

Spring Guide

GARDENING, CYCLING, RENOVATING PG. 9

toronto Citizen

25¢

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YOUR CITY, YOUR PAPER

Mar. 29-April 19



City refuses to enforce orders on this building

Development Department officials have refused to issue tenants of 85 Wellesley East copies of work orders outstanding on the building. The department is required to do this by a city bylaw designed to protect tenants from absentee landlords. The city's reason? Because landlord Phil Wynn "has promised to make repairs." See story, right.

photo: David Groskind

Lawyers charge

Police beatings increase

Toronto's criminal lawyers report a disturbing increase in the number of arrested people being beaten in the city's police stations.

Two criminal lawyers contacted by the Citizen report up to 50 per cent of their clients say they have been beaten or assaulted by police after arriving at the station.

Clayton Ruby, who estimates one-third to one-half of his clients report being beaten, says he is "afraid the police department is out of control. Some officers are trying to do something about it, but they don't have the authority."

Another lawyer supported Ruby's figures, adding that young men from working class and immigrant neighborhoods near 55 Division and 52 Division consistently report being beaten or tortured in the station.

The situation was highlighted last week when 28-year-old Uwe Sehrndt was convicted in provincial court of obstructing police and sentenced to stay out of the downtown area after 8 p.m.

Sehrndt testified he was walking on Yonge Street November 9 when he saw a man lying bleeding on the ground being kicked by police. When he refused to leave he was arrested.

Sehrndt testified that when he arrived at 52 Division

station he was beaten and had his head held in a toilet bowl while it was being flushed.

Giving the police story was Constable David Travers, who testified that Sehrndt had been drinking was violent and attacked him. Travers told the court Sehrndt kicked him to the ground and had to be restrained by other constables.

Sehrndt spent four days in hospital being treated for two fractured ribs.

It's not the first time Travers has been linked with an alleged beating. York University student Peter Dorfman charged Travers with assault as a result of an incident at the Artistic Woodwork strike October 16.

In that case, Dorfman testified he was sitting in the paddy wagon after being arrested in a melee, when Travers got into the wagon and accused him of "kicking him in the jewels."

Dorfman further described, in testimony corroborated by two other witnesses, that he was punched and slapped until he said "cops are tops" loudly enough to satisfy Travers.

Travers denied he ever entered the paddy wagon, two other constables backed him up and the case was dismissed.

Inspection blitz

Roomers face eviction, threats

The city's rooming house inspection blitz appears to be increasing pressure on downtown tenants rather than improving their living conditions.

Susan Richardson, assistant to Ward Seven Alderman John Sewell, says Sewell's office has received a call from one family that was evicted after a health inspection. Richardson reported other tenants are afraid to call inspectors for fear of similar treatment.

The Citizen has also learned that roomers and tenants in other parts of the city have been threatened with tripling of their rents if inspectors turn up. Inspections can only be carried out after a tenant complaint.

The cost of renovations is consistently being passed on to tenants in the form of high rents, a development that may force roomers and apartment dwellers to look for cheaper accommodation.

Yet Toronto's real estate market is experiencing an unprecedented boom. Prices are rising so fast it is difficult to imagine a house so derelict that renovation and resale would be unprofitable.

A house at Roxborough Drive in Rosedale that sold in January for \$77,000 was resold one month later for \$85,000. In thirty days it was put up for sale again and is currently available through A. E. LePage's for \$135,000. That's an increase of \$52,000 in less than 90 days.

A real estate survey of 11 houses

sold in the east Ward Seven area since January 1 shows an average price increase of \$125 a day in the same neighborhood where housing inspections are forcing some evictions.

A few blocks away the City is refusing to issue copies of work orders to tenants of 85 Wellesley Street East, a building owned by highrise landlord Phil Wynn, because "Wynn has promised to do the work."

Despite repeated requests from Alderman Dan Heap, the Development Department has refused to issue copies of work orders as required by a city bylaw. The bylaw was passed to protect tenants from absentee landlords by letting them compare the work required by the order with that actually carried out.

In a letter to City Council, Heap lists tenant complaints ranging to lack of heat to out of order elevators. He reports Graham Emslie, head of Development Department, has declined to issue copies of the work orders because Wynn has promised to make repairs.

Heap notes the bylaw was passed as a result of "a trail of broken promises (Wynn) left behind at another apartment building."

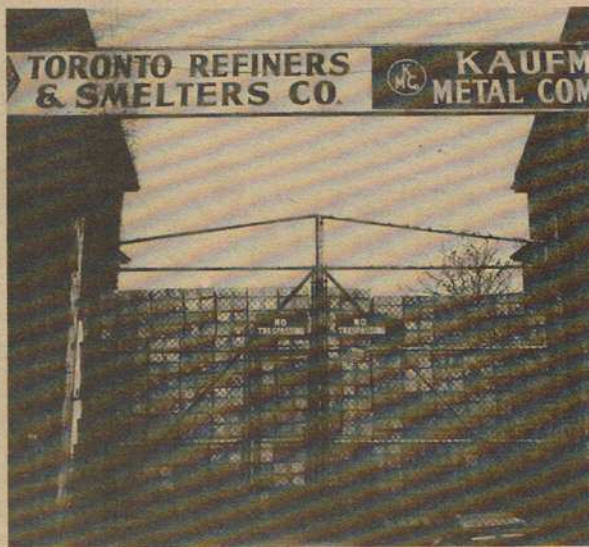
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toronto Citizen

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Toronto Refiners and Smelters is one of the two lead companies involved in the pollution controversy. Ward Six Alderman Dan Heap is seeking help in defending himself against an injunction brought by the companies.

Heap: which way on lead?

(Ward Six Alderman Dan Heap asked the Citizen to publish the following letter to his constituents.) Friends,

I am writing to you to ask your advice on the biggest decision I have had to make as alderman: "Which way to go on lead pollution?"

Residents of Niagara and of the Eastern Avenue area have campaigned for several years to get action. On Council and the Board of Health we have made progress. We have dragged air-quality records from the Air Management Branch, taken blood samples and published reports. We issued an abatement order against Toronto Refiners & Smelters and have begun legal action to enforce it. We have issued an abatement order against Canada Metals. Although the lead is still falling, we have begun to mobilize public pressure to end the pollution. Lately we brought Dr. Bertram Carnow from Illinois, a specialist who is helping us to define our problem more exactly.

Of course, Toronto Refiners and Canada Metals have fought back. They have hired Mr. Ian Outerbridge and other lawyers from the Thomson-Rogers firm who have attacked the Board of Health and others who have taken a stand in the lead pollution controversy.

Their latest attack is to accuse us of bias and ask the Supreme Court of Ontario to stop the Local Board of Health from carrying out its duty in cleaning up lead pollution. This latest case began on Monday, March 4, but is postponed till April 16; I think it might drag on for months or even years.

City Council has a lawyer to defend the Local Board of Health as a Board, but I am also individually prosecuted as a member, along with Alderman Anne Johnston and Dr. David Parkinson. We must retain our own lawyers to defend us. On Outerbridge's legal attack on me as a Board of Health member, I propose to spend a minimum of time and a minimum of legal cost and to let Outerbridge stew in his own juice.

Our strength has always been the

people — the people of Niagara Street, the people of Ward Six, the people of Toronto. My job is to help you organize to get what we need politically. We can mount a great citizens' campaign in Toronto to move both the City and the province to take decisive action soon, and let the courts go on at their own work at their own pace.

That is what I want to do.

Because I am already fully busy with the business of Ward Six and the City, I need help in building this campaign:

(1) I need volunteers to help in phoning, writing letters, distributing leaflets and arranging meetings for the anti-pollution campaign.

(2) I need volunteers to help me with other work in the Ward. People still need traffic problems resolved, help with housing, welfare, taxes, daycare, and so on. There's the Island, Metro Centre, parks, low income housing and tenants' problems. If I work harder on lead pollution, I need help working on those things.

(3) I need money to help with even my minimum legal defence. A fund has been opened by a personal trustee. Please send cheques for this purpose marked Dan Heap Pollution Defence Fund. c/o The Metropolitan Trust Company, 353 Bay Street, Toronto, M5H 2T8.

All over North America people are fighting to make lead refiners modernize and protect the health of employees, residents and children. Toronto is in the front line of that fight. It's worth banding together to defend our city.

Do you agree that we should build this campaign? And will you help in any of these three ways? Please write or phone to let me know, as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,
Dan Heap
Alderman — Ward 6

P.S. This letter is produced and mailed at my own expense, not through City Hall.

TORONTO SHORTS

New Citizen boxes

With this issue, the Toronto Citizen is being distributed across the city through 100 honour boxes, a development that will give our public exposure and circulation a healthy boost.

City Council voted to permit the Citizen to put out the boxes by amending a bylaw which had previously permitted the placement of street boxes for sales of "daily papers only." Council revised its policy, after hearing from the Citizen, to permit "a newspaper serving the needs of the Citizens of Toronto" to apply for street boxes."

Combines Act charges

TORONTO (CPA) — Three Canadian manufacturers of electric light bulbs have been charged with monopolistic practices and conspiracy under the federal Combines Investigation Act.

The Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd., Westinghouse Canada Ltd. and GTE Sylvania Canada Ltd., which control the light bulb business in this country, have been arraigned in Ontario Supreme Court for alleged price-fixing between 1959 and 1967. They pleaded not guilty.

The Crown prosecutor said that the light bulb business was chaotic before 1959 (there was price cutting) when CGE, which had half the market, produced a sales plan and price list which were adopted by the two other companies in April of that year.

Prices during the period covered by the charges, including those bid on government tenders, were almost always identical, according to the prosecutor. Distributors and agents who cut prices were disfranchised. In 1961 the city of Montreal received 27 identical bids from agents of the three companies. Importers were prevented from competing, the Crown alleges. The trial is expected to last ten weeks.

Bain tenants get support

Tenants of the Bain Avenue apartments have enlisted the strong support of Mayor David Crombie and City Council in their efforts to halt a barrage of renovations, rent-hikes and evictions at their low-income housing complex.

The tenants, organized as the Bain Apartment Tenants' Co-operative, hope to buy the Riverdale area complex from the Toronto Housing Company which is owned by Mark Tanz. Tanz has given tenants a March 31 deadline either to buy their units or face eviction when current leases expire. He plans to renovate the complex and sell the apartments as pricey condominium housing.

City Council passed a motion March 15 supporting the preservation of the complex "as housing for low and moderate-income persons". Council asked the Province to help buy the buildings, offered the assistance of City legal and planning staff, and called

for discussions "with a view to delaying renovations, freezing rents and preventing evictions."

On March 22 Crombie backed up Council's recommendations with a personal letter to Tanz urging an immediate moratorium on renovations, rent increases and evictions. Tanz's reply to the Mayor's request is still unknown.

In an earlier letter from tenants, Tanz agreed to meet with tenants' representatives, and with their aldermen, Karl Jaffery and John Sewell, on April 3 or 4, but insisted that renovations would continue.

If the purchase of the Bain Avenue buildings can be arranged, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation apparently would be willing to advance the full purchase price, 10 per cent as a straight grant, the rest as a low-interest mortgage loan.

The Ontario Housing Corporation is also enthusiastic about the planned tenants' co-operative, which OHC employee Frank French describes as "a terrific alternative to straightforward subsidized housing." The OHC, under its new Assisted Home Ownership Programme, might provide up to 10 per cent of the co-op's mortgage payments, a grant that could be concentrated in the most difficult first years of the mortgage.

Meanwhile, sand-blasting and renovations continue, and at least two families have been asked to leave by March 31st.

GM record profits

TORONTO (CPA) — General Motors broke all records for profits in 1973 — which is not normally justifiable cause for a price increase. But GM is asking for an average increase in manufacturers' lists of \$165.50 on equipped 1974 passenger cars, according to UAW's Canadian NewsLetter, "to cover a portion of the increased costs of labour, material and mandated safety equipment".

Hope sticks with Wd. 5

Ward Five Alderman Ying Hope says that he has no intention of running for a seat in the Provincial Legislature. Hope told the Citizen that he has received many calls from Ward Five residents since the Star ran an article last month suggesting that he would be a Progressive Conservative candidate in the next provincial election.

"I have not approached anyone about running provincially and nobody has approached me. I have no intention of leaving the municipal field," he said.

Hope has represented Ward Five as a school trustee and an alderman since 1966. In 1967 he ran unsuccessfully as a Conservative candidate in Riverdale Riding.

He said that after complaining to the Star about the prediction that he would again run provincial he was told that the story was based on "rumours floating around City Hall." Hope says there is no truth in the rumours.

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Spruce Court Tenants fight sale, demand repairs

by DOUG SANDWELL

Tenants of Spruce Court, a low-rise apartment complex in the Riverdale area, have formed a tenants' association to demand repairs and fight the possible sale of their buildings.

Sandra Walters, a property manager working for owner Lou Fruitman, has told some tenants that within three months Fruitman will sell Spruce Court, or will begin extensive renovations and simultaneous rent hikes. No leases have been renewed at Spruce Court since last July, and 14 of the project's 78 units stand empty.

The situation seems to parallel that in a similar development on Bain Avenue, where tenants have been given until March 31 to buy their apartments or get out.

Both Bain Avenue and Spruce Court were built in 1913 by the Toronto Housing Company, a philanthropic corporation that was organized with the support of City Hall to provide for "the better housing of the working people".

Spruce Court, at the corner of Spruce and Sumach streets, is now controlled by Fruitman's Palmar Investments Ltd. It is managed by Quality Property Management Ltd., another of Mr. Fruitman's corporate creations.

There is still a considerable sense of community in this development, where some of the tenants have lived for 48 years.

Last June, City inspectors issued a large number of work orders requiring the owner to repair defects in virtually all of Spruce Court's 78 units. Very few of these orders have been implemented, and interior and exterior hazards (including a large hole in the floor of one apartment) remain unrepaired.

Since December of last year, Spruce Court has had no full-time superintendent, and tenants say that

it is "futile" to appeal to the acting property manager.

The Spruce Court Tenants' Association also points out that residents have not been paid interest on their rent and security deposits, although payments of six per cent per year are required by the Ontario Landlord and Tenant Act.

Ultimately more serious than these grievances, are the tenants' fears that their homes, like many others in the area, may soon be converted into expensive condominiums or high-rent apartments, in which they could not afford to live.

Members of the tenants' association have seen a proposal, commissioned by Mr. Fruitman for distribution to prospective buyers, that describes in detail how Spruce Court could be bought for \$1.35-million and renovated for an additional \$4.45-million.

This conversion could be very profitable, the proposal says, if rents were raised 65 to 90 per cent, or if the apartments were sold as condominium units. For nearly all the present occupants of Spruce Court, this would mean finding somewhere else to live.

Since its formation in February, the Spruce Court Tenants' Association has organized three meetings, which have involved approximately half of the development's households.

The association also has circulated a newsletter publicizing the ownership of Spruce Court, the shortcomings of the management, and the residents' legal rights to repairs and interest payments.

Since the appearance of this newsletter, Mr. Fruitman has visited Spruce Court and promised tenants that repairs will begin immediately. Tenants welcome repairs, but fear that extensive renovations and large rent increases are also planned.



Tenants of these Spruce Court apartments fear eviction.

photo: David Groskind

ACTE faces counterattack

TORONTO (CPA) — An insurance company has dug deep into the bag of anti-union "dirty tricks" in an attempt to defeat an organizing campaign by the Association of Commercial and Technical Employees (CLC) which was on the verge of victory. The union applied for certification on February 6th and a representation vote was scheduled for March 8th.

ACTE has written the Ontario Labour Relations Board charging that the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company in Metropolitan Toronto has repeatedly violated sections 56b and 58 of the Labour Act "and therefore the true wishes of the employees are not likely to be disclosed by the representation vote".

Employees of the U.S.-based general insurance company responded to ACTE's public relations campaign last December and an organizing drive was launched in mid-January. Within three weeks almost 60 per cent of the eligible employees had joined the union.

On the application date, February 6th, two employees who had signed up with the union informed the general manager of U.S. Fidelity that an application had been filed. Management immediately engaged the law firm of Matthews Dinsdale and Clark and a hectic anti-labour campaign was under way.

The first letter to employees was distributed by managers to each employee's desk. This and all subsequent letters were distributed during working hours. Altogether there were six management letters in a 14-day period prior to the vote. Superintendents were instructed to speak to every employee and attempt to dissuade them from supporting the union.

BATHURST ST. UNITED CHURCH

736 Bathurst St.

Sunday Services

10:30 a.m.

March 31st
Pictures of China, Dr. James Endicott

April 7th
Palm Sunday, Vera Cudjoe and Abbott Anderson.

April 14th
Easter Sunday. Stuart Coles, "A funny thing happened to me on the way to the cemetery."

ACTE contends that these actions amounted to intimidation, coercion and undue influence which are illegal under sections 56 and 58 of the Labour Relations Act.

One superintendent called a meeting of employees during working hours and told them that merit salary increases would be abolished by the union, that the company had already budgeted generous salary raises which would be held up by the union's application for certification.

Another superintendent told an employee that, if he had any idea of staying with the company, he wouldn't "have gotten into this union thing".

In letters and discussions with employees company officials hinted at the probability of a strike and severe job losses, at losses of existing benefits, at rigid union regulations and "costly union fees, dues, fines and assessments".

The anti-union campaign is not unique, says ACTE representative Bill Howes, but ACTE's decision to challenge the legality of these management tactics is.

On March 7th, the day before the scheduled vote, ACTE requested certification without a vote under section 7(4) of the Act, on the grounds that, in the circumstances described, the vote would not express the employees' real wishes. After the voting took place, the ballot box was sealed pending investigation and decision by the Labour Board on the union's allegations.

The Ontario legislation permits management to express their views on unionization but, says Howes, "ACTE has in effect asked the Board to define the difference between an employer's expression of views and undue influence. How far can they go?"

Artistic

OLRB rules against workers

In two controversial decisions released March 20, the Ontario Labour Board has ruled that Artistic Woodwork Ltd. need not rehire six workers charged with offenses on the picket lines during the recent bitter strike.

The Canadian Textile and Chemical Union has wired Ontario Minister of Labour Fern Guindon protesting the rulings, which union President Kent Rowley calls "shocking" and "simply foolish".

Section 58 of the Ontario Labour Relations Act forbids employers to discriminate against workers engaging in union activity; but the Labour Board declined to enforce this section against Artistic because the case of the dismissed employees is now before a Board of Arbitration.

Section 64 of the Act requires employers to re-hire any worker "engaging in a lawful strike" who asks for his job back within six months of the commencement of the strike.

Unions have always assumed that this section was added to the Act to guarantee union members the right, already won in the courts, to recover their jobs after a strike. But the Labour Board, to the disgust and outrage of the Textile and Chemical Union, has ruled that Section 64 really means only that strikers must be re-hired if they apply during a strike.

Rowley comments: "This shameful decision requires that a worker strike-break against his union, to enjoy the protection of the Law!" The union now has the option of appealing these rulings in the courts.

These rulings, certain to create new controversies about Labour Board and the Labour Relations Act, do not directly answer the question that has emerged from the Artistic and other strikes: do companies have the right, under the laws of Ontario, to dismiss "trouble-making" employees for activity on the picket line?

May 1 strike for CUPE

Toronto's 6,000 hospital workers have voted overwhelmingly to strike May 1, if necessary, to support their wage demands. Under Ontario law hospital workers are classified as essential staff, and are denied the right to strike.

In secret ballots taken at the eleven affected hospitals during the last two weeks, the vote was 92.8 per cent in favour of striking. Turnout of the union membership was reportedly high.

Union officials have accepted the possibility that they may be jailed, according to George Wilson, Chairman of the Canadian Union of Public Employees Metro Hospital Committee.

Hospital workers, some of whom make as little as \$5,500 a year, are demanding salary increases of 40 per cent in a one-year contract. So far, hospital boards have offered only 11 per cent, spread over two years.



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Naming Toronto schools

From old soldiers to kindly inspectors

by Mark Golden

When I was growing up in Ottawa I attended a school called Nepean High (pronounced Ne-PEE-an). It's a common enough name in that part of the world — there's a Nepean Township, a Nepean St., a Nepean Point — and I don't think any of us ever thought anything of it. Then I moved to Toronto, complete with my brother's NHS football jacket, and was introduced to several dialects of mispronunciation: NEE-pee-an, Ne-PEEN, Ne-pee-AN. And I learnt that Nepean was a funny name. ("Boy what a funny name." "I guess that's Indian, eh?")

Now, where I come from the funny name is "Glebe", another high school. (Say it quickly a few times.) But I soon realized that I had to do some research, if I was to be true to my school by defending one of its few defensible aspects, its name. I did, and it turned out that it was named after a British Colonial Secretary of the early 19th century. So there.

Toronto, too, has its share of school names with a history. Some of the more interesting names are disappointing on closer examination. "Fern" and "Shirley", for example, are not named after the wives of early principals; they just happen to be on Fern Ave. and Shirley St. And some owe more to geography than to

history: North Prep, West Prep, South Prep.

Most of Toronto's newer schools have names which are pretty self-explanatory. The practice is to name them after streets or regions of the city (Kensington, West Toronto). Greenwood seems to fit right in with this scheme — except that it's really not all that close to Greenwood Ave. There was a suggestion to name it after the street it is on, but Greenwood was built as an all-girls vocational school and that suggestion was dropped when an administrator rose with a leer and asked, "Do you really want it to be called Mountjoy?"

Some other names:

Adam Beck is named after the first chairman of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission.

Alexander Muir replaced Gladstone public school, which burned down in 1924. Muir himself had been principal of Gladstone for about 15 years. He also wrote The Maple Leaf Forever, that hymn to our Orange heritage. ("And planted firm Britannia's flag - On Canada's fair domain" etc.) It's a heritage that few Muir students share — most are Italian, Portuguese, or Eastern European — and the song has been heard less often of late.

Allenby. Old soldiers never die, they just become public schools. Gen. Allenby was one of the few

British commanders to escape with any reputation from World War I, and it seems fitting that Allenby should bear his mane: it commands an excellent strategic position on the heights of Avenue Road. When the school was built in 1927, Allenby sent over his personal motto ("fide et labore") and coat of arms. The coat of arms shows a lion rampant over a crescent moon — a symbol of Allenby's victories over the infidel Turk in North Africa and the Mideast. Allenby students recently insisted on buying an African lion for the new Metro zoo.

Argentina began life as Garden Avenue public school. But it is the practise in South America to "twin" schools in neighbouring countries and in 1961 the Argentine ambassador asked the Ottawa Board to find a school willing to be twinned with Canada School in Buenos Aires. There was no response in Ottawa (the most exotic name there is Regina public school, so the ambassador turned to Toronto. Garden Ave.'s principal, Laura Schissler, was glad to oblige. She studied Spanish at university.

Argentine President Arturo Frondizi attended the renaming ceremony shortly before being ousted by a group of generals (not including Gen. Allenby).

Brown is named after C. A. B. Brown, a founder of the CNE,



Charles G. Fraser (standing) before he became a school.

commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and school trustee from 1882 to 1920.

One day in 1920, Brown was alighting from a streetcar at Bloor and St. George Streets on his way to an RCYC meeting at George Gooderham's, when he was struck by a car "going at a terrific speed". He died the next day, mourned by several Toronto newspapers. Schools closed for a day as officials and principals paid tribute to "the much editorial indignation." "The automobilist who has MURDER IN HIS HABITS", said one paper, "is just as deadly a menace to human life as an assassin who has MURDER IN HIS HEART." However, police could "find no clue of the mystery car despite a vigorous search."

Bruce was once Leslie Gardens public school, but the name was changed in 1924 because of confusion with Leslie Street public school. E. W. Bruce was a "kindly Toronto school inspector". (The position of Kindly School Inspector has since been abolished.)

Charles G. Fraser was principal of Manning Avenue public school from 1909 to 1928; the school name was changed in 1926.

A 1917 Star Weekly article describes the school as a "model of efficiency" where "pupils are taught to do research work." Fraser himself appeared as "a buoyant personality". His office, it seems, was furnished with an extensive library, "all bought with the money he didn't spend on tobacco."

Duke of Connaught was an early teacher's friend, a courtly gentleman.

Duke of York public school was built in 1930 to replace four of Toronto's first publicly-built schools: Duke St., York St., George St., Victoria St. The name was chosen to honour the Duke of York, later King George VI. Besides, "George of Victoria" sounds more like a hairdresser's than a school.

(Mark Golden is an editor of Community Schools Magazine.)

A point by point primer on how to lose your driver's licence.

It's actually quite simple.

All you do is accumulate fifteen demerit points and lose your licence for thirty days. Do it again and lose your licence for six months.

In this province, it definitely pays a driver to score a big fat zero. Ontario's demerit point system is designed to convince the poor driver to drive properly. Drivers who do not improve are then taken from the road because they're a menace to pedestrians and to other drivers.

But the system is not at all unjust. It's aimed at telling the driver where he's gone wrong and giving him plenty of time to correct his faults.

For instance. When you've accumulated six points, you'll be notified and urged to improve your driving.

When you've got nine, you'll probably be asked to attend a private interview and re-do your driving test.

At fifteen points, you'll lose your licence for thirty days and drop back to seven points. Get fifteen again and you won't drive for six months.

However, your record won't be

indelibly marked. If you drive for two years without a traffic conviction your points are erased and your slate is clean.

How Demerit Points Accumulate:

7 points	Failing to remain at scene of an accident (Highway Traffic Act).	
6 points	Careless driving. Racing.	Exceeding speed limit by 30 m.p.h. or more.
5 points	Driver of bus failing to stop at unprotected railway crossings.	
4 points	Exceeding the speed limit by 20 to 29 m.p.h. Failing to stop for school bus. Following too closely.	
3 points	Exceeding speed limit by 11 to 19 m.p.h. Driving through, around or under railway crossing barrier. Failing to yield right of way. Failing to obey a stop sign, signal light or railway crossing signal.	Failing to obey directions of police officer. Failing to report an accident to a police officer. Improper passing. Crowding driver's seat. Wrong way on one-way street or highway.
2 points	Failing to lower headlamp beam. Improper opening of vehicle door. Prohibited turns. Towing of persons on toboggans, bicycles, skis, etc. prohibited.	Failing to obey signs other than those mentioned above. Pedestrian cross-over. Failing to share road. Improper right turn. Improper left turn. Failing to signal. Unnecessary slow driving.

The whole point is to score nothing, keep your record clean and drive happily ever after.



Ministry of Transportation & Communications

Hon. John R. Rhodes
Minister

A.T.C. McNab
Deputy Minister

Ontario

Fires: just a boomtown game

It's been common knowledge for years that hundreds of Toronto rooming houses are firetraps. Anyone who lived in or around rooming houses knew, and anyone else who cared to could have learned.

I knew in 1966 when I lived in one of a row of rooming houses along Charles Street West, now the site of a high rise student residence. My house was in good shape, but many others on the block weren't, and one chilly night from four till six a.m. I sat in the street with my cat, hi-fi and neighbors while firemen put out a fire that had begun next door and spread to the top floor of my house. (Happily, I lived on the ground floor.)

From time to time there were other fires along the street; they have been a fact of rooming house life about which anyone who has had anything to do with rooming houses has known all along.

City Hall has known too, judging by headlines over the years, that people can and do die in rooming house fires. (Last year, for example, 13 of Toronto's 26 fire deaths were in rooming houses.) But until the current Council took office, City Hall has only acknowledged the fact in fits and starts, usually when a politician wanted to bag press coverage.

Rundown rooming houses were just one of those things in Boomtown Toronto, part of the blockbusting business, the deliberate process of wrecking neighborhoods initiated by real estate investors to make way for high rises.

(A highlight of recent local history was the time blockbusting backfired, at Gothic-Quebec, where Cadillac and Greenwin companies rented houses to packs of hippies. Most of them turned out not to be fornicating dope fiends but people looking for a cheap, quiet place to settle down and call home. Instead of wrecking the neighborhood, Cadillac-Greenwin created a new one. The rest is citizen history.)

Deadly serious

Several current aldermen are deadly serious about the rooming house issue (Jaffary, Heap, Sewell and others), and last year they began the process of doing something about it. But while



Dan Heap

studies are studied and research is researched, life goes on, people continue living in those places, and some die. Five died March 8 in a Maitland Street rooming house owned by the Meridian company.

If a past Council had dealt with the issue, say, five years ago, maybe 50 or so dead people would be alive today. The Star has been waxing shocked and prolific in the wake of the March 8 fire — slamming the barn door tightly shut when the cow is five miles down the road. If the Star had been doing the job newspapers are supposed to do all along, maybe something would have been done five years ago.)

One's first inclination is to be really infuriated by the response of

the mayor's office and City Development Department to the March 8 fire. A Crombie memo dated March 13 reads, "Following a discussion with Meridian officials, I instructed the Commissioner of Development to meet with the Meridian Group to establish a plan of inspection and appropriate action for Meridian Holdings."

Then the commissioner, Graham Emslie, whose department runs the housing inspection bureau, went around to "reach an understanding" with Meridian president Phil Roth. (Meanwhile Emslie was telling the press "he (Emslie) has no idea why the rooming house situation has been left to deteriorate for so long." He's the goddam development commissioner; if he doesn't know, who the hell does?)

What's maddening about this is that a five-death fire seems to be cause for polite discussion between the City and a slumlord. It would be nicer if the company not only had the book thrown at it but was smashed to a pulp with the book. Can one imagine Crombie directing a City official to drop round for a chat with a big-time heroin dealer? This isn't a bad analogy. Both the big-time heroin and big-time rooming house trades are profitable, deadly businesses; and most big-time rooming house facilities are in as flagrant violation of the housing standards by-law as heroin is of the narcotics laws.

But Crombie and Emslie have a defense. If they clobber Roth, he'll demolish every rooming house he owns. The City can't stop him because Queen's Park rejected Council's demolition control by-law. A provincial spokesman said the by-law would be "an intrusion on the rights of property owners". Queen's Park is generally more concerned with the rights of the likes of Roth than the rights of people like rooming house roomers.

And throwing the book at Meridian would likely be a farce anyway since it usually takes more than a year for charges laid under the housing standards by-law to reach provincial courts. When they do, the most likely penalty is a \$50 fine — a \$50 permit to run a firetrap.

Council is taking a personal potshot at Meridian's officials. It passed nearly unanimously — Ben and Archer dissented — a motion by Dan Heap that the City Solicitor ask the attorney-general to consider laying charges under the Criminal Code as a result of the March 8 fire. It will be interesting to see how the property owners' pal, Queen's Park, runs with that ball.

Crombie vs. Moore Park

If you live in a rooming house, you can go up in flames while Council studies and researches your situation. But if you live in Moore Park, Council will protect the living daylight out of you against fires, even if you don't want it. (Notably, 26 fire deaths last year were south of Bloor Street.)

I haven't written much about Moore Park's traffic controls here because I'd thought that issue was settled: middle class neighborhoods, and sometimes other neighborhoods — Sussex-Ulster — have the right to develop controls to protect themselves against heavy through traffic.

Apparently His Tiny Perfect Worship doesn't think so any more. Crombie led last week's attack on the Moore Park scheme, riding roughshod over what the neighborhood said it wanted. On May 18 the Moore Park traffic control system terminates.

The mayor based his position on the warnings of City Fire Chief Charlie Chambers that the Moore Park street closing barricades

might delay the department's response time to emergency calls. Chambers was talking about calls which come through the firebox network telling firemen what immediate locality to go to but not what street address. He said that trucks responding to a box call might find themselves on the wrong side of a barrier and have to travel several blocks out of their way rather than just up the street to get to a fire.

Mike Goldrick established that less than 10 per cent of the department's calls come through the box system; the other 90 per cent are phone calls or visits to the firehouse which give firemen the exact address. Dan Heap established that nothing remotely like Chambers' hypothetical example has happened during the several months the Moore Park scheme has been in effect. And Colin Vaughan established that street closures needn't be barricades that block emergency vehicles.

He came armed with maps, charts and diagrams of traffic control



His Tiny Perfect Worship

systems in San Francisco which channel car traffic but admit emergency vehicles. "We close streets for developers any time they ask for it," he told Council, "and people who live in the City are asking us to respond to their needs and concerns, and we won't do it." It was a good speech which got him precisely nowhere.

Crombie, supported by Reid Scott, said that maybe sometime in the future the City could put up some signs in Moore Park asking cars not to make certain turns or use certain streets at certain hours. Chief Chambers' opinion of the Moore Park scheme hasn't changed an iota since it was first discussed and implemented months ago, and the mayor didn't explain why he chose not to listen to Chambers then but did choose to listen last week. So we don't really know why Crombie took the position he did.

The key vote was on Vaughan's motion that the fire chief, other City officials and neighborhood representatives meet immediately to iron out the problem of emergency vehicles and the traffic system. Crombie, Boytchuck, Negriddie, Piccinnini, Eggleton, Ben, Archer, Beavis, Clifford, Scott, Pickett and Smith voted against this and against continuing the Moore Park scheme. Hope, Heap, Jaffary, Sewell, Thomas and Kilbourn supported Vaughan; Eayrs, Chisholm, Goldrick and Johnston, who would have supported Vaughan, were absent.

And so the people of Moore Park, who wanted the system continued, found themselves on the business end of the mayor's old guard—"moderate" majority.

Godfrey vs. people

Metro Chairman Paul Godfrey didn't want the proposed TTC fare increase discussed at Metro Council. "If this goes to Council, people will get involved in it," he told a Metro budget committee; he suggested just raising the fares by fiat. The committed outvoted him, and the fare issue will go to Council — maybe by the time this sees print.

Hans Blumenfeld has suggested four ways Metro and the province of Ontario could avoid a fare increase: subsidizing passenger transport by miles travelled per passenger or per seat; raising parking meter rates slightly; increasing auto registration fees slightly; adding a two-cent transit tax to the price of a gallon of gas.

It's a cinch Godfrey won't listen to that sort of good sense and that the Chairman won't carry back to Queen's Park the argument that the province could channel off as an additional transit subsidy a trickle of the hundreds of millions of dollars



Chairman Godfrey

it spends annually to service auto travel. The only hope is that a majority of Metro Council will see things that way.

City studies alone

City Council will continue its impact study of the proposed Pickering Airport. No-one else — not the federal, provincial or Metro governments — is doing a comparable study, and the Airport Inquiry Commission has asked the City to press ahead because the research may be vital. William Archer couldn't find a seconder for his motion that Council express regret that its executive wanted to waste money on something that is outside Council's jurisdiction.

The aldermen preferred to listen to Jaffary and Scott who argued that the airport would have considerable impact on Toronto and that somebody should do a study of this sort. Ben, Archer and Pickett voted against continuing the study.

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License being sought

Radio Free Women seek FM station

By Anne F. Korn

Radio Free Women, a group organized by and especially for women, is working to establish an FM band community radio station in Metropolitan Toronto.

RFW wants to open up "opportunities for women to be involved in this previously restricted medium to counteract the adverse effects of discriminatory practices in employment, education and in the media." The collective encourages non-sexist and non-violent content in its broadcasts.

The women plan to apply to the Canadian Radio Television Commission in June for a licence which would enable them to broadcast 12 hours a day. In the meantime, programs prepared by "interested Toronto residents" with Radio Free Women are aired on Radio Varsity at the University of Toronto, 96.3 on the FM dial and on Rogers Cable, Tuesdays from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. The members are negotiating air time with four other broadcasting facilities including Scarborough Cable and Radio York.

When RFW's pioneers, Flo Woods and Jude Girard, worked at the National YWCA, women repeatedly told them that they had no idea what was going on in Toronto. Effective communication with other women was difficult to achieve. The two former social workers felt that what was needed was a forum for Toronto dwellers, particularly women.

Strength and determination

The strength of RFW lies in the group's determination and dedication. In June, the founders wrote a brief and spoke with people about their idea. In September they began work at the present level and operated until October without funds. At that time the YWCA donated \$2,500 for organizing expenses.

It's obvious that RFW wishes not to make money but to provide a service. In December, RFW received a LIP Grant for three people. They had asked for eight full time paid workers. In spite of this disappointment, the 25 member group has a committed core of about 14 people.

RFW's Public Relations Director Mervyn Key is sure it can



Photo: Robin Williams

Alexa DeWeil of Radio Free Women.

overcome the obstacles: "You can start out with no experience but with enthusiasm and commitment you can make it".

Besides Alexa DeWeil, a former Ryerson student, and another member who worked at CBC, mostly everyone was a novice in the media.

An advisory council of 40 women helps RFW. The people comprising this body were originally contacted because of their work with other women and their ability to organize. The council includes lawyers and accountants and writers Bonnie Kreps and June Callwood and psychology professor Ester Greenglass.

Maryon Kantaroff, a sculptress who is also a council member, gave Radio Free Women an office on Bedford Street. The collective recently moved to one given to them by the Cross Cultural Com-

munications Centre at 1079 Bloor Street West.

The response of other groups has been similarly enthusiastic and supportive. The Women's Centre at Humber College offered Radio Free Women members a course in technical and production assistance for only a nominal fee. CBC has also expressed interest in providing help.

Perhaps Radio Free Women's zeal is contagious. When I visited Radio Varsity I was imbued with a feeling of kinship and pride as I watched Alexa DeWeil in the control room. It was pleasant to hear a professional but sincere broadcaster. Hers was unlike the slick voices playing "all the hits all the time" in Toronto.

The proposed station is not intended to compete with but to be an alternative to existing radio stations. The women do not spend time putting down things they don't like. "If you talk up the things you believe in, you don't even have to mention what you disapprove of," Jude Girard explained.

RFW disdains the idea of community exploitation in radio and will make its station an "open access outlet." The community must have control over editorial policy, the members maintain. If they were to have advertised sponsors, they would lose their independence. Allegiance to the community precludes advertising.

Financial needs

RFW estimates that it will need initial capital costs of \$56,000 and annual operating expenses of \$90,000. The CRTC demands a technical brief which would cost about \$3,000 to present.

The women have talked to "just about everybody" about funding including almost every level of government. Besides government, they are seeking individual, business and agency donations.

Mervyn Key is busy writing to about 450 community groups in Toronto informing them about Radio Free Women, saying "we are here".

"As a community station, we need the participation of the community," she stressed. RFW is eager to help people prepare tapes and use the equipment. Women can participate in all aspects of the organization.

LABOUR

Organizing obstacles

By Bob Davis

Last week's column criticized the Ontario Federation of Labour for publishing books about problems, without mounting effective campaigns to get rid of the problems. A couple of people said to one of the Citizen editors that it looked as if I had nothing to write about, so I set these O.F.L. books up as an easy mark.

I'm not against books. As a teacher I spend a lot of time with them. My point in that column was that the books are old but the problems they talk about are still here. And this fact makes me pause when new O.F.L. books of briefs come out.

My critics also said it was strange to have a regular column about labour in a paper with a very little labour reporting. The editors agree that this is a bad state of affairs and are in the process of looking for a regular labour reporter.

And now on to the "Submission of the Ontario Federation of Labour Committee on the Labour Relations Act and Procedures of the Ontario Labour Relations Board to Honorable Fern Guindon, Minister of Labour, Province of Ontario, February 1974."

If you're still with me after that mouthful, here is some important background:

- only one-third of Canada's labour force is organized into unions. For a city like Toronto, virtually the entire small plant and white collar field is unorganized.
- Unions are supposedly encouraged under Ontario law. The Preamble to the Labour Relations Act says "Whereas it is in the public interest of the province of Ontario to further harmonious relations between employers and employees by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining
- Strikes are the aspect of labour bargaining that people are most familiar with. Since an increasing number of strikes lately have been about union survival (Artistic, Dow and Dare), the obstacles to union organizing and survival that most people know about are all connected with strikes: the stockpiling and waiting games of companies, injunctions and heavy sentencing by courts, the massing of police and the violence of riot squads and professional strikebreakers.

What people are not familiar with — even many union members — is the enormous obstacle to organizing in the very institutions that are supposed to encourage it: the Labour Relations Act and the Labour Relations Board.

Some groups of workers like teachers and hospital workers have their own special legislation. Federal workers like the railway workers are under federal law. But most workers in Ontario come under the Ontario Labour Relations Act. And what's really happening is that while the police, the courts and companies are making it tough for organizing at the strike stage, the Labour Relations Board is quietly screwing unions at the stage of certification and arbitration.

CERTIFICATION. I'm centering on three matters which particularly enrage the labour movement: 1. the Labour Board's power to delay decisions on technicalities or just plain to delay. These delays, which kill many organizing attempts, have increased since amendments to the Act (1970-71) which were supposed to help organizing.

	total applications	applications taking more than 169 days to process
'69-'70	483	19
'72-'73	462	32

2. the difficulties of having to sign up 65 percent of a bargaining unit in a seige-like atmosphere before even applying for automatic certification. Before the '70-'71 changes, a unit could be certified with 55 percent. The O.F.L. document presents this remarkable statistic: "Of all applications for certification made in the one year period of '71-'72, only 37.5 per cent resulted in a collective agreement."

When you consider a multitude of organizing drives that are given up before applying for certification — whether because too many workers are afraid of being fired or because of the great variety of threats and bribes that companies use once they know organizing is underway — then you get some measure of the staggering odds against union organizing.

3. One legal fact which creates the seige-like atmosphere is that a boss fires someone for union activity (illegal), the onus is then on the union at the Labour Relations Board to show that the firing took place for organizing. In six provinces in Canada the onus is on the company to show why the employee was fired — a law much more protective of the right to organize. Of 208 such cases processed in 1972 in Ontario, only 16 were granted to unions by the Board!

ARBITRATION. Disputes about a contract which cannot be settled by talks between the union and the company can be taken to an arbitration board. These hearings cost at least \$500 a shot, they usually take months and they are professional lawyers' games. The Board that hears these cases has one union appointee, one company appointee and one government chairman. Very serious anti-union precedents are being set by these Boards of late. Here is one of the most important:

The Brooker Trade Binder Decision — One piece of the Labour Relations Act guarantees a job at a striking plant for six months. Since strike pay is so small, many workers are forced to get other jobs during long strikes. It has usually been sufficient proof of a continuing relationship with a company on strike that workers do not make final arrangements to quit (re vacation pay, etc.).

The December '73 decision — about nine members of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was that a much stronger identification with the strike, the union and the company on strike is necessary if an employee is to keep his-her job. This decision is very close to asserting that anyone who takes another job at all during the strike has lost the first one.

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New teacher law is not enforceable

TORONTO — The Ontario government is once again trying to force compulsory arbitration on the school teachers, which is proving to be more difficult than nailing the proverbial jelly to the wall.

The government had a go at it last December when some 7,800 teachers employed by 16 school boards across the province were threatening to resign en masse at the end of the year. The legislation was so badly drafted, and provoked such rage from the teaching profession generally, that the government retreated in panic.

A quid pro quo was reached whereby the government agreed to lift provincial spending restrictions on the school boards and the teachers agreed to withhold their resignations until Jan. 31, while collective bargaining with the school boards continued. The idea was that if all the disputes were not settled by Jan. 31 the government would be back with compulsory arbitration, rather than have students out of school.

In the event, 15 disputes were settled — in some cases, by agreements to submit outstanding issues to binding arbitration. But the dispute in York County was not settled and since Feb. 1 most of the 14,000 secondary school students here have indeed been out of school because two-thirds of their teachers have been "on strike".

At first the government ignored its commitment to keep the schools open by claiming a negotiated settlement between the school board and the teachers was still momentarily possible. This was followed by fervent appeals to the teachers that they should at least agree to binding arbitration, rather than have the government force it on them. Finally the howls of protest from parents and students could no longer be ignored and the government is now back before the Legislature with a Bill to authorize compulsory arbitration.

It is, if possible, an even stranger bill than the one shelved in December. It is a moot point whether it is enforceable, and it appears the government has deliberately tried to make it unenforceable, for fear of offending the teachers even more than they are now.

The main thrust of the bill is to provide for compulsory arbitration, but that is not what the teachers really object to, despite all the headlines to that effect. What they really object to is the corollary of compulsory arbitration, that they be forced to return to work against their will and without a contract.

Under the peculiar regime that now governs collective bargaining, so-called, between teachers and school boards in Ontario, this amounts to forced labour.

Every Ontario teacher signs an individual contract with his or her school board, providing amongst other things that it may be terminated — due notice being given — on either Aug. 31 or Dec. 31 of each year. To terminate it at any other time without the consent of the school board is therefore illegal in the sense that the teacher becomes liable for breach of contract.

Thus the 7,800 teachers of last December were only exercising their ordinary rights when, due notice having been given, they said they were resigning on Dec. 31. The whole profession blew up when the government tried to insist that they void their resignations and either continue at work or face fines of up to \$500 a day.

The same thing is now being tried again, with one major difference. The York County teachers are not now obligated by contract to work and the government is saying they must — but there is no mention of

fines or penalties if they don't. Instead, the present bill provides that if a teacher fails to "resume" his employment as ordered, the school board may apply to a judge of the Ontario Supreme Court for an order requiring him to do so.

This raises a host of intriguing legal questions.

In the first place, the Supreme Court judge has a discretionary power. He "may" make an order requiring the teacher to resume employment "in accordance with his contract of employment in effect on the 30th day of January, 1974." But it may be argued that there was no real contract in effect on that date, and even if there was, it expired Jan. 31, so that the courts are being asked to agree that citizens can now be forced to work on the basis of contracts no longer existing and validly terminated. There will not be many judges, hopefully, who will concur in such a proposition.

Assuming there are some, however, what happens if an order is made and disobeyed by a teacher? The government's bill is silent on the point. Section 116 of the Criminal Code provides that everyone who disobeys a lawful court order is liable, in the absence of some other penalty expressly provided by law, to two years imprisonment. The provincial government has the duty of enforcing the Criminal Code; is it then thinking of sending defiant teachers to jail for two years?

Obviously not. Judges will then be expected, presumably, to enforce their orders by citing defiant teachers for contempt, an offence which involves any amount of fines and/or imprisonment until the order is complied with. But judges do not like doing a government's "dirty work". If the Ontario government hasn't the guts to spell out what the penalty should be, why should a judge take the matter seriously? In short, the whole thing is a sham.

This is not to suggest the legislation should stipulate specific penalties for disobedience. The December bill tried that, and it was probably unconstitutional, since a close reading of the B.N.A. Act in-



The demonstration by thousands of teachers at Queen's Park last December led to the Government withdrawing its law on compulsory arbitration. A new replacement law doesn't have the enforcement clause its predecessor had.

dicates a province does not have the power to impose punishment to enforce any law in relation to education. This government was warned about this in December, which is why there are no penalties in the present bill.

Rather the whole affair merely illustrates the difficulties the government has got itself into because of procrastination and fear. It could have long ago legislated a comprehensive system of collective bargaining and compulsory arbitration for Ontario teachers, just as has been done for Ontario civil servants. Eventually it will do so. In the meantime, it must resort to desperate and farcical ad hocery for which it has no one to blame but itself.

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Where misery gets you 30 points

by Virginia Smith

photos: Robin Williams

The following article was issued as a pamphlet last month by the Ontario Housing Applicants Grievance Committee. The Committee is working toward solutions for the housing problems of Toronto's low income families. The pamphlet has been revised for publication in the Citizen.

The search for adequate, reasonably priced housing becomes more difficult every year for most Toronto citizens, and impossible for many families at the lower end of the income scale. A few weeks ago, the Toronto Star ran headlines predicting a zero vacancy rate in Metro next year. Some shocking statistics accompanied this forecast; the price of a centrally located, one bedroom apartment has risen from \$164 in 1971 to \$199 today, a jump of 22 per cent.

Many Toronto tenants react to such statistics with annoyance tempered by gloomy resignation. They tighten their belts another notch and prepare themselves to weather the inflation. But for a large sector of the population, the statistics threaten not inconvenience but serious deprivation.

As prices continue to spiral, more and more families, finding that they simply can't make ends meet, apply for the public housing supplied by the provincial government by the Ontario Housing Corporation. But filing an application with OHC is often just the beginning, not the end of their housing problems.

The Ontario Housing Corporation was established in 1964 to meet provincial housing needs that private developers could or would not satisfy. The Corporation provides both low cost rental housing, where rent is geared to income, and moderately priced ownership units.

During the past ten years, OHC has built an enormous number of units. Its current stock of housing totals about 105,000 units. Three quarters of this total, 77,000 dwellings, are low income rental units, and about 28,000 are ownership units for moderate income families.

Not fast enough

But the Corporation just hasn't built fast enough to cope with the casualties of the private market. Corporation officials hoped at first for a high turnover among public housing tenants; OHC's low rents would permit families to "get on their feet", the scenario ran, and they would move out into the private market fairly quickly.

But most low income families never reach a point where they can pay private market rents; their public housing tenancy is permanent. So families haven't been moving out and OHC hasn't been providing enough units for the thousands who want to move in. OHC applicants often must wait one, two or five years for housing they can afford. Some wait forever. And during the past two years, OHC's production of low income rental units has been sharply declining, not rising.

In 1974, a substantial portion of the provincial population is suffering from OHC's

failure to fulfill its mandate — the correction of the increasingly obvious flaws in private market development. Right now there are 9,000 families and 3,000 senior citizens waiting for OHC accommodation in Metro Toronto alone. There are undoubtedly thousands of others who can't afford decent housing, but haven't put their names on the OHC list for one reason or another. The provincial government's advisory task force on housing policy last year estimated that one out of every six Ontario families is not living in adequate housing within its means.

All these families are not living in dilapidated or overcrowded quarters. The task force stressed that "the housing problems of Ontario do not appear to relate to the physical condition of accommodation but mainly to its amount and cost." Toronto is not a city of slums, but of overpriced apartments and houses.

Housing costs in the city have skyrocketed during the past decade. The price of new and resale homes in Ontario rose by about 85 per cent between 1961 and 1971. Since then, the increase in prices has been even faster. As prices shoot up, more and more families have to dismiss the thought of ever owning a home.

The percentage of Toronto families owning their own dwellings has been declining steadily since 1961. In that year, 56 per cent of the city's citizens owned their own quarters, while 44 per cent rented. By 1971 the percentages had reversed themselves; 42 per cent of all families owned and 58 per cent rented.

Rent increases have been comparable. In 1969, Toronto rents rose 10 per cent in just one year. They had risen 50 per cent from 1965 to 1968, and 70 per cent from 1963 to 1968. A recent random survey of about 100 Toronto tenants by Toronto's Rent Control Committee showed that many had their rents raised \$20 to \$40 within just one year, June 1971 to June 1972.

Up 54 per cent

At one Keele Street Cadillac apartment, 1 and 2 bedroom apartments were advertised for \$128 and 3 bedroom units for \$146 in 1965. In 1974, a one bedroom apartment in the same building rents for \$175, a two bedroom for \$197 and a three bedroom for about \$225. It is hard to believe that increased costs can account for such steep rent hikes, amounting up to 54 per cent.

(Information on rent increases is not easy to obtain. Developers and social scientists apparently aren't eager to compile data on rising rents and profits. The Metro Toronto Area New Homes and Apartment Guide, issued periodically by the Toronto Home Builders Association, provides some data, but its figures on rent are only approximate. Its function is to steer the poor to overpriced shoddy apartments and the rich to overpriced luxury apartments.)

In many cases, tenants' incomes have not risen nearly as fast as their rents. As housing prices escalate and profit margins soar, many families find that they must pay out

more and more of their earnings for housing.

Canadian experts estimate that a family can live comfortably if it pays no more than 20 per cent to 25 per cent of its income for housing. Rents within OHC developments, where rent is geared to income, range from 16 per cent to 25 per cent of a family's gross earnings. In 1969, housing costs for families all across Canada averaged 17 per cent of their income.

But this average conceals the fact that most low income families are paying far too much for their housing. In 1969, all families earning more than \$12,000 paid less than 25 per cent of their incomes for rent. At the same time, about 3/4 of Ontario families receiving less than \$3,000 a year paid over 25 per cent of their incomes for rent. More than 2-5 of these families spent more than 40 per cent of their incomes for housing.

Most punitive

Families relying on welfare or mother's allowance probably pay the most punitive rents of all. One Toronto mother with two children, for instance, receives \$324 a month in welfare and baby bonus payments. She must pay out \$150 plus Hydro costs every month for a two bedroom apartment — just about half her income. Another mother reports that she pays out \$165 for rent and receives \$502 in mother's allowance and baby bonus payments every month. Thirty-three per cent of her income, in other words, goes for rent — much more than she should be paying. She manages to hold it at thirty-three per cent only by maintaining herself and her six children in a two bedroom apartment.

So far OHC has supplied housing for only a small fraction of the families who can't keep up with Toronto's soaring rents. OHC attempts to conceal its failures by dividing its applicants into categories. The Corporation claims that it uses a point system to distinguish families who need housing desperately from those who can presumably survive a while longer on the private market. Families who score high are supposedly housed first. This point system cannot possibly work fairly, because there are so many people who badly need housing that they should all be at the top of the list.

If a tenant has received a notice to vacate his present quarters, OHC awards him 30 points of misery. A shabby or overcrowded home may be good for 30 points. A family paying over 50 per cent of its income in rent scores 20 points. The families closest to total destitution are awarded the prizes — housing they can afford.

According to the OHC points system, a family living in dilapidated quarters is more "needy" than a family paying too much of its income for shelter. But the provincial task force emphasized that Ontario's biggest housing problems stem, not from deteriorating slums, but from high rents. The whole point system doesn't make much sense. It seems a method devised to justify admitting some people who need housing, while excluding people with similar needs.



system and most applicants know little or nothing about the system supposedly used to judge them. A persistent applicant can find out his point rating, but just knowing the score doesn't speed up the admission process.

The root of the problem with OHC lies much deeper than the point rating system. Knowing how the Corporation grades the thousands of people on its waiting list doesn't reveal why some families must wait years for housing they can afford. The admission system is simply OHC's method of coping with its failure to provide enough housing for low income families.

A few years ago Metro Toronto asked OHC to meet the need for public housing in the city by constructing 4,000 units every year during the 1970's. In 1972, OHC fell miserably short of the mark, starting only 1,066 new units. The totals for 1973 are not yet in, but projections for the next few years indicate that OHC is ignoring its mandate to construct rent-geared-to-income housing.

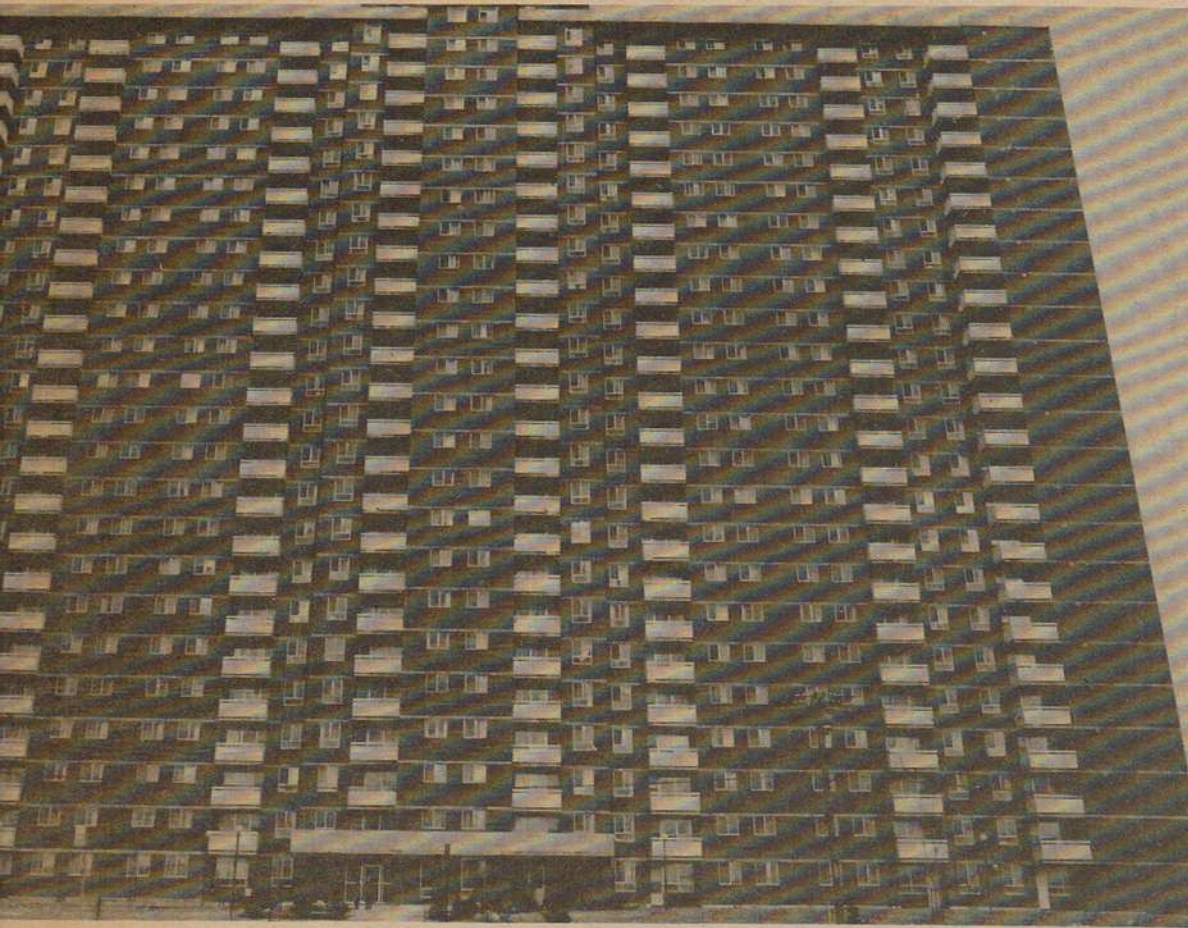
No explanation

OHC has been providing two kinds of housing — home ownership units for moderate income families and rental units for low income families. Moderate income units accounted for only one quarter of OHC's total stock up until 1972, but they will account for nearly half of the new units in the Corporation's projected program for the next three years. OHC has not explained why it is cutting back its low cost rental program.

In 1973, Allan Grossman, then the Minister in charge of OHC, tried to pin the blame on selfish ratepayers — community organizations which are opposing all further development in Metro, charged Grossman. But according to the provincial government's task force on housing, "the full reasons for



Leona Andrews is a member of the OHC Applicants' Grievance Committee. She helps OHC tenants and applicants struggle with queues for housing.



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this significant shift in emphasis have not been discussed at any provincial policy level."

OHC's failures have been most severe in the field of rental housing for large, low income families, the group least able to buy or rent in the private market. This group has been completely neglected by private developers during the past few years. Since 1967, for instance, 90 per cent of all the housing units built in the city of Toronto have not been suitable for families.

In 1972, OHC acknowledged the "great need" for 3, 4 and 5 bedroom row housing units, but has been doing little to meet the need. In December 1972, 4 and 5 bedroom units comprised only 7.5 per cent of the Corporation's total stock in Metro. During the same year, OHC was building less, not more of these. Only 3.3 per cent of new units under construction and 3.8 per cent of units under development contained 4 or 5 bedrooms. According to OHC statistics, a family requiring a 4 or 5 bedroom unit, even a family scoring high on the OHC scale, can expect to wait at least a year and a half for housing.

If, despite the shortage of rent-geared-to-income units, a family is admitted to OHC, it may be less than enchanted with its new quarters. OHC generally builds projects, not homes—huge apartment blocks which are clearly distinguishable from the neighborhoods surrounding them. Construction is generally substandard and many projects start to fall apart a few years after they are built. If, as Grossman claimed, community groups occasionally oppose OHC building proposals, it may be because they are such bad developments.

OHC doesn't actually build its own housing. Its low cost units are constructed by

developers who also build for the private market. OHC states that it needs a certain number of units, and developers then offer OHC their own land and development plans they have concocted themselves.

When developers build for OHC, they expect to make a profit, just as they do when they construct private housing. OHC doesn't set a limit on developers' profits. But overall costs must be kept fairly low, so that rent subsidies paid by the government will also be kept down.

In order to maximize profits and minimize costs, developers usually build OHC projects on cheap, undesirable pieces of land. They naturally attempt to hold down construction costs and squeeze as many units as possible onto the sites.

The results of this construction process have been drab public housing blocks concentrated on "left over or marginal sites," as the provincial task force acknowledges in its report. Developers have been building more and more OHC developments in Metro's most distant suburbs, where land is cheap — far from employment opportunities, efficient public transportation, and convenient shopping. Several of these projects are often clustered within a few acres — creating public housing ghettos, dismal compounds isolated from the communities surrounding them.

After OHC builds its ghettos, it establishes a government to police the compounds' potentially angry inhabitants. The OHC archipelago is virtually a state within a state; Corporation tenants are subject to a set of authorities and regulations unknown to the rest of the population.

Para-police

OHC's para-police force, the Community Guardians, patrol the projects. Community Relations Officers, OHC's social workers, monitor the mood at their projects. OHC's handbook for Community Relations Officers instructs them that "the first objective of the C.R.O. is to earn the confidence of the tenant." A C.R.O. can gain this confidence through "tenant visiting." The purpose of those visits may be to "provide sympathetic understanding to tenants whose problems may be real or imaginary" or "to clarify for tenants OHC policies as they pertain directly to tenants."

One rung above the C.R.O. is the area supervisor, responsible for day-to-day management of the projects. Beyond the area supervisors are the district managers, the directors of operations for various areas of Metro, the director of operations for Metro and so on, to ever more inaccessible and powerful authorities.

If an OHC tenant wants to move from one OHC project to another, it may take months or years to grind his transfer through the

bureaucracy. Or he may just be told that he is not eligible for a transfer. If his child misbehaves, a warning letter may be issued and placed in the file that OHC keeps on every tenant.

OHC spends hundreds of thousands of dollars supervising its tenants but make little effort to provide the type of housing that wouldn't create social problems.

OHC builds too little. What it builds it builds badly. Much of its manpower and money is spent trying to avert the consequences of its

FIGHTING BACK

The grinding pressures of dealing with the Ontario Housing Corporation bureaucracy led last year to the formation of the OHC Applicants Grievance Committee. The Committee acts as a clearing house for tenants and applicants with problems and tells them where to start in their struggle for action.

As committee member Stella Sobala told a press conference in January, "I didn't want to fight but I had an apartment so small you had to go outside to change your mind. At first I wouldn't talk but I learned and now I wish I had Pierre Trudeau across the table from me because I'd love to give him a talk. I'm in this because I care about other people."

Fear of reprisals make it hard to get OHC tenants organized. "I hear people all the time who are so afraid of being in trouble," says committee member Leona Andrews. "I really can't see how you can get in trouble for fighting for what is right for your family."

Andrews is demanding a larger unit from OHC so her four children can have more privacy. OHC wants Andrews to share a room with her 13-year-old daughter and house her three boys in the other bedroom.

But Leona Andrews isn't depressed by the size of the job the Grievance Committee has taken on. "I feel if enough people get behind it, OHC is going to have to change."

Although the committee works with people all over the city, current efforts are being concentrated in Downsview. You can reach the committee at the Crang Plaza, Wilson and Jane above the Shoppers' Drug Mart between 5 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. Tuesdays. Phone 248-8587 during those hours.

policies and procedures.

OHC will start to provide more and better housing only when it is prodded by the victims of its inertia — the thousands of families who can no longer survive on the private market. The OHC Applicants Grievance Committee, a group of OHC Applicants and tenants, is calling for swift government action to cope with Toronto's housing problems.

1. The Committee is demanding that OHC subsidize low income families where they are currently living, rather than erect more substandard apartment blocks. All families earning \$7,000 a year or less should be eligible for rent subsidies to make up the difference between their rent and 20 per cent of their income. There is no reason why families who have found satisfactory but overpriced accommodation should be uprooted from their neighborhoods and thrust into an OHC ghetto.

2. The Committee is also calling for an expansion of OHC's current rent supplement program, to meet the needs of low income families who have not been able to find suitable accommodation. When it inaugurated this program a few years ago, OHC started moving very slowly from the project style of development toward less concentrated forms of rent-geared-to-income housing.

Under this program, OHC leases a portion of a private landlord's units, and rents them to Corporation applicants. OHC pays the difference between the landlord's rent and what the tenant can afford. But this scheme has not been expanding quickly and OHC is currently administering only 1,373 rent supplement units in Metro. Robert Welch, Ontario's first Minister of Housing until Davis' recent cabinet shuffle, recently criticized developers for their failure to respond to OHC's calls for rent supplement units.

Not much good

The City of Toronto Council recently recommended that all developers applying for residential rezonings be required to offer 20 per cent of their units to OHC for rent supplement occupancy. Other municipalities within Metro Toronto should be urged to adopt a similar policy.

The Committee's experience with the rent supplement plan has convinced its members that the program will work smoothly only if OHC negotiates long term, 15 or 20 year agreements with private landlords and if rent supplement tenants are guaranteed the security of tenure enjoyed by other OHC tenants.

The rent supplement plan isn't much good to anyone if tenants must move after a year or two. In some cases, OHC has been reluctant to transfer rent supplement tenants to other projects when their leases terminate, and has tried to throw them back into the private housing market.

3. Perhaps the most satisfactory alternatives to current OHC development are housing cooperatives and non-profit housing corporations — forms of tenure which would end your dependence on public housing.

A housing cooperative is a company whose members have banded together to buy or build housing and maintain it on a non-profit basis. The housing is owned and operated collectively by cooperative members.

Housing provided by a non-profit corporation, on the other hand, is not owned and managed cooperatively. If you obtain housing operated by a non-profit corporation your rent will be lower than private market rent, but you may not be involved in controlling the corporation, as you would be in a housing cooperative. Non-profit housing corporations can be established by churches, labor unions, or other community organizations.

Non-profit corporations will be desirable alternatives to both public housing and private development until various tenant groups are organized enough to operate their own housing cooperatives.

The Canadian government, up until now, has not shown much interest in financing housing cooperatives, but the cooperative system has been working smoothly in other countries for a long time. In many western European countries, cooperatives have accounted for 1.5 to 1.3 of annual housing production.

Just recently, the government has shown new interest in housing cooperatives and non-profit corporations, and has started to loosen its financial terms for groups interested in such ventures.

Because the interest rates on these loans are high, the cost of cooperative housing is not yet as low as it should be, if it is to meet the needs of low income families. The government must be pressured into lowering its interest rates. In the meantime, the provincial or federal government should make up the difference between cooperative costs and what the tenant can pay.



OHC Applicants' Grievance Committee. The committee struggle with Queen's Park's 2,000-ton bureaucratic

Spring seems to turn people's thoughts to food and a variety of cooking courses is being offered across the city in response.

One thing to remember in seeking them out is to check that they offer you something other than recipes. If you can't seem to get past your "old favorites" when someone comes to dinner, it may be cheaper to invest in a cookbook which will give you good recipe value for your money. (See the Citizen's Christmas Cook Book Guide, Dec. Issue.)

Your best bet in cooking classes, is to enrol in a course which will teach you cooking rather than show you how to prepare a special recipe. The idea here is that anyone can follow a recipe for cheese souffle, but many people are unaware of why one souffle falls and another rises beautifully.

In French cooking, for example once you learn the basic techniques for making, say, sauces, the different variations which grow out of the basic, require only a knowledge of recipe ingredients. But knowing the ingredients, alone, will not necessarily produce a good basic sauce.

Techniques are important in learning other cuisines. In Indian cooking, onions are literally set to sweat on a low heat for ½ hour. This allows them to integrate easily with the other ingredients which make a curry sauce. The onions act as a thickening agent. Chinese cooking requires knowing the techniques of

Classes you can take

The Joy of spring cooking

stir-frying. Using a utensil called a wok, ingredients are cooked quickly and efficiently in methods ranging from deep frying to steaming.

Another important feature of cooking classes is their size. The smaller, the better. Whether you want practical cooking or demonstrations is something to consider. You may think you can learn just as well from watching, but the real test comes in doing it yourself.

Price. Your best bet is to enrol in the Board of Education classes in different schools starting in September. They are subsidized, inexpensive, staffed by qualified teachers, and run from September through to the spring term.

The courses which follow are mini-courses, no less pleasant than their longer counterparts, and sometimes more enjoyable because their brevity gives the student a chance to evaluate what he has learned, and decide whether he wants to go on or try something different. Men do attend cooking classes, but the ratio has never been 50-50. It should be.

George Brown College,
967-1212

Chinese Cuisine

\$35 for a 30 hour course, starting April 10th. Wednesday 7-10 p.m. Practical and demonstration, she cooks, you cook, you eat. Class size — 20. Instructor — Nora Kiang. An introductory course in basic Chinese cooking techniques. She also introduces special ingredients, herbs, teas, and wines involved in Chinese cuisine.

eats

by Marilyn Linton

Wilderness Survival Cooking

\$35 for a 30 hour course, starting April 10th. Wednesday 7-10 pm. Class size — 20, Instructor — Jacques Marie. Not only does the course involve sorting out the different plants and wildlife that can be used when you are out in the bush without your Spagetto's, but it also teaches different techniques in making shelters, mapping, and signalling. Field trips are planned, weather permitting.

Advanced Appreciation of Wine.
\$85. Class size — 20. Monday nights

starting April 1. Available only to people who have taken the introductory course in wine appreciation.

Lucy Waverman
486-1075

Ms. Waverman is a Cordon Bleu graduate which means that she takes cooking and learning the techniques seriously. \$60 for a 5 week course. Three and a half hours of practical and demonstration. She cooks, you cook, you eat. Class size is five or six people, only.

Ms. Waverman plans classes for her students when she gets enough to form a group. She offers French cooking, basic and advanced. Also summer cooking and a special cooking class for men. Because of small classes, cozy kitchen atmosphere, and practical cooking, students learn what they are taught, and are mostly satisfied.

Rene Simmons,
Arlington Public School,
St. Clair and Vaughan,
782-2622

Cost \$7.50. 10 sessions, two hours each, every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., beginning May 6. Summer Cooking, which will include

barbequeing, marinades, chaudi-froid, salads, perserving and pickling. The schedule is decided by the students on the first night. The classes are 20 people. Demonstration and practical cooking, but student participation is on a voluntary basis. Ms. Simmons feels that anyone can learn what is being taught.

Bonnie Stern
484-4510

6 Erskine Ave.

The classes begin May 6th, and run for eight weeks. They are two and a half hours long and vary in time and day of the week. The cost is \$50, and the class size is 10-12. The format is demonstration and tasting, but there is no practical cooking.

Courses offered are: 1) Basic cooking. (Soups, sauces, etc.) 2) International Dinners. (Complete dinner party menus) 3) Baking and Desserts. 4) Guys and Dolls or How to Cook for 2 people.

Ms. Stern's expectations are realistic, and she adds that the students have an enjoyable time.

Japanese Cultural Centre

Don Mills
429-0676

Mrs. Katanaka is teaching Japanese cooking starting March 28th. There are 10, two hour sessions, and the class size is 20. Cost is \$50, (\$20 course, \$20 Cultural Centre Membership, ingredients and sampling.) Classes will be divided into simple and advanced, according to what the students have done in Japanese cooking. The course will include, technique, ingredients, and food presentation.

Amar Patel
Indian Rice Factory,
587-7282

Amar Patel says she plans to begin classes perhaps in April. If you are interested, call her. She teaches Indian cooking, beginning at the introductory level, with the necessary techniques and spices integral to the cuisine. Her classes have 10 pupils. The cost is \$25 for 4 classes of 2 hours each, usually Monday evenings.

Woodgreen Community Centre
835 Queen East,
461-1168

The Centre is offering cooking classes for kids — girls, and boys, between the ages of nine and 12. They plan their own menus. They have made things like potato soup, sandwiches, and taffy apples. They are taught by Ryerson students. Call Paula Andres at Woodgreen because the program involves at least 4 different timeslots, and is ongoing. This program is free, but it is mostly available for kids from the Riverdale area.

Seneca College
1750 Finch East
491-5050.

A course in Oriental Cooking (Chinese and Japanese) will probably be offered in April. The instructor will be Mrs. M. Saito. Class size — 15. 8 2 ½ hr. sessions. Cost — \$35. Demonstration only.

Cornucopia is distinguished. Where else in Toronto can you dine under the stars all year round? And where else would you find yourself surrounded above, below and on every side, by a wide variety of attractive plants and Flowers?

Where else indeed? The uniqueness of Cornucopia begins with its location — The Richmond-Adelaide shopping concourse. An underground plaza with surface entrances on Richmond and Adelaide Streets between Bay and York. The concourse has a variety of tunnels connecting it to surrounding buildings, including the Four Seasons Sheraton on Queen St. and the underground parking at City Hall, making the restaurant easily accessible.

This situates it right in the heart of the Bay Street business district. It is a quiet romantic restaurant in an area that buzzes with activity during the working day but is deserted after five and on weekends. There is especially a shortage of good late night restaurants in the area. Theatre goers looking for a convenient place to eat know this. Cornucopia has already established itself firmly in the luncheon trade and now it's wooing the dinner goer.

Cornucopia has a lot to recommend it. "We haven't consulted any books or tried to copy any set design" owner Frank Cutajar says of the decor: we've just let the room dictate the style. And the singularity of the room has produced a singularly attractive style.

The restaurant's one wall and an adjacent portion of its ceiling are glass. This makes it natural for plants. And so there are plants — on the tables, suspended from the ceiling, and lining the short staircase that leads up to the main dining area.

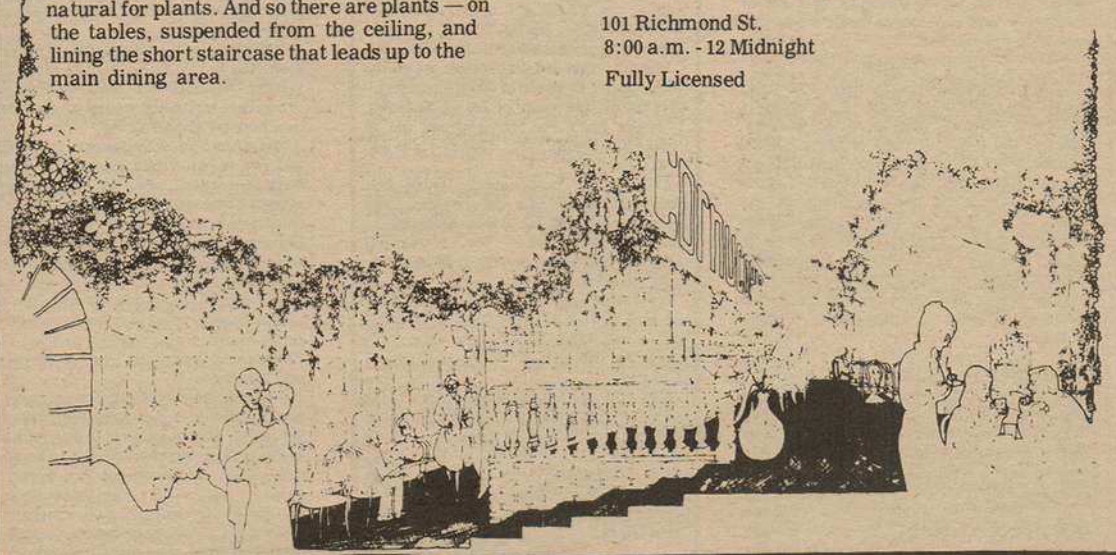
It is a very pleasant atmosphere enhancing the fine food that Cornucopia serves. Here too there are some interesting innovations. First there is the extensive salad buffet, offering some of the best — and healthiest — food in the city. And while you're serving yourself you can inspect and decide on your entree. There is a wide selection of fresh fish, fowl or meat.

The main course served with a fine choice of very tasty vegetables, and topped off with a bottle of good wine, makes a very satisfying meal. It's a good idea too to follow this up with something from the Cornucopia's desert tray — we indulged in fresh strawberries and ice cream and we were very delighted. And the excellent cheese tray shouldn't be missed either.

Mr. Cutajar has gone to great trouble to make the Cornucopia a dining experience you will want to come back to, but he isn't yet satisfied. "We have to be flexible" he says. "We may try a lot of things to see what best suits the restaurant and our customers." As a matter of fact, Mr. Cutajar doesn't think that Cornucopia will ever become completely set in its ways. "I think even regular customers enjoy changes now and then. And I think we'll always be experimenting with things to make Cornucopia a little more interesting." Which is what makes Cornucopia just a little more exciting than any other restaurant in Toronto.

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Why does the TSO ignore Canadian talent?

"Test Your Musical Knowledge" is the title of a regular feature in the Toronto Symphony News, the program booklet distributed at every TS concert. This past season, I made up several of these quizzes myself, which were printed in the Toronto Symphony News along with the answers to each of my questions. Here are some musical questions, however, to which I don't have any satisfactory answers. Have you?

1. Why is there no substantial Canadian representation on the programs of the Toronto Symphony's current European tour?

Other orchestras on international tours invariably highlight some music from their homeland as well as their leading virtuosi. Bad enough that Polish conductor Kazimierz Kord was engaged for the tour before he had ever lifted a baton in Canada but six soloists, only one of them from Canada, have been hired to perform with the orchestra.

Small tokens

On top of that, not one major Canadian composition appears on any of the TS' 15 programs. As token representation of Canadian music, the TS management has seen fit to include only one performance of Godfrey Ridout's "Two Etudes" and nine performances of Harry Somers' "Lyric", both short and relatively unimportant works. Five concerts, one-third of the total tour schedule, lack even this tokenism, so that audiences in Hanover, Stuttgart, Leverkusen, Munich and Frankfurt will hear no Canadian music from the Toronto Symphony.

Public money helped finance this tour. Can it be that all of the officials involved, from the Department of External Affairs and our provincial and municipal governments, together with TS management, felt that Canadian composers and soloists are not worthy of being presented to European audiences?

2. Why don't the world's top conductors appear with the Toronto Symphony?

Many members of the orchestra have been griping that TS management tends to treat the orchestra as little more than accompanists for famous guest soloists. Meanwhile the orchestra itself is being allowed to deteriorate

music

by Michael Schulman

under a series of young and inexperienced guest conductors.

Any management that can afford the likes of such soloists as Ashkenazy and Rostropovich also owes Toronto's musical public and, for that matter, the orchestra's players, the chance to be exposed to guest conductors of the caliber of George Solti, Herbert von Karajan, Leopold Stokowski, Leonard Bernstein and Rafael Kubelik. There are also many outstanding composers who have conducted their own music in other cities, people like Copland, Hanson, Khachaturian, Britten, Boulez, Walton, Henze, Tippett. Why aren't they, rather than the current nonentities, made welcome?

3. Why can't Milton Barnes get his "Psalms of David" performed in Toronto?

Barnes, a native of Toronto and presently living and working here (he's currently conducting the musical ensemble for "The Good Woman of Setzuan" at the St. Lawrence Theatre), has been unsuccessfully trying to interest local groups in his "Psalms", easily one of the most enjoyable large-scale works I've heard from any Canadian composer.

"Psalms", for soprano, baritone chorus and orchestra, has only been performed once, a year ago in St. Catharines, when Barnes conducted the St. Catharines Symphony, the orchestra he had led from 1964 through 1972. Toronto Star critic William Littler was there and reported that Barnes "scored a palpable hit" and "received a standing ovation". Littler called the music "the kind of piece that deliberately sets out to please... melodious, tonal, rhythmic, straightforward... all the things people keep saying they don't hear in so-called classical music any more."

Non grata

Since Barnes' music isn't avant-garde, it's non grata at Toronto's New Music Concerts. Its ingratiating tunefulness apparently turns off the thin-lipped establishment at the Toronto Symphony, Mendelssohn Choir or CBC. Barnes' music has been heard in Toronto, mostly through the Toronto Dance Theatre, of which he is music director and, on April 18, Camerata will give the first Toronto performance of his "Concerto Grosso" at Town Hall. Still, with so little good Canadian music around, Barnes' "Psalms" more than deserves a hearing in his home town.

4. Why do so many Torontonians brag about the acoustics of Massey Hall?

My guess is that their only basis of comparison must be the even lousier acoustics of O'Keefe Centre or Maple Leaf Gardens. Frankly, the acoustics of Massey Hall are rotten. Anyone who has ever heard a symphony orchestra at Philadelphia's Academy of Music, New York's Carnegie Hall, Boston's



Milton Barnes: why can't he get 'Psalms' performed?

Symphony Hall or even Buffalo's Kleinhans Music Hall knows what I mean. I won't even mention the halls of Europe. Let those who wish to praise our ugly, tubby-sounding old firetrap do so only after first attending some concerts elsewhere.

5. Why is Canada without a systematic program for classical recordings?

Many countries having smaller populations than ours, e.g., Sweden, Romania, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, have developed active recording enterprises to aid

in the dissemination of the work of their composers and performers. The CBC's "Canadian Collection" of 70 LPs released over a year ago represented a beginning but hassles over union rights have delayed a subsequent set of releases.

There have been several meetings on the subject of classical recordings among representatives of the Canada Council, CBC, CAPAC, BMI, the unions and composers' federations. As yet, nothing has come of them. These organizations are very good at holding meetings

but, on the evidence, very bad at organizing any significant recording activity.

6. Why was TS management afraid to let its audiences know what I found out about TS programming?

In return for their allowing me access to their files of past programs, I provided TS management with my listings of the most frequently played composers and works over the past ten TS seasons. This information was not only of interest to them, as they had not previously tabulated or analyzed their records, but they felt, initially, that TS concertgoers would also find this "hit parade" of interest. So, I prepared a summary to be printed in the Toronto Symphony News, omitting all the comments from my Toronto Citizen article (Feb. 15) regarding the many composers and works that have not appeared on TS programs over the past decade.

Second thoughts

Someone at the TS had second thoughts, however, and word got back to me that my admittedly objective summary listings would not be printed in the Toronto Symphony News, because telling subscribers about past programming would be tantamount to "opening a can of worms". Ironically, the Toronto Citizen article containing the listings and my comments was reprinted in The Globe and Mail on Saturday, March 2, at The Globe's request. I guess the people at The Globe feel, as I do, that if there are worms in the can, better to open the can and get rid of the worms.

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april 1 I have affairs with RIP-OFF	2 "★★★★" GOIN' DOWN THE ROAD	3	4 Claire Bloom "A Doll's House"	5 "WHY?" DR. ALBERTO SORZI	6
8 THE HIRELING	9 Jack Nicholson, Bruce Dern, Ellen Burstyn The King of Marvin Gardens	10	11	15 "THE FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS" Something like... from the director of... BREWSTER MACLOUD	16 MARX BROTHERS THE NIGHT OPERA plus A DAY AT THE CIRCUS
22 BOGART TO HAVE & HAVE NOT - Lauren Bacall plus KEY LARGO - E.G. ROBINSON	23	24 FRANCOIS TRUFFAUT'S SHOOT THE PIANO PLAYER ORSON WELLES THE TRIAL FRANZ KAFKA	25 CASABLANCA - DAVID BERGMAN plus THE MALTESE FALCON - PETER LOUPE	26 FILM FESTIVAL	27
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A scene from The Good Woman of Setzuan at the St. Lawrence Centre.

Missing possibilities in Brecht

drama

by David McCaughna

The St. Lawrence Centre's final production of the season, Brecht's *The Good Woman of Setzuan*, runs nearly three hours in length. There are some good performances in the production, and one or two interesting ideas attached to it, but it's hardly exciting or, for that matter, very Brechtian.

The play illustrates Brecht's concept of the double nature that is forced on those in our society. His theory is neatly wrapped up by the "good woman" of the title, a humble prostitute with a heart of gold who lives in the westernized Chinese city of Setzuan. Shen Teh is the only one in the neighbourhood who will take in three gods needing a place to stay. They are in search of a good person and believe that they have discovered one in Shen Teh. They reward her goodness with money which enables Shen Teh to purchase a tobacco shop; but her kindness defeats her. She is vulnerable to greed, and her shop is soon full of free-loaders. In order to survive she must develop a hard edge. Brecht gives us this other side of her nature in a very literal sense. Shen Teh dons pants and a mask and becomes her cousin, who is cruel enough to force the sponges out of the shop and who manages Shen Teh's finances.

The cousin eventually becomes a tyrant and an exploitative businessman. Brecht believes that, while man may wish to do good, this is a harsh world; and goodness must be debased so that one can stay alive.

Leon Major's production has struck a workable standard for the play, and it moves along at a level pace. But it also seems numb and needing an injection of flair for a touch of excitement along the way.

In Brecht, the balance between realism and gross caricature is delicate, and this production strives so hard to keep the production in the

former range that it misses many possibilities which Brecht's rich and subtle play provides. One wishes that Major had allowed himself to get carried away with the play a little more.

The same holds for many of the performances. A few of them have a bit of dash, like the trio of gods who come on like the three stooges, or Robert Benson's cruel barber played like Sidney Greenstreet. But many of the other performances could have been enhanced with a bit of grotesqueness or if the actors had been given more opportunity to make greater characters of their parts.

Denise Fergusson takes upon her shoulders the double role of Sen Teh and does extremely well. She seems rather too dignified and intelligent as the humble prostitute, but her transition to the male cousin is skillfully done, with clipped speech and a nice strut.

More Montreal misery

We have seen two Michel Tremblay plays here, *Les Belles Soeurs* and *Forever Yours, Marie-Lou*; both were exceptionally good. Tremblay's *Montreal Smoked Meat*, at the New Theatre, is set in familiar Tremblay territory.

We are in Montreal's depressing slums where the grim life of Helene, a waitress in a greasy spoon, reflects the harsh environment. Her world is culturally and economically deprived, and inhabited by people who don't appear to have much hope. As in the other plays, society bears down on the characters, making life a misery.

A number of short scenes in the first act neatly give a view of Helene's existence. She is a hard-bitten, harried waitress shouting out orders to the kitchen. She returns to the bar where she once worked, and starts hitting the bottle heavily. Then she stumbles back home to her wretched family.

Helene's husband is a lump, glued to the television. Her mother is a bitter old woman. Helene's son is in a mental institution, but on this particular night he escapes and returns to confront the family. They end up chanting, "I can't do anything anymore," the summary of their lives.

The structure of the play is somewhat unsatisfying. The individual scenes themselves are mostly strong and well-done, but the play as a whole leaves us expecting

more. Perhaps it's because we've already taken two of Tremblay's excursions among the downtrodden on Quebec, and this doesn't add any more to the glum picture. In the previous plays we did have some real feeling for the lives we were shown, but it's lacking in this production; the dramatic power that carried them across isn't here.

Perhaps it's the loose structure that deflates the play, but Jonathan Stanley's production seems too strung out across the New Theatre's awkward performing space in so many ersatz directions that we don't get a feeling of cohesiveness. The play lacks an axis and leaves us with a cold feeling.

Linda Sorenson gives Helene everything she's got, which isn't quite enough. She never stops to take stock of her character and doesn't come alive. Irene Hogan turns in a good performance as her mother and Bob Aaron as the husband makes the most of a taciturn role, similar to Les Carlson's silent mortician in *Leaving Home*. John Friesen, as the son who returns, gives the production's most convincing and effective performance.

Tremblay is obviously one of Canada's most important playwrights, and *Montreal Smoked Meat* will be followed by another of his plays in a month or so. Even though the current play doesn't rank with his other works, it does give us another hearing of one of Quebec's strongest voices.

Margaret and I are opening a bookstore on Dupont (between Karma Co-op and Theriafields). We've been telling everyone we meet about our store, which will be opening next month, and inevitably we're asked — "What kind of bookstore?"

We carefully chose our name, THE ANNEX GREEN BOOK SHOP to explain our orientation as booksellers:
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Company with everything but money

by David McCaughna

Open Circle Theatre is just over a year old and is now fighting for survival. It is one of the more inventive companies in Toronto and, in its first year of existence, has perfected its own unique brand of theatre. Yet, like so many of our theatre companies, its future depends on the arbitrarily minded grant-giving people, LIP and other funding sources which have so far turned Open Circle down three times. Open Circle is now struggling to pay the phone bill and rent while it tries to stay alive until May or June when it should hear about its grants.

Open Circle is a largely professional company, begun by Ray Whelan, Sylvia Tucker and some other actors who became disillusioned with Toronto's established theatre scene. "We were dissatisfied with the low attendance at theatres here," explains Tucker, "and we wanted to try and find ways of bringing people to the theatre who aren't regular theatre-goers."

Tucker and Whelan, who studied documentary theatre in England, decided that the best way to appeal to people was to present plays that dealt in some obvious way with people's lives. And so Open Circle's actors took to the streets to gather material. They spoke with poor people, welfare



Sylvia Tucker (left), Ray Whelan and Carol Matas of Open Circle Theatre.

families, unemployed workers, and from these weeks of sidewalk work came their first show, *No Way, Jose*. The show was relevant, enjoyable and drew many people who don't make theatre-going part of their regular cultural agenda.

Open Circle has done three documentaries, including a free-wheeling play about the Toronto Islands which received excellent

response from the Island community. The company has always found itself helped by volunteer workers; the Islanders came out in full force, even providing a nightly feast of cakes and pies. The company has been invited back to the Island this summer and will go if financial assistance arrives.

A great deal of time is needed to create a documentary theatre piece; weeks of

research are involved. And Open Circle is unable to mount any new documentary under its present circumstances but fully intends to get back to documentaries when the financial problems are solved. In the meantime it is concentrating on entertainments and comic skits; the style the Open Circle has developed — quick transitions from one short episode to another; mild, light-hearted good humour, with as much movement and music as possible — adapts very easily to this genre.

One of its most popular productions has been *Pot Luck*, a pot pourri evening featuring skits by the company and a wide variety of acts by people from the community who feel they have a talent worthy of an audience. There have been puppets, poetry, music, clowns and other fare. *Pot Luck* attracted large and enthusiastic audiences who paid 99 cents for the evening.

Open Circle works out of a church hall (what would Toronto theatre do without church halls?) on Bellevue Street in the Spadina-College neighbourhood. The hall is set up like a coffee house, with refreshments served to audiences.

The fate of the theatre is in the hands of the goodly men who dish out the loot. The hard-working actors at Open Circle are keeping their fingers crossed.

Good 'people's' music

Star Spangled Washboard, at the El Mocambo recently and returning soon, does mostly country and bluegrass music. The band also has two gunfights (one during a dramatization of "Rocky Racoon" and the other, old west style, on the dance floor in the midst of the audience); plays *What's My Secret* (the secret is a man with no neck); introduces the Great Country Singer in ten gallon hat who croons "Okie from Muskogee"; tunes up for one number like a symphony orchestra (the maestro taps his baton, a huge toothbrush); plays another like one of those little Swiss toy bands in which mechanical figures bow, bob and turn in stiff unison; and generally carries on and cuts up from the start of its act till the end.

The band is so full of spontaneous good spirits and has such fun onstage that it makes it look easy to entertain; but a lot of care and work has gone into Washboard's routines.

Good music

The seven-man band features guitar, banjo, washboard (and spoons), bass (washtub and stand-up), fiddle, electric guitar and electric bass and plays good music. But the point of its act isn't just the music ("We're not virtuosos," one of them told me. "We didn't set out to be.") but the whole flavor of the show which is more than the sum of its parts. The antics, which sometimes move so quickly that the band has to be seen twice, come from a tradition of stoned shenanigans. Washboard disciplines and choreographs this with sense and intelligence, and the result is fresh, energetic fun traced faintly with nostalgia.

The band is from upstate New York. Four of the seven were friends in college; they added the fiddle, electric guitar and electric bass when they turned professional.

One person who saw the band described it as more "people's music" than much of what's around, and I think she meant that what's successful on the stages of little no-cover bars like El Mocambo's downstairs has more to do with what's going on in people's heads than what's usually available at places like Maple Leaf Gardens. The health of bar bands does say a lot about where music and people are going. Commercial music usually follows along, trying to catch up.

Washboard will be back at El Mocambo soon and at this year's Carlisle Bluegrass Festival.

LOVE SONG

At another end of the spectrum is Anne Murray's *Love Song* which succeeds where Ringo failed and which fails where Paul Simon and Ry Cooder succeed. Without a lot of

rock

By Jon Caulfield

care, production albums run the risk of being mish-mashes, which Ringo is. All that squandered talent can't help but hit a few nice moments, but overall the Ringo sort of thing is unlistenable fluff. With relatively much less resources McCartney's *Band On The Run* runs rings around Ringo because the talent is pushed imaginatively and musically as hard as possible.

Love Song is as good as big production records get. Anne Murray is enormously and diversely talented, but most everything is laid back and crafted tastefully to avoid over-awing. I gather this is the album with which her superstardom is firmly established. Like Bobby Orr, she's all over the ice, doing everything well — soul, rock, country, ballads — and looking relaxed in the meanwhile.

But one comes away under-awed, concluding that Canada, bless it, has produced no more nor less than a great easy listening artist. The result is less than the sum of the parts. It's impossible to forget that Murray's a song stylist.

Where people like Cooder and Simon sound like they're just doing their thing, Murray — whenever she's not just enjoying songs like the "Snowbird's" and "Cotton Jenny's" that made her a star — sounds like she's doing someone else's thing. It's nice, listenable, even memorable

Spaces A fascinating work

by David McCaughna

Those of us lucky enough to spend a sticky August in the city three years ago who braved the unair-conditioned Factory Theatre Lab were justly rewarded for our endurance with Dennis Hayes' production *The Death of Artaud*.

That play, on tour from St. Francis Xavier University, was a nod to Grotowski, the theatrical sage who was particularly chic a few seasons ago. *The Death of Artaud* was an exciting work as Hayes and his actors wove in highly physical terms the end-of-life sensations of Antonin Artaud, who is said to have died insane.

Dennis Hayes is back with us now with his current production *Spaces*, sponsored by the Factory at Bathurst Street United Church.

In *Spaces* we are confronted by a huge stage with three separate platforms. Slowly the house lights up and the three actors in *Spaces* slowly make their way down the stairs to their platforms.

Slowly the three characters acknowledge each others' presence. They move together and *Spaces* becomes a sexual battle field.

Spaces is the type of play that's wide open to interpretation and it's a

from time to time, but ephemeral.

The charm that was nearly irresistible once — an inexplicable Canadian soul that even raises a croaker like Tom Connors to star status — is spread so thin by fancy production as to be easily resistable now.

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fascinating little piece of theatre Hayes seemed to be showing people moving outside of the realm of their own private worlds, making themselves vulnerable and dealing with the dangers this involves. Finally, having experienced the pain of communication, they move into some more fulfilling union. But other people thought completely different things about *Spaces* and its ambiguities make it anyone's guess.

There is a haunting quality about Hayes' work and *Spaces* is a variety of theatre which isn't seen often and which should be encouraged. The play comes wrapped in obscurity and mystery. Trying to unravel the dose of symbolism can be irritating but Hayes exploration of theatrical form is worthy.

The three actors involved in *Spaces* — Cheryl Chasman, Suzanne Turnbull and Paul Kelman — do very well with their unusual roles. The acoustics in the main theatre of the Bathurst United Church have never done anyone well, and in *Spaces* the actors speak much of the time in semi-articulations, which makes it even more difficult to pick up what's being said. But then one must realize that with a play like *Spaces* it probably isn't terribly essential to grasp every phrase.

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Press examines oppression of women

by Marilyn Linton

The Canadian Women's Educational Press is a women's publishing collective that got its start with a once-rejected manuscript that became a best-seller.

The group of 15, formed in response to a need felt by many in the women's movement for historical and contemporary writings on the experiences of Canadian women, got a LIP grant in 1972 on the basis of a manuscript rejected by a large publisher as "amateurish." The anthology, *Women Unite*, became a Canadian best-seller and is now in its third printing.

Each of the fifteen women participates in every aspect of publishing, from manuscript solicitation to final layout and design. Unlike many publishers, they make a point of answering letters from interested writers and sending back constructive criticism or referrals on manuscripts they cannot publish.

In order for Canadian women to express views of their own situations, the collective feels it necessary for women to be competent in printing and publishing to express their own view. One aspect of the collective is that it acts as a kind of information bureau for women writers interested in starting new magazines or writing handbooks.

Women's Press is interested in writing that examines capitalism as an economic order perpetuating inequalities, rather than the traditional attack on male chauvinism. Marxism and Feminism, by Charnie Guettel, is one such book which demonstrates that as long as we have a class-divided society, liberation is a pipe-dream. Guettel sees the women's movement as part of a broader force towards an equitable distribution of wealth and power.

The Day Care Book, presents the case for day care and some of the

books

alternatives in financing and operating different kinds of day care centres. The book examines the "parent control" model of day care in which parents involved in government run and financed centres demand some decision-making control over their children's centres.

Herstory, is an attractive appointment calendar put out by Women's Press and the Saskatoon Women's Calendar Collective. It is the first women's calendar of its kind in Canada depicting women aspiring to fulfill their basic interests in life. This calendar-notebook-history book is a fine piece of work; I hope it will be repeated in 1975.

The children's books put out by Women's Press are excellent. *Fresh Fish & Chips* by Jan Andrews and Linda Donnelly presents alternatives to the traditional parental roles. In this book, the mother wows

the kids with her exotic catch of sea creatures and the father gets appreciation for his tasty fresh (not frozen) chips.

Bev Allinson and Ann Powell are responsible for *Mandy and the Flying Map*, a story about a young girl who loves maps. Curious about the aerial perspective in mapping (all kids are), she sits on a chart and it turns into a magic flying map. She flies delighted all over the town and when concerned men try to "rescue" the helpless little girl, she assures them she is happy and able to look out for herself.

Women's Press also distributes material from other parts of Canada on *Women and Work*, *Women and the Law* and *Women and Unions*. Last summer, they distributed some imaginative children's books from Kids Can Press, an OCA group that put out five books around the theme of children growing up in the city.

Women's Press has four new books scheduled for spring publication. *Cuban Women Now*, is an attempt to show what the revolution in Cuba has done with and for its women. It is by Margaret Randall, a poet, who has lived in Cuba over the last 12 years.

Born a Woman is a songbook by

Rita MacNeil, who began composing and singing when she became involved in the Women's Movement.

Canadian Women At Work — (1867-1950) deals with selected aspects of women's participation in the Canadian work force from Confederation to the Depression.

Next fall, there is a possibility of publishing the *Corrective Collective's Embroidered History*, a popular presentation of the radical history of Canadian women.

There is a lot of work to be done in the women's publishing field particularly in improving the image of women in textbooks.

"Textbooks are sexist, says the Advisory Council on the Status of Women, if they omit the actions and achievements of women, if they demean women by using patronizing language, or if they show women only in stereotyped roles with less than the full range of human interests, traits and capabilities."

The Women's Press are anxious to receive completed manuscripts in the areas of feminism and socialism, children's material, co-operative housing, co-operative child-rearing and education, working women, and any books dealing with the con-



temporary struggles and experiences of Canadian women.

For any information regarding their published material, or to get help for women participating in the publishing industry, see or call, Women's Press, 280 Bloor St. West, Room 305, 962-3904.

Behind the Rocky Mountain curtain

Paul Knox and Philip Resnick (eds.), *Essays in B.C. Political Economy*. New Star Books, 1974. Paper, 1974. Distributed by New Hogtown Press.

by Mike Sutton

Essays in B.C. Political Economy is the second book published by Vancouver based New Star Press. New Star Press itself is a loosely constituted collective of independent and affiliated Western Marxists. The collective's second book is a collection of essays drawn from addresses given at the first conference of the British Columbia

Committee on Socialist Studies, held at the University of British Columbia in January, 1973.

The conference was held a few months after the victory of the NDP "socialist hordes" which toppled nearly a generation's rule by the Social Credit party under W. A. C. Bennett.

As the introduction states, "That such a conference was held was probably not unrelated to the change in political climate in the province that has occurred since August 30, 1972, and to growing interest in and relevance of work on B.C. from a socialist perspective."

The essays themselves are somewhat sketchy, but they lay an important foundation for the study of political economy in B.C. from a left perspective. Eastern readers in both radical politics and literature will find the book useful in gaining some insight into life behind the Rocky Mountain curtain.

Philip Resnick goes some way to acquaint readers with the curious collusion between populist parties and monopoly capital in the West. Keith Reid and Don Weaver outline the history of B.C. forest policy, and divide development of B.C.'s most important industry, its commercial forestry, into three phases:

1) "a period of exploitation and waste coincident with the growth of an infant industry amid what appeared inexhaustible supply";

2) "a period of forest liquidation on an unprecedented scale during which only lip-service was paid to the notion of conservation"; and

3) a period of forest management based on principles of sustained yield "during which it was recognized that the forests would not last forever without proper care."

The real point of the Reid and Weaver essay is that policies of forest conservation in B.C. did not result from ecology consciousness, but from the forest industry's desire to maintain its profits. "The Power Elite of B.C." outlines some of the connections between B.C.'s indigenous group of capitalists and American interests heavily invested in B.C.

But it is three essays on the growing conflict between Canadian unionists and their brothers in the so-called American "internationals" that make *Essays in B.C. Political Economy* worth a read. Jack Scott notes the exploitative relationship between the American and B.C. labour movements. Paul Knox and Philip Resnick relate incidents of so-called "breakaway unionism" in the mines and mills of Kitimat and Trail.

Especially interesting is the conflict between the Canadian Workers Union and the international Steelworkers, and interviews with the men involved. Finally, Victor Hopwood has an essay on "Early Radical Literature in B.C.", and Dorothy Livesay contributes a largely biographical account of the writing of her radical poetry of the thirties. The book ends with some radical poems by Bill Bissett, Milton Acorn, John Newlove and Patrick Lane.

New Hogtown Press is now the distributor of New Star Press books in Ontario.

Millions of lives have changed for the better because of Dianetics^(R) (through soul)

DIANETICS and MEDICINE—
by Dr. Lady Hoskyns-Abraham

The field of Dianetic application is the mind, the emotions, and the behaviour of human beings. It is essentially practical, designed to help people. This desire to help, the foundation stone of Dianetics, should interest the General Practitioner, familiar as he is with the demands and needs in his practice.

The mass of material relating to Dianetics was collected, researched and tested over a period of thirty years by L. Ron Hubbard, an American.

The correlation of the ideas in this field produced an original work of genius — Dianetics.

In 1950 the first part of the work was ready for publication, and the hard back book "Dianetics: the Modern Science of Mental Health" appeared in America. It rapidly became a best-seller, and soared to the top of the best-seller lists. The practice of Dianetics spread immediately, and, as so often happens, it aroused violent criticism and much unfounded opposition. There was a strong demand for proof of claims made by people who had benefited from Dianetics.

Proof of this kind is very often hard to produce, especially in the subjective nature of the mind, but in Dianetics such demands were met very successfully.

Two standard psychometric tests were used, applied by independent qualified psychologists. One, the Minnesota Multiphasic test which is used extensively in industry, the other, the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale, favoured by the Services. The number of people tested was eighty-eight, and the tests were applied before and after Dianetic application. The results were conclusive, showing a marked improvement in rating, especially in I.Q., and in the field of personal relations.

Since then very large numbers of statistics have become available. Results are remarkably good.

It is useful to look at America, where Dianetics is more widely established than in Britain although the British medical profession is catching up fast. Opposition from doctors, particularly from psychiatrists has been extensive. Financial considerations played a large part in this opposition, as in one State where facts were collected it was found the incomes of psychiatrists were very seriously reduced by the work of Dianeticists.

On the other hand, co-operation between medicine and Dianetics is developing fast, and a number of Dianetics' ideas have been adopted for use in medicine, as well as industry and education.

An example is the rule of silence in the operating theatre. Dianetics has shown that the "subconscious" mind, when the analytical mind is rendered unconscious, records accurately every sound and incident. This includes words spoken, and words can have particularly harmful after effects on the mind and thus the behavior of the patient. The un-

consciousness may be due to anaesthesia, a blow on the head, or any other cause; the analytical mind is not in a position to sort out the impressions, but the "Subconscious mind" records them just the same, completely unanalysed.

These impressions may be recovered by "recall", without resort to hypnotism or drugs of any kind. "Recall" is an ability common to everyone, and this ability can be restored by simple Dianetic application.

In these impressions may be found reasons for retarded post operative recovery. At least one hospital in America has adopted a rule of silence in the operating theatre. As a result doctors find that the length of time of post operative recovery has been reduced by twenty to sixty percent in individual cases.

Dianetics handles the mind with certain and predictable success. Because of this many physical conditions are relieved, or gradually improved during application. For this reason Dianeticists are wrongly considered to "practice healing". This is not so. They work with the medical doctor as necessary, as they are not allowed to audit anyone who is suffering from an ailment which would normally be treated by a doctor. Such a case is asked to consult his own doctor and to return when the latter considers him to be fit. Psychiatry tastes the kind of jealousy over Dianetics that made an exile of Sister Kenny and her work for polio victims. The damage which could be done to Dianetics by this sort of narrow mindedness is today insignificant — Dianetics is becoming more and more sought after.

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"Believe nothing just because you have been told it, or it is commonly believed, or because it is traditional or because you yourselves have imagined it. Do not believe what your Teacher tells you merely out of respect for the Teacher. But whatsoever, after due examination and analysis, you find to be conducive to the good, the benefit, the welfare of all beings — that doctrine believe and cling to, and take as your guide."
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- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. My parents were fairly religious. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 2. Religious convictions help produce a home that is harmonious and stable. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 3. I believe in God. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 4. I attend church regularly and would prefer a mate who does the same. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 5. Parents who do not provide religious training for their children are not fulfilling their responsibility. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 6. I believe in the existence of a Supreme Being that controls the fate of mankind. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 7. The breakdown of organized religion is a major problem in our society. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 8. My religious faith has helped me understand the difference between right and wrong. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 9. A fine religious code can be a good substitute for an ethical code. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 10. A person cannot have high moral standards without being religious. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 11. The portrayal of sex in the movies has gone too far. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 12. I believe that married women who work desert their home for a career. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 13. It is not appropriate to include sex education in the school program. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 14. It is the parent's obligation and responsibility to tell their youth how to dress. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 15. Long hair and beards are a sign of the breakdown in our society. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 16. Current obscenity laws, covering magazines and books, are not strong enough. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 17. Years ago people had more fun than they do today. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 18. I very rarely seek new and exciting experiences. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 19. Children must learn when they are very young deep respect for law and order. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 20. Students and children must accept the basic authority of parents and teachers. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 21. I usually feel at ease at large parties. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 22. I belong to many different kinds of clubs and organizations. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 23. People who know me describe me as friendly and outgoing. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 24. It is rather easy for me to make new friends. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 25. I am likely to confide in my friends and share my feelings with them. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 26. I would rather do things with others rather than myself. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 27. I am more of a leader than a follower and a listener. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 28. I often am happier going to a party than doing something at home. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 29. I enjoy mixing with many different kinds of people. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 30. I do not like to spend time by myself. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 31. I am affectionate and express my feelings easily. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 32. Young people today are basically right in their attitudes toward sex. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 33. The importance of sex to a successful marriage has not been overstressed. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 34. There is possibly a place for sex outside of marriage. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 35. I tend to like people who easily display their affection. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 36. There is not too much discussion of sex today. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 37. I consider myself to be a passionate person. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 38. Sex is more important than mutual respect in a successful marriage. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 39. It is proper for people to display their emotions in public. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 40. People may tell sexy jokes at parties. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 41. People who know me do not tend to see me as fairly excitable. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 42. I do not tend to be fairly tense. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 43. I do not easily fly off the handle. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 44. I rarely get into arguments. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 45. I very rarely feel guilty. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 46. My feelings are not easily hurt. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 47. I am considered to be calm and collected. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 48. I am prone to think before I act. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 49. I am much more optimistic than pessimistic. | 0 1 2 3 4 |
| 50. I am generally good natured and cheerful. | 0 1 2 3 4 |

This is not an inventory to assess personal problems. It is only intended to ascertain interests and attitudes in some areas considered to be important in interpersonal compatibility.

Name _____ Address _____
City _____ Province _____ Postal Code _____ Age _____ Sex _____
Home Phone _____ Work Phone _____ Occupation _____

TS 3/21



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Citizen ^{toronto} CALENDAR

CONTINUOUS GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS
 Toronto Public Libraries present a railway photo exhibit, "Meet me at the Station," Locke Birch Library, 3083 Yonge Street to April 13. Free.

Art Gallery of Ontario presents Rural Reflections in Pickering's Sheridan Mall, April 2-27.

Isaacs Gallery presents Snow, 832 Yonge Street. March 16 to April 5.

Shaw Rimmington Gallery presents Wall Constructions by Irene McKim, until March 29; Frescoes and Totems by Jovette Marchessault from March 30 to April 12. 20 Birch Avenue.

Atelier Fine Arts presents International Graphis and Basking and Graziani until April 5. 589 Markham Street.

Pan Gallery presents posters and other delights, 461 Sackville St. Until March 30, French Posters of the Nineties.

Gallery Seventy-Six presents a photo-print exhibition entitled Joggallery by Gidge Cunningham and Joan Baker, 76 McCaul St.

Art Gallery of Ontario presents paintings and prints by Frenkel, Kelly and Henrickson, 33 Hazelton Ave. until April 27.

THEATRE
 Tarragon presents One Man Masque by James Reaney and Four to Four, starting March 27. Performance 8.30, phone 532-1827 for information. 30 Bridgeman Avenue.

Looking Glass Dance Theatre presents Clown of Hearts and Once Upon a Rainbow until April 15 at the Main Theatre, Ontario Science Centre.

Firehall Theatre presents Pinter's Old Times, March 20 to April 6, 70 Berkeley Street at Adelaide. Admission \$3. 364-4170.

Toronto Truck Theatre presents Shaw's Arms and the Man. Opens March 20, 8.30 p.m. Runs Thurs. thru Saturday, 7 and 7.30 p.m. Adults \$3, students \$2.50. Saturdays \$4 and \$3. 925-4573. Colonnade Theatre, 131 Bloor W.

Backdoor Theatre presents The Proud One by Lily Miller. March 13 thru 31, 8.30 p.m. 474 Ontario St., Thurs. to Sat., \$2.50, students \$1.50. Wednesday and Sunday, pay what you can. 961-1505, 964-1513.

Creation 2 presents The Whipping Boy, March 30, The Courtroom, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, Keele and Finch, 8.30 p.m.

Tarragon presents Tom Thomson Country, March 30 to April 28. 30 Bridgeman Avenue. Phone 531-1827.

Theatre du P'it Bonheur presents Serge Siros' Aujourd'hui Peut-etre, March 26 to April 20. 96 Danforth Ave., 466-8400.

Actors' Theatre presents The Foursome, until April 20. 390 Dupont.

The Actors Theatre presents The Puppet Theatre with A Day in Rotten Cheese Gulch for an indefinite run. 390 Dupont.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30

Creation 2 presents Godstar vs. the People, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University.

The Music of George Crumb, one of the New Music Concerts, 8.30 p.m. in the U. of T.'s Edward Johnson Bldg. \$2.50 adults, \$1.50 students. 967-5257.

SUNDAY, MARCH 31

Waffle Lecture Series. John Hutcheson on Rising Prices and Income Distribution, OISE Auditorium, 252 Bloor St. W. 7 p.m. \$2.25.

Cinema of Solidarity presents When the People Awake (Chile), Medical Sciences Auditorium, University of Toronto. 967-5562, 531-8109.

MONDAY, APRIL 1

Ward 6 Pre-election meeting, University Settlement House, Grange and McCaul. 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2
 Windspring Concerts presents Antonis General, pianist, playing Haydn and Chopin, 120 Avenue Road. 964-2119.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3

OISE films: Scarlet Empress and the Love Goddesses, \$1.50 at the door. 252 Bloor St. W. 7 and 9.30 pm.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4

OISE films again, Women in Love and Music Lovers. 252 Bloor St. W., 7 and 9.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7

Waffle Lectures series concludes with Jim Laxer, Towards the Restructuring of the Canadian Economy, 252 Bloor St. W. 7 p.m., \$2.25.

Cinema of Solidarity presents Behind the Lines (Mozambique), Medical Sciences Auditorium, U. of T. 967-5562, 531-8109.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16

Learning Resources Centre Arts program registration for class beginning today, 666 Eglinton Ave. W. 787-1814.

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SCHOOLS

Inglenook School, an independent, non-profit, charitably incorporated, community-linked high school needs resources either at low cost or as donations. This list is an example: tape recorder, lumber, light fixtures, 16 mm. projector, chairs, books for library, record player and wood-working equipment. Call 925-9982.

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Spring Guide

Gardening, renovating, cycling and more

Start gardening:

Thompson declares season open

By Geoffrey Meggs

"Spring is here," announces Tommy Thompson, Metro's Parks Commissioner and head gardener, "and the signs are there for anyone to see."

"The maple tree flower buds are breaking, the bark on the willows is turning golden, their branches are getting redder and the whole process is an inspiration to get things growing."

For Thompson, spring is an annual challenge. From his City Hall office he mobilizes a veritable army of groundsmen, landscapers and plant experts to undo what winter has wrought. He has become the city's chief gardening propagandist, for he is a firm believer in the beneficial spiritual and physical effects of contact with earth.

"I like dirt," he says. He means soil not filth. "It's a fine word. Dirt is full of life, dynamic."

"There's almost no piece of ground that won't support something, and some ground will support growth whether you like it or not."

Anyone can reap the harvest if he follows a few basic rules.

Thompson prefers to grow vegetables and cook them himself. The main point is not to plant more food than you can eat. "Choose several things and make your garden an interesting composite of



Metro Parks Commissioner Tommy Thompson.

your diet. If you have six lettuce that all mature at once, you're going to have a problem. Keep the numbers down and do your planting over a number of weeks." Thompson emphasizes the folly of trying to plant all of the 200 to 300 seeds that come in each package.

A second trick is to pick to plants that don't take a lot of space. "Stay away from potatoes," says the commissioner, and "plant about

four feet of tomatoes or four feet of lettuce — that'll be plenty for two people.

"Remember, if you plant eight feet of carrots with a seed every two inches, you're going to end up with a tremendous number of carrots."

Potatoes, cucumbers and other vegetables that need elbow room are a poor investment.

A Thompson garden favorite is swiss chard, a compact plant that

can be plucked as needed and will last the whole summer. "Herbs are easy too," he says. "Sage and savory aren't difficult and mint grows everywhere."

Thompson is equally enthusiastic about growing plants on balconies. He is particularly proud of an 18-ounce tomato he grew in a large pot on his patio just to show it could be done.

(Admittedly, it was an expensive

addition to his salad. After computing the cost of seeds, pot, soil and a dab of insecticide to banish a pest that tried to destroy the epic fruit, the profits that remained were purely spiritual.)

"South, west and east balconies are best," Thompson concluded. "North ones are tough but not impossible." The key to successful balcony gardens is big volume pots and careful watering. "You've got to be devoted to it, visit it at least once a day and check into the water situation."

"It's better to keep plants a bit on the dry side, than soaking wet, but remember a potted plant loses more water than one in the ground."

Thompson believes almost anything can be grown in a pot if the gardener is willing to make the commitment. Peppercress, a garnish, can be grown on wet flannel on a radiator. Herbs are a bit more trouble and some of the real vegetables need a lot of attention to mature in pots.

Thompson's freak tomato was a Bigboy grown on a stake, a financial investment of \$3.25 in insecticide and seeds alone. But, says Thompson, "I ate and loved it because I did it."

"It's one of those primary things... developing the desire and the ego to say I did it."

Sowing and reaping: How to get started

by Sheila Clarke

Does the first sniff of spring bring visions of summer dancing in your head? Do you see yourself stretched out on a lawn chair in your backyard or on your balcony surrounded by the flowers and plants you have nurtured? Perhaps there are guests coming for dinner. Do you nip out to cut some chives for the soup and a mixed bouquet of flowers for the table?

Balcony and patio gardening is facilitated by a myriad of nurseries that provide planters ranging from the most traditional to the most contemporary, the right soil mixture and a staggering amount of choice in plants. You only have to choose, plant, watch and pick.

Apartment dwellers are no longer deprived of fresh vegetables. A whole variety of miniature vegetables with exotic names like Tiny Tim Tomatoes, Pee Wee Cabbage and Tiny Cukes have been developed that are perfect for limited areas.

Planters are confined to annuals

(plants that must be replanted each year) which means the heady possibilities of changing colours and scents depending on the whims any spring might bring.

There is not much escape from putting your back to the spade for a back or front garden, consider how good all the exercise will be for your body after a winter of procrastinating about "that exercise class" or "the squash court" you just couldn't find time for.

The earth must be turned, some sort of decomposed material dug in, the plants planted and weeded regularly. The yard has the advantage of perennials, those wonderful plants and bushes like peonies, daisies, roses that reappear year after year, multiplying and increasing with a minimum of work.

Nurseries fill almost a page in the yellow pages. Most of them tend to generalize and are limited by their size in what they can provide.

Sheridan Nurseries, found in five locations across Toronto is one of the largest and most comprehensive. A

glorious catalogue bulging with photographs is provided for one dollar which makes for superb winter reading. Plants, shrubs and trees up to twelve feet are provided from Sheridan's greenhouses and tree farms in Oakville and the plentiful advice is free.

For those who prefer others to do the work, Sheridan has a landscaping department to plan and plant. You can be provided with a variety of evergreens, shrubs, flowering trees, deciduous trees with prices ranging from one hundred to fifteen thousand dollars depending on your ambitions, lot size and, of course, pocketbook.

For bulbs, go to Cruickshank's which has to be the most "shop-by-mail" fun in Toronto. C. A. Cruickshank is run from a tiny store front on Mount Pleasant Road and from there about a million bulbs are sent out each fall.

The spring catalogue includes begonias, lilies, summer flowering bulbs and twenty-one pages of seeds for those who like to start from the very beginning. If Canadiana turns

you on, about twenty woodland plants are available, including Lady Slippers and Jack-in-the-Pulpit. These are perfect for a shady spot and bring the fast disappearing woods to you if you can't find them.

Annuals can be found wherever you turn come May. Outside your favorite grocer you will probably find a good selection of the usual, geraniums, pansies, marigolds, zinnias, etc., etc.

Don't overlook St. Lawrence Market where small growers bring their plants in Saturday morning for your perusal. They tend to be a bit cheaper than nurseries and groceries and what could be more delightful than buying food and plants in one trip?

Reeves is the most exciting nursery around for annuals. Just keep driving to Islington Avenue one mile north of Woodbridge for your selection. You grab a single or double tiered cart to pull around row after row of every conceivable annual.

Be forewarned! Reeves is much worse than any supermarket for

impulse buying and that "just one more" or "I must have that" may find you going back for another cart.

May 24th is the time to plant tender annuals. An early planting can be devastated by late frost. Planting time for established plants and shrubs, usually two years old when purchased, vary during April and May depending on the weather. Check with your nurseryman when you make your purchase.

If all this is just too much for you but you still want the pleasures of a garden you can always hire a gardener. He will cut, prune, plant and buy your plants — all you do is pay.

My advice is to get down there and dig. There is great joy in picking the flowers and vegetables that you have planted yourself and even greater joy in drinking that tall cool gin surrounded by your own garden.

The Ontario and federal governments have good free pamphlets on vegetable gardening, but if you have expensive tastes, the most comprehensive guide to Canadian gardening is Chatelaine's Gardening Guide at \$12.50.



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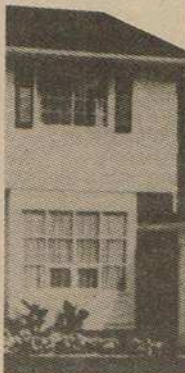
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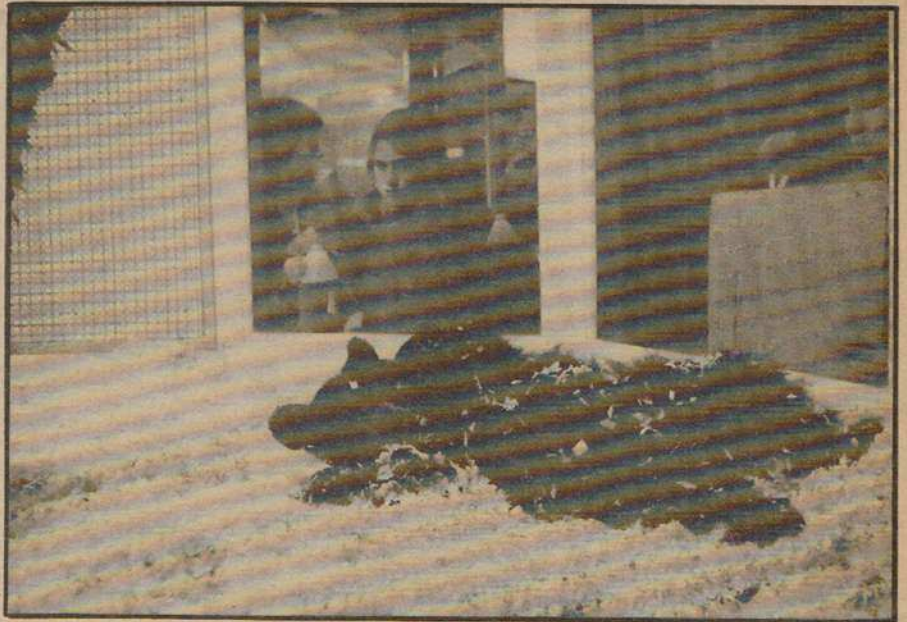
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Kids and a bear at the Sportsman's Show.

Photo: Lindsay

Behind the Rocky Mountain curtain

sports

by Bruce Kidd

Schizophrenia Showplace. That's what the Sportsmen's Show at the CNE was all about last week. "Dedicated to providing funds for conservation", the Show had to piggyback its modest fitness and environmental exhibits on the lavish displays of the very forces which created the need for a conservation movement in the first place — the gas and automobile industry, the fur industry.

Despite some fascinating exhibits, the overall effect was one of depression.

Consider:

The Show provided free exhibit space to the Gananaska Trail Clubs, the Sierra Club, the Algonquins Wildlands League, the Ontario Orienteering Association and many other non-profit groups who campaign for the non-destructive use of recreation lands but that space was crowded, poorly lit, and at the head of a long stairway.

General Motors' products cause significant environmental damage while they are being produced, while they are being used, and while they are being disposed of, but you couldn't miss them down below.

Heavy air

Both Sport Ontario and Sport Canada were given space to publicize the need for increased personal fitness. At the same time, the air was heavy with the dry sting of tobacco and the cloying smell of every junk food in the world.

One highlight was the Hawthorn Wild Animal Circus, with lions, tigers, bears and elephants. Any one of the naturalist groups upstairs could have pointed out that countless animals die in the process of bringing a single animal into captivity. Proper conservation requires leaving them in their natural habitat, not caging them for display in Toronto.

Several large areas were devoted to the displays of tourist camp operators and the hardware for private cottages. Unchecked private tourism is hardly in the interests of conservation for it greatly increases the pressure on our shrinking recreation lands.

No solution

Despite its popularity, tourism offers very few social benefits. The jobs it creates are dead-end and usually below minimum wage. Because the facilities it provides are usually of a much higher standard than the locals themselves can afford, it reinforces the psychological dependency of the hinterland. Ontario loses most of the profits too; the lion's share of expenditures are made on gas and oil, an industry which employs few workers, pays almost no taxes, and sends the profits out of the country.

Unlimited private ownership of recreation creates the same enormous inequalities as the private development of housing in the city.

The proceeds of the Sportsmen's Show — \$4-million over the last 26 years — go to the Conservation Council of Ontario for research and public education. Not surprisingly, the Council's membership list displays the same contradictions as its chief sponsor — the Federation of Ontario Naturalists and the Sierra Club alongside the Chamber of Commerce.

Not all environmental groups participate in either the Show or the

Council. Both Probe and Zero Population Growth are conspicuously absent. Kirk Wipper of the Kandalore International Museum of Canoes and Kayaks says he won't send another exhibit because "there are too many paradoxes. It's impossible to discern the real philosophy of the Show."

Of course, these "paradoxes" are not peculiar to outdoor recreation, but plague the development of all forms of sport and recreation in Canada. For example, the Montreal Olympics are supposedly being developed in the name of sport and play for all the peoples of the world, and yet are being financed by the public encouragement of gambling ("you can make a million just by spending 10 . . . you'll never be so close again"), monetary speculation (the coin sales), and overt commercialization. Paul Godfrey believes the development of amateur sport must be piggybacked on the profits of commercial sport.

It will always be so, as long as we see broad public needs as housing, fitness, recreation and conservation as secondary or marginal to private economic activity — regardless of the latter's social cost.

Star "Games"

Two issues ago I mentioned the failure of the East Germans to appear for the Toronto Star Maple Leaf Indoor Games. Now it turns out the Canadian Government denied them the necessary travel visas. Despite the Star's sponsorship of the meet, it was Montreal Gazette sportswriter Doug Gilbert who broke the story. Instead of checking out the explanation itself, the Star merely criticized the East Germans for not showing. Then after the meet, Star sports editor Jim Proudfoot published a slightly amended version of Gilbert's scoop under his own byline.



Sports and a gun at the Sportsman's Show.

Photo: Lindsay

Inflation makes everyone a renovator

by Geoff Meggs

The phrase "do-it-yourself" used to have a sort of crackpot air to it. Like the "home handyman", the do-it-yourselfer was a fanatic subscriber to Popular Mechanics with a basement full of tools who had a lust for homemade jetplanes, automatic garage doors that opened as he drove down the street, fold-away bars and electronic bottle-openers. Inflation and subtle shifts of the cultural winds have changed all that.

Nowadays economic necessity has made doing it yourself virtuous. Some people come right out and admit they do it because they like it. Others are motivated by their landlord's negligence. Others have a 30 year mortgage to pay off and can't afford to let their life savings deteriorate.

Taking care of a house, whether it's yours or someone else's, isn't as tough as it looks. Homeowner Rick Weiss has been learning the hard way for several years. "A lot of things I wouldn't have believed possible from the likes of me are easy to do and save a lot of money."

Weiss picked up his skills from books and Toronto Board of Education night courses. The Board courses are a \$15 bargain and cover almost every aspect of construction and maintenance. As Weiss puts it, "it's better to make a mistake in class than on your house."

Ceilings are a fairly safe place to start. If leaky pipes or poor roofing have played hell with your plaster, eliminate the source of the flooding and rip down the eyesore. Gyprock sheets are a cheap and easy substitute. Weiss found the only tedium came with the application of the tape used to seal the seams. Carefully finished gyprock is indistinguishable from plaster.

Some renovators strip the lathing out with the plaster, but Weiss points out that the extra layer of wood provides good insulation for both heat and sound. You can even gyprock right over plaster for a quick job.

If you're in a more destructive mood, you may have a mind to tear down a wall. If your house is 14 feet wide or less you can rip into it without fear of pulling the building down as well. For wider homes, get some expert opinion. Generally speaking, you can pull down walls that run at right angles to the



direction of floor joists. Keep in mind that a useless-looking wall may cover some important plumbing and wiring.

Weiss is happy to report that re-wiring can be done by a complete amateur. The basic procedures are simple and can be learned from a book. Better still, expert free advice is available on request from Ontario Hydro.

Hydro inspectors will evaluate your home and give you specific instructions on bringing it up to standards. When the job is done, they'll check it again.

Another straightforward but dirty job is cleaning old floors. Belt sanders take some of the drudgery out of this work, but the floor must be carefully prepared and all old nails

pulled out. Sanding is a solo task. One refinisher who got into a conversation found himself sanding the subfloor in a matter of 30 seconds.

Keep moving and sand across the grain to get the worst of the paint off. A final touchup with the grain with fine paper will finish the job. Varathane makes a permanent, no-wax finish.

Outdoor tasks really take the handyman into the big league. Here your goofs can be public and permanent.

Weiss has strong reservations about the recent rage for sandblasting. As with belt sanding, mental alertness is essential to avoid blowing the house away completely. Get a firm with a solid reputation.

Be prepared to treat your house with silicone every two years to protect the brick. Sandblasting destroys the bricks' veneer along with the coat of grime and the only solution is rolling or brushing on the preserving silicone.

"Trowel Trades", Weiss' latest course, has equipped him to handle the tricky problems of masonry and brickwork. Once again, small jobs like replacing soft brick or old mortar can be done from a book.

Stuccoing is a little more complex but has plenty of benefits. By plastering over old asbestos insulbrick, homeowners can cut heating bills and fireproof their homes at the same time. Almost no firm will insure a house sheathed in insulbrick alone, but stucco eliminates the fire threat.

Jobs like stuccoing seem crazy when one considers the time and work involved, but Weiss estimates the job he's doing on his house will pay for itself in three years with reduced heating bills.

What you can do by yourself is really limited by only three things: time, money and courage.

Recommended reading:

The Unhandyman's Guide to Home Repairs by Barbara and Richard O'Neil.
The Better Homes and Gardens Home Handyman.
The Sunset Book of Home Repairs.

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It's Spring!

If you've got the fever, browse through some gardening books at the Shadow Cabinet. No garden? Read up on what you can grow in pots (Ye old African Violet keeps company with everything from onions to banana trees these days.)

If you have the evil eye for plants, buy a novel instead.

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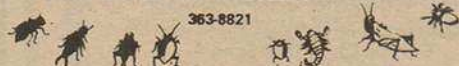
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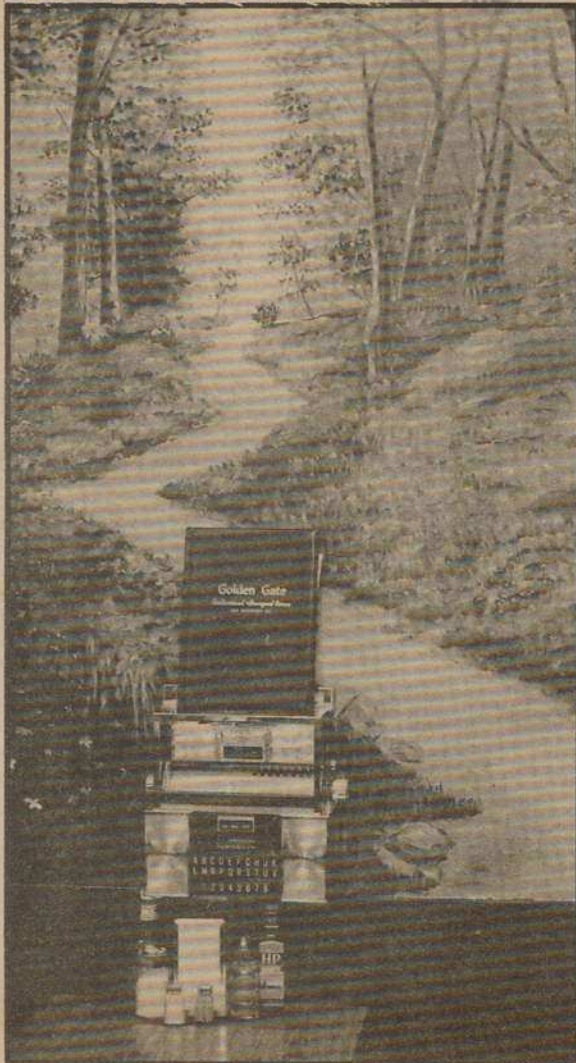


photo: David Groskind

The road to a better life leads away from the tables of the Golden Gate Restaurant on Bathurst Street.

Expressions of a f



Random imagery from a French cathedral, ca. 1300: a woman ends her life with a dagger (Despair), a knight runs away, afraid of a rabbit (Cowardice), a woman admires herself in a mirror (Lust!).

The cathedrals were explosions of individual expression, explosions that were part of a feeling for the whole of life. They reveal a taste for the small perfection of natural detail, a love of a God who was a real person, a sympathy for human inadequacy almost amounting to a rejoicing in it. The cathedrals were edifices to a way of perceiving life, a means of relating, through a building, one's inner self to a larger reality.

The builders of important buildings no longer care much for this sort of thing. Yet the desire to make one's territory an expression of a feeling for life remains; and occasionally it surfaces grandly.

In Toronto, such expressions have a day-dream quality, an impression intensified by the personal care evident in them. An entire building on Charles Street near Yonge has been very delicately transformed into a landscape. The sky is blue, white clouds pass perpetually overhead, and the ground is lost in masses of bright flowers.

The denial of winter and greyness recurs. The interior walls of the Golden Gate Restaurant, on Bathurst near Dupont Street, are hand painted murals of the brilliant skies, inviting waters, and lush vegetation of far shores. The ambition evident in this con-

ception is particularly at Golden Gate (surely a sy gate to paradise on earth) coffee shop with a decent

The buoyant, propriet especially at first, toward business evidently has a individual enterprise must partly day-dream—"Here business with the world, in my own terms." It is no business housed in the el Charles Street has failed: the headquarters of a pure

But not only businesses with day-dreams. On Bruns Sussex, someone has pattern with tiny paths that conv evergreen tree. The path made of small round stones ever be so dainty as to be them, with no more than a for walking in any given d

In another front garden, o Bernard, immensely heav demolished buildings have create a miniature, perso small bits of land, on Bruns have been, through great speak for individuals. No different from the path ma maker than those pragmat nothing of turning their f parking lots.

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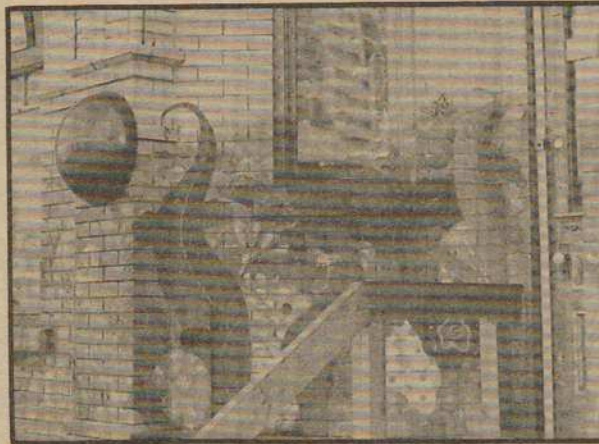
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a feeling for life

by Merlin Homer

particularly attractive since the (surely a symbolic name: the rise on earth) is no more than a with a decent breakfast menu. at, proprietary air often felt, first, towards one's place of ently has a freeing effect. In-prise must itself be at least am—"Here I stand, ready to do the world, in my own way, on as." It is no surprise that the ed in the elaborate fantasy on t has failed: it was clearly not ers of a pure profit-motive type. y businesses adorn themselves ms. On Brunswick Avenue near ne has patterned a front garden ns that converge upon a little e. The paths are exquisitely round stones. Yet no one could inty as to be able to walk on more than a few feet available any given direction. ent garden, on Bedford Road at nensily heavy remains from ildings have been hauled in to iature, personal Ruin. These and, on Brunswick and Bedford, rough great effort, made to ividuals. No one could be more the path maker and the ruin ose pragmatic souls who think rning their front gardens into



Occasionally the desire to express one's feeling for life surfaces grandly. The delicate landscape on the defunct Charles Street store, above, shows the owner was concerned with more than profit. Below, a Brunswick Avenue homeowner has laid an intricate footpath. Demolished remains, right, fill a Bedford Road garden. Photos by David Groskind.



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CONSUMING PASSIONS

Outfitting

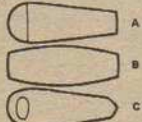
by Judy Stoffman

My camping experience is limited to a single excursion to Chikamus Lake in B.C. where I was nearly eaten alive by mosquitos. After this my interest in camping took a sharp drop. But the cold freshness of water drunk directly out of a mountain stream, the hoot of an owl in the still night, the shooting stars you see lying on your back — these memories stay with you. Maybe next summer . . .

So I checked out some of the sporting goods stores around town this week. If you have all your basic gear, now is the time to look it over and see that it's in good repair. All Weather Canvas Products at 489 Queen St. East will fix the tears in your tent or sleeping bag.

If you are looking for new equipment you might begin at the store run by the Canadian Youth Hostels Association, 86 Scollard Street, off Bay. You get a lot of friendly advice here as well as an assortment of quality camping necessities.

To begin with, you should have proper hiking boots with Vibram soles which are very resilient with good traction. At the CYHA they will cost you \$34. An H frame for your pack runs from \$14.50 to \$34.50. Frames should be aluminum for minimum weight. Nylon packs range from \$31 to \$55. Urethane coated nylon packs with outside pockets to keep little things handy are recommended. Cannondale makes excellent back-pack frame combinations from \$59 to \$72.50.



Of the three basic sleeping bag shapes, the mummy-bag (c) is most recommended.

Sleeping bags should be chosen with care. If you don't get good sleep your trip will be ruined. Price depends on the quality and quantity of down filling and how it is sewn.

Look for a baffled zipper, a zipper covered along the inside so you don't have a cold strip along one side of your body. Zig-zag stitching distributes the down evenly and eliminates cold spots. Beware of built-in ground sheets — they prevent the down from breathing, decreasing insulation.

If you are canoeing or car camping a cotton tent is fine. It is durable and well ventilated. But for back packing, a lighter nylon tent is better. Nylon tents often have a bad condensation problem so if you buy a cheap tent don't be surprised to be awakened by your own condensed breath dripping down on you. The problem is eliminated by getting a tent with a flysheet covering. A beautiful five pound tent with flysheet made in Finland sells for \$135.

Since many campsites don't allow fires, you should equip yourself with a camping stove, preferably one that uses white gas rather than throw-away fuel cartridges, for obvious ecological reasons. Camping stoves everywhere range from \$12 to about \$24. Altogether I think it would be difficult to spend less than \$300 if you bought all your gear from the CYHA.

Another place to go for excellent equipment if price is no object is Margesson and Co., at 17 Adelaide Street East. Two person tents here range from \$28 to \$155; they also sell a specially designed high mountain tent for \$300. Back-packs go from \$20 to \$107.

In camping as in everything else, there are two schools of thought. School No. 1 believes that you should get the finest equipment you can. If you don't, you'll end up paying more and enjoying it less in the long run. Some of the most dedicated campers I know adhere to this. School No. 2 claims that if you are going to spend \$300 on camping equipment you may as well stay in a hotel.

Students of the second school have the highest regard for Hercules at 577 Yonge Street and Le Baron at 100 Queen East. At Hercules a 2½ pound mummy sleeping bag (the most efficient shape) good to 0 degrees, costs \$40. Nylon tents for two go from \$28 to \$140. The tent I liked best here was a blue-and-orange sailcloth made by La Prairie in France for \$65. It weighs 8½ pounds and is waterproof, reasonably wind proof, well ventilated and very easy to work with. Packs at Hercules are \$8 to \$55, the latter a new design by Eddy Bauer (of Bauer skates). This one is made in Japan; the same design made in the States by Universal sells for \$112. Its curved H frame allows more weight to be carried with less effort.

And don't forget the insect repellent.

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Books

Exploring Toronto's Spring

By Mike Sutton

The sun is out. Days seem to be growing longer and soon Canadians will be in that unexcitable spirit of spring that possesses them every year after too many months indoors or outside under wraps.

Here are books to help you decadents wile away your time this Spring. Here are books to help you waste your time if the saturnine Scots Presbyterian blood of the Eastern townships runs in your veins.

Here are the books to help outdoors enthusiasts get a full measure of exercise and fresh air. Here are books to help native Torontonians get to know their city better, and books to help new Torontonians find out what's here for the doing.

First you will need a map. Perly's Guides to Toronto streets have a wide range of sizes and prices, running from pocket guides at \$0.95

to street guides at \$3.25. A full selection can be seen at Longhouse Books, 630 Yonge St.

Guides to the Bruce and Ganaraska trail networks are available from the two trail associations. The Bruce trail runs along the Niagara escarpment over varied terrain along a route which changes every year. The Ganaraska trail runs largely along abandoned trunk line right of way.

Information on bicycle paths and walking tour routes is available from Pollution Probe, 43 Queen's Park Crescent, 928-6155.

The Toronto Parks Commission has information on trails through Metro's parks and ravines, 367-8186 and Island Ferry Service schedules 367-8193. Subway and bus maps and schedules are available from the TTC.

And for those of you willing to plan ahead for next year the Bank of

Commerce issues free maps of Metro beginning in the Fall and ending when their supply runs out.

Perhaps the most useful and inexpensive book you may buy is the Toronto Survival Guide (\$0.95), originally the product of an OFY-LIP grant now in its third edition. The book includes a lot about everything. It is by far the most complete guide to social, cultural and recreational activities and services in Toronto available between two covers.

Mainly an eating guide, Dining Out in Toronto by Jeremy Brown and Sid Adilman (\$1.75) includes information on restaurants, entertainment, craftsmen, historical sites, hotels and helpful books.

Touring Guides

Exploring Toronto. \$2.50. A guide to Toronto buildings with walking tour routes.

Isobel Harry and Marlene Sober.

Vehicle: Handbook of Toronto Culture \$3.00. Galleries, museums, theatres and what not.

Esthereke and Bob Kaplan.

Bicycling in Toronto. \$0.75. Includes information on bicycle rental and buying, on foiling bicycle thieves, on ravine tours, cultural tours and historical tours.

Eric Arthur. No Mean City. Actually a coffee table book, Arthur's book contains a street by street, building by building run through Toronto.

Historical Guides

Michael Filey. "Passengers Must Not Ride on Fenders". \$10.95. A pictorial history of Toronto's tram system.

Michael Filey. Glimpses of the City That Was, Toronto Album. \$7.95 and Reflections of the Past. \$6.25. Pictorial histories of Toronto with some narrative.

B. Vass. Toronto. Study of Urban Development. \$3.00. A pictorial review of new development.

Henry Scadding. Toronto of Old. \$7.95. A narrative history of Toronto's beginnings. A number of reprints of early descriptions, reminiscences and histories of old Toronto are available in the Cole's Canadian reprint series.

James Lorimer. The Ex. \$5.95. An historical treatment of the Canadian National Exhibition replete with old and recent pictures.

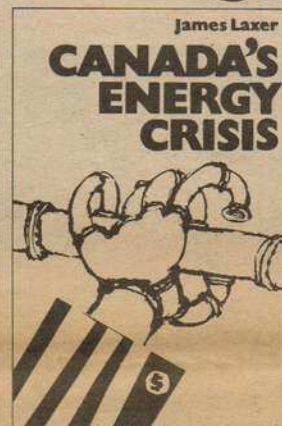
Richard Brebout. Open Gate: Toronto Union Station. Photos and essays by Toronto notables.

Other Books.

W. E. Meir. The Underside of Toronto. \$6.95. A view of the soft underbelly of Toronto the Good. A voyeur's guide to Hogtown.

Rolf Kalman (ed.) Toronto We Love You . . . "The Brunswick House". \$3.75. An appreciation of the sometimes seedy, sometimes raucous but always lively Annex beer parlour.

Laxer on the energy crisis



James Lewis & Samuel, Publishers Paper \$3.95

James Laxer, long active in the energy debate, offers a radical critique of the policy of the oil companies and the U.S. government in the "energy crisis" of 1973-74.

Laxer describes the various corporate manipulations which have pushed international oil prices up and their impact on the world balance of economic and political power. Finally, he deals with the government's energy policy, especially the movement towards a continental energy deal and its consequences for Canada.

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At better booksellers

Clucks, honks, pitches at Markets

To Market, to market, to buy a live chick.
Home again, home again, lickety, splitt.

It's the live chickens at Kensington that get to me. When I walk by they cluck louder. When my three year old tugs at my sleeve asking, "Why are these nice chickens in these cages?", I scurry her off to the next shop carefully avoiding the subject. Chickens with feathers are for laying eggs and scratching around barnyards.

I don't want to gawk at and choose some plump and feathery creature and witness by sight or by sound its death. When they're plucked, quartered and neatly displayed in my butcher's showcase, I can enjoy my coq au vin with no memory of desperate cluckings in a secret tongue.

Kensington, aside from the chickens, is an involving shopping experience. Where else in one small area of Toronto would you find: Spanish cheeses, straw baskets, Jamaican mangoes, Hungarian goulash, Portuguese custard tarts, schmaltz herrings, 15 varieties of dried beans, an LP of Italy's greatest hits, bagels, beds, fresh butter, plastic Jesuses, squid, and brightly printed babushkas all side by side?

Face to face

Cheaper prices is not a substantial reason for shopping at Kensington. Think, instead about the other aspects which make market shopping special:

- 1) You come face to face with your produce. No cellophane wrapping or freezer burn.
- 2) You can buy 6 oz. of dried lentils instead of a packaged 2 lb. bag. That means you won't be staring at a half-used bag of beans in your cupboard a year after you made that lentil soup.
- 3) You can complain about quality and price to the shopkeeper, instead of complaining to a manager wearing a dubious "the customer is always right" smile.
- 4) If you get bored with your shopping, there are enough distractions to make your visit pleasant. You may see a truck driver unloading seven large cartons onto a sidewalk, then watch the shopkeeper refuse the shipment and order the driver to "pack 'em up again." Sometimes a chicken escapes. Often, there are car jams with honking horns and long exchanges of insults. At 10 a.m., you're apt to hear Melina Mercouri wailing from a loudspeaker. Day and night you'll be enticed by wafts of freshly baked bread, brewed espresso, fish soup, and pickled herrings.

Hey lady!

When you're loaded with bags of zucchini, pounds of cheese, and a crawly lobster, the last thing you need when you round the corner to your car is somebody yelling, "Hey lady, wanna buy some nice beef-steak tomatoes — really cheap?" That's what you often get at Kensington, yet even a good-bye pitch is a welcome change from the perfunctory supermarket chatter — "\$34.72. Carry out for number 4. NEXT PLEASE!"

On Saturday morning, you can visit the St. Lawrence Market anytime from dawn to early afternoon. The difference between it and Kensington is that the St. Lawrence is a weekly farmers' market. Farmers must be certified producers to operate a stall here. Stalls are leased by the year, and many of the families have kept their

eats

by Marilyn Linton

stalls for over 30 years. There is a waiting list of farmers to get in.

Prices at St. Lawrence are cheaper than most places, because farmers sell directly to you and eliminate the middle man. Because they are on their own, the crops farmers bring vary from season to season in variety and quality. A farmer sells what comes out of his ground, and that can be anything from watercress to 25 pound squashes.

This unpredictability makes the whole marketing experience an interesting one in contrast to your favorite fruit and vegetable grocer whose crop selection and standards remain fairly set year round. Farmers can sell a puny crop of strawberries at 3 pints for \$1 while supermarkets usually wait for the end of a crop or near spoilage to sell so low.

Last Saturday, the produce was impressive in quality if not in variety. Leafy greenhouse lettuce, shiny and healthy sold between 25 and 50 cents depending on size. Fat seedless green grapes were two pounds for 99 cents, almost half the usual grocery price. There were bushels of carrots for \$2, and mammoth Hubbard squashes sectioned into 15-cent portions. One table presented a mound of vegetables nearing spoilage. Escarole for 10 cents and beets (3 bunches for 25 cents). Lined against one wall were baskets of leafy escarole 50 cents each.

Home-dried

Other products included butter from Mennonite farms, Jack and Marge Williams home-made pies, cakes and breads. Sauerkraut, pickles and vegetables from the Shumovich farm. (They've been at the market for 40 years.) The cheapest mushrooms can be found here. 70 cents a pound for fresh, large mushrooms. One farmer dried his own herbs and had bunches of dried thyme, rosemary, savoury and sage.

Sid Perkins stocks a good variety of fresh fish at the market, even the hard-to-find varieties like grouper, kingfish, plaice, winkles and mussels. The Ivanoffs have had



Photo: Lindsay

Fresh eggs and butter from Rockford, Ontario, are some of the advantages of shopping in the St. Lawrence Market.

their cream cheese and yoghurt stall here for 20 years. They make different varieties of Bulgarian cream cheeses and sell fresh yoghurt and a yoghurt culture for making your own.

In the spring the market lights up with annual flowers of every description. They are generally cheaper than nursery flowers but you have to get there early or every geranium and marigold has been sold. Throughout the year, farmers bring their greenhouse flowers and potted plants.

Many shoppers visit the market weekly in search of fresh meat and produce. The people who manage the stalls are warm and friendly and it is not difficult to develop a rapport over a bunch of parsley or an ongoing weekly concern over the best way to dry out your own herbs.

You get the impression that St. Lawrence is a social occasion for farmers and shoppers alike. Again, it is a much more relaxing place to shop, because of the involvement of seller and shopper, than a crowded, sterile supermarket setting.

If you get up the first early Saturday morning, you may even like it enough to visit the market weekly. Take the family, have breakfast out and give marketing the involvement it really deserves.

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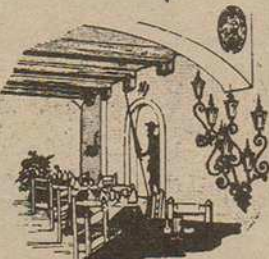
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BICYCLES^{PORT}

Getting ready for the road: cycling without illusions

by Geoffrey Meggs

There just doesn't seem any way around the fact that cycling season is with us once again. Cycling has never been the same for me since a 70 mile trip three summers ago that turned out to be the most agonizingly painful day's journey of my life.

What was intended as a pleasant day of country cycling turned into a 12 hour crawl. We were forced off the road by trucks, sidelined by rain, tied up with continual breakdowns and finally, crying with exhaustion, confronted with five miles of roller coaster-like sideroad that always seemed flat from inside a car.

I now view the sport in a new perspective. Spring is a time to get ready for the road with a minimum of sentimentality.

Tune-ups should cover two areas: cleaning and lubricating. On a standard bicycle there are few parts that ever need replacing. Remove all the parts you can, wash them in kerosene and replace them and lubricate them lightly. There's little an amateur can't do on a bicycle without some basic tools and a bit of patience. Once you've changed a tire or adjusted a brake yourself you'll never want to pay someone else.

Ten speed bikes are made of frailer stuff and frequently need new parts. Gears are easy to twist and must be replaced. Brakes and cables should be periodically changed as well.

I have never painted a bicycle on the theory that the older it looked, the less attractive it was to thieves. I haven't had a bike stolen for two years now, but that is due more to good luck than good management.

Most shops in town have fixed rates for repairs. Labour costs vary widely and a phone check is worthwhile if you're unable to do the work yourself. Always ask for your old parts back when the shop has replaced them.

Once your bike is ready to ride, you can think seriously about doing something more than commuting. Toronto Life has published an excellent but expensive little guide to Toronto's bikeways and the Metro Parks Department will direct you to their paths.



Photo: Lindsay

Never try too much the first day out. Cycling cannot be enjoyed on a schedule as I discovered on that fateful ride to Cobourg.

Don't go for long rides in groups. Every cyclist has his own pace, determined by his strength and his bicycle. Forcing slow riders to keep up, or fast ones to slow down, will only lead to trouble.

Never take anything with you when you go cycling. It's almost always preferable to buy a bit of food than to carry all the necessities for a picnic. Every pound you put on your bicycle is a pound you will have to move along with you.

If you must bring gear, put it on the bike, not your back. Most bags and knapsacks constrict the chest, making proper breathing difficult on a bicycle. Pack frames are ludicrous because of the tremendous wind resistance they create. Small bags

that hang on the back of the machine are best, but very expensive.

Long-range cycling requires a few special clothes as well. I met a retired gentleman on that Cobourg trip who was cycling from coast to coast and riding the train whenever he got tired. He had hand sewn special underwear without seams in the crotch. You can laugh if you like, but riding 70 miles with those seams eating you raw is a fate I wouldn't wish on anyone.

I have given up thoughts of any more long range epics. For me a bicycle will always be a city machine, faster than a car and cheaper than a bus.

Everything that's worth saying, and a bit more has been said by Tom Cuthbertson in his two books *Anybody's Bike Book* and *Bike Tripping*, published by Ten Speed Press.

Fuelish Thinking

Thinking of buying that brand new car? Consider the gallons and gallons of gas it takes to push that buggy. Plus the astronomical price of gas these days. Add to it the parking pinch. Congested streets. Rush-hour tempers . . .



Now think of buying a bicycle from Bloor Cycle. There's no gas problem, because you don't use gas. Parking? No sweat. You can squeeze into spots that are off limits for any auto. And the money you save on parking alone will do more than pay for your bicycle. As far as rush-hour traffic goes, you can bicycle in or out of the city in less time than it takes to travel a few blocks by car.

You'll be home reading about the energy crisis, while everyone else is right in the thick of it.

Now let's consider the reasons you wanted that car in the first place.

Styling. Bloor Cycle has over 3000 models to choose from. We dare you to find a car dealer with that kind of selection.

Luxury. We've got luxury models that offer you all kinds of interesting options. Hand-crafted frames, Michelin tires, Campagnolo gears and centre-pull brake systems.



Economy. You can get a fine ten-speed for as low as \$94.95. We've got a great selection of medium-priced bikes. Names like Raleigh, Dawes, Peugeot, Bottecchia, etc.

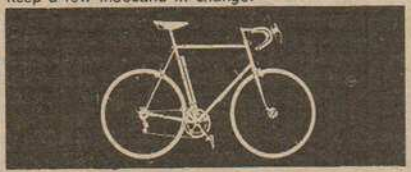
Comfort. OK, we can't offer you plush interiors, bucket seats or tinted windshields. But they can't offer you one of the best means of exercise and fitness. So there.

Service. Ahhh . . . That's our specialty. Every bicycle we sell comes completely assembled and tested by our experts. And that's no sales pitch. We back it with a written guarantee of six months service, free.

So there are the facts. The choice is yours.

You could spend \$3000 or \$4000 on a new car.

Or you could get a bicycle from Bloor Cycle . . . and keep a few thousand in change.



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