhere, on one of the several vacant non-residential sites in the area. Division 52's headquarters are presently located in an old building on College Street west of University Avenue which, the police say, is no longer suitable for them.

The meeting was regarded as a breakthrough by those who have been working for reconsideration of the site for the new facility. Since last year the police position has shifted from a refusal to discuss anything about the new stationhouse with anyone, to a willingness to talk with top-level City officials, to agreement to discuss informally the architectural design of the new building with area residents, to, finally, willingness to open the question of the site, as was done at the private meeting. Pres-

ent at the meeting, besides Bick, were neighborhood group representatives, Ward Six Alderman Dan Heap and William Archer, a City planning staff planner, Police Commission-administration liaison Inspector Jack Marks and Metro Property Commissioner Thomas Hemblen. The group will meet again soon and will then sponsor a public meeting for discussion of the question of sites by area residents.

This breakthrough, however, does not mean the conflict between the Police Commission and the neighborhood is resolved. While opening the possibility of alternate sites, Bick is leaving it up to the City and the neighborhood, to suggest them, and people at the private meeting immediately suggested the former R.C.M.P. building and site on Sullivan Street. But this was quickly rejected by the police after a brief inspection tour. There are many other possibilities to be explored, however, before plausible alternate sites are exhausted.

In addition, the police do not seem completely prepared to open fully the site question. In response to a request from the Metro Executive Committee for information about why the presently

proposed site was chosen, Bick replied simply that it was chosen from among several possible sites, and he gave no clues as to why the Commission thought it was a better site than several others suggested by the Metro Property Department. (Metro Property explores property availability and assembles land for such Metro bodies as the Commission.) Archer, who asked Metro Executive to secure the information, indicated to the *Citizen* that Bick's reply does not satisfy the questions he had hoped would be answered.

One interesting question is why the police chose, from a list of eight sites the only one which is located in a low density residential neighborhood. Area residents would like to know why their neighborhood is more suitable for a police station than, for example, part of the former Dow Brewery site on Dundas Street at Simcoe which is presently a vacant lot awaiting development. (One observer has commented that getting the police to use this site might kill two birds with one stone since the development proposal which area residents have seen for the Dow property, apartment-hotel towers and commercial development, hasn't evoked their wild enthusiasm.)

Annex seeks planning funds

The Annex neighborhood planning committee, a group of citizens who have been working for a year now on developing a detailed area plan for the district, may soon receive staff support from the City Planning Department. City Council's Buildings and Development Committee has asked the Planning Department to include in its 1973 budget estimates provision for a planner and support staff to work with the Annex group.

A planning staff spokesman

indicated that, while the department is inundated presently with requests for planning assistance from across the City, and, hence, will have to make some careful decisions about priorities, it is likely the Annex planning personnel will be funded. The area is currently under some development pressure and has been trying to organize its detailed plan for some time with only voluntary, local staff.

Transportation on your mind?

Are you concerned about pollution, crowded buses and subways, heavy traffic, or anything else connected with transportation? If so, you should let your views be known.

The Metropolitan Toronto Transportation Plan Review, in co-operation with the Scarborough Public Library, will hold a public meeting under the auspices of the Metro Planning Board to discuss transportation needs and concerns in the Lakeshore East corridor.

In attendance will be Scarborough Mayor Paul Cosgrove, Controller Karl Mallette, Richard Soberman, Director of the Transportation Plan Review, and Frank Buckley, Chairman of the Metro Planning Board, who will officiate the meeting.

So, if transportation is on your mind, come and tell us about it.

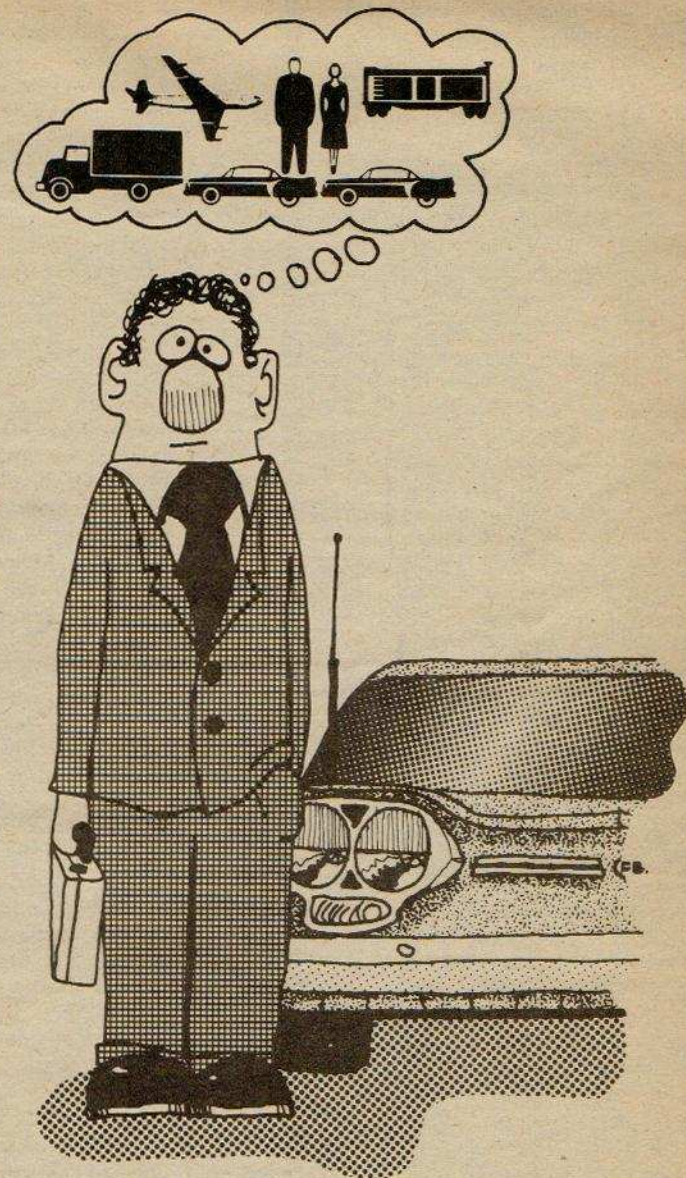
MARCH 1 8:30 P.M.

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The politics of a subway: TORONTO VS. NORTH YORK

The Spadina Expressway isn't dead in the mind of North York Controller Paul Godfrey; and some suspect that he wants a subway route that keeps the road alive

by Virginia Smith
photos: Phil Lapidis

Supporters of a Spadina rapid transit alignment won an important, but not final victory February 6 when Metro Council voted 15-14 to construct a subway along the projected route of the now defunct Spadina Expressway. The decisive tie-breaking vote was cast by Metro Chairman Ab Campbell, an appointed, not elected official.

The alignment approved by Metro Council was not one of the several already studied by planners and interested citizen groups, but a revised route suggested by North York Controller Paul Godfrey at the opening of the Council debate. No cost or construction time estimates are yet available for Godfrey's alignment.

During the five hours of heated debate that preceded the vote, Spadina route supporters and advocates of an alignment along Bathurst Street traded insults and contradictory statistics. Scarborough Mayor Paul Cosgrove became so confused by the opposing figures that he left the Council chambers before the final decision, saying that he could not vote intelligently on the issue.

The vote reflected sharp borough divisions on the subway question. Every North York delegate except one voted for Godfrey's Spadina route, while all but two representatives from York Borough and the City of Toronto, where the subway will run after it leaves North York, favored an alignment along Bathurst Street. Of the City delegates, only Ward Six Alderman William Archer, who has said in the past that he opposes City bloc-voting on Metro Council, opposed the Bathurst Street alignment.

Both proposed subway routes begin at Wilson Avenue, and run along the Spadina Expressway alignment as far as Eglinton Avenue. Both are planned to end at the St. George station on the Bloor subway line, though some supporters of the Bathurst alignment want the route revised to enable extension south on Bathurst Street below Bloor. South of Eglinton, the Spadina route cuts through the Cedarvale and Nordheimer ravines to Spadina Road. The proposed Bathurst route curves through the Cedarvale ravine to Bathurst, then runs straight south along Bathurst to Bloor Street.

Godfrey's route is a revision of the Spadina alignment approved by Metro Council last year. Godfrey's plan calls for the deletion of a Bathurst station at the corner of Heathdale — where the line crosses Bathurst — which local residents feared would disrupt their neighborhood, and for the expansion of the St. Clair Avenue station to accommodate increased local traffic. Godfrey also deleted a planned turnout in the Cedarvale ravine for a future Bathurst Street line south of Bloor, and he proposed running the subway beneath the floor of the Cedarvale ravine.

Godfrey's revisions were designed to end York Borough's opposition to the Spadina subway, and, although, he won over only one of York's three votes at Metro Council, the Borough announced last week that it will not contest the Spadina route at the Ontario Municipal Board.

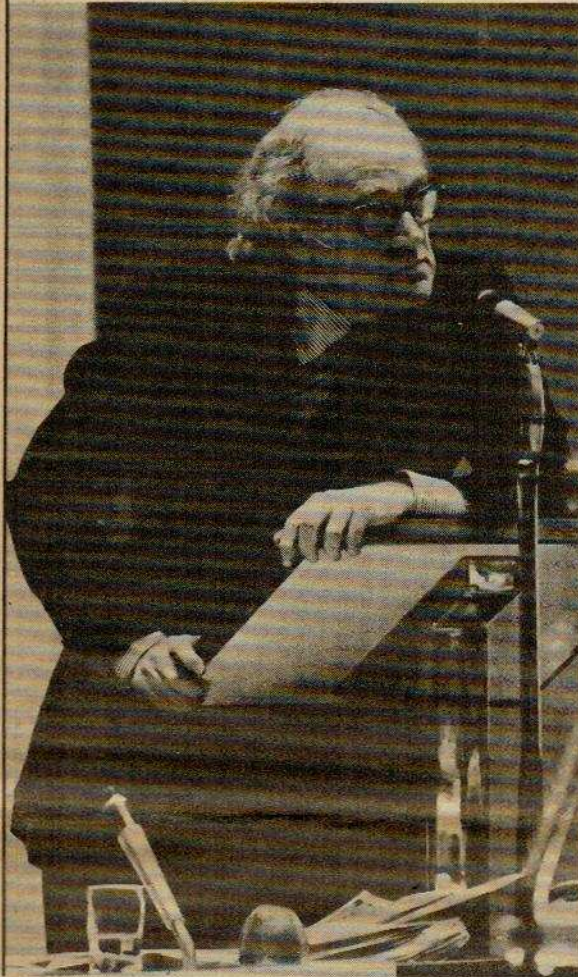
During the debate Metro Council was supposedly arguing dispassionately about the best possible transportation service for Metro Toronto. But if rapid transit had been the only issue, the Council might have been expected to rely on the advice of its own expert study group, the Joint Technical Transportation Planning Committee, which in late 1971 recommended a rapid transit alignment near Bathurst Street. The Committee reported at the time that it had evaluated several routes according only to criteria like cost, operational effectiveness, construction problems, and impact on the environment and surrounding communities. The study's chief weakness, according to the JTTPC itself, was in "the limited selection of criteria, and particularly the lack of political criteria", which the Committee considered beyond its competence. These political criteria were very much in evidence at Metro Council, and the subway vote was at least as much a political as a planning decision.

It was clear during the debate that the Spadina Expressway is not a dead issue, a year and a half after Premier William Davis' decision to halt its construction. The Expressway decision has created what may be permanent deep divisions among Metro Toronto's boroughs, especially between the City of Toronto and North York.

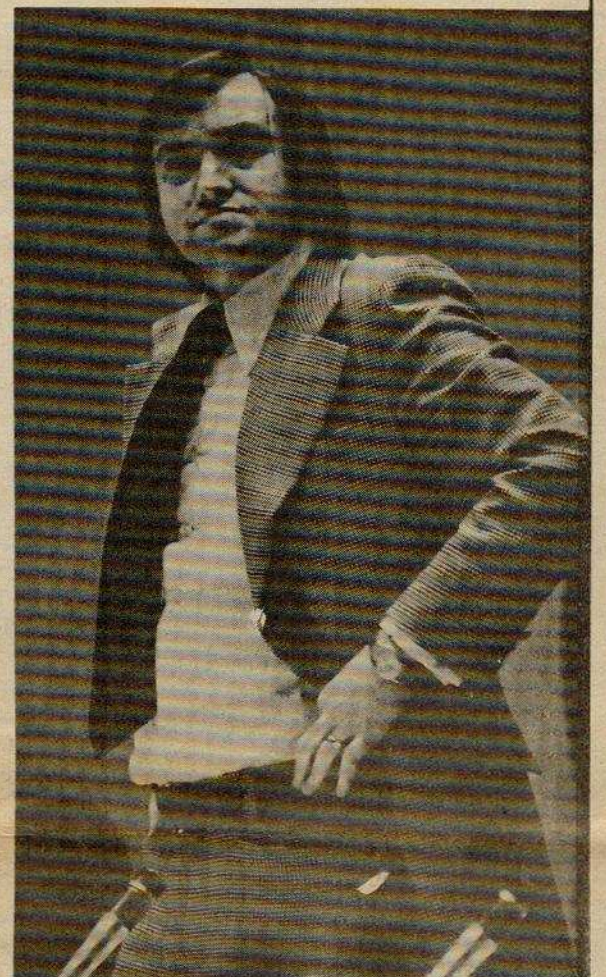
When Godfrey proposed tunneling the subway deep under the floor of the Cedarvale ravine, City Alderman Ying Hope accused him of "pursuing a route that would accommodate an expressway", because only a deep subway permits construction of a near-by highway. The elevations for the original Spadina route were never specified exactly, and a shallow subway would destroy any possibility of a future Spadina Expressway, because it simply couldn't support the weight. "Godfrey is dreaming of an expressway at the expense of the next two or three generations", Hope said. Godfrey's final motions specified no exact depth for the subway, but Hope's speech evoked the old spectre.

Gordon Floyd, an assistant to City Alderman William Kilbourn, has studied the subway issue in depth and concluded that Spadina route supporters "really want the expressway." He was finally convinced of this when Campbell suddenly came forward with a compromise route after the Spadina line had been defeated during the first round of voting. Campbell's proposed alignment follows Bathurst as far as Davenport, where it

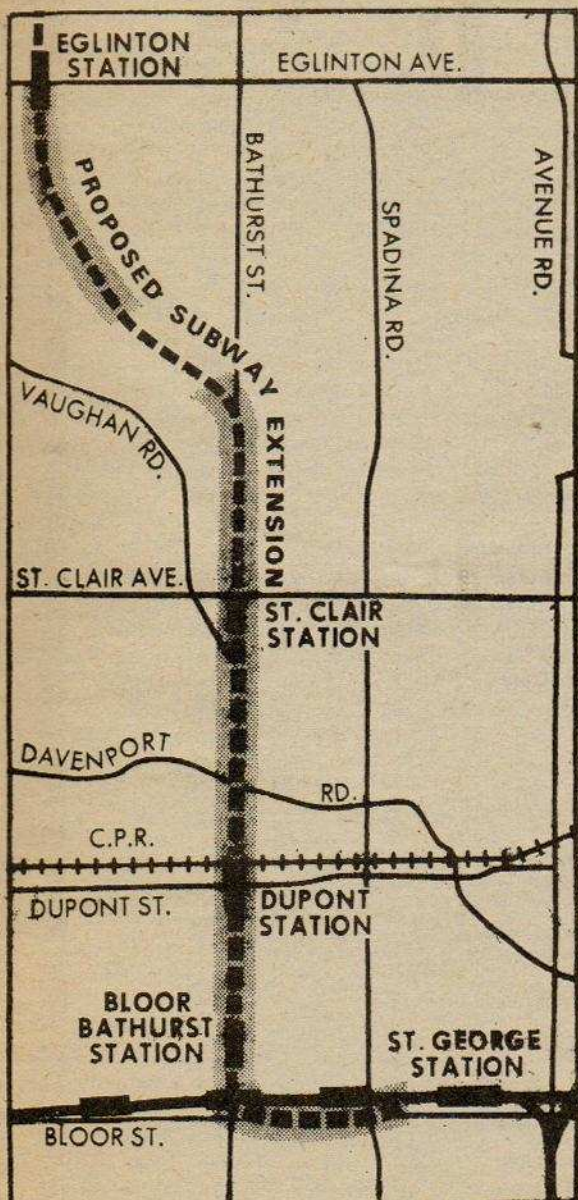
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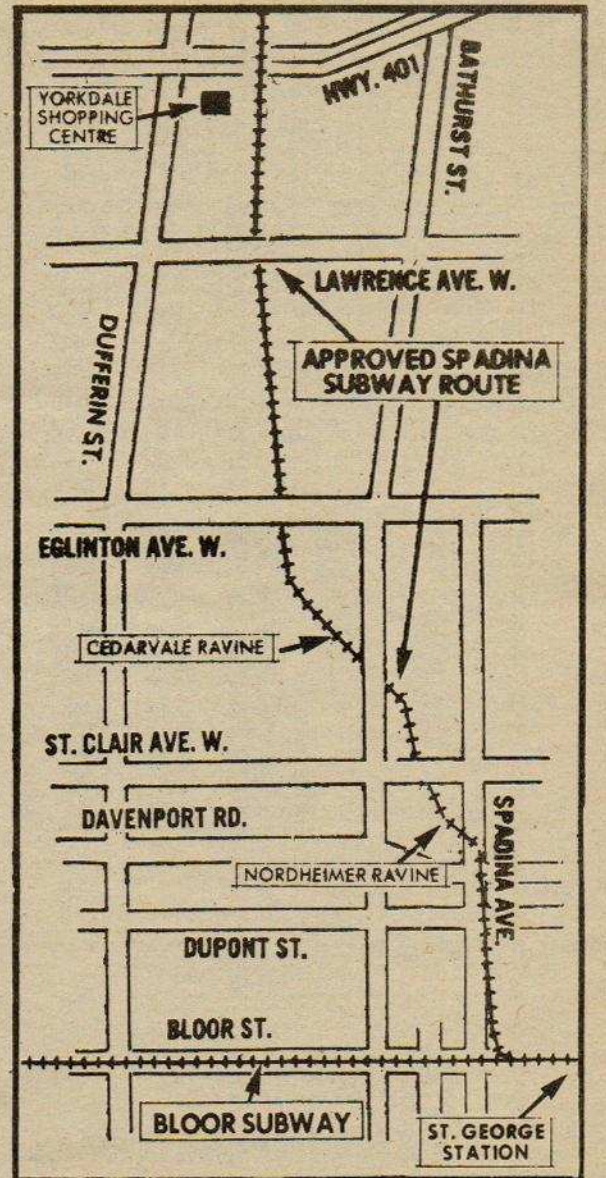
William Kilbourn



Paul Godfrey



The Bathurst route may not turn at Bloor, as the plan suggests, but, if built, may continue downtown along Bathurst.



A Spadina alignment may keep the Expressway route alive, but ends the chance of a north-south subway through the City's west-end in the foreseeable future.

Jaffary worried about the future of the Metro federation

(continued from page 5)

suddenly cuts to Spadina. Campbell was determined "to go down Spadina at any cost" and a hope of leaving the Expressway option open "is the only sense I can make out of what he did." Floyd, a supporter of the Bathurst alignment, thinks that his opponents have not forgotten the Expressway, and he's sure that Spadina route supporters "think we're trying to divert them from the Expressway route at any cost", not argue about efficient rapid transit.

Bombing strips

During the debate, City Alderman Karl Jaffary said that he was "worried about the survival of the Metro federation." If the Spadina route is finally approved, parks in the Borough of York, one of Metro's smallest boroughs, "will look like bombing strips for several years. This is not the way a federation should treat one of its municipalities," said Jaffary.

York Mayor Philip White said last week that his Borough will not contest the Spadina decision at the OMB because "our primary objection (the Heathdale station) to the route has been removed," and he doesn't think "a small municipality should be wielding a big stick at Metro." But he also stressed that each municipality "should be master of its own fate, when it's not to the detriment of Metro Toronto." City Alderman William Archer, who voted against all alignments, is worried that "there will be intense feeling, if we don't get a subway into the northwest corridor soon." He doesn't think the City should contest the approved route at the OMB, because continuing opposition "will hurt the City badly on a lot of other issues at Metro." The debate at the OMB seems to be shaping up as

a dispute between the City and North York, and it will probably only intensify the bitterness growing out of the Expressway fight.

Continuing inter-borough tensions set the tone for the Metro Council debate, but most of the discussion focused on the cost, construction time and environmental impact of the two proposed routes. According to the JTTPC report, the Spadina route, before Godfrey's revisions, would cost \$154 million and take five years to construct. The projections for the Bathurst route are \$180.5 million and six years of construction time.

Supporters of the Spadina route hammered away at the time and cost factors, and emphasized that the northwest area of Metro needs rapid transit as soon as possible. William Kilbourn, leading spokesman for the Bathurst route, stressed the subway's effects on the community and environment, criteria on which the JTTPC scores the Bathurst route much higher than the Spadina route.

But Kilbourn also defended the Bathurst route in terms of dollars and cents, insisting the Spadina line advocates had not calculated the true costs and revenues of the two alignments. The Spadina route, said Kilbourn, would not supplement or replace any bus routes, but the Bathurst route would enable the city to phase out about five Bathurst Street buses. Since it costs the Toronto Transit Commission about \$70,000 a year to operate a bus, argued Kilbourn, the Bathurst route would save Metro about \$350,000 a year. These figures were confirmed by Archie Waite, the TTC's assistant general manager of operations, at a January meeting of the TTC.

Kilbourn also argued from a 1968 Metro Planning Board rapid transit study that the Bathurst route would attract 2,800 more passengers a day and generate \$217,000 more revenue a year than the Spadina route.

Experts vs. experts

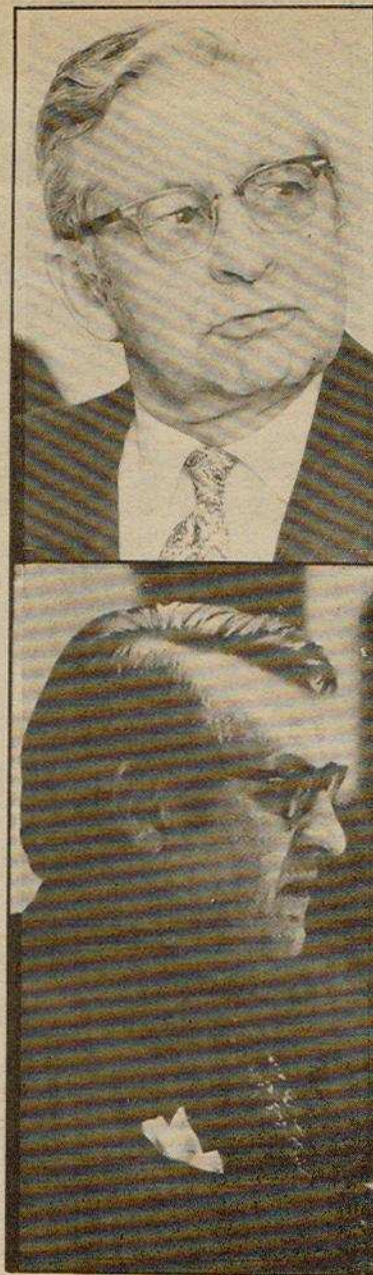
When Godfrey challenged Kilbourn's figures, Kilbourn named Gordon Hurlburt of the TTC as his source. Godfrey demanded substantiation from either Walter Patterson, the TTC's general manager of construction, or from Jim Kearns, general manager of operations. Kilbourn replied, "I must depend on Hurlburt." When Godfrey asked if Kilbourn was just saying that Patterson and Kearns would support Godfrey's point of view, Kilbourn answered simply "No comment."

Patterson and Kearns, could not, in fact, verify Kilbourn's figures. Kearns said that "he had no knowledge of the specific number of buses needed for either alignment." As far as potential ridership is concerned, Patterson said simply that "either line will serve the riding public about the same."

The lack of official figures on ridership is especially disturbing to Bathurst route supporters, who have argued all along that the subway should go where the people are, not through ravines, "where raccoons are", as City Alderman Elizabeth Eays put it during the debate. Advocates of the Spadina alignment have expressed indifference to the fate of the ravines. Godfrey said in debate last year that he had been in a ravine the previous week and "no one was there"; it was therefore a good spot for a subway. North York Controller Alex McGivern said at the debate two weeks ago that he didn't think many people used the Cedarvale and Nordheimer ravines, because, "I've been here since 1939, and I never heard of them until a short time ago."

Bathurst supporters have insisted that the ravines must be preserved for quiet strolls, while the subway should run through the dense population centres along Bathurst Street, where it will probably attract more passengers and generate more revenue. Unfortunately, there are few facts and figures, aside from the Metro Planning Board report, to substantiate this assertion.

The management consultant firm Kates, Peate and Marwick did a cost benefit analysis of the Spadina Expressway and the Spadina rapid transit system around the time of the Spadina Expressway hearings, but the report was never made public. When City Alderman Karl Jaffary demanded that the study be released to Metro Council, the Council was permitted to see the firm's conclusions, but not the body of the report.



The critical votes were those of Metro Chairman Ab Campbell (above) who broke the tie and Toronto Alderman William Archer, who split with the rest of the City's Metro representatives to oppose the Bathurst alignment.

Floyd says that the conclusions showed that the expected ridership on a Spadina subway couldn't justify its construction.

The JTTPC report itself says little about the expected ridership on each of the evaluated transit lines. It says simply that "the Bathurst corridor alignment is considered to have better market and superior systems characteristics." James McGuffin, assistant general manager of the TTC, says that there have been no detailed studies of ridership, "no refinement of that kind. It's been a general thing that riding would be pretty close on any route."

Lack of information

Gordon Hurlburt of the TTC says that "Kilbourn's argument floundered because he couldn't produce any reports, and he couldn't produce the reports because they weren't public." Hurlburt is suspicious about the route selection process because he wasn't permitted to see a lot of the planning input on the northwest subway. He was simply presented with the JTTPC report and "allowed to make a pick from pre-digested material. I simply don't have the information on the Spadina alignment that I was able to get on the Yonge

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alignment." He is eager to see any material which he has so far been unable to examine, but, as far as ridership is concerned, he thinks "that you can grasp the best routes just by driving them."

Metro Council supporters of the Spadina alignment were unwilling to believe Kilbourn's projections on buses and ridership, because the experts haven't studied these subjects, or, if they have, they aren't talking. But they were quick to approve Godfrey's revisions of the Spadina route, on which no calculations at all are yet available. Godfrey's plan eliminates one vital station at Bathurst and dumps all local traffic onto an expanded St. Clair Avenue station to the south. Floyd estimates that five different bus routes will be converging on the St. Clair station and the result will be total chaos and severe inconvenience for bus passengers.

At this point in the subway debate, most Toronto citizens can depend only on the hard information already available to the public. Beneath the political dissension and contradictory figures, there are some facts, presented in the JTTPC report. The JTTPC evaluated the alignments according to 15 different criteria — ridership wasn't one of them — which they then lumped into three groups — community and environmental conditions, construction problems and operational effectiveness, and costs. The Spadina route scores badly on all criteria except cost, construction time, construction nuisance and traffic disruption during construction. The Bathurst alignments consistently score higher on all other criteria.

The Bathurst alignment makes better sense in terms of Toronto's transportation future, according to the JTTPC. Most transportation planners acknowledge that Toronto is going to need a Bathurst Street subway south of Bloor Street. If Metro now approves a Bathurst subway north of Bloor, the southern route will simply be its natural extension. If the subway is constructed along the Spadina alignment, says the JTTPC, a turnout to Bathurst Street would have to be built into the route, probably somewhere in the Cedarvale ravine. In the future, one and a half miles of subway would have to be built along Bathurst down to Bloor Street. The JTTPC calls this duplication "costly and wasteful."

Godfrey's planned route deletes the turn-out for the Bathurst subway, presumably eliminating the possibility of a future Bathurst line. At Metro Council, Jaffary stressed the need for a third north-south subway route south of Bloor Street. "We have to bear in mind Metro Centre," said Jaffary. "We're going to have a population explosion downtown, and the University and Yonge subways can't accommodate it."

The JTTPC rates the Bathurst alignments high, not only because they preserve the quiet ravines, but also because they are expected to create permanent improvements in the surrounding community structure and stimulate appropriate redevelopment activity. It calls the Spadina alignments "essentially disruptive rather than creative."

All the evidence has not yet been gathered, and the dispute over the Spadina subway is not yet over. The fight will probably grow more bitter before it ends. The next discussion of the route will be at the Metro Executive Committee, where expenditures for Godfrey's revised route must be approved. If nothing can be done at the Metro level, "the City is going to the OMB about this," Kilbourn said grimly a few days after the debate. The OMB appeal should delay the start of subway construction at least for a few more months, perhaps as long as a year.

Panel on housing inspection

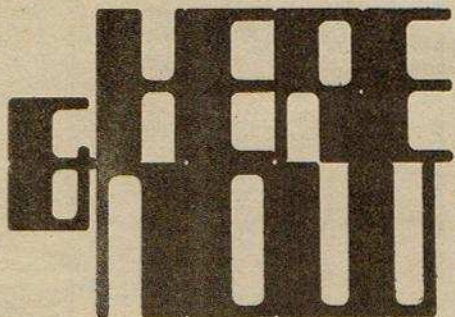
A panel discussion on how the City goes about inspecting houses will be held March 7 at Huron Street School, 541 Huron Street, at 8 p.m. The meeting, which will include audience participation, is sponsored by the Annex Ratepayers' Association and will feature representatives from City departments involved in housing inspection.

The second part of the meeting will involve a discussion on future housing problems in Canada.

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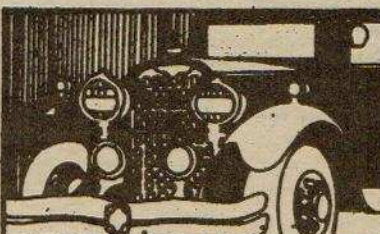
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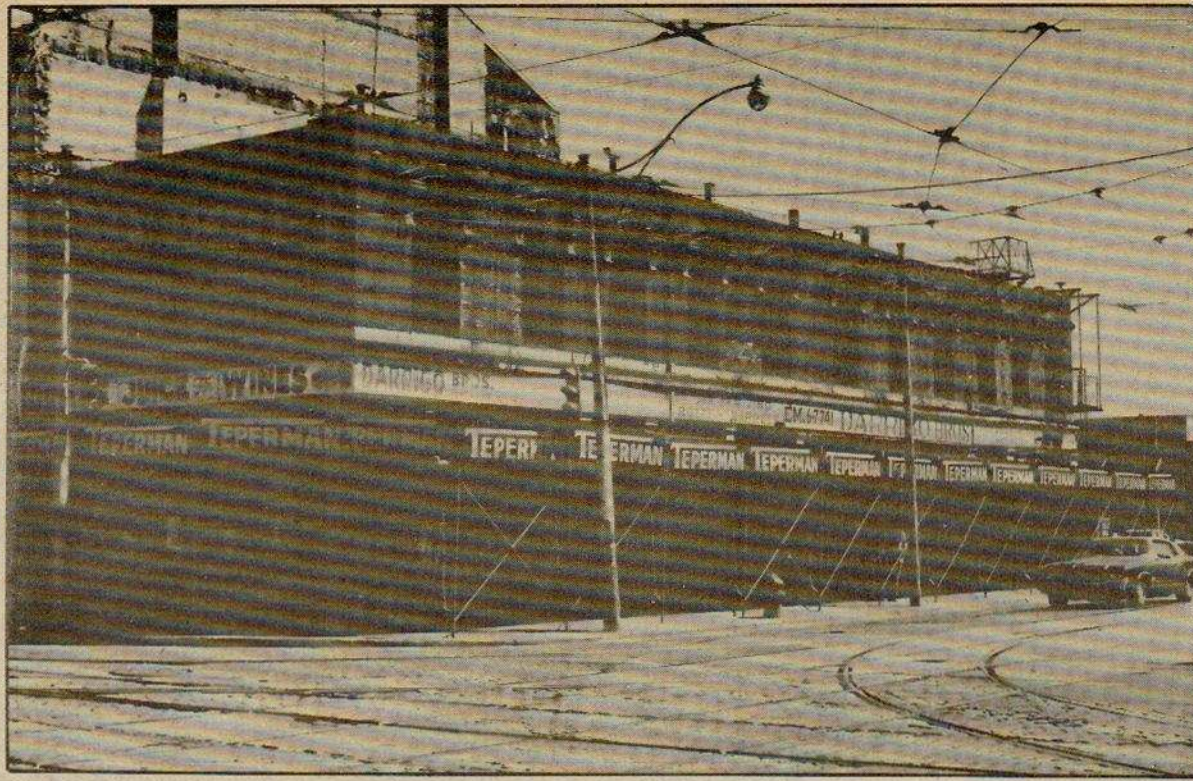
One of the most popular games in town last month was trying to gain membership on the City of Toronto's Planning Board.

The Board is a 15-member "independent" body charged with overseeing the City's entire planning operation, directing the work and administering the million-dollar-plus budget of the City's Planning Department.

Board memberships are for a term of three years. The renewal of the nine appointments to the Board was under Council consideration last month. Perhaps inadvertently, a great deal of public interest was generated in the new appointments; Council ended up in the unusual position of granting public hearings to over 50 individual applicants for the job.

Eventually elected in Council balloting were Juane Hemsol, Edna Dixon, Jean Roberts, Frank Savoia, Derwyn Shea, Wes Lore, Nadine Nowlan, Richard Gilbert and Janet Dewan. The new group, though openly selected, represents, as usual, the political alignment of the parent Council. In this case, it means that the new members, largely reform-minded, community-control activists, seriously question both the policies and the very function of a Planning Board.

Many alderman favour restructuring or outright abolition of the Board. Mayor Crombie, just prior to the voting, circulated a letter to Council suggesting that "in three very important areas, the City is being inadequately served" by the present Board structure. Crombie complains that, in legal effect, the City has no planning staff of its own, that Council lacks power to directly implement local planning committees, and lacks a source of long-range planning



One vital planning problem in Toronto today is controlling demolitions. The Darrigo Building, at King and Church Streets, was torn down in 1971, and Toronto was a poorer city architecturally for the loss. Sometime soon, Toronto's planning authorities may develop a way to save such buildings.

A reform Council appoints a reform Planning Board

Sweeping changes in Toronto's planning process may lie ahead

5 politicians reduced to 1

The nine citizens appointed to the Planning Board last month replaced an outgoing group of five citizens and four politicians. Past councils customarily appointed the chairmen of their four standing committees to the Board, but the new Council stopped this practice because its members feel this was a backdoor method of securing virtual political control of a supposedly independent body. The four politicians plus a fifth, the mayor's representative who was customarily also an alderman, tended to dominate discussions of the 15-member body and generally get their way when acting as a bloc on a particular issue. The only politician on the new Planning Board is the mayor's representative, Alderman Colin Vaughan.

Dollars will be a touchy issue

One major issue confronting the new Planning Board is budgetary priorities. Planners, support staff, equipment and overhead, whether at City Hall or a neighborhood site office, all cost money, and the new City Council has been swamped with requests for planning assistance from various parts of the City. The Annex, the Yonge-Eglinton area, east and west end districts and groups in other parts of the City want staff reports on problems in their neighborhood, or want a planner who will work with them, or want — most expensive of all — a detailed study done of their area. In addition, there are various projects underway, at different stages of completion which must be considered.

While the new Council is likely to raise the Planning Board's budget, not all needs or requests for planning staff work can be fulfilled immediately. Some less crisis-creating issues will have to wait. And some parts of town, and their aldermen, will have to acknowledge that other places are having more pressing problems. Perhaps this question, because it is potentially politically volatile, suggests one reason why some observers favor separating planning administration from direct political influence.

input as long as the Board is tied down in routine matters.

Political power

Crombie suggests turning over most of the Board's powers to the City and leaving its advisory role confined more to long-range, comprehensive studies. The reforms suggested, and endorsed by the new mayor's representative on the Board, Alderman Colin Vaughan, may be viewed as subsumption of the planning function directly under the political process. Historically, this has been thought unwise as it can allow "undue political influence" to intrude into the critical and touchy affairs of the planning area. When the real power of city governments — the power to zone land — is coupled with the planning process, the preservation of the planners' impartiality from politics becomes an important point.

Curiously, Crombie's letter is an echo of observations put forward by David Rotenberg in 1970. Rotenberg, too, wanted the Board to keep its hands off individual rezonings. Such a consensus nevertheless strengthens the idea that a re-evaluation of the Board's role is now in order.

Juane Hemsol, unsuccessful Ward Ten aldermanic candidate in last year's election is the only citizen appointee who also sat on the last Board — chosen that time she says "by some mischance." Hemsol reflects that, "Few people probably realized what a tough job it was sitting on that Board. Oriented as it was to the previous Council's viewpoint, our little minority couldn't get outside deputations heard, couldn't get the Executive of the Board to show us correspondence received — why, we sometimes couldn't even get errors in the minutes corrected. We tried to get the Board to experiment with evening meetings, but then we wouldn't get a quorum. Some of us were really annoyed to find that during the Gothic-Quebec business, a request for a Part II study sent in by the High Park people was not even brought forward by the Board Executive."

Another difficulty is the frequent request to have planners report directly to committees of Council. Occasionally aldermen then go on a vote on a project before a formal Planning Board recommendation is sought; a rather speedily-processed redevelopment

MAN IN THE MIDDLE: Chief Planner Barker

Dennis Barker, the City's Chief Planner for the past five years, is caught in the middle of the reform discussions. On the day Council selected the new group of Planning Board members, Barker discussed with the *Citizen* some of his feelings about current and future planning process:

• Forgetting for a moment the difficulties we have been experiencing with the Official Plan, I think it's time now to turn our attention more to the City's existing Zoning Bylaw. Obviously, community aspirations have changed since that was passed in 1953, and probably some general zoning features should change too — if the City were built up to the current maximums allowed, transportation would break down.

• We'd like to experiment further with decentralization of planning activities, but I'm personally a bit worried about getting a series of plans that don't add up. Now, we do have the advocate-planners, the delegate-planners right in our own office, who solidly support the community control philosophy, who prefer that working environment. And then we have planners who prefer keeping the public at arm's length, in order that they can pursue their practice in a "professional" way. And then too, there is a need to have planning expertise centrally available to all the other City departments, the implementing departments. My problem is to avoid splitting planning expertise into two camps — the local community types against the central and long-range types.

• Local "working committees" that try to function without official Council recognition and adequate liaison seem to run into problems, as did the Yonge-St. Clair Task Force last year. When communities want planning assistance in the future, they should remember too that besides budget problems, which will become increasingly severe, we still have difficulty finding staff who can handle the job.

Planning is still a new and changing profession, and we've been flying by the



Dennis Barker

seat of our pants so far.

• Another important thing to realize is that a Working Committee's job is not done with the production of a plan. Continual monitoring of an area's actual development is necessary — even under a Part II plan, constant reform will evolve. Right now, for example, people in North Toronto have perhaps over-reacted on the issue of building heights. But new rules will become obsolete just as the old ones did.

• I agree the City is made up of diverse communities, and that they can now help tailor-make their own particular area plans. What every community group has to realize, however, is the extent to which things are in their power, and the extent to which things are irrevocably decided by city patterns as a whole. They should confine themselves to matters which have no implications for the total city structure. They should realize too that there is no reason why any building is erected only to meet the express needs of the local community.

• I hope the new Planning Board will deal with the question of whether it should continue to exist or not. I favour its evolution into something like a Policy Research Board, with planners attached to it as needed. There should be some group considering planning as a whole, looking ahead on a broad scale.

proposal for the Bay-Inkerman area is a recent example. Liaison with Metro Planning has also been minimal — all this, plus lack of first-hand citizen input, has tended to engender a certain operating-in-a-vacuum feeling at Board discussions.

Even in supervising the affairs of the Planning Department, the Board generally finds itself talking only to Chief Planner Dennis Barker. One new citizen Board member, Richard Gilbert, would like to correct this. "I feel we should get more involved in the management of the department. Our responsibility goes beyond merely appointing the department head. We should talk to the staff members, give more direction."

Of course the question is raised, how much time can Board members reasonably devote to this work? The Board now meets at best on a biweekly basis. Even this limited obligation has meant, for Hemsol at least, approximately three extra days per meeting, going over the advance agenda, phoning people. The first thing the new Planning Board has done is vote itself salaries to compensate for time spent; the chairman is to get \$5,000 a year, members \$2,750.

Working committees

Hopefully, the new Board will use its time to follow up on some of the more positive aspects of the previous Board's work. Fair progress had been made in establishing a half-dozen more Working Committees in various areas, and more site offices and Part II studies are in the works. As this process slowly becomes more refined, there will be fewer crisis interventions and blatantly ill-informed decisions. The Crombie memo also praised the Board for its assistance in preparing the original Metro Centre reports, and the objectives for Eaton Centre, both of which the last Council pretty much ignored.

Possibly many new members will agree with Hemsol that the major challenge facing the Board is to "reform itself, make itself answerable to the needs of the City — from within." As Gilbert puts it, "Reasonable grounds exist for keeping it administratively separate from Council. Perhaps the Board is necessary as a buffer between the planners and the politicians, if we think, for example, of the way the CBC is protected. A state of creative tension should exist, as I believe Alderman Kilbourn once remarked."

Council may therefore not be able to fully politicize the Board's activities, but better liaison all around may be the new Board's top internal and external priority. One Crombie proposal has indisputable merit, that the new Board should begin to "draw on the many knowledgeable people" around Toronto, outside the civil service, who may have special skills to offer. This surely will become increasingly necessary if the Board is to deal adequately with new conceptual developments in city planning.

Some of the issues the new Board may face in the days ahead include:

— Much greater development of local "participatory planning" structures; definition of what needs to be done centrally, and what can be done locally.

— Resolution of proper limits of planning control. England and five Ontario cities have complete project-by-project development control. The U.D.I. developers' lobby in Toronto, on the other hand, feels that, "the original purpose and intention of the zoning bylaw is being undermined continuously so that very shortly it will become impossible for anyone to build anything under the normal provisions of that bylaw. Already very substantial portions of the City are underzoned with the sole purpose of enforcing applications for zoning changes.

— Review of the planning tools themselves. The U.S. is experimenting with "impact zoning" systems — replacing arbitrary controls with evaluation of how a proposed project would actually "fit in" to its particular environment. Sweden works with "performance criteria" — build a structure any way you want, as long as, say, a certain amount of sunlight reaches each room.

— Devising of better means of redressing existing imbalances in the City's development. This involves taking a good look at land-banking, downzoning, expropriation tools — and compensation procedures.

A Planning Board that could make real progress in such areas would be earning their new salaries.

Student's rights in Toronto schools



photo: Jack McLeod

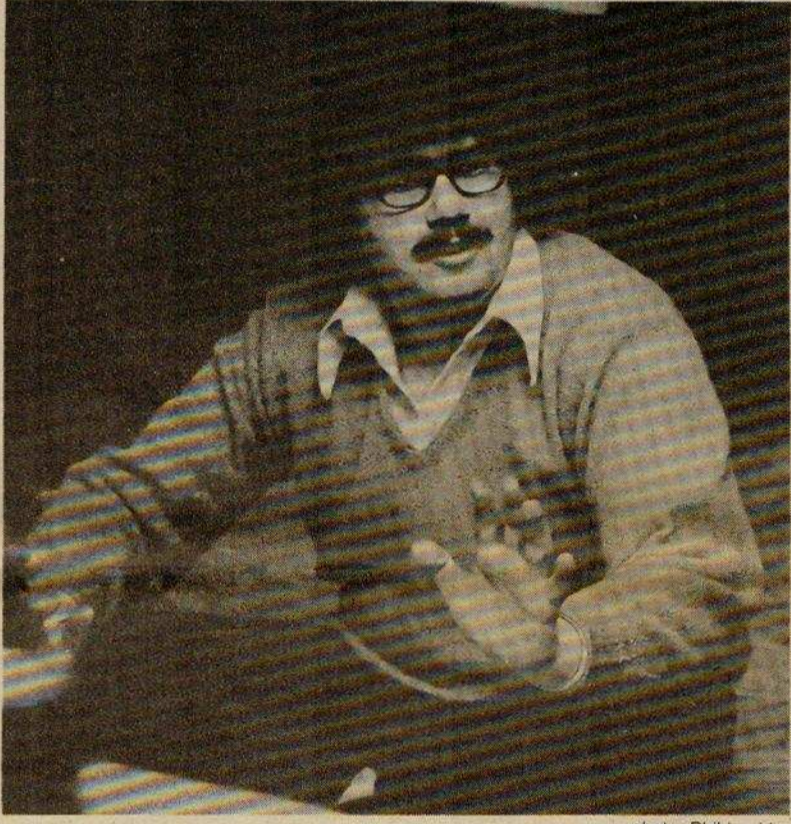


photo: Phil Lapides

Ward Seven's Gordon Cressy (top) and Ward Six's Dan Leckie are among the Board of Education's small group of reform trustees.

Most "adults" have difficulty coping with the idea of a students' bill of rights. Some find the notion that students should be accorded the same civil rights as other citizens absurd or threatening. Others don't have strong objections to that proposition, but don't really see the issue as worth fighting about since it often involves what seem to "adults" rather small matters — being allowed to hold hands with a boyfriend in the hall, or being able to leave school during free periods. Of course, to many students, it's precisely the triviality of the regulation of their daily lives which irritates them the most.

A group of students from Harbord Collegiate Institute came to the City Board of Education's meeting February 8 with a bill of rights. They didn't ask the trustees to approve it; they just asked that a committee be formed to visit the City's high schools and get student, teacher, parent and administration reaction to the document. They suggested a committee with five students and five other members — three trustees, a teacher and a representative of the Director of Education. The fear often seen in the Board's infrequent contacts with the students in its schools quickly emerged. Maurice Lister (Ward Ten) and Irene Atkinson (Ward Two) suggested adding more principals and teachers to the inquiry committee so that students would be outnumbered nine-to-five. Doug Barr (Ward Seven) pointed out that what started out as a students' bill of rights was quickly becoming an administration bill of rights with student consultation. The original committee, as proposed by Vern Copeland (Ward Eleven) and Dan Leckie (Ward Six), was approved. Several trustees pointed out, however, that their "yes" votes certainly didn't indicate approval for a students' bill of rights. Trustees voting against it included K. Dock Yip (Ward Six), who represents many of the students attending Harbord, as well as Gary Hunt and James Bonham (Ward One), and Bernard Midanik (Ward Four).

Almost absolute power

The bill of rights was drawn up by two Harbord students, John Martyniuk

and Manuel Azevedo, after meetings with students from that and other City high schools. It asks for recognition of many civil rights which are now accorded to citizens, but which are denied to students in public schools by provincial legislation that gives school principals almost absolute power in the management of their schools. The Toronto Board restricts this power very little except to say that students should not be punished physically. A policy passed by the Board last year says that principals should consult with student councils in making rules and regulations for students, but no efforts have been made to enforce it.

The student document asks for guarantees of freedom of expression — with respect to dress and hair styles, and to the distribution and publication of leaflets and newspapers; freedom of movement — for example, no restrictions on movement when not in class; and freedom of assembly — the right to form organizations without school authorization. The student document also asks that students be allowed some participation in working out policies on discipline, the use of school facilities and the range of provincially-approved courses which will be offered at a school.

Harbord principal Ralph Haist says that many students at the school are opposed to the idea of a bill of rights. Martyniuk and David Johnson, however, were elected to the school's student council in a by-election last week on a platform which included the bill of rights. Martyniuk feels that detailed regulation of life at Harbord "encourages apathy among students" because it doesn't allow them any responsibility. He points to several incidents which sparked him and others to draw up the bill of rights. Harbord students this year asked for three changes, presenting Haist with petitions signed by between one and two hundred students. One asked for a course in Portuguese language, a subject which is approved by the province and which many students of Portuguese origin in the school wanted. Another asked that students not be restricted to classrooms

in their "free" periods. The third asked for a jukebox in the cafeteria. All were rejected, he says — the first with no explanation, and the others with explanations the students thought perfunctory and unconvincing.

Administration censorship

Martyniuk and Azevedo were editors of the school's student-financed newspaper, and they found that censorship by the school administration discouraged many students from contributing to it. They attempted to run an article on censorship which was approved by the student council, but it was thrown out by the administration. Their staff advisor quit, and since all student groups are required to have such an advisor, they were forced to close down.

Martyniuk says he sees the problem as one of too heavy an administration involvement in student affairs, and he expects to get support from teachers as well as students for the ideas in the document. He has some fears that school administrations may try to muzzle student opinion on the matter, pointing out that the principal at Harbord tried to block a discussion meeting on the bill of rights and allowed it only after trustee Dan Leckie interceded. But he's hopeful that Board approval of the inquiry committee may encourage students to speak freely.

"Under consideration"

Student groups all over Canada and the U.S. have been trying for years to get bills of rights passed, and their track record isn't very good. An Ottawa student group drew up a bill of rights last year, from which many points of the Harbord document are derived, and presented it to the provincial government, where it's currently "under consideration". Several years ago another student group, the League for Student Democracy, presented the province with a similar bill, and it's still "under consideration." Highly organized student associations in New York City and California have managed to get pretty modest guarantees of rights enacted, and they're the only groups I've heard of that have been at all successful.

Students pushing for recognition of more rights often point out that only pris-

WEST PARK SCHOOL

by Ellen Murray

A shadowy but sensational issue has been shaping up at the Toronto Board for about eight months concerning a suppressed report by a Toronto school social worker which was highly critical of the City's West Park Vocational School. Trustees first heard about it in July, but were told by the Board's solicitor that it was better for them not to see it, since it might be libellous.

And so they boldly asked for a report on the report from Director of Education Ronald Jones. It was to be presented at their December meeting, but they decided to receive it at a special meeting February 6 which was supposed to discuss all five of the City's vocational schools. Before that meeting, however, *Community Schools Magazine* reprinted parts of the report, which detailed cases of physical and verbal abuse of students, misuse of "work experience" programs to keep students away from school and lack of concern for basic skills. The day of the meeting the *Globe and Mail* published many details of the report, with replies from Jones who said that it contained many "highly inaccurate" or "extreme" statements, although it did point to some weaknesses in the vocational program.

At the February 6 meeting, many trustees said they wanted to talk about vocational schools in general, and not the West Park report, but there was very little discussion along this line. An argument about whether the West Park report

should be released lasted about an hour, and general discussion got bogged down in debating Jones' response to one point in that report — that West Park has a disproportionately high number of immigrant students, which Jones denied.

One possibly useful action emerged from the meeting. Six trustees and two administration representatives formed a work group to do a comprehensive study of Toronto's vocational schools, report on their history and philosophy, make policy recommendations and draw up a plan to implement these recommendations by September. This study will be the first such report prepared by trustees, not board administrators. The group has a much more energetic schedule than most Board committees, and will visit the city's five vocational schools this month, talk to students, teaching and support staff, and administration during the day, and hold meetings with parents and other people from the schools' areas at night. A special general meeting to hear any citizen interested in the topic will be held Monday, February 26, at 7:00 at the Board building, 155 College Street.

What are vocational schools?

Vocational schools are not just schools which offer technical or commercial subjects in addition to academic ones; there are several different types of schools in Toronto which do that — technical, commercial and secondary schools. Vocational schools

are places for students with "special learning problems", many of whom come from "opportunity classes" in elementary schools and who have scored in the 75-range on I.Q. tests. These schools offer a three or four year program of remedial academic work and vocational training, the completion of which entitles a student to a Certificate of Attendance. This certificate is not equivalent to even a Grade Ten standing from other high schools.

There are five vocational schools in Toronto — West Park, Parkview, Heydon Park, Eastdale and Greenwood. An official Board research report released last spring looked into who attends these schools, what kind of education they offer and how it relates to later educational and job experiences.

That report says that "by far the largest group of students (in vocational schools) have fathers with jobs as unskilled workers." Over 80% of these high school students score "at or below the sixth grade level on standardized achievement tests in mathematics, English, reading and spelling", while "only two or three percent score at the ninth or tenth grade level with their age-mates."

Only minuscule proportions of vocational students go on to further education. Fewer than 1% go to other secondary school or community college programs, although 4% go to correctional institutions.

The employment picture for these stu-

dents is not very bright either. The Board's researchers were able to contact only 60% of those who had left school in 1969, and 29% of those were unemployed. When the sales and clerical jobs traditionally secured by women were excluded from calculations, very little relationship was found between the training courses vocational students had taken at school and the jobs they had. Only 18% of these students found a job even roughly equivalent to the jobs they trained for — about 4% more than would be expected by random chance. Since vocational students do not have even a Grade Ten education, they are excluded from many positions and apprenticeships, and often get fairly low-paying jobs. Students studied who had been working for two years had average weekly salaries of \$91 for males and \$75 for females.

The report quoted from above was before trustees at the special Board meeting February 6, and many trustees wanted to discuss the job vocational schools were doing and how the students in these schools could best be served. But Trustee William Ross (Ward Nine) insisted at the beginning of the meeting that the West Park report should be made available to trustees, since they were responsible for the school system. Graham Scott, a trustee who did not run for re-election, made a similar argument for disclosure of the report last July, and Ross then voted against this motion. An hour of fruitless debate ensued, and it was later decided that an edited version of the report would be made available to trustees if the work group on vocational schools requested it.

The general discussion of vocational

schools didn't really get off the ground because it centered only on the first point of Jones' reply to the West Park report. He presented figures to show that West Park did not have a disproportionately high number of immigrant students when compared to other schools drawing from the same geographic area.

Other points of Jones' report were not discussed. He said he couldn't check out some charges in the West Park document because they were based on hearsay evidence. Other assertions made by its author were not accurate, he said. For example, West Park's absenteeism rate last year was not 36% as was asserted, but 15-20%. (This is still high for a secondary school.)

Most of the report's points he found too "extreme". For example, the report had detailed several instances of students being dealt with in a "blunt, physical way" by teachers. Jones said that no strapping or physical punishment was allowed in the school, although some students who fight or disrupt classes are dealt with in "a physical way." The report had quoted a remedial reading teacher as saying close to 30% of the students could not read. Jones replied by saying that only a handful of students were reading below a Grade One elementary school level, although he did not indicate the proficiency of the other students.

To the charge that students are not being trained with relation to the current job market, Jones said that "it is incorrect to assume that shop experiences in a vocational school are designed to provide a pathway to a specific job for any student." This training may instead, he commented, upgrade general skills or

by Ellen Murray

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ons, mental institutions and the army put as many restrictions on personal freedom as schools. Unfortunately, too many trustees in the past have found the comparison edifying, and there's not much to indicate that most of the current Toronto trustees will be any different.

School Boards as Developers

The fact that school boards are significant figures in the real estate dealings in this city came to public attention in 1969 when a furor arose over the Toronto Board's expropriation of homeowners and tenants for a school in the Oak-River Street area of Ward Seven — which, incidentally, hasn't been built yet. The displaced families were angry because the Board bypassed nearby industrial or government-owned land to take their homes.

The heyday of the Toronto Board-as-developer has come to an end with falling enrollment in its schools. The birth rate has been declining for many years, and many new immigrants from Catholic countries prefer separate schools for their children. Many of these children were originally enrolled in public schools. But some churches found it impossible to give after-school religious instruction to so many children, and they urged parents to send them to a Catholic school. The big exodus of Catholic students from public schools began last fall, and the Separate School Board has had to plan to accommodate many more students. It doesn't seem to be a more sensitive developer than the Toronto Board; in at least two instances — around Pauline and Hughes public schools — it has started expropriation proceedings against local homeowners, ignoring vacant industrial property in the area.

To understand what's happening to these homeowners better, it's necessary to understand the power struggle which is taking place now between Public and Separate Boards. Last spring the Separate Board told Toronto that many Catholic children were going to be leaving Hughes and Pauline, and it asked

help develop better work habits or longer attention spans. He further denied that work experience programs are used to remove students with behavioral problems from the school, although he did mention that in "at least two cases" students under the school-leaving age had taken full-time jobs for some time because of their own reluctance to attend school and parental pressure.

Errors and omissions

Marilyn Miller, one of the authors of the West Park report, who has resigned from the Board staff and now lives in England, sent a letter to the Board saying there were "a variety of errors and omissions" in Jones' report. She was disappointed that he did not attempt to "fully and constructively examine the strengths and weaknesses of the current programs", although she was happy to see some recommendations for better training of teachers who will teach in vocational schools.

The charges made in the West Park report need fuller investigation. But, assuming the trustees have confidence in their own staff, the report should raise serious doubts in their minds about the programs offered in vocational schools. Often educators, who do acknowledge that schools aren't doing well by students from working class backgrounds who mainly populate vocational schools, say that schools can't do very much for these students — that the root of the "problem" is in the "home environment". At least a few trustees on the work group on vocational schools have indicated that they're willing to look beyond this argument and consider the problems in the school environment and how they can be met.



photo: Phil Lapides

John Martyniuk (right) and Manuel Azevedo are the authors of Harbord Collegiate's bill of rights for students.

to work out a sharing arrangement. The Public Board ignored this, and in the fall Pauline lost 411 students, Hughes lost 261, and both schools had a surplus of classrooms and teachers. More children will transfer this fall if the Separate Board can find space for them, since Hughes' enrollment is over 90% Catholic, and Pauline's is about 50% Catholic.

The provincial Department of Education has tried to stop what it sees as a flurry of unnecessary building by saying that no board in this situation can build a new school until the public and separate boards try to cooperate in sharing facilities, but the Separate Board has found a loophole in the policy and is planning to put up "temporary" classroom buildings on expropriated land. It will probably go ahead with this plan in the Hughes and Pauline areas unless it gets satisfactory terms from the Toronto Board. It has hinted that the terms it would like are sale of Hughes school; the Separate School trustee from the area has spoken unfavourably of sharing facilities, comparing it to "two women in the same kitchen".

Fragile community

At the last public Board of Education meeting, representatives of the expropriated families asked the trustees to help them save their homes. Irene Harris presented a petition from 300 people in the Ward Three area where the two schools are located asking for cooperation between the two boards to prevent expropriation. Local alderman Mike Goldrick asked the Board to try to avoid any dispute between the two school systems which might hurt the "fragile sense of community" which had been developing in the ethnically diverse area.

The Board debated several proposals

to share space at Hughes and Pauline with the Separate School Board, including one which suggested selling Hughes. Separate School representative Dom Frasca suggested that the only way all the Catholic pupils in the Hughes area would be accommodated was by the sale of the school, but the Board administrators said that this might necessitate the bussing of some of the public school pupils in the area to other schools. David Shanoff (Ward Four) was against the sale and said that sharing at both schools would give the Board an opportunity to promote "social integration". Gord Cressy (Ward Seven) said he didn't see any value in integration which was forced on a community, and he thinks the Board ought to find out what the Separate School officials want to do. James Bonham (Ward One) pointed out that no one had yet had a meeting with the people in the area to find out how they wanted the problem handled.

Trustees finally decided to propose sharing of parts of both schools with the Separate Board without offering the possibility of the sale of Hughes. Withholding that offer may mean that the families now being expropriated will still find themselves caught in a power struggle between the two boards. Those who wanted to offer the sale of Hughes were Cressy and Barr (Ward Seven), Sheila Meagher (Ward Nine), Arnold Hancock and Ted Matthews (Ward Eight) and Board Chairman Judy Jordan (Ward Eleven). Those who opposed the sale were Yip, (Ward Six), Bob Orr and Roy Johnston (Ward Three), Shanoff and Midanik (Ward Four); Fiona Nelson (Ward Five), Irene Atkinson (Ward Two), Lister and Charlotte Maher (Ward Ten), Copeland (Ward Eleven), and Bonham and Hunt (Ward One).



photos: Phil Lapides

Both students and teachers at Toronto schools are involved in battles for rights with local and provincial educational administrators.

THE REVILLE REPORT Denying teachers the right to strike

by Myra Novogrodsky

Minister of Education William Davis, now Premier of Ontario, must have been shaken in 1970 when over 6,000 secondary school teachers in Metropolitan Toronto — 84% — handed in their resignations over the right to negotiate "conditions of work related to quality teaching". This bitter dispute which lasted over six months was the largest of a series of rifts between teachers and Boards of Education which occurred all across the province. It appeared that teachers, a sleeping giant, were about to awaken and shake the province with their demands for better salaries and for the right to have a voice in determining their conditions of work.

In response, Davis appointed a Committee of Inquiry to study and make recommendations concerning negotiation procedures between elementary and secondary school teachers and Boards of Education in Ontario. Appointed to the Committee were R. W. Reville, a retired judge from Brantford who was also an arbitrator in the recent Toronto garbage strike; L. Hemsworth, a former executive with Kimberley-Clark who is presently employed as a management consultant and as the Hydro strike arbitrator, and lawyer B. S. Onyschuk. None is a teacher.

The report was released or 2,000 copies were released — hardly enough for the 100,000 teachers in Ontario let alone other interested members of the public.

Utterly subservient

The gist of this rare document can be surmised from the following statement which appears on the cover: "The Committee of Inquiry has taken as its basic concept that conflict in teacher-school board relationships should be and can be virtually eliminated." The method of eliminating conflict is simple — teachers are denied the right to strike, the right to negotiate working conditions, even the right to hire professional negotiators to bargain for them, while school board trustees, who are, of course, too busy to trifle with bargaining, can have professional negotiators bargain for their side. The recommendations of the report make the sides so uneven that conflict is all but eliminated; teachers are made utterly subservient to the government, their real employer.

The report tries to convince teachers that they are professionals and that it is undignified for professionals to act in an unseemly manner — to strike or cause a disturbance — or to be overly concerned about compensation for one's work.

"The concept of professionalism," says the report, "must, by necessity, imply a sense of obligation to one's work. The teacher concentrates on the efficiency of his technique and on constant improvement of his performance. Matters such as remuneration or the race or religion of pupils are relegated to a position of secondary importance. Notwithstanding, the desire to improve one's financial status is not necessarily incompatible with one's obligations to the profession, but may indeed be fundamental in maintaining the high degree of excellence expected of that profession. Nevertheless, society demands that any such attempt be carried out in a professionally irreproachable manner."

The real position of teachers is deliberately mystified by the Reville Report. Teachers are not professionals according to a strict sociological definition — they do not have clients, and they do not set fees. Financially, teachers are much closer to white collar workers than they are to other professionals. They make only an average of 14% more than other white collar workers, while they make on the average half the income of other professionals. Teachers are really public servants who work under individual contracts with boards of education.

Nasty, indeed

The Reville Report views conflict between teachers and boards of education as most undesirable; strikes are viewed with horror. "Nothing," according to the

report, "must be allowed to disturb the efficiency and proper functioning of the educational system, and it is to this end that the Committee has directed its efforts."

A strike by teachers would be contrary to the public interest in that such a concerted withdrawal of services would not only deprive the public of an essential public service, but also would constitute an attempt by the teachers to impose their will on their employers, who are elected by the public to carry out its will in the field of educational policy. In effect, therefore, a strike by the teachers is an attempt by them to impose their will on the community which they serve."

And besides, it would be nasty indeed for students, who are after all being taught to be good, obedient, passive citizens, to see their teachers acting uppity. God forbid.

Let anyone confuse teachers with other workers, the Report has developed its own confusing set of vocabulary, and while reading the report one must keep consulting the glossary to understand exactly what this Newspeak means. For example, fringe benefits become "additional compensation"; arbitrator becomes "adjudicator"; certification becomes "recognition"; and work to rule becomes "partial withdrawal of services".

In the scheme of things of the Reville Report, teachers' federations would become unnecessary except for professional development functions. The province's five federations have reacted tamely to this emasculation. One federation was even rumoured to have drafted a brief supporting the report.

The federations submitted briefs to the Ontario Teachers' Federation, their umbrella organization, which amalgamated the responses and produced a position paper. The Federation of Women Teachers Associations of Ontario (elementary school women teachers) wrote the strongest response, calling the Report an anti-employee document, and saying, in part:

"The Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario is disturbed by the tone of the Reville Report as well as by its specific recommendations. We fear the inflexibility of legislation which might very well cause more frustration and disruption than has ever been the case in the past. We are dismayed by the disregard implied throughout the Report for the rights of the employed people, particularly public employees. We are saddened by the implication that teachers have to be put in their place, that as long as Mr. Chips was alive, living in genteel poverty and proper humility, he could be humoured with a little justice now and then. But Mr. Chips is dead, and teachers demanding the right to a decent salary and professional working conditions are somehow out of line."

OSSTF (Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation) devoted a special issue of its newspaper *Intercom* to the Report and urged its membership to write letters and send telegrams to MPPs in order to forestall legislation.

But many teachers who wanted to have the contents of the Brief publicized have found the federations an obstacle. North York elementary school teachers organized a public meeting to discuss their Report with the permission of the federation, but it was individual teachers who called for and organized the session.

Many teachers I have spoken to do not read federation publications and have not even heard of the Report. There has been little if any grass roots organizing of teachers in response to the document. As on OSSTF official said, "We have chosen to use the scalpel rather than the sledgehammer approach."

One can only wonder how effective the scalpel approach will be against a government which in the past has demonstrated profound contempt for the rights of public employees.

(Another version of this article has been published in *Community Schools*.)

I don't manage to clock in more than a few days every couple of weeks at City Hall because of editorial chores at the *Citizen*, and I doubt I'd bustle off to Queen and Bay more often if there were time — too little exposure to the real world dulls the edge of one's attitude toward politics and politicians; much political writing suffers from closeness to the mass and morass of its marshmallow subject; journalists, like politicians, who start out as one of us, easily become one of them. On the other hand, I don't know if I'd be able to keep up with many of these aldermen lately even if I wanted to.

Take, for example, a common garden variety junior alderman, Colin Vaughan. Last week Vaughan attended not only two sessions of Council and meetings of the Works and Urban Renewal committees; Vaughan's job is much bigger than that. He's the mayor's delegate on the Planning Board, has become chairman of a task force on downtown transportation and takes a minor role in various other ongoing activities at City Hall. In addition he has the usual aldermanic clutch of Council appointments to bodies like the Board of Directors of George Brown College, hospital boards and community service organizations. And he also has to keep in regular touch with groups in his ward, particularly politically oriented groups like the ward council planning committee, resident associations and crisis-managing groups, like that dealing with the Huron-Madison/Amex situation. Beyond this, there are constant requests, problems, complaints and calls from constituents and the other little chores an alderman must do if he wants to be re-elected. Vaughan abandoned his architectural practice last fall when he began the brunt of his campaign for alderman, and he has no hope of resuming it, even part-time, while he's in office. He's been working 14 hours a day at City Hall or on City Hall business.

And Vaughan is only a junior alderman. Anne Johnston, a senior alderman, has not only her City duties — which include a task force on the elderly and the Buildings and Development Committee, which met for one afternoon and two evenings last week — but Metro jobs as well. Besides her Metro Council seat, she is chairman of Metro's Social Services Committee which administers an \$86 million budget annually. She has assistants who help her get the little jobs done, but when people from her ward call up City Hall, it's not an assistant

If you think you'd like to be an alderman, read this first



Aldermen are worried about the amount of time they're spending in meetings. Last week going to meetings was almost all they did, and there wasn't time for other equally important work. Left to right, Dan Heap, Anne Johnston, Dorothy Thomas and Mike Goldrick, in their seats at Council.

they want to speak with. They want to talk with the alderman, for whom they voted, and who, they believe, ought to be able to spare them just a few moments' listening time during a two-year term. One senior alderman idly wondered last week how one runs for second place, how an aldermanic candidate can nail down the second spot and avoid the top spot with its Metro responsibilities.

A bit ridiculous

At the level of the Executive Committee, it begins to get a bit ridiculous. Art Eggleton has not only all the ordinary City and Metro Council, committee and aldermanic chores to do — his big sideline is being City budget chief — but he also sits on the City Executive, which met once last week, and Metro Executive, which met twice. When the *Citizen* wanted to talk with two City executive aldermen last week about the subway

alignment fight, the reporter was told that one of them might be able to squeeze in a few minutes for a phone chat two days hence, and she had to hang around City Hall one afternoon to corner the other amid his comings and goings to and from Metro Executive. When we interviewed Karl Jaffary a few weeks ago, he wedged us in at 4:00 Saturday afternoon. Eggleton, whose office is beside Jaffary's, was in and working at the time. A couple of executive aldermen have expressed worry about their inability to find time for ward-healing and local fence-mending — they know their jobs depend on it.

And something that many aldermen are worried about is *how* they've been spending their time — mostly at meetings or getting little things done. They want more head-time, time to read reports and studies, to think about their big jobs and the bigger implications of

their little jobs. One tells of staying at City Hall all night once between an evening meeting that ended after 1:00 a.m. and a morning meeting that began at 9:00 a.m. He was trying to read up on agendas and what-not, to prepare himself half-way intelligently to do his job next day. Mike Goldrick doesn't get a housing task force together, or Ed Negridge a cultural affairs task force, without a lot of head-time.

This kind of listing of the work several aldermen are trying to do still doesn't quite measure out their jobs — what they're doing is characterized by the fact that there's always *more* to do, that one can always come to better grips with a social services budget or downtown transportation than one has. The job of governing is never finished; it's just coped with, and maybe developed, in a series of limited solutions. Places of Toronto's and Metro's sizes are political quicksand for anyone that takes the job seriously. Most governments never really try; they administer the status quo, help the rich get richer and keep the boat from rocking. There are more than a dozen people on City Council who are making a serious effort now — some are honest, hardworking people of limited vision; some are ambitious people of enormous vision; some are idealistic people with hopeful vision; a couple are political men with political vision.

Butterfly valve expenses

This way of looking at what aldermen do stands on its head the way most of us see them most of the time — issue by issue, meeting by meeting. Their jobs are sums of particular problems, situations, debates, administrative or political decisions. We ordinarily see one here, another over there. The aldermen see the sum. The sum expresses itself in phenomena like the 209 page book which was only part of Council's agenda at its last meeting. The book itemizes butterfly valve expenses, recommendations for land acquisitions in Trefann Court, a proposal for re-locating the Lion's Monument by the Queen Elizabeth Way, STOP sign and speed limit by-laws, playground engineering information, promotions and salary raises for City personnel in departments ranging from the fire brigade to the clerk's office, procedures for appointing people to the Library Board and Committee of Adjustment, licence applications for lotteries and for use of Nathan Philips Square, boulevard improvement programs, a change in the job description which will be placed in the newspapers when the City Auditor's department is looking for a new Grade 1 Audit Clerk, the format for a local working committee in the Woodbine-Kippendavie neighborhood of Ward Nine, a planning report on the province's regional government reorganizations around Metro — and so on.

Every once in a while an alderman gets to do something dramatic or person-

ally important as Dorothy Thomas did when she cast one of Council's two votes against railroading a police communications tower into a park, as Negridge did last week when he gave a brief, impassioned speech about how the "new politics" is sometimes a glorious sham, as Jaffary and Scott did when they articulated conflicting sides of the Gothic-Quebec repeal question.

But the bulk of the aldermen's job is trying to cope with a suffocating flow of diverse trivia, trying to make ideological and administrative sense of it, trying to process the massive garble which comes onto their desks into a "program". Occasionally one hears population projections for Metro in 1986, and the figures are more staggering than just numbers when you think about the mushrooming complexity of local government they imply. Some people think the PC's in Queen's Park are men of vision; another view is that they are autocratic fatcats with not many ideas in their collective head. One of these ideas seems to be tinker-toying with south central Ontario's civic business, growth and development. This was something Dan Heap talked about during the election campaign, and I'd like to hear more about it from him.

The size of the job at City Hall is something to bear in mind when taking the measure of aldermen or assessing City issues.

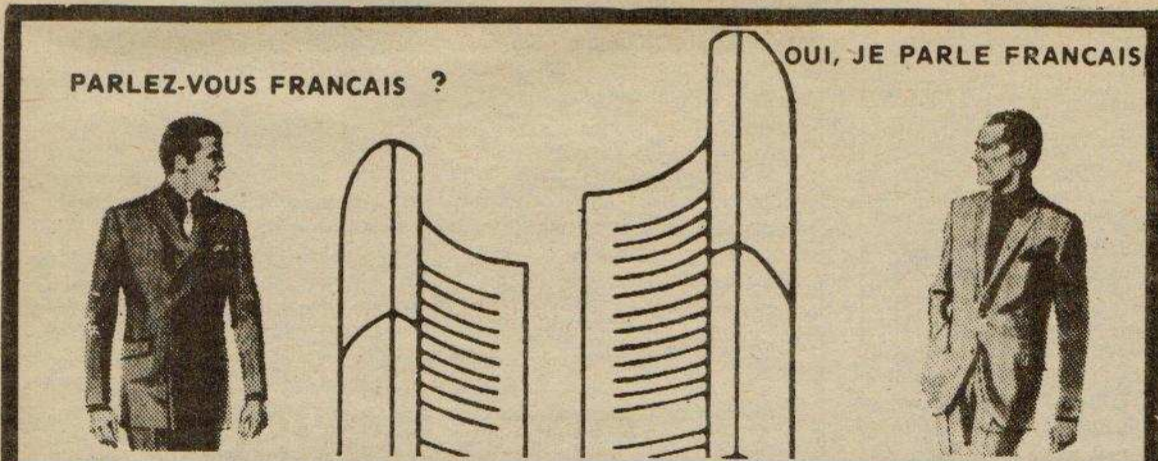
Crombie and Marshall

Elsewhere in this issue is an interview with Bill Marshall, Mayor David Crombie's personal aide. There's a lot that's irksome about Marshall's remarks. An emphasis on public relations around the mayor's office emerges. Marshall is a communications person — a theatre and movie producer, and some-time campaign manager — and one of the mayor's other two new assistants will be a communications person. As an example of why this is a good idea, Marshall cites the mayor's position on the police tower, which he says was misunderstood. Crombie spoke to the press and Council about his position, and if it was garbled, Crombie garbled it — not surprisingly so, considering he'd held it for all of 12 hours by the time the vote was over.

Karl Jaffary has a point when he says that Crombie ought to be provided with the people he wants in order to do the job he thinks he wants to do. What job does Crombie want to do? Some people at City Hall have been remarking lately that the mayor seems to want to work at the world record for speaking engagements at chicken salad luncheons. Maybe Crombie doesn't know they are saying it; maybe he'll hear it first when he reads it here. Rightly or not, they are saying it, saying that he's forgotten his campaign promise to be a working mayor. One alderman suggested he declare a public moratorium on personal attendance at all social engagements except those required by protocol, that he send Bill Marshall to luncheons and stay at City Hall himself.

It's not fair to assess a mayoralty after 50 days, but when one asks the mayor's right-hand man about what new programs are being generated in the mayor's office, and the first answer that's thought of is bringing some of the 1976 Olympics to Toronto, something is wrong. Marshall, who appears to define citizen participation as an alderman's asking constituents how to vote at Council, seems to have a shaky grasp of what "reform" in Toronto is all about. He ought to try this definition on Dorothy Thomas someday and watch her erupt as she did at Works Committee once in responding to this George Ben style of thinking. Nor does Marshall's observation that big development gives the City fewer houses to tax seem particularly perceptive; it's not clear Marshall really grasps what the aldermen whom he says he likes are talking about.

Maybe Crombie does need Marshall for a reason Crombie understands, but the worst place for Crombie is behind a layer of public relations. The mayor's strength is his ability to get people working together, to deflate egos and try to develop a consensus or encourage ideas. He isn't much of an idea man himself. It will become clear in coming months whether Bill Marshall is trying to develop a well-organized mayoralty in which Crombie can exercise his talents or a well-produced mayoralty in which Crombie becomes distant, plastic and re-electable.



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FORMER CAMPAIGN MANAGER

The \$100-a-day media specialist who is Crombie's right-hand man

by J. Cobb

At the request of Mayor David Crombie, City Council earlier this month budgeted \$50,000 to create three new jobs in the mayor's office. Besides a complement of office workers and an executive assistant — a combination clerical chief, social secretary and personal aide — who were the mayor's personal staff during William Dennison's six years in office, Crombie will have administrative, policy-making and public relations assistance — "people he thinks he needs to do the job he thinks he wants to do", in the words of Alderman Karl Jaffary, who supported Crombie's request for additional staff.

One of the three people Crombie wants, and the only one chosen to date, is Bill Marshall. Marshall will work part-time at \$100 a day in a job which is difficult to label, which involves various roles and is perhaps best described as personal assistant. In this job he may be closer to Crombie than anyone else in the City administration. Last week the *Citizen* spoke with Marshall about himself, his job in the mayor's office and some other topics.

Marshall is a prospering small-time Toronto film producer when he is not working at City Hall. In the past he has been a theatrical producer. Among his several credits in local theatre have been *Fortune And Men's Eyes*, a play about prison life which he and his partners produced, according to Marshall, "when nobody else in this country would touch it" and *Futz*, an adventure which cost him and his partners \$10,000 in legal fees before they defeated obscenity charges in appeals court.

Political gadfly

Marshall has been a political gadfly when not involved in producing. In the past 12 years he has worked, he says, on half a dozen federal and provincial Liberal and NDP campaigns, including Ed Broadbent's first Oshawa race and Giles Endicott's 1971 St. David's provincial riding campaign. In 1969 Marshall ran for office himself — for one of Ward Six's two Toronto Board of Education seats on a platform of administrative decentralization and better teaching in schools. Because of a bad campaign, he says, he lost, coming in third by about 100 votes.

In October last year Marshall got into a conversation with then-Alderman Crombie about Crombie's mayoral campaign which was organizationally rudderless at the time. Marshall became Crombie's campaign manager and has remained close to Crombie in the months since.

Marshall describes his City Hall job at present as that of "a consultant" who is "re-organizing the mayor's office, trying to make what happens in this office reflect what happened across the City in terms of people wanting a bigger voice in what goes on at City Hall." The mayor's job, Marshall says, is no longer "shake a few hands, give out a few cuff links; it's taking a lead in the political life of the City." And if Crombie is to do this, according to Marshall, someone has to make what goes on in the mayor's office an "orderly process" — sort and digest the enormous amount of material flowing into the office, "smooth the flow", "give him (Crombie) time to think and create programs."

This will be Marshall's job and the job of the two other new staff people, whom Marshall will have a large role in helping select. For one of the positions, he says, "I want a very solid urban affairs researcher, and for the other I want, a more general person who's an expert on how to get ideas across to people — aldermen, people involved and the press."

A surrogate Crombie

In addition, Marshall and the other new people will do things ranging from hashing out positions with Crombie to helping write speeches to co-ordinating some of the work of City task forces such as Alderman Anne Johnston's on the disabled and elderly, Alderman Mike Goldrick's on housing and Alderman Ed Negridge's on cultural affairs. Marshall's own role is to deal with people in and out of City Hall as, in a sense, a surro-

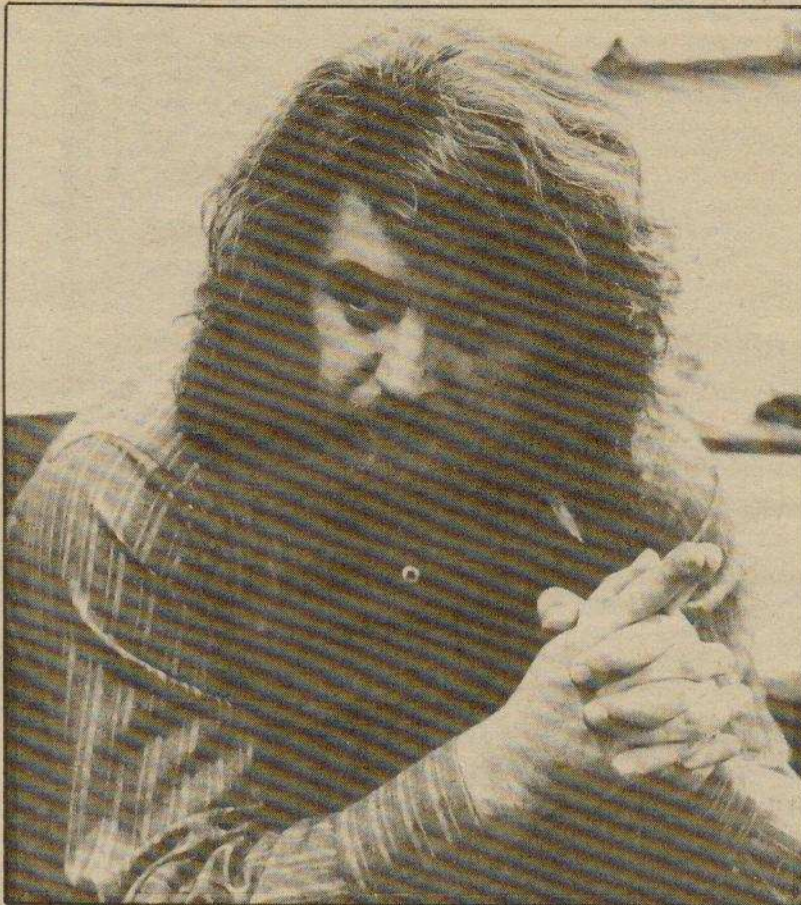


photo: Phil Lapides

Bill Marshall

gate David Crombie. "I deal with them on the basis of what he thinks. When he's just not available, I can say what it seems like he thinks, or check back with him later, because I see him every day, and it's not always possible for them to see him every day. I act as a kind of collector of questions and a disseminator of what his last answer for them was."

Marshall thinks Crombie wants him and that he suits the job because he has been in "all the businesses he (Crombie) needs" — "the communications business, writing, making films, putting on plays". Marshall doesn't think his movement from the job as Crombie's campaign manager to the job as the mayor's personal assistant is a typical political payoff because he hasn't been a long-time Crombie crony or hack; he more or less backed into the campaign manager's role and thinks he is well-suited to implementing a "new politics in the way the place is run."

The aldermen behind whom Marshall says he'd line up include Goldrick, Colin Vaughan, John Sewell and Jaffary, all solid members of Council's reform bloc. But, he says, "on an aldermanic level you get more into ward issues", and Marshall thinks "more of City-wide issues", like the northwest subway alignment, citizen access to City Hall and developing a long-range planning process. "I never got myself involved in any specific 'street-corner' issues — it was mostly City-wide issues and Metro-wide issues." Marshall says he is "not extremely familiar" with "street-corner" issues such as Trefann Court. He says he has only been interested in them in the past as "symptoms of a bigger problem".

"The feeling before was bigger is better, progress at any cost, a continuation of the trend that's been going on since the fifties. I think it's very bad if you have fewer and fewer people living in the City, fewer and fewer houses in the City, fewer and fewer jobs in the City. Everybody says these things are good, and they're progressive. They're not. They cost all of us more and more money, we've got fewer and fewer houses to put the taxes on, and there's a whole destruction of the city as a place to live; it's only a canyon that's open from nine to five."

Citizen participation

In reply to a question about what he thought citizen participation meant and what he thought of this, Marshall replied, "I'm not completely convinced that citizen participation, in the fullest sense of the word, as people seem to have taken it, is working." He seems to define citizen participation as going "back for a referendum to the street corner every time an issue comes up", and

he doesn't think this is a good idea. He says he isn't familiar with the new Ward Five Ward Council efforts, but concerning the kind of activity the Ward Five group is trying to begin — local decision-making on local issues like parking regulations and traffic in neighborhoods — he says, "With all deference to Aldermen Vaughan and Hope, I've been in a couple of meetings where that sort of thing happened, and I think that when the aldermen have to say, 'We're going to leave it up to the people who live there to make these decisions,' I think they're tending to defer their responsibilities. I don't think it's a good idea — entirely." He says he thinks it's a good idea, when people want something at a local level, for them to call up the alderman.

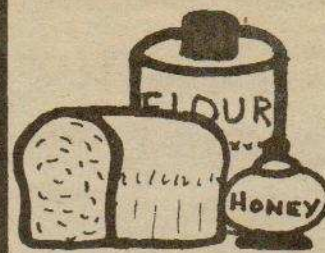
Discussing a couple of recent issues, the police tower in Winston Churchill Park and the repeal of Gothic-Quebec, Marshall believes that Crombie is "absolutely" reflecting what people in these areas want. (Crombie voted against a study of roof-top sites for the tower and against repeal of the by-law which permits the Gothic-Quebec development.)

In addition, Marshall says Crombie has "maintained a solidity of position" on these issues — in contradiction to press reports which have noted that Crombie had been involved in earlier efforts to secure a study of roof-top tower sites, and that he supported a motion seeking legal advice on Gothic-Quebec repeal which he later implied was irrelevant. Marshall believes if the mayor's office had been well-staffed when these issues arose, if a person had been on staff to explain Crombie's position, there would have been no confusion about the mayor's views or his consistency. He doesn't think the mayor's office "got the message across" in these situations.

Marshall replies to people who have questioned the size of his daily salary at City Hall that he is losing money in terms of what he would be making working full-time on movie-producing. He is quite aware that it's much more than an ordinary alderman earns day-to-day but says that the aldermen set their own salary.

Asked for some specific examples of work going on in the mayor's office at present apart from the aldermanic task forces which the mayor's office is helping get underway, Marshall mentions efforts to bring some 1976 Olympic events to Toronto; figuring out what to do to make City-sponsored cultural programs like the St. Lawrence and O'Keefe Centres work better; helping handicapped people get homes where they will be able to live in a non-ghettoized community; and revising the Eaton Centre development proposal.

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Stephen Bishop

by Michael Schulman

Pianist Stephen Bishop was almost late for his own Toronto debut, at St. Lawrence Centre's Town Hall on February 8. A small fire at the Park Plaza, where he was staying, had knocked out the elevators, and there was Bishop, shortly before concert time, waiting for an elevator. Finally, he went back to his room and dialed the hotel service number. "I've got to get to a concert," he said; he was told, "The elevators aren't working — if you want to go anywhere, you've got to walk".

So Bishop walked down the 12 flights and got to Town Hall at 8:25, one of the last to arrive of the many people — a near sell-out — who had turned out for his first local appearance. Most of Toronto's musical cognoscenti were there, to hear for themselves a pianist whose reputation had preceded him via his critically acclaimed recordings of

concertos by Beethoven, Grieg, Schumann, Bartok and Stravinsky.

The crowd was not disappointed. Bishop began with a highly inflected, though not over-romantic reading of Bach's *Partita No. 4* and, from the first, successfully displayed the qualities which characterize his work — a sense of classical restraint tempered by a gentle lyricism, clear articulation and separation of voices, unhurried *tempo*, a very broad and sensitively graded dynamic range and, on occasion, a touch of impulsiveness, or irresoluteness.

Later in the recital, Bishop's playing of Beethoven's *18th Sonata* and Brahms' *Handel Variations* gave him the opportunity to show off a strong left hand that firmly set the rhythmic foundations of these sometimes gruff works. His right hand was at its happiest when delicately coaxing lovely cantabiles from the music, and was least comfort-

able — even a bit stiff and uncertain — when flicking through runs, trills and figurations.

But it was in *3 Preludes* by Debussy — *La Terrasse des Audiences au Claire de Lune, La Puerta Vino, Ondine* — that Bishop was at his most impressive. Not all pianists are able to exploit the limited coloristic possibilities of the piano, and in the Debussy piece, Bishop revealed his subtle but assured command of "orchestrating" the sonorities which the piano is capable of producing when the notes of a chord are not all struck exactly at the same time or with the same kind of touch. It was a particularly captivating performance, one that could be matched by few other living pianists.

That Bishop belongs among the select company of today's outstanding pianists would not be news to those in Britain and Europe for whom Bishop is, at 32, already an established figure. Bishop left his native Los Angeles at the age of 19 to study in England, and he continues to make his home in London and tours actively throughout Europe.

In North America, however, his career has yet to really take off. "I suppose my playing is 'un-American'." Certainly Bishop's refined style is less splashy than those of many of his colleagues who enjoy bigger reputations this side of the Atlantic. "The dates I get in North America are not on the basis of some big reputation. They're often through conductors who know my work. The big orchestras are beginning to nibble, though, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco."

"Travelling," says Bishop, "is the worst of all possible worlds — it's one of the most demanding existences, but



Stephen Bishop

I'm not complaining. Most people have pretty dull lives. This isn't a dull life. But on the other hand, to me, it's not what it's cracked up to be. I don't find travelling and not knowing people much fun. And I don't enjoy the pressure of concerts. I enjoy playing the concerts, that makes it worthwhile, I mean if the concert goes well. But — that's all there is. And when you wake up alone in some bloody hotel, especially if you don't know anybody in a city, and you read some horrible reviews . . ."

We talked about Glenn Gould, who has forsaken the itinerant life of the touring musician. "I sympathize with him."

DANCE Resources

by Larry Krotz

"You should really come out and take part in the dance," the brown-haired girl said to me. "It would help you to write about this." But with an apology of journalistic objectivity and perspective, I politely demurred and hastened a retreat to the side of the room where I prepared to watch.

By the next class, I had abandoned my timidity, and with more courage than grace, was out on the floor amid ten other people in leotards and stretchers. In the interval, I had learned a lot about the practice of dance and the workings of Resources.

Resources is a project of workshops and teaching in dance and creative movement run since early December by a group of people on Local Initiatives funding. Fifteen people on salary and another 15 casual participants are teaching and exploring dance, movement, rhythm, drums, stagecraft, yoga, choreography and expression, and performing anywhere, for anyone, for free. Saturday morning children's dance classes and two mid-week classes for adults are held at their "space"; — an upstairs studio above the new Pilot Tavern on Cumberland Street. As well, the troupe holds regular classes at the Toronto French School, four to five high schools per week, a junior school each day, the Woodgreen Community Centre and the Clark Institute of Psychiatry.

The objective is to demonstrate that dance is not an elite art, but, as Elaine Bowman, whose idea inspired the project, puts it, "something people do — albeit unconsciously and with inhibitions — every minute of the day. To destroy the inhibitions and help people become conscious and appreciative of their bodies and movement" is goal of Resources.

Bowman is from Britain, and that's where she started dancing, four years ago. She attended Dartington College of Arts in Devon, started by studying sculpture, but ending up with graphics, photography and dance. She came to Canada in October, 1971, and went quickly from a night-shift job in a factory putting eyeshadows in boxes to classes at the Toronto Dance Theatre, photography, teaching and choreography with the Community Dance Group, and summer work with Steve Oliver's Sunshine Theatre. "I never felt human until I danced," she says. "You enjoy everything on a different level — you really dance all the time, while you're washing your face or lifting a glass of beer. To dance is everybody's right and privilege, not something people should get snooty about and pay five dollars to go to see."

Bowman lacks the body to be a repertory dancer. She's not tall, and is round in places that dancers like to be long. But I'm certain that's not the reason she maintains a skepticism about ballet and professional dance. "It's elitist," she

says Bishop. "I myself have a fantasy of stopping. I have a dentist who says, 'Look, if it hurts too much, raise your left hand and we'll stop for a while.' I have a fantasy of just saying, 'All right, folks, that's it!' I probably won't do it, but the fact that it would be possible, it takes the pressure off a bit."

On this, his first visit to Toronto, Bishop had been faced with knowing almost no one here. Before his recital, I asked him whether this might not affect his playing. "I don't think so, but if I have friends in a city and I see them, and we have some fun, and I do a bit of complaining, and they come to the concert, then I think I do play better, rather than just playing for a basically anonymous group of people. I think that playing a concert is, in some way I can't analyze, different from playing by yourself in your room, and that there is something about wanting to communicate with people. I would love to know those times when people feel there is something coming over to them when I play."

At the end of Bishop's Toronto debut recital, many in the audience stood up and cheered. I like to think that Bishop knew then that there had indeed been "something coming over to them" and that the next time he comes to Toronto, he will no longer be playing for "an anonymous group of people", but that the new friends in his Toronto audience will help him feel at home.

emphasizes. "Ballet is into perfection, and people do it to achieve a perfection of movement, and other people go to watch to see that achieved. I'm more interested in dance for the sake of the people all around who want to move for themselves. And people want to dance, that's why they're always taking classes. People want to move, you can see it in the streets everyday. They have to try not to, they convince themselves to try to hold it back."

Most of the people working with Resources have been involved with dance through the Toronto Dance Theatre. Many are currently students there, and a good deal of help through resource people, costumes and rehearsal space has come from T.D.T. The Tuesday and Friday evening dance sessions for beginners are directed by Amelia Itcush, a Toronto Dance Theatre company member.

Peggy Baker, a young dancer from Edmonton, has been a Toronto Dance Theatre student for one and a half years. She works with Resources conducting two regular Saturday morning dance classes for children. One class currently involves twelve children, five to eight years of age; the other, five children aged nine to eleven. "These aren't ballet lessons," she stresses, "but explorations of movement and dance." One of the difficult things is to get around the preconceptions parents have about dance classes for children. "Lots of people didn't send their children because our courses didn't have a solid structure, syllabus and examinations at the end."

Sarah Sutcliffe, a thoughtful and contemplative young woman, has a background in psychotherapy in Vancouver, with stints studying Gestalt theory at Esalen in California and working in psychotherapy at Browndale camps for emotionally disturbed children in Ontario. Her theory of dance is that movement is a reawakening of sensation; dance can be a sort of self-massage and can have great possibilities as therapy. Through Resources she has started regular classes in dance at the Clark Institute of Psychiatry in cooperation with their occupational therapy program, and she is trying to persuade the Queen Street Mental Health Centre to let her do the same there.

Although several of the members — among them Peggy Baker and Sarah Sutcliffe — are trying to work out ways to extend their particular programs, Resources as a Local Initiative Project will last only until the end of May. While the project is in operation, it will continue the classes, workshops and demonstrations that it now has going. Periodically, demonstrations of dance and choreography will be presented at 22 Cumberland. These will all be open to the public for free. At some time, says Elaine Bowman, one of the members will be giving a workshop on how to give workshops.

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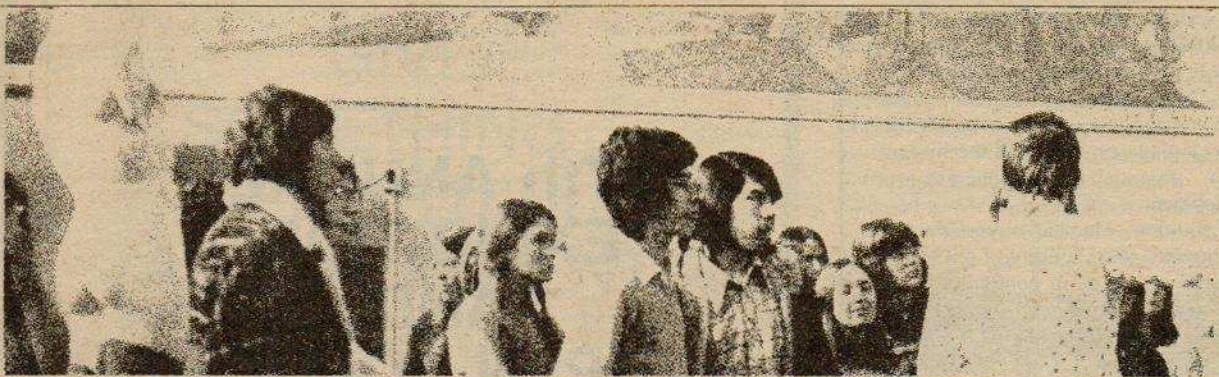
March 15
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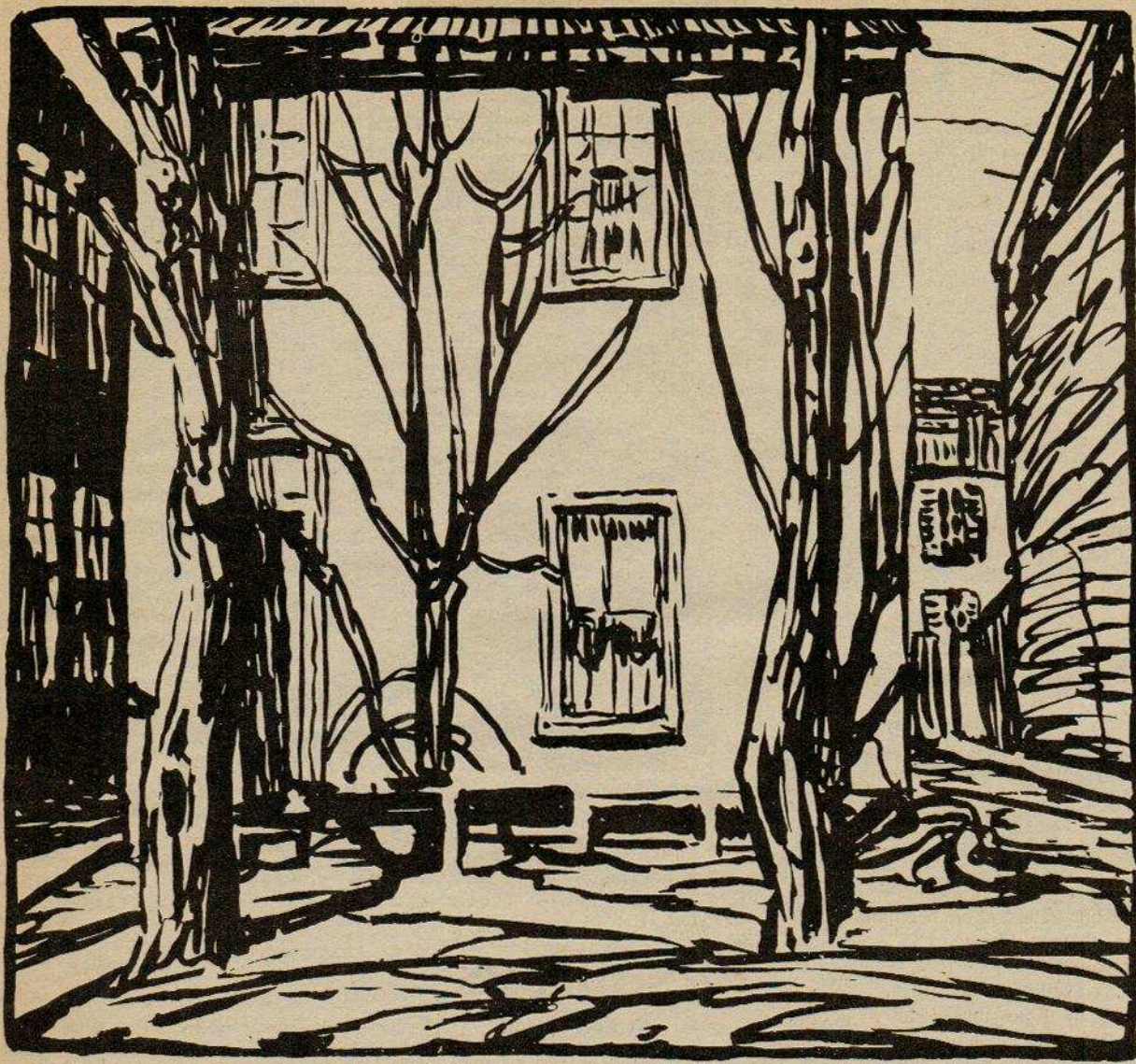
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Lawren Harris, "Slums and Shadows"; The Canadian Forum, September, 1921

BOOKS

A digest of the left

A fascinating book which reveals the intellectual poverty of the Canadian left elite.

Forum: Canadian Life and Letters 1920-1970. Selections from The Canadian Forum edited by J. L. Granatstein and Peter Stevens. University of Toronto Press, 1972.

by Graham Fraser

When this collection was published late last year, *The Canadian Forum* had a publication party for the book, drawing many of the people who, over the years, have contributed to the *Forum*. Among those who said a few words was Frank Scott — former Dean of Law at McGill; one of the authors of the Regina Manifesto; former party president of the CCF; the man who brought Duplessis' padlock law to the Supreme Court in the 1950s, to defend the rights of the Jehovah's Witnesses in the famous Roncarelli Case; a noted satirist and poet; a man that editors Granatstein and Stevens call "Canada's Renaissance man". In his remarks, I am told, Scott expressed some regret at the position which the *Forum* had taken on the War Measures Act — the *Forum* had produced a special issue entitled "Power Corrupted" — and, to the embarrassment of some people present, I gather, Scott was hissed.

I suppose it is no more surprising that Scott, a civil libertarian and constitutional lawyer who once called himself a socialist, should support the War Measures Act than it is that Pierre Elliott Trudeau, similarly a civil libertarian and constitutional lawyer who once called himself a socialist, should invoke it. Nor is it surprising that Scott was denounced by a collection of *Canadian Forum* alumnae. As the collection of articles over 50 years shows, the *Forum* has always been a refuge for minor disputes in the left liberal elite in this country.

One of the fascinating aspects of this massive collection is the opportunity it provides for looking at the various continuing debates in Canadian life — American influence, Canadian independence, the Liberal Party, Canadian identity, unemployment and government policy, the CCF/NDP. The similarities in the patterns of debate are all more striking and intriguing than the differences, and, at the same time, are a source of disappointment. For, this collection reveals, perhaps more clearly than any polemic has ever done, the

intellectual poverty, elitism, pretentiousness, earnestness, lack of solid commitment or analysis of the social democratic left in this country. Beneath their "socialist" rhetoric — and not very far beneath the rhetoric — the self-styled socialists who helped form the CCF, who were at the core of the League for Social Reconstruction and the Canadian Radio League and who wrote for *The Canadian Forum*, can be seen as the academic liberals they were. The selection of articles from 50 years of the *Forum* stands as a continuing flexible dialogue between the left wing of the Liberal Party and the right wing of the CCF or NDP.

In fact, part of the pleasure in the collection is in the extent to which it documents the various transitions which its contributors went through, from left to right, or right to left. Ironies abound. For example, there is Mel Watkins saying in 1964 that Harry G. Johnson "takes Canadian nationalism too seriously. It is, after all, only economic. Though deplorable, it is a relatively harmless variety compared to much of what we see in the world today." By 1966, Watkins is criticizing Walter Gordon for being insufficiently critical of the assumptions and foreign policies of American liberalism, having moved beyond Gordon's nationalism.

Similarly, it is exciting to read the germ of Hugh Garner's *Cabbagetown*, a gritty, hard-edged but compassionate description of Cabbagetown in the Depression which lays out many of Garner's ideas about the area from which he wrote the novel 15 years later. Again, the perspective of evolution and change is intriguing; the conclusion of Garner's 1936 essay is a prophetic and cynical comment on the plans for the area, which had begun to be drawn up in 1934, and which resulted ultimately in the construction of the Regent Park housing projects.

Groups of town-planners, architects, clergymen and public-spirited people have been seen walking carefully down the dusty streets of late. There is an embryo movement on foot to clear Cabbagetown of its slums. The people who live there don't like it. What is to become of them when the slums are cleared? They will only have to move into other slums. And when the new

houses are built, how can they move back into them? They have no money. . . . They have no visions of a clean, beautiful district for them. They are not ruled by grandiose illusions as to their status. They have not been at the mercy of relief officers for four and five years for nothing. They think that this slum clearance scheme is one to make the sight of the poor districts easier on the eyes of the beholder.

Since *The Canadian Forum* had many more contributions from the kind of people who were doing the planning for things like slum clearance projects — like Harry Cassidy, who worked on the Lieutenant Governor's Report on Housing Conditions in Toronto in 1934, which provided the blueprint for Regent

Park — this kind of clear-eyed realism comes as a great relief, particularly since the Garner of 1936 turned out to be so right. What is disappointing is to compare the Garner of 1936 with the Garner of 30 years later, who wrote in the introduction to the 1968 edition of his novel *Cabbagetown* that Regent Park was the salvation of the people of Cabbagetown.

There are many other selections over the years whose critiques still ring true, some whose juxtaposition provides some irony in themselves. Thus, just after Frank Underhill's ringing, and rather pompous announcement of the League for Social Reconstruction in 1932 comes J. F. White's article entitled "Socialism Without Doctrine" which begins, "No really distinctive political philosophy has ever flowered on Canadian soil. That minimal quantity of theory which is required for practical purposes by our active politicians has been imported from abroad, and is the not-quite-legitimate child of British empiricism and American pragmatism." Though he goes on to talk about the opportunist character of the Liberal and Conservative parties, White's words stand up today equally as a criticism of the preceding announcement of the L.S.R. — which, for Underhill, turned out to be a resting place in his move towards the Liberal Party.

More than those of any of the other contributors, Underhill's changes through the decades, and his basic continuity of style, are clearly traced through the book. From first to last, his clear, abrasive style and his constant theme of the need for Canadians to become more integrated into American life is reiterated. Thus, in 1928, "The greatest need of Canadian historians at present is a Christopher Columbus to discover America for them." And in 1929, "There is not a man in Canada under 50 years of age who would not pack up and move to the States tomorrow if he got a good business offer." He comments on the Massey Report in 1951, ". . . the more intimately we can study American experience, the more we shall profit. What we need, we, the minority of Canadians who care for the culture of the few, is closer contact with the finest expressions of the American mind. The fear that what will result from such contact will be our own absorption is pure defeatism."

Underhill's prose is always stinging and entertaining, and always at its best when he is flaying an opponent. As he moves from the L.S.R. in the thirties to the Liberal Party in the fifties, his targets shift, leaving him in a position to attack both left and right. So, in 1952, he makes a devastating attack on David Lewis' activities as hatchet-man for the CCF in a purge of the Woodsworth Foundation for being too far left for the taste of the party. (Sound familiar?) "The result," writes Underhill, "was the drive to purge the Foundation and

bring it effectively under official control. The drive was carried out under the direction on David Lewis . . . with an unscrupulous thoroughness that the Communists themselves could hardly have bettered."

A year later, he wrote that "the idea that a party led by George Brown has any understanding of the traditions of Burke and Disraeli must make the gods laugh."

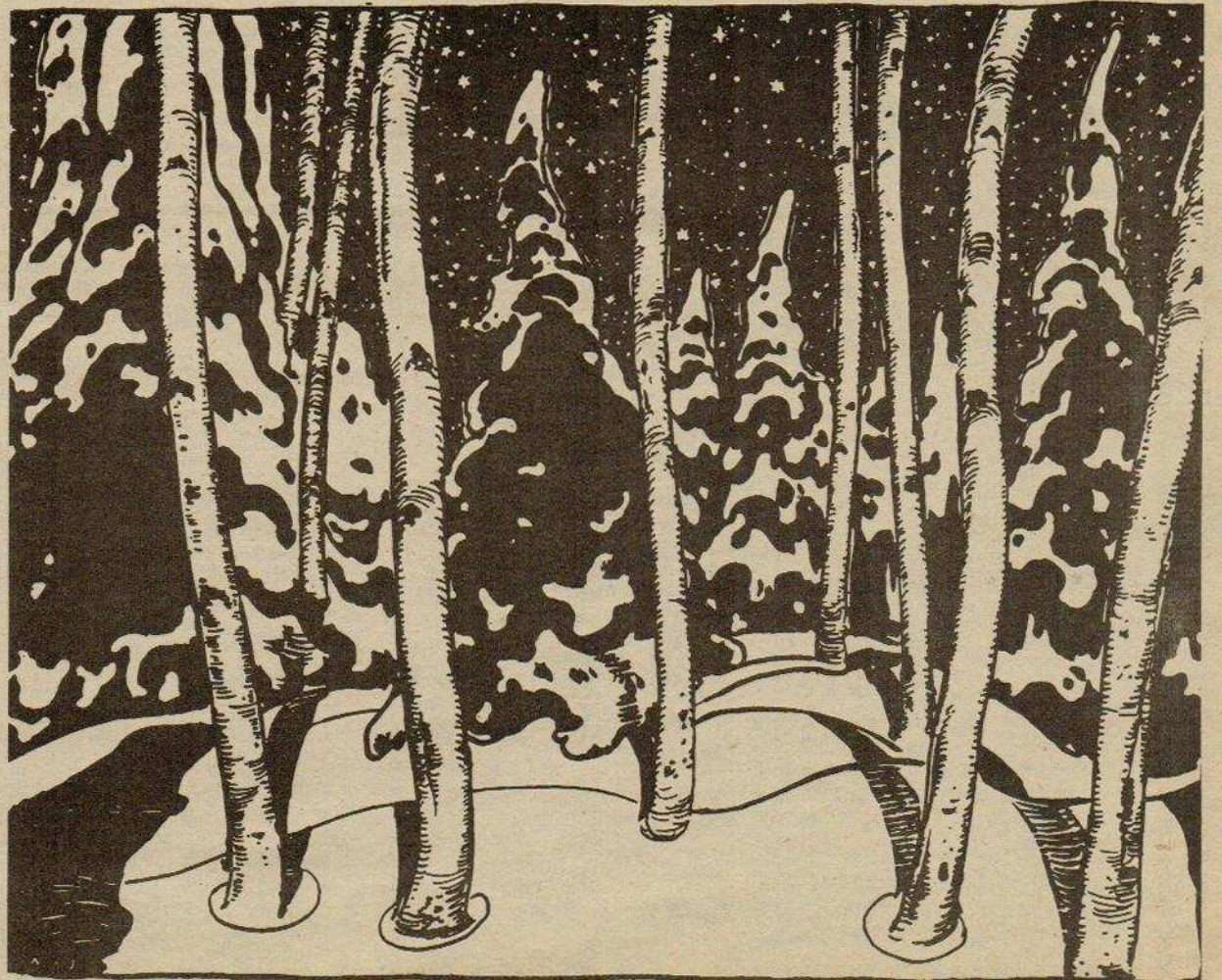
Underhill had always had a rather shaky grasp of socialism, even in the thirties, and was always at his best in a polemic attack, rather than in any solid analysis. One L.S.R. member commented ruefully to another in those days that, "Whatever Frank Underhill's many excellencies, he is not a person who inspires enthusiasm in those of uncertain faith." And Underhill himself confessed to J. S. Woodsworth in 1934 that, "The only way I know how to make myself useful is to be constantly critical." However sloppy his socialism, and with whatever regret we read his Cold War pronouncement in the fifties and his continentalist positions throughout his career, his contributions are one of the highlights of the book.

In many ways Underhill's move towards the Liberal Party was paralleled by many of his self-proclaimed socialist colleagues. In an article in the recent *Journal of Canadian Studies*, Michael Horn quotes Harry Cassidy, one of the original members of the L.S.R., and a contributor to *The Canadian Forum*, as telling Earle Birney that it was a waste of time to read Marx — better to read G. D. H. Cole's *Summaries* instead. In 1952, Cassidy ran for the leadership of the Ontario Liberal Party. Eugene Forsey, another "socialist" contributor, is now a senator. So it goes.

And so in some of the passages which are filled with this kind of retrospective irony, to laugh is to weep. For example, King Gordon writes of the CCF convention in 1937 that the party "had emerged from the stage of theoretical discussions — and entered into the realm of social and political realities It is perhaps too much to hope that Canadian radicals are at last stumbling upon some of the essential truths first brought to light by those mighty pioneers of historical social analysis, Marx and Engels."

I suppose it is all too easy to hold up the writings of those who are now old and scorn the contradictions. And the collection which is put together in the *Forum* digest is by no means shallow — the shallowness is in the political culture it reveals. The sadness is that so many of the attacks of 30, 40 and 50 years ago still ring true. It is possible I have dwelt too long on the superficialities and ironies of those writing on politics — academic elitists who rather pretentiously posed as socialists, and were, in fact, Liberals — in many cases, liberals of the best kind. There is no point in putting down Northrop Frye be-

(continued, page 14)



A. Y. Jackson, "A Winter's Night"; The Canadian Forum, October, 1925.

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Stranger in China

Stranger in China by Colin McCullough, McClelland and Stewart, 1973.

by Todd Brill

During the Cultural Revolution, there was a shake-up of China's system of medical training. Lengthy sessions of classroom study and specialist training were de-emphasized and new stress was placed on practical experience and on the day-to-day health care needs of the rural working people. The autocratic atmosphere of medical schools was reformed. Writing of these and other reforms Colin McCullough comments that they "... were no more extreme than China's problems ... they were practical measures designed to meet the country's needs."

There is a large parcel of truth in this observation. China needed more medical personnel than its plodding training facilities were producing, particularly personnel to do general practice in the villages and on the farming communes. The "barefoot doctor" program made excellent practical sense.

But McCullough's appreciation of the 1966-69 reforms, throughout Chinese education, as well as in health care training, stops with assessing their "practicality", and he largely misses the point of the Cultural Revolution.

In the *Citizen* January 25, in an assessment of the Trefann Court urban renewal plan, Graham Fraser wrote that there is "great danger" that the wrong lessons will be drawn from Trefann. "What is alarmingly likely is that ... the physical solutions suggested to the Trefann problems will suddenly be fashionable ... without any understanding of the political process that was gone through to reach those ... solutions." McCullough makes this mistake in writing about the Cultural Revolution.

He seems oblivious to the politics of China's late-sixties reforms. And so he writes that a gynecologist, who treated some of the Western women in Peking, and who was seen scrubbing floors one day, was being "abused". He did not, apparently, talk with the doctor to ask him why he was scrubbing floors or whether he wanted to scrub floors. In the eyes of visitors from class societies, a doctor has no business scrubbing floors — it is beneath him.

There is, as women know, a politics in scrubbing floors. Some people scrub floors, are born to scrubbing floors, and others are not. This is thinking which rejects and intensifies a social system of elites and those who support elites.



From "China: the Revolution Continued", Pantheon Books.

Wang You-nan, who had been a herdsman in the small village of Liu Ling, became a health worker in town during the Cultural Revolution and later began studying to become a doctor.

The elites enjoy more creature comforts, better education and medical services, more political power, more leisure time. The non-elites support the privileged upper strata. And essential to this structure, and growing out of it, is a belief that some people have more claim to privilege than others.

One of the key problems with which the Cultural Revolution sought to deal was an emerging class structure in China, one in which the cadres, professionals, intellectuals, scientists, bureaucrats were becoming an elite — Orwell's pigs. And one technique for fighting this was redistributing crap-work, like scrubbing floors, and privileged work, like responsibility for health care. And so the Peking gynecologist found himself mopping, and a village herdsman, about whom Jan Myrdal tells us in *China: The Revolution Continued*, is taking paramedical training, doing village health care and may go on to become a doctor. Another technique was to take steps to stress the needs of the less privileged strata — the health needs of rural areas, for example.

The re-orientation of a society which has been accustomed to stratification to one in which pursuit of a "privileged" life is regarded as simply foolish not occur in a generation and will be difficult while the old ways are alive in the minds and habits of the adults.

During the Cultural Revolution powerful forces in China fought the tendency toward a new class structure with the passage of power from the old elite to the new revolutionary elite.

McCullough clearly thinks of himself as a political realist. He discusses China's role in world affairs with the coldness of a chess master analyzing a series of moves. But like many North American journalists and social scientists, he is a political innocent because he seems blind to the dynamics of politics at the basic level, individual people in groups. He sees "practical problems" and "realistic solutions" but understands little of root political process and interface.

Stranger in China is quite entertaining so long as McCullough limits himself to an anecdotal account of his experiences for 18 months as *Globe and Mail* Peking correspondent. Chinese bureaucrats are much like bureaucrats everywhere. Foreigners in Peking lead wistfully lonely lives, and McCullough has many stories to tell about their small colony. Much of McCullough's book is fun; it is a view other books don't give, as the dust jacket promises. But while the book helps us understand the outlook and lives of foreigners in Peking, it doesn't help us understand China or politics much better. The title is quite apt.

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BOOKS (continued from page 13)

cause he is not a socialist or because he is an elitist, and his essay on Canadian poetry is one of the gems of the collection, predating Atwood's *Survival* by 30 years. It is a delight to read.

Granatstein and Stevens have put together a rich and valuable collection filled with insights and illuminations about 50 years of Canadian intellectual life. In some cases those insights leave the reader excited and impressed; in other cases deflated and disappointed; either way, the experience is educational. The collection is enormous — 430 very large pages, with nearly 1,000 words in a full page, of articles, essays, editorials, poems, short stories and drawings.

However, there are flaws in the collection, which make it much less useful than it might otherwise be. Granatstein and Stevens have published the excerpted pieces with the barest of introductions, and with only a few paragraphs of comment before each decade's selections. It is a sad fact of Canadian life that most people are singularly ignorant of Canadian history; this was an opportunity to write the kind of introduction which would have put *The Canadian Forum* and its contributors in the broader context of Canadian social history in the Twentieth Century. Many readers, who are not part of the small coterie of *Canadian Forum* subscribers, are going to ask "Who are all these people?" — and unfortunately Granatstein and Stevens have done very little to enlighten them.

Some of the writers in the collection were and are very well known — Scott,

Underhill, E. J. Pratt, Garner, Frye, Norman Bethune, Paul Fox, John Porter, Laurier Lapierre, Irving Layton, Ramsay Cook, Watkins, Abraham Rotstein. However, even with these men, it would not have insulted the reader to write an introduction which might provide some kind of intellectual history of the *Forum* and the people who wrote for it. Many of the contributors, particularly of the twenties and thirties are either names that nag the memory without provoking any satisfactory response, or have slid into the obscurity of unpublished — I suppose in some cases, unwritten — doctoral theses.

The absence of an introduction of that kind not only diminishes the value of the collection; it also gives the reader very little knowledge of the balance of the magazine at any given point, of the arguments or disagreements which may have taken place among the editors and of the extent to which the collection reflects the magazine as a whole. The collection was probably put together with a bias in favour of what would be readable in 1973, choosing articles which were filled with present-day ironies, or once-contemporary prophetic wisdom proved true. Unless we return to the back issues in a library, we have no way of knowing how many inane fatuous articles were omitted. (By coincidence, I recently looked up one *Canadian Forum* of 1933 which contained a hilarious article, by the now-venerated Canadian sociologist S. D. Clark, which predicted that one of the effects of large-scale unemployment of university graduates would be the uplift-

ing of the proletariat. Similarly, the collection does not reprint the reaction of the *Forum* to the Bennett New Deal; their enthusiasm for this kind of Keynesian liberalism was only tempered by the conviction that the Tories would never implement anything so radical.)

Obviously, one could not expect the editors to pick out the worst of the articles, seeking out those which did not stand the test of time simply for the sake of balance. (Some of the rather badly dated short stories serve that purpose quite well.) However, it would have been a much better book if the editors, one of whom is a historian of the period, had introduced the selections more fully and explained the criteria they used in making the selection.

Despite this flaw — and the lack of an index, which would have been very helpful — the book is a fascinating slice of Canadian social history, and an intriguing glimpse of some of the changes and continuities in Canadian intellectual life.

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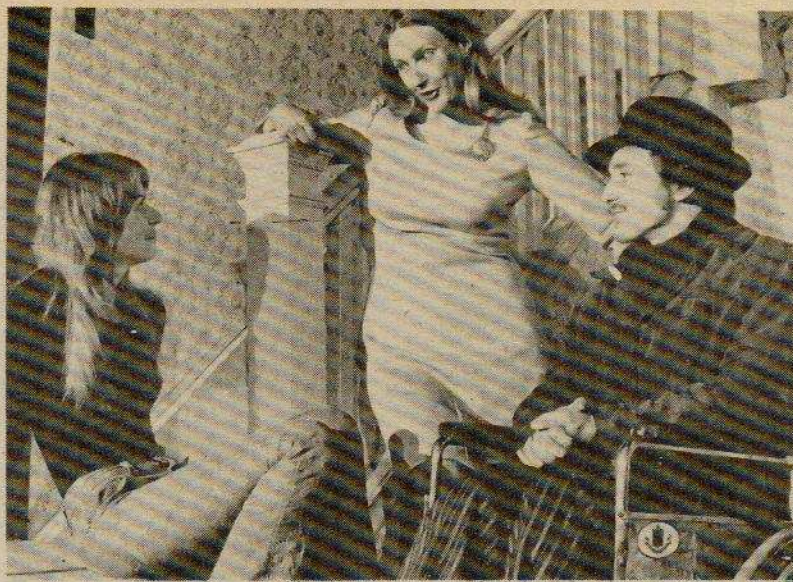
THEATRE Battering Ram

by David McCaughna

After the outstanding triumph of *Creeps*, that searing play that took place in the washroom of a home for the crippled, one wondered what David Freeman would come up with next. Was *Creeps* a one-shot, or would Freeman be able to produce anything that good again? After all, *Creeps* was one of the best plays seen in Toronto in the past few years, an immensely powerful work, which recently won for Freeman the \$5,000 Chalmers Playwriting Award. The awaited follow-up has arrived and is playing at the Tarragon now. Strongly written, well-directed, and superbly acted, and again dealing with the plight of the disabled, *Battering Ram* is even, in some ways, superior to *Creeps*.

In *Battering Ram* Freeman has narrowed his world. *Creeps* had a large cast; *Battering Ram* focuses on three individuals. Two of these are a widowed woman, Irene, and her high-school aged daughter, Nora. Irene is a goody two-shoes. A charity worker, she throws herself wholeheartedly into work with various categories of unfortunates — the blind, crippled, retarded. Irene puts all her energy into this work, but it's false energy; the work is a sham. Her approach to charity is nice chats, encouraging words, silly games, and treating the people like basket cases. Daughter Nora, sees through her mother's hypocrisy; a cynical girl, she pursues her own interests in dance with a flippant air.

Charity begins at home, the saying goes, and Irene follows suit by bringing a paraplegic home for a while. Virgil, resident at a grim institution called Sunnyville, has been depressed and confides in Irene his suicidal thoughts. He



Trudy Young, Patricia Hamilton and Frank Moore

is perfect prey for Irene's good work; unable to help her alcoholic husband, she can now "save" Virgil. Wheeled into the house, Virgil soon takes more of a role in the lives of the two women than they ever suspected he would. Virgil, played with intelligence and skill by Frank Moore, hasn't yet been ground down to self-pity. The dehumanizing institution and the condescending manner with which he's been treated haven't yet destroyed his pride. He's no willing victim of Irene's thin-laced charity. Virgil, in spite of his physical infirmities, still has the desires of a normal man, which is something Irene didn't quite bargain for. He weaves his way into their lives, throws open their camouflaged cruelty, and turns around Irene's good deed.

By concentrating on only three characters, Freeman has given us a play that deals with more than the hard times of the "crippled." Certainly, the play has a deeply personal and painful ring

to it, but it deals with forms of smirking double-think and misguided charity that are not merely limited to transactions with wheelchair cases. The three characters are all very masterfully written parts, more memorable than any single character from *Creeps*. Freeman speaks with a clear voice not only about "Cripples" but about basic human relations, and he leaves us with a feeling, in spite of the grimness of the subject, that the "crippled" character in the play is not half as badly off as the "whole" ones.

Director Bill Glassco has given *Battering Ram* an intense production. He seems to be in tune with Freeman, and the production moves with control. Not until the last moments, when the activity is suddenly heightened, does the play take on a nightmare quality, but all along the tension is lurking underneath. It is interesting that we are developing a set of directors in our theatres with recognizable touches — Paul Thompson at Passe Muraille with his collective, joyous productions; and Glassco at the Tarragon, who flourishes with naturalistic plays.

Frank Moore's fine performance as the "poor" Virgil is given good company by Trudy Young and Patricia Hamilton. Young's prettiness and flirtatious pose don't hide her bitter and nasty nature. Hamilton, after a bit of uneasiness at the beginning, developed the role of Irene with keenness. With her excellent performance in *Forever Yours*, *Marie Lou* earlier this season, and now in *Battering Ram*, Hamilton surfaces as one of Toronto's finest local actresses. As the play progressed, she emerged as the real cripple involved — a pathetic, lonely and frustrated woman.

Battering Ram takes place in a brightly-lit set designed by Stephen Katz. With a blend of kitsch and claustrophobia, it accurately embodies the essence of many a Toronto home.

Eyes

by Clifton Spires

The main fault exhibited in The Global Village Theatre's current production, *Eyes*, is pure unadulterated apathy. From Larry Fineberg's hurriedly-written book, to Leonard McHardy's laissez-faire direction, there is no evidence that there was any enthusiasm about this work from cast or crew.

In form, it is described as a "gothic musical." The story examines the last days of a family on a country estate before they move to the city. The father, Alec (Rob Galbraith) is cynical and complacent in the introverted life he leads with his two daughters, two housekeepers and visiting family friend, Lee (Bob Aaron). The elder daughter, Ginny (Cheryl Crawford), is settling nastily into spinsterhood, while Lisa (Pam MacDonald) is recovering from the death of her lover, Paul. The two housekeepers (Alison Allan and Ceryl Atkin) appear to serve very little purpose other than two provide back-up singers for the principals, all of whom, except MacDonald, are non-singers.

Lisa is the central character, or at least seems to be, for she sings the most. That's about all she does until the end of the play, when inexplicably she stays alone in the house overnight and promptly goes mad. It is assumed she was visited by the ghastly ghost of Paul, but this is never really made clear. The play is at least consistent in this respect — nothing is made clear.

Eyes could have been a good production, but it is overrun by conflicting

types of theatre. The sets and lighting by Peter Wood and Ian Birchall are very good; and appropriately gothic, but Bruce Bailey's music is more suited to the lighthearted buffoonery of *Godspell* or *Hair*. Larry Fineberg's lyrics are assumed to be more in tune with the rest of the play, but most of the actors garble them or sing them so softly that it is impossible to determine what exactly is being sung. Only one

song, "Memory Blues," is memorable at all, mainly because of Crawford's handling of it.

In the program, a director's note appears. "Basic visions prevent us from taking any unequivocal view of the sanity of common sense or of the madness of the so-called madman." This nihilistic interpretation seems an excuse to cover up the fact that nobody really cares.

CERAMICS

Lovers' Delights

by Brilla Dickley

Ceramics have long been given the designation "craft" in this country, at best an "art and craft", a reminder that its roots are fixed in the small studios of potters from Ming to Brantford to Medicine Hat. Its acceptance as a medium for art has been slow, almost negligible, and its forms, when aberrating from the kitchen pot, an exercise of self-indulgence.

Leopold Foulem's gay and lively show at the Canadian Guild of Potters, *Lover's Delights*, as carefree and lively as Leopold himself on opening night, dressed in flowing robe and a navel-line plunge black chemise, is a refreshing departure from the overworked, uninspired forms that proliferate in this city from shoppe to shop. In spirit more often than execution, Foulem's pieces make bold, individual statements of frivolity, often brightly lusted, usually, in ceramic tones, a deviation from earthen-

ware cliches. As he himself admits, he is not a potter but rather an artist who happens to find ceramics a medium to the liking of his talents. His few meanderings into hand molded pots, an almost miniature children's play setting, are little more than "nice" at best and are the sort of exercises better suited to his own tea parties.

But his best forms, "Nested Eggs", wall hangings, clusters of rounder porcelain fixed with feathers, quills and other non-clay material — are more indicative of his true talent than the humorous, carefree spirit injected into his "Lover's Delights", brightly glazed "envelope" pressings.

Foulem's show demonstrates some of the possibilities open for ceramics, even ceramics as fine art. For Toronto this sort of work has been long overlooked, and the ceramics-as-art question has at least been properly asked if not fully answered.

BATTERING RAM

by David Freeman
Author of Creeps

directed by Bill Glassco

with Patricia Hamilton
Frank Moore
Trudy Young

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23

ALL DAY — The Royal Ontario Museum presents the Stamps of Henry Hechler, the famous faker of Canadian postage stamps, who altered genuine stamps to enhance their value around the turn of the century. The exhibit is in the Stamp corner. The museum is at the corner of Bloor and Avenue Road. Runs to March 1.

8 p.m. — Toronto Public Libraries presents *Go Find a Country*, a continuing series of films on Canada. Tonight: *The 51st State*. 265 Gerard Street, East, Free.

8:30 p.m. — *Battering Ram*, a new play by David Freeman, the author of *Creeps*, runs at *Tarragon Theatre*, 30 Bridgman Avenue. Tel 531-1827 for reservations.

8:30 p.m. — *Eyes: A Gothic Musical* continues at *Global Village Theatre*, 17 St. Nicholas Street. Information 964-0035.

8:30 p.m. — *The Women* by Clare Boothe continues at *Firehall Theatre*, 70 Berkeley Street at Adelaide. Runs Tuesday to Thursday to March 3. Reservations 364-4170.

8:30 p.m. — The East York Symphony Orchestra featuring conductor Oral Reis in a varied offering. Tickets at International Music Sales, 32 Avenue Road. Concert is at East York Collegiate. 920-3118 for information.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24

1:30 and 3 p.m. — Arts Renaissance presents its third original children's musical at the Colonnade Theatre. Its *Itchy Snitchy and Boo* \$1 and \$1.50. Information 486-9902.

2 p.m. — Toronto Labour Committee sponsors a Forum "Fascism: The Science of Re-cycling Human Beings" Speaker Costas Kxios. At Graduate Student Union. Information call 535-1501.

2 and 4 p.m. — Lagoon puppet theatre presents *Clowning Around* at Actors' theatre, 390 Dupont Street. Children 75 cents; adults \$1.50. 923-1515.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24

2 p.m. — *Global Village Theatre Players* presents *Modern Fables*, four fables designed to appeal to any age group, performed in pantomime. Free. At *Boys and Girls Home*, public library, 40 St. George St.

2 p.m. — *The Backdoor Theatre Workshop* brings back its success, *The Secret of the Magic Puzzle* at 474 Ontario Street. Plays on Sundays too. Indefinite run. Information at 961-1505.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25

11 a.m. — *Woodwind Quartet* under James MacKay plays selections from Baroque and Classical periods at the *First Unitarian Congregation*, 175 St. Clair West near Avenue Road. All welcome.

2 p.m. — Duane Michels is featured in photographic exhibition at *A Space*, 85 St. Nicholas Street. Admission \$3.00

2:30 p.m. — The Royal Ontario

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Museum presents its free Sunday film offering. Today: *And There Was No More Sea* and *The Endless Chain*. Free with admission to Museum, Bloor and Avenue Road.

7 p.m. — The Toronto Waffle Education Committee continues its course on the *Political Economy of Canada* with *Kristos Maeots on Women in the Canadian Economy*. Discussion follows. \$1.50 admission. Room N201, O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor Street West at the St. George Street Subway. Information 651-6709.

7:30 p.m. — *Promise at Dawn* and *Zorba, The Greek* are the features in the series "Films I always Wanted to See Again" at *Bathurst Street United Church*, Lennox and Bathurst. Admission by donation.

8:30 p.m. — The East York Symphony Orchestra featuring conductor Oral Reis in a varied offering. Tickets at International Music Sales, 32 Avenue Road. 920-3118 for information. Concert is at *Holy Trinity Church*.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26

8 p.m. — The Leonard Beaton Memorial Lectures continues with *War, Peace and Law in Today's Divided World*. Speaker: J. Alan Beesley, legal adviser and director-general of the legal section of the Department of External Affairs. In *Room 2172, Medical Sciences Building*, University of Toronto. Free, all welcome.

8 p.m. — *Inglenook School* general meeting at 54 Farnham. Anyone interested in helping start a new small high school please come along. Info 925-9982, Richard, Janet or Leslie.

8 p.m. — *Bellwood NDP* meeting. Speaker Marc Zwelling on *Strike-breaking*. At *St. Raymonds School* 270 Barton St. (one west of Christie) Information call 534-3027.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27

7:30 p.m. — a panel discussion on *Radical Lesbianism*. Part of the University of Toronto's interdisciplinary studies lectures in *Women's Studies*. In auditorium, *College of Education*, S.E. corner Spadina and Huron. Free.

7:30 p.m. — *Winter Lights* by Ingmar Bergman plays at *Bathurst Street United Church*, Lennox and Bathurst Street. Admission by donation.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28

1:30 p.m. — The Ontario Science Centre movies for Senior Citizens features *Kiss Me Kate*, 1954, with Kathryn Grayson, Howard Keel and Ann Miller. Free with 50 cent admission to Centre.

7 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents the best of the *National Film Board*. Tonight: *Artists*, *The Huntsman*, *The Point*: The Community legal system. Free in the ROM Theatre, Avenue

Road and Bloor.

8 p.m. — A distinguished panel of doctors discusses *Arthritis is Never Hopeless* at the *St. Lawrence Centre*, 27 Front Street East. All welcome.

8:30 p.m. — Janis Orenstein, soprano offers a *French Art Song Recital*, at *Concertante Canada* concerts at *Trinity Square*. \$2.50.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1

1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. — A lecture and discussion on *Modern Dance as a force in social change*. Part of a dance festival featuring Charles Weidman. Open in *Convocation Hall*, University of Toronto.

5:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. — The Art Gallery of Ontario presents *Underground Film Classics*. Tonight: *Mothlight*, *Scrambles*, *Totems*, *Scorpio Rising*, *Lapis* and *Binary Bit Patterns*. Admission free. Seating limited and on first come basis. At *Dundas and Beverley Streets*.

8 p.m. — *Citizens for a Better Waterfront* discuss the activities of the Toronto Harbour Commission with Commissioner Mary McLaughlin. Other matters of waterfront activity also will be scrutinized. *Pollution Probe office*, 43 *Queens Park Crescent East*. 531-7466.

8:30 p.m. — The Metropolitan Toronto Transportation Plan Review holds a meeting to discuss transportation needs and concerns in the *Lakeshore East corridor*. Scarborough, Metro and other leading officials will attend discussion along with Richard Soberman, director of Transportation Review. At the *Cedarbree District Library*, 545 *Markham Road*, Scarborough. See page 4 ad for more details.

8:30 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents a lecture series designed to illustrate how culture plays a role in all aspects of society. Tonight: *Robert Welch on Government and Culture*. Free in the Museum Theatre, Avenue Road and Bloor.

8:30 p.m. — The *Golden Age of Cinema Series* (1920's) continues tonight with *The Passion of Joan of Arc* (1928). Directed by Carl Dreyer. At the *Toronto Public Libraries Learning Resources Centre*, 666 *Eglinton Avenue West*. Free.

8:30 p.m. — *Guy Foissy*, playwright and director, discusses *Drama for Our Own Times* in French as part of the next meeting of the *Alliance Francaise of Toronto*. *Hart House*, University of Toronto. Information 922-6864.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2

7 to 10 p.m. — *Central Technical School* presents its annual open-house. An opportunity to visit the school and take part in an evening of fun.

Watch demonstrations of almost everything done in the school, see special exhibitions and learn more about the school system. It's on again Saturday evening. *Harbord Street* and *Bathurst*.

8 p.m. — Opening session of conference on *Marxism and the Canadian Revolution*, a three-day event featuring American socialist *George Novak* and other speakers. At *Hart House*, University of Toronto. Information call *League for Socialist Action* at 364-5908.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4

11 a.m. — *Dr. Lou Siminovitch* speaks on *Genetics and the Future of Man* at the *First Unitarian Congregation*, 175 St. Clair West near Avenue Road. All welcome.

2:30 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents its free Sunday Film offering. Today: *Shoreline Sediments* and *Greek Sculpture*. Free with admission to Museum, Bloor and Avenue Road.

4 p.m. — *Array IV* is featuring another concert of a series premiering works by young composers from across Canada. At the *Edward Johnson Building*, *Concert Hall*. Free admission.

7 p.m. — The Toronto Waffle Education Committee continues its course on the *Political Economy of Canada* with *Jim Laxer on Quebec in the Canadian Federal State*. Discussion follows. \$1.50 admission. Room N201, O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor Street West at the St. George Subway. Information 651-6709.

7:30 p.m. — *Women in Love* is the feature in the series "Films I always Wanted to See Again" at *Bathurst Street United Church*, Lennox and Bathurst Streets. Admission by donation.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6

7:30 p.m. — Lecture and discussion on *Welfare and Single Parent Families*. Part of the University of Toronto's interdisciplinary lectures in *Women's Studies*. In auditorium, *College of Education*, S.E. corner Spadina and Huron. Free.

7:30 p.m. — *Ingmar Bergman's The Silence* plays at *Bathurst Street United Church*, Lennox and Bathurst Streets. Admission by donation.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7

7 p.m. The Royal Ontario Museum presents the best of the *National Film Board*. Tonight: *A Rosewood Daydream*, *Time Piece*, North of 60 East. Free in the ROM Theatre, Avenue Road and Bloor.

8 p.m. — The *North Jarvis Community Association* meets in the *Church Street School*. Meetings are every second Wednesday. All residents of the *North Jarvis area* are welcome.

8 p.m. — *Annex Ratepayers* sponsors public meeting concerning various agencies who inspect housing in Toronto. Panel and discussion centred around "everything you wanted to know about housing inspections but were afraid to ask?" Also a discussion of future housing problems in Canada. At *Huron Street School*, 541 *Huron Street*.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8

8 p.m. — The *Annex Ratepayers Association Board of Directors* meets for its monthly meeting. At *Huron Street Public School*, 541 *Huron St*. Open to members and interested public.

8:15 p.m. — Meeting sponsored by the *Ward Five Education Council* for parents of *McMurrich Junior Public School* and residents of the area to discuss "The Future of McMurrich". at *McMurrich School*, 115 *Winona Dr*.

8:30 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents a lecture series designed to illustrate how culture plays a role in all aspects of society. Tonight: *Ran Ide* speaks on *Communications and Culture*. Free in the *Museum Theatre*, Avenue Road and Bloor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9

8:30 p.m. — *Charles Weidman Theatre Dance Company* at *Ryerson Theatre*, 43 *Gerrard Street East*. Admission \$2.50. Tickets available at *Benson Building*, 320 *Huron Street*.

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