

toronto Citizen

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YOUR CITY, YOUR PAPER

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photo: Bill Lindsay

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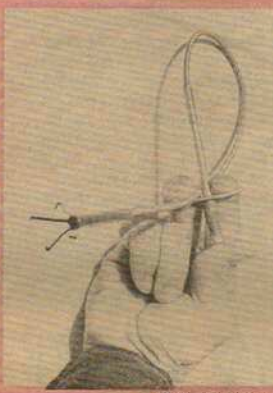


photo: Bill Lindsay

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photo: Ellen Totmie

DOGS AND CATS
PAGE 8



photo: Robin Williams

Licensing system sought

Abortion referral racket exposed

by Sheila Clarke

A twenty-year-old pregnant woman was referred in April by a Toronto abortion counselling service to a Detroit doctor who has been convicted of criminally negligent homicide.

This evidence was edited on the advice of the City Solicitor from a brief on abortion counselling services in Toronto presented to the Board of Health Friday, June 21 by the Mayor's Task Force on the Status of Women.

On the Toronto woman's notification from Medical Referral Services Inc. (also advertising as Woman's Services), located at 5300 Yonge Street, was the name Dr. J. Ketchum. The form included instructions to reach his suite on Woodward Avenue in Detroit. The fee — \$450.

Jesse Ketchum was convicted last October in New York for negligence in the death of an Ypsilanti woman who bled to death in six hours from an unsutured four inch tear in her uterus after an abortion he performed in his Buffalo office. He is now free on \$10,000 bond pending his appeal.

Ketchum left Michigan in mid-1970 to establish an office in Buffalo after New York State liberalized its abortion laws. He left a trail of nine malpractice suits behind, including several illegal abortions.

Indecent

A complaint has been laid against Ketchum in an Oakland

County Court in an attempt to end his practice in Michigan. The complaint notes his conviction of federal income tax violations, his conviction April 12 for indecent and obscene conduct in a Detroit adult movie theatre (playing with himself with one hand, holding a knife in the other) and performing illegal abortions.

In an interview with the Citizen, president of Medical Referral, Nick Andreko Jr. admits to referring patients to Dr. Ketchum. He went to Buffalo to sit in on part of Ketchum's trial. "Buffalo is a Catholic stronghold," relates Mr. Andreko, "I felt the trial was prejudiced. I would probably use Dr. Ketchum again when he is acquitted."

He also claims Ketchum's medical complications are only 1 1/2 per cent which is very small when one considers how many abortions Ketchum has performed.

The Toronto woman referred to Dr. Ketchum chose to go instead to CARES, a private abortion referral service at 27 Prince Arthur, where arrangements were made for her abortion in Toronto.

Symptom

Phyllis Curry, director of CARES, and member of the Mayor's Task Force, commented that "Ketchum is a symptom of what can happen when there is no licensing board which is one of the primary goals of the Brief."

A teenager eight weeks pregnant was told by Medical

Referral she would have to wait three weeks for an abortion in Toronto and would have to plead insanity in front of a hospital board to obtain medical permission. "It is this type of misleading information that frightens vulnerable women, especially young girls or immigrants, that enables companies to make a large profit," says Curry.

This reporter was told last month by Medical Referral an abortion arranged by them in Toronto would cost \$230 of which OHIP would pay \$70.

An abortion performed as an outpatient in early stages of pregnancy costs about \$135. OHIP covers hospital and most physicians' costs.

Part-time basis

The Task Force, in its brief, praises volunteer agencies' services but feels they may only be available on a part-time basis and depend on unstable funds. "Volunteers are also able to offer consistent long-term and high quality service," states the brief.

Another report will be presented to the Board of Health detailing the establishment of a municipally run professional service to counsel women with unplanned pregnancies.

The recommendations include proposals to investigate the consent requirements for abortion at hospitals in Toronto.

According to Toronto Planned

Continued on page 2

Forced to use dirty garbage bags

Service workers wildcat Fairview

by Doug Sandwell

It took intervention by the Toronto Board of Health and a short wildcat strike, but the women who clean the Toronto-Dominion Centre no longer have to save a few dollars for the Fairview Corporation by re-using dirty garbage bags in their work.

On May 31 the women, most of them Portuguese immigrants,

flatly refused to clean the three T-D office towers until Fairview and Modern Building Cleaning supplied clean, new bags.

Fairview, which owns 50 per cent of the Toronto-Dominion Centre, manages the complex and provides the materials used to clean it. Modern Building Cleaning employs the 200 women who clean the buildings every weekday evening. M.B.C. supervises the women's

work, and pays them \$2.36 per hour.

Early this year Fairview's Mel Wilman, Building Manager at the Centre, decided that some of the 1,600 garbage bags used each night should be "re-cycled" — that is, emptied and re-used. This sudden conversion to ecological awareness was influenced by the price of the bags, which was rising rapidly in the wake of oil price hikes and a

general shortage of plastic resins.

Modern Building Cleaning apparently raised some objections, then gave in.

The cleaners at the T-D, unlike those at Commerce Court and most other office towers, are unionized. Their union, the Service Employees Local 204, found it had no contract protection to control the use of "re-cycled" bags and agreed that bags could be re-used if they

were clean and dry.

But, in practice, supervisors passed almost all bags as clean, and the women complained that they were being given bags soiled with cigarette ash, tea, coffee, old lunches, pencil shavings and other examples of what the Department of Health calls "dusty or putrescible material".

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toronto Citizen

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Citizen letters

The Citizen welcomes correspondence from its readers. Letters should be typed, double-spaced and signed. Address correspondence for publication to The Editor, 530 (rear) Richmond Street West, Toronto.

Save the Islands

To the Editor:

I have followed at least some of the Islands debate. There are some important arguments for the preservation of the island homes that I have yet to encounter.

I believe that the Toronto Island community combines a unique set of features that serve to set it apart from virtually any other North American community. These features alone would in my mind justify the preservation of the community in its present state as a monument to the most advanced principles in urban design.

Surely the following factors might explain why urban planners visit the Toronto Island community rather than the Toronto Island Park: 1. Urban location. 2. High density. 3. Low-cost housing. 4. Multiple-use potential. 5. Personal space for each resident. 6. Aesthetic interest. 7. Historical interest. 8. Streets for people rather than for automobiles. 9. Use of space to facilitate personal human contact. 10. Crime prevention.

I am incapable of understanding why Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Thompson are bent on destroying such a unique monument to progressive urban design for the purpose of the American urban disaster: the purified, single-use park.

Larry R. Hunt
Bedford Road

Viva la causa

To the Editor:

The recent trial, conviction and fining of three Toronto clergymen who have actively supported the United Farm Workers' grape-lettuce boycott for "petty trespassing" in a Dominion store reveals some important issues:

1. Judge Dneiper appears more obsessed with carrying out the letter rather than the spirit of the law; Judge Dneiper's tunnel vision view of the law forces him to see moral laws and values as inferior or secondary to civil law and civil rights ("... it doesn't overrule the law of Ontario.") Strict obedience to Judge Dneiper's provincial interpretation of the law would result in his putting a lot of citizens fighting for their civil or human rights in jail — like the right to publicly inform people of their civil rights, as well as when they are being deceived; e.g., false advertising by Dominion.

2. Dominion should be on trial, convicted and sentenced for "false advertising" or deliberate mislabeling of produce, not these clergymen, since it was a Dominion store which last spring falsely labelled non-union lettuce as United Farm Workers produced lettuce. This is not the first time Dominion has indulged in this criminal act; last winter, Dominion was convicted and fined \$10,000 for false advertising.

3. Dominion is also a partner in crime with the California grape and lettuce growers who continue to exploit migrant farmworkers for their own massive profits. The United Farm Workers in California and elsewhere have been fighting for about a year to win a renewal of a just contract with the growers, and Dominion and other food-chains buying non-union grapes and lettuce know this fact. Of course, this is just another classic example of the inherently amoral stance and exploitative practices of Agribusiness and the capitalistic system generally. Dominion doesn't really care about helping the exploited farmworkers get long overdue economic and social justice; no, it's not in Dominion's interests, they care only for making profits off the farmworkers' backs.

4. The fact that Rev's Mills, Mather and McGrath were convicted and fined \$10 for "petty trespassing" on Dominion's previous, private property (which is open to the public) reveals the capitalistic bias and pettiness of our laws and court system. These men, our brothers, dared to commit the 'crime' of exposing Dominion's hypocrisy and their crime of false advertising; e.g., deceiving or lying to the public. Fathers Mills, Mather and McGrath deserve our praise and support — not fines or threat of jail for their courage and commitment to economic and social justice for the farmworkers as well as for all citizens who value and are fighting for human rights.

Thousands of United Farm Worker supporters and picketers in Canada and the U.S. stand united with clergymen like these and our many brother and sister farm workers in continuing our struggle to boycott Dominion and other major food-chains stores which sell non-union grapes and lettuce. With more active and massive citizen support-like people's refusal to buy non-UFW grapes and lettuce anywhere until the Farm Workers win a contract — we will win this just fight VIVA LA CAUSA!

Don Weitz
Toronto

Haney objects

Dear Fellow Citizen Readers,

The Toronto Citizen refuses to publish a follow-up letter I wrote to the editor. It was my counter-attack on their attack of my initial letter of three issues ago. Their attack of my initial letter was five times as long as my initial letter.

Richard M. Haney

Abortion Mill

Continued from page 1

Parenthood the interpretation of the Abortion Law varies from hospital to hospital. In some hospitals the committee members rotate every three months and the abortion policy will reflect changes in the committee.

Single, divorced or separated women can obtain an abortion more easily than middle-class married women with two children. Some women are so frightened of being refused they book at several hospitals in advance. Consequently there is a very high no-show rate, according to Toronto Planned Parenthood.

There is no time limit for abortions stated in the Criminal Code Abortion Law. Hospitals like Toronto General, with a liberal policy, will perform abortions on women up to twenty weeks pregnant. On the other hand Women's College Hospital will perform an abortion up to twelve weeks and between twelve and twenty weeks only if a tubal ligation (sterilization) is done at the same time.

The steering committee of the

Mayor's Task Force urged the Health Board to

—establish standards for licensing abortion referral services which operate or advertise in Toronto;

—request that the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the College of Nurses in Ontario delegate representatives to inspect referral facilities in the United States;

—establish standards for advertising abortion referral services;

—refer for prosecution, services which violate existing legislation;

—investigate the differences in consent requirements for abortions at hospitals in the city of Toronto.

Criteria were also recommended for licensing abortion referral services including set profit ceilings to discourage "abortion mill" practices.

The Board of Health, feeling the legislation required was outside their jurisdiction forwarded the unedited brief to the Provincial Attorney General, the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Ontario Medical Association.

Fairview's garbage bags

Continued from page 1

The union began a grievance procedure that is still under way; it will ultimately be resolved by a provincial arbitration ruling. It also complained to the City's Board of Health, through Alderman Dan Heap, a member of the Board.

Conditions of work are generally a provincial responsibility, but in the matter of lead smelters and some other places of work, the Health Board has stretched its jurisdiction to protect employees because, in Heap's words, "the provincial Department of Health and Department of Labour do a lousy, rotten job on occupational health problems."

The Health Board sent inspectors, who were ignorant of the location of the problem and found nothing on their first visit, a management-guided tour.

Then, on May 23, Chief Inspector Pollock, acting on better information, made an unannounced visit to the work area where the bags were distributed. He found, he reported, that "a random sample of the bags showed 50 per cent unsuitable due to soil and odour, or both."

Pollock met with representatives of Modern Building Cleaning and established an agreement that only clean garbage bags were to be re-used, and that employees would be free to reject any bag they judged to be dirty.

But as management implemented this agreement, the women had to take the bags they were offered up to the floors where they worked. Then, if a bag was dirty or smelly, the employee had to ask her supervisor to send for another.

A big hassle

In practice, says Joe Jordan, Service Employees' business representative, this meant "a big hassle" every time a woman tried to reject a bag. The employee, unsupported by her fellow-workers or by her union, could be refused or bullied by her supervisor — something that is hard to prevent and hard to prove on the employee's unsupported word.

There was an emotional union meeting on Friday, May 31, and that evening the women refused to take upstairs the re-cycled bags they were offered. Dan Heap checked some of the bags that were being distributed and confirms that some of them were "unsuitable by Mr. Pollock's standard", that is, soiled with material that could rot.

An angry stand-off ensued, during which the women's demands escalated.

Modern Building Cleaning's General Manager, Mr. McFarlane, began by refusing to allow bags to be sorted as they were issued, a procedure he claimed would take too much time. Four hours later, with the offices still uncleaned, he agreed to provide only clean, new bags until the matter was settled by arbitration.

The women went home triumphant, and Modern Building had to organize special shifts to get some of the cleaning done before Monday.

"The whole thing is still hanging over our heads," says Jordan "until we get an arbitration ruling. But meanwhile the workers are getting the new bags and don't care if the Board never rules."

Dan Heap comments on the whole incident, "It's almost unbelievable that they'd try to save nickels by re-cycling garbage bags. Did it happen because the cleaners are immigrants and women? That's what the women think, and I think they're right."

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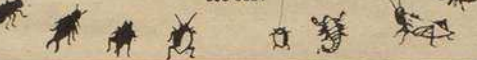
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Striking workers seek boycott

Striking workers at seven Darrigo Food Markets in the city are asking the public to boycott the chain stores as their strike for a first contract goes into its tenth week.

About 170 members of locals 633 and 175 of the Canadian Food and Allied Workers walked out May 1, five months after they were legally able to strike.

The workers struck for two days before Christmas last year but put a four month moratorium on walkouts at the company's request. Darrigo's suggested that by May, the company would be better able to assess its ability to meet union demands.

But after five extra months of negotiation, the union has still not achieved its two basic demands of a union shop and premium pay for Sunday work. Three of the Darrigo stores are open Sundays.

The membership has accepted Darrigo wage offers of seven per cent increases in each of the two years of their proposed contract.

Feeling effects

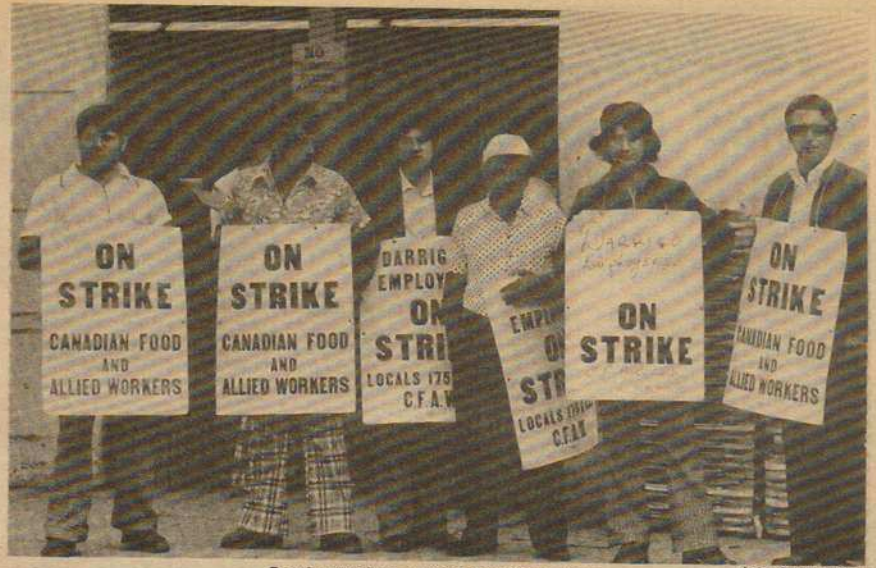
Despite strike pay equivalent to normal wages, the workers are feeling the effects of the long walk-

out. Some of the workers have returned to work and Darrigo's has taken up the slack with part-time student strikebreakers. But CFAW organizer John DiNardo is determined to see the walkout through.

"This is just the beginning," he says. "Even if we can't win a contract, other unions will try to organize here because these wages are a threat to the industry."

Wages before the strike ranged from \$1.65 an hour for part-time help to \$4 an hour for the chief meat cutters. The union has accepted wages below the industry norm because DiNardo feels this is "a European-style store on a larger scale and we can't expect to pay the wages of the retail industry."

Because of the wage concession, DiNardo is determined to win union security. DiNardo says that while co-owner John Darrigo feels it would be immoral to tell his employees they must join a union "he'll come up to you and say get a haircut or you're out." Owner Frank Darrigo could not be reached and his brother John Darrigo refused to comment on the



Darrigo workers outside downtown store.

photo: Robin Williams

strike to the Citizen.

Steady procession

Mornings on the picket line at the St. Clair and Alberta Ave. store see a steady procession of employees and foodstuffs passing through the picket line under the watchful eye of bluff and balding Johnny Darrigo.

Pickets on the sidewalk can see the strikebreakers arranging fruit displays through the store's big picture windows.

Since the May 1 walkout there have been no negotiations. "Every attempt on the part of the union through the Ontario Labour Relations Board, other channels or on a direct basis has failed, says

DiNardo. "Darrigo has refused to discuss new negotiations."

The boycott and strike do not affect Darrigo Supermarkets, which are owned by a third Darrigo brother who has signed a union contract.

The union has organized mass pickets every Sunday at the struck Darrigo Food Markets.

Telephone tree

A group of Toronto women have set up a telephone tree to combat sexist advertising. When an offensive ad appears, five women will phone the company responsible to complain. Then they each call five more women, who will in turn call the company, and ring up five more women, and so on.

The idea evolved, says Helen LaFontaine, one of the tree's founders and a member of the Ontario Committee on the Status of Women, when women barraged the *Globe and Mail* about its coverage earlier this year of the federal speech from the throne. Although the paper covered the speech extensively, it omitted to mention three important recommendations which affect the rights of women.

When Benson and Hedges brought out a leggy ad with two smoking construction workers looking up a young woman's skirt, the tree went into action with great success. According to LaFontaine, the company, at a cost of \$60,000 to \$80,000, covered up the offending billboards and pulled the ad which was scheduled to run in Time.

The tree, LaFontaine said, is "one way of letting people know in a fairly organized way that opinions are changing" and that the criticisms are not just coming from a few crazy complainers.

About 700 women are on the list. If you want to join, call Helen LaFontaine, 789-5230.

Teaching assistants certified at vic

The Graduate Assistants Association has won certification as the bargaining unit for teaching assistants at Victoria College. The GAA gained a majority of votes cast in a referendum of the assistants in March.

GAA President Michael O'Keefe said the main bargaining issues at Vic are wages, the wide disparity of work done for similar pay and the complete lack of job descriptions.

The Association is now awaiting an Ontario Labor Relations Board verdict on its bid to 2,000 assistants and markers across the rest of the university. Hearings to determine the precise make-up of the unit begin this month.

TORONTO SHORTS

Labour council shafts islanders

The campaign to save the Island homes suffered another setback on June 20 when the Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto came out in favour of evicting the present residents so that all island property could be turned over for public parkland.

The proposal, which was introduced by the Municipal and Community Action Committee, recommended that island residents not owning (or being able to afford) other housing be assured of acceptable alternate accommodation before they were evicted. The three private yacht clubs would remain until their existing leases expired.

Rita Tate, chairwoman of the committee, said she was originally very sympathetic to the plight of the islanders and their prospective housing problem but on examining the situation more closely she has since changed her mind. Quoting City of Toronto Planning staff, she maintains that a substantial number of islanders do have the economic capability to compete for housing on the mainland. Some already have homes elsewhere in the city as well.

She feels that a very skilled group of professional lobbyists is using the present housing shortage in the city to keep a very desirable piece of public land for their own private use.

The committee was particularly upset by the fact that a number of residents, many of whom they said paid about \$30 a month in rent and taxes to the city, were charging rents comparable to those in the city.

Howard Kaplan from CUPE local 1000 expressed concern over the fact that at least one of the yacht clubs had recently renegotiated its lease and the land occupied by the club would not become available for public use for many years.

Metro tenants revived

The Metro Tenants' Association may soon be revived after four years of dormant existence. The organization fought in the late sixties for amendments to the Landlord and Tenant Act, but then disintegrated, shortly after the mem-

bership lists were stolen in 1970.

Last month, however, a group of tenants threatened with immediate or eventual eviction met to establish collective pressure around problems of eviction and apartment disrepair. Included in the group were tenants from Rochdale, people from the Toronto Islands, tenants from the South of Carlton areas, and the Canada Trust block at Beverley and Sullivan Streets.

These tenants later met with members of the Metro Tenants' Association, and are now moving to set up a new Federation of Metro Toronto Tenants. A meeting will be held July 11 at 8 p.m. at the Central Neighbourhood House at 349 Ontario Street to discuss the new organization.



Apparently the Government has decided to leave nothing to chance. The Citizen received this photo from the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer with the following caption: "Stuffing ballot boxes with supplies for Monday's general election is being done in every electoral district in Canada this week." This may explain some upset victories.

TORONTO WHISPERS

Open Zoo

A tantalizing rumour floating around City Hall recently claimed the new Metro Zoo was in difficulties because the animals were escaping from the wide open enclosures. Not so, say zoo officials, the enclosures have been tested and work fine. The rumor described one test in which a small monkey was released in his enclosure and went over the wall in less than 40 minutes. In fact, the zoo public relations people say the animals think they can get out but cannot. When the beasts are released in their new homes, board walls surround them. Periodically the barrier is lowered to accustom the animal to his prison. Plexiglass walls are painted over and slowly cleaned for the same reason. So even if they think they can leave, they can't.

Slumming

Conservative Hal Jackman, the rich man from Rosedale, apparently thinks that slumming it might win him a few votes. He turned up at an all-candidates meeting on Wednesday June 26 at the Parliament Street Library in Cabbagetown dressed for the occasion: baggy flannels, and a spotted jacket with a button missing.

Globe's mystery callers

Staff management relations at the *Globe and Mail* have turned a bit absurd this summer with the introduction of a special program to keep staff in the circulation department on their toes.

The victims of this particular bit of idiocy are the women who take calls from people suspending their subscription for the holidays. Each day, the woman who gets the highest number of restart dates for the subscription wins a joke prize ... a pack of cigarettes, bobby pins or even pantihose.

V.K. Marskell, who dreamed up the contest, says the daily draws, "help keep the girls sharp and everybody has a good laugh which helps relieve the tension."

Marskell will also be making "mystery phonecalls" during which he will masquerade as a customer to check on performance. Good performance could win the worker another set of pantihose, says Marskell which also "serves to relieve tension" during a long day.

"Look forward and glance back"

The Canadian National Exhibition's newly hired project manager wants "to listen to what the people of Toronto want to see done here" when he makes his plans for improving the Ex.

Michael Filey, a Toronto historian, was hired at a recent CNE board meeting to implement ideas for improving the Exhibition and to co-ordinate the Ex's 1978 centennial festivities.

Filey says an immediate project will be the construction of "more places for the general public to sit down." He's also looking into the possibility of moving the World Computer Chess Championships to Toronto.

For the centennial, Filey says the general motto will be "look forward and glance back." He's mulling over the possibility of reconstructing an ancient streetcar track that was built on the Ex grounds in 1884, the first streetcar line in North America.

Filey's anxious to see the Horticultural Building and the British Pavilion restored to their former glory and with truly liberal spirit concludes he would "like to see things the way they used to be but we should be looking to the future as well."

Teachers, province locked in showdown

by Diana Moeser

Community College teachers are being advised by their negotiating team to reject the latest government offer because it does not meet union demands on job security or the workload and gives only a minimal wage increase over the last offer.

The government is willing to give 7 per cent and 9 per cent over a two-year contract retroactive to September 1973, but also wants the option to increase the workload if it deems necessary.

The government also refuses to meet demands on job security, because provincial legislation puts most aspects of job security beyond the jurisdiction of negotiations.

Andrew Todd, chief negotiator for the Civil Service Association of Ontario, which represents the 5,000 teachers, says they will probably vote against the offer. A recent meeting of college union presidents

rejected the proposals. At the same time they said they would not ratify their own union position as it stood because it did not take a strong enough stand on the issue of the workload.

The union presidents say government policy could lead to an increase of 20 to 25 per cent in teaching hours for the academic staff with no reduction in hours for manpower retraining staff who teach technical and apprenticeship courses as well as high school courses to adults.

The two sides have been negotiating since the summer of 1973 and the government is threatening to take the issue to compulsory arbitration if a settlement is not soon forthcoming.

The union has boycotted arbitration proceedings since the spring and says they will refuse to cooperate in the future. This would mean that the government would appoint all three members of the arbitration board.

Toronto Community Law School

Coping with legalities

by Virginia Smith

This summer the Toronto Community Law School will be offering several short courses to laymen interested in coping better with the intricacies of the legal system.

The school staff, a group of Osgoode Hall law students, aims to inform citizens how the law can be used to claim or protect their rights.

In areas where a lawyer's skills may not be necessary, like small claims court actions, students at the school will be taught how to handle situations themselves. If the legal problem is highly complex, discussion will be geared more to understanding than to acting.

Each course will be taught by a lawyer and law students involved in the school. The staff has prepared a mimeographed textbook for each course. All courses and materials are free.

The school has been financed for the summer by a \$15,700 Opportunities for Youth grant. The staff hopes to find more long term funding, and "make the school a permanent resource for legal education, because right now there isn't one in the city," says Harriet Sachs, a staff member.

The following courses are available this summer:

Income Tax
July 8, 9, 10, 11
Lawrence Park Collegiate,
125 Chatsworth Drive, Auditorium
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Buying and Selling a Home
July 15, 16, 17, 18
Eatonville Public Library,
430 Burnhamthorpe Road
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Municipal Law: Fighting City Hall
July 22, 23, 24, 25
Central Technical School,
725 Bathurst St., Room 210
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Medicine and the Law
July 29, 30, 31 and August 1
Learning Resources Centre,
666 Eglinton Ave. W.
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Women and the Law
August 6, 7, 8, 9
Rose Avenue School,
675 Ontario St.
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Employment Rights on and off the Job
August 12, 13, 14, 15
Warden Woods Church and
Community Centre, 74 Firvalley
Court
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

Consumer Protection
August 26, 27, 28, 29
Willowdale Public Library,
5126 Yonge St.
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

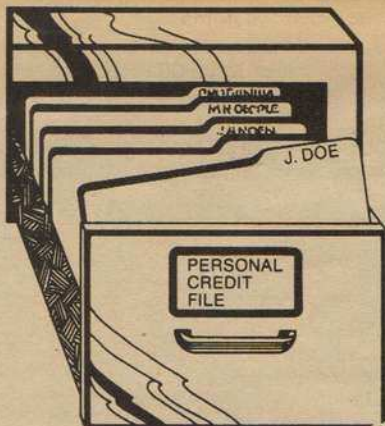
Youth and the Law will be available on request during July and August. Sessions can be arranged on one or more of the following topics: Youth and the Criminal Law, Employment Rights, Your Rights as a High School Student, Consumer Rights, Contractual Problems, The Legal Implications of Marriage, Medicine and the Law, Small Claims Court, Highway Traffic Act.

Small Claims Court procedure: directed primarily at lay advocates and volunteers manning Information Centres.

Women and the Law: Other sessions of this course may be arranged on request.

For more information and pre-registration, which is advisable but not necessary, phone 928-6494.

Your credit-rating is priceless. This is what Ontario is doing to help you protect it.



you'll have the opportunity to correct it.

This is particularly important because, today, masses of information about your buying, credit and personal habits are being collected, stored, and distributed by people you have never met.

This information can influence where—or if—you will work, how much you can borrow, insurance you can obtain and whether you are acceptable as a tenant. So your government here in Ontario has passed the Consumer Reporting Act to ensure that you have access to your own file.

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John Clement, Minister

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After that date you'll have the right to know what is being reported about you and to whom. And if the information is inaccurate or incomplete,



Government of Ontario

William Davis, Premier

Acte Loses

Late in May, the CLC's Association of Commercial and Technical Employees lost the vote to certify a white collar local at the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. ACTE organizers had hoped that a win at USF and G would establish the union's first beachhead within Toronto insurance companies. But employees voted down the union by a two to one majority — 65 for, 32 against, and one spoiled ballot.

Early in the year, ACTE lodged a complaint at the Ontario Labor Relations Board against management's tactics and asked for a pre-hearing vote on certification. Because management's attempts to influence employees had been excessive, the union should be certified automatically, without counting the votes, maintained union representatives.

ACTE eventually withdrew this charge after union and management settled a dispute about the inclusion of 5 employees in the bargaining unit.

The union decided to drop the complaint also because further delay before the Labor Board would only mean gradual erosion of the union's support, according to ACTE organizer Bill Howes. Initially the union "signed up just under 65 per cent of the employees." By the time of the vote on March 8, "our committee estimated that our strength had dropped to 50 per cent because of management tactics, and after a few months it would be even worse." The union might win automatic certification in the end but be faced with a disaffected membership, says Howes.

Co-op housing at standstill

by Doug Sandwell

Despite last year's amendments to the National Housing Act, and despite large infusions of enthusiasm and work by would-be co-op organizers on start-up grants, the provision of non-profit housing in the Toronto area is virtually at a standstill.

Only one independent non-profit project — the purchase of about 30 houses by Don Area Co-operative Homes Inc. (DACHI) — has been approved by the federal housing agency, CMHC, (Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation) this year. And the DACHI approval is only partial — so far money has been made available for the purchase of the houses, but not for their re-habilitation — and is exceptional. DACHI was able to mobilize extraordinary political pressure in support of its application.

(The City has also won CMHC support for its takeover of the Bain Avenue and Spruce Court apartments, but Michael Dennis, City Housing Commissioner, agrees

with independent co-op spokesmen that these complexes, both built for working-class people in 1912-1913 are unique; their purchase is a deal that can't be duplicated.)

New groups trying to establish themselves and existing groups trying to expand are finding almost insurmountable obstacles in CMHC policies, in administrative bottlenecks at CMHC, and most of all in the economic near-impossibility of accumulating decent low-cost housing in the inflated real estate market that prevails in the Toronto area.

One co-op — the South Cabbagetown Housing Project — gave up trying three weeks ago, after almost two years of planning and organizing. Others, especially the Riverdale Co-op and the Dufferin Grove Housing Co-op will reportedly make the same decision soon if support from CMHC is not forthcoming.

Rapidly destroyed

Meanwhile the communities these groups hoped to preserve are

rapidly being destroyed, as long-time residents are squeezed out to make way for town houses and new apartment buildings.

On June 21, William Teron, President of CMHC, met with members of the Toronto Non-profit and Co-operative Housing Federation.

Teron admitted that "the non-profit housing program isn't working in this city", but he offered the co-ops little but uncertain promises: to send them a letter "outlining CMHC's position"; to "review CMHC's administrative procedures"; and to "give thorough study" to proposals for new subsidies.

The central problem for non-profit housing is the inadequacy of CMHC's nationally-oriented funding policies to the inflated Toronto land and housing market.

Since 1973 CMHC has provided 100 per cent of the cost of non-profit projects it approves, 10 per cent as an outright grant, 90 per cent as a mortgage at eight per cent interest. It can also approve grants

of up to \$2,500 per unit for rehabilitation.

These provisions seem, and are, generous, although they are offset to some extent by the delays and the extraordinarily high standards imposed by CMHC.

Not generous

But they are not generous enough to make possible the widespread purchase and re-habilitation of housing in the Toronto area by or for low-income people — families with less than, say, \$12,000 a year.

The Federation cites a concrete example: the South Cabbagetown group found a solid eight-room house that could be bought for \$46,000. Rehabilitation and conversion into two small two-bedroom units would cost an additional \$15,000.

The Federation proposed to Teron five new subsidies that might revive the programme. The most generous proposal — and probably the only one that would make projects like South Cab-

bagetown viable — would count 50 per cent of the price of any acquisition as the cost of land; CMHC would pay this 50 per cent, would own the land and would lease it back to the co-op at a nominal rate — perhaps one dollar a year. A similar arrangement was used to lower mortgage costs in the Trefann Court project.

Teron promised only to "study thoroughly" the Federation proposals.

Bogged down

Even the exceptional projects that are feasible under present funding are bogged down in the CMHC bureaucracy. A project must be approved first in principle, then in detail, and then house by house, at the local office, the district office and finally in Ottawa — by which time the original deal may have fallen through.

Teron promised on the 21st to review these administrative procedures, which could be changed immediately if he so decided.

Tenants finally heard

The City's Housing Standards Appeals Committee last month allowed tenants as well as landlords to present their case at committee hearings, where landlords request relief from City work orders.

Although they were previously refused permission, the tenants from Kendal Park Apartments got their say on June 18, with the help of Ward Five Alderman Ying Hope, who also talked committee members into visiting the apartment building themselves.

The nine-unit building purchased by Shully Solomon last June has 255 work orders against it. But as well as requiring repairs to the roof, plumbing, electrical wiring and other items the inspectors wanted some closed-in back porches, which provide tenants with extra living space, to be ripped off. And Solomon said he couldn't make the major repairs with the tenants in the building.

Last week, the committee ruled that the porches should remain, as both the landlord and tenants wanted, and that the tenants need not be compelled to leave. Solomon was given 60 days to show some progress on the work orders.

But landlord Solomon must want to encourage some mobility, if not more revenue. Last week he notified tenants, who are on a one year lease, of a rent raise from \$215 to \$250 a month, and informed them that when the leases expired in September, the tenancy would be on a monthly basis.

On the other hand, tenants intend to take Solomon to county court on July 12 in an attempt to secure rent rebates. Solomon has already raised the rent \$22, without providing any significant improvements to the building.

Solomon told the Citizen that he bought the building as "a hedge against inflation" to provide for his old age. It's "financially impossible" for him to make all the repairs he said.

But as a tenant observed, "We are not responsible to him as far as keeping his bills paid. If he can't afford it he should sell it."

Mused Solomon, "If it hadn't been for the speculation tax, I would have sold it."

10 Reasons to vote for Ron Atkey

Ron Atkey, Robert Stanfield and a Progressive Conservative Government will:

1. Make the cost of living more manageable by
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 - (b) Removing federal sales tax from essential items.
 - (c) Introducing incentives to save and invest.
 - (d) Stopping the expectation of inflation through a 60 to 90 day price and incomes freeze followed by a temporary period of price and income restraints on big business and big unions.
 - (e) Discouraging the deceiving attractiveness of credit buying.
 - (f) Increasing the base payment to people on old age and disability pensions.
2. Ban strikes in essential services under federal jurisdiction.
3. Preserve the neighbourhoods in St. Paul's as decent places to live.
4. Give Toronto a stronger voice in national decisions.
5. Introduce effective noise pollution legislation.
6. Establish a bill of environmental rights.
7. Provide, through tax deductions, lower-cost housing and rental accommodation for middle-income earners.
8. Eliminate the waste of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.
9. Ensure personal privacy, the rights of women and civil liberties.
10. Introduce programs to stimulate employment of the handicapped.



Re-elect
Ron
Atkey



Our man in St. Paul's.
Your voice in Ottawa.

Crombie-Meridian deal okayed

South St. Jamestown is a neighbourhood which was deliberately destroyed by the Meridian development company.

Meridian systematically persecuted the people of the area, smashed their community and wrecked their homes.

Meridian did this because the City Official plan says that companies which assemble blocks of land in the area for the purpose of building high density developments will be rewarded by City Council with high density rezonings.

This means that Council will change the value of the land, will make it much more valuable, because it will permit much more intensive use (high rises) of formerly modestly used land (houses).

In order to get its hands on the land, Meridian blockbusted; drove recalcitrant homeowners out by buying and wrecking neighboring houses, leaving ugly, rubble-strewn lots; sent henchmen to evict families from homes slated for razing; exploited down-and-out people, people who have trouble finding a place to live, by playing on their powerlessness, herding them like animals from house to house, using them as tools to destroy the community; allowed houses to fall into worse and worse repair and become blights in the neighborhood — a tactic which led to tragedy when people died in fires in the ruined houses.

Oppression & exploitation

It is important to get clear that the issue in South St. Jamestown was not saving a few old houses, or preserving a historic streetscape, or any of the other cause celebres of urban conservationism.

The issue was the oppression and exploitation of ordinary people by a powerful corporation.

In that struggle, the City government threw its weight behind the corporation.

Many of the voters who supported "reformist" candidates in the 1972 civic election did so because they hoped to get a City government which stood behind people instead of corporations.

To some extent that has happened. While land speculation and exploitation of powerless people remain rife in Toronto's real estate market, blockbusting has been stunted.

But the St. Jamestown struggle was not over. Somehow the new Council had to resolve what had happened there.

West St. Jamestown

One front in the struggle was West St. Jamestown. With City Hall's help, Meridian had played its game there in the 60s, and by early 1973 the site was a huge vacant lot; the old Council said that Meridian could build enormous high rise towers on the lot.

With Mayor David Crombie casting the decisive ballot, the new Council voted 12 to 11 in March, 1973, against undoing what the old Council had done, against asking Meridian to build some housing for the people whose homes the company had smashed. Crombie said Council should leave it up to Queen's Park to stop West St. Jamestown, but Queen's Park told Meridian to go ahead with its high rises. They are now under construction.

Earlier this year, in the wake of a spate of bad publicity following a rooming house fire in which five people died, Meridian said that it wanted to settle the South St. Jamestown front in the struggle. In that area, more than 100 houses had been wrecked, and several hundred people had been thrown out of their homes. But Meridian's high rise plans had been derailed

CITY HALL

by Jon Caulfield



David Crombie



John Sewell

by the election of the new Council; the company did not yet have a high density rezoning for South St. Jamestown. In April, Mayor David Crombie began a series of closed-door meetings with Meridian president Phil Roth, and on May 31 Crombie announced a "memorandum of understanding" with the company.

They key provisions of the memorandum are:

1) Meridian will be given a rezoning allowing it to build a profitable high density development on a razed block between Bleeker and Ontario Streets. The development will include a high rise tower and some lower buildings; it will offer housing to 739 households which can afford luxury market prices and to 252 senior citizen households and 185 average income family households (\$11,000 to \$14,000 yearly), who will receive public assistance so they can afford Meridian's prices.

2) The City will purchase from Meridian 27 of 57 houses which the company owns elsewhere in South St. Jamestown, to provide low-rent housing for about 250 people, mostly roomers.

3) The City will buy property which Meridian owns in the Sherbourne-Dundas area for development of a project which will house about 200 roomers and 70 low income families.

4) Meridian will give 90 days' notice, rather than 30 days as required by law, before evicting from 200 to 300 people who live in the other 30 houses which it owns on the South St. Jamestown site. Meridian plans to sell the houses to white painters.

Key vote

City Council debated and approved Crombie's deal last week. The key vote during the session was Council's defeat of a motion by Alderman John Sewell that the deal be rejected and that Meridian be informed that the City wishes to obtain more housing for roomers,

low income families and other people whom Meridian has habitually victimized. Supporting Sewell were Chisholm, Hope, Vaughan, Heap, Thomas, Kilbourn and Johnston. Opposed were Crombie, Eayrs, Boytchuk, Negridge, Goldrick, Piccininni, Eggleton, Ben, Archer, Jaffary, Beavis, Clifford, Scott, Pickett and Smith.

The critical votes against Sewell were cast by Jaffary, Goldrick and Crombie; their support carried other votes along with it and was decisive.

Jaffary said that Meridian did not want to offer housing to roomers and low income families; that Crombie's deal would finally clear up the awful situation in South St. Jamestown; that the deal was the best which the City could hope for; that the property which the city was picking up in the deal would ultimately provide some housing for the people about whom Sewell was concerned; and that to vote against the deal was irresponsible and "just a vote for the history books". He said that, like Sewell, he was concerned about the 200 to 300 people who would lose their homes as a result of the deal and that he would enthusiastically support a motion which helped those people; but he offered no motion himself which might help them, saying that perhaps it would be possible to somehow relocate all of them through the City's housing program.

Policy victory

Goldrick said that the deal was "a victory within the framework of the City's housing policy" because 41 per cent of the units — the senior citizen and moderate income housing — were public assistance housing. (The policy calls for 25 per cent assisted housing in private projects.) He said that the City's housing program would eventually offer homes to roomers and low income families. He said, "There is some looseness in this deal that I would like to see tightened up," and, "There are a lot of things about this that I would like to see changed." But he suggested no specific measures to tighten up or improve the deal.

Implicit in both Jaffary's and Goldrick's speeches was the threat of what might happen if Council rejected Crombie's deal: that Meridian might try to bypass Council, going directly to the province for approval of a simple extension of the St. Jamestown high rise complex; that the City might lose any chance to provide assisted housing in the project; that the people in all 57 of Meridian's houses would be evicted — from 500 to 600 of them, counting 27 houses which the City proposed to buy. Jaffary and Goldrick said that they did not want the City to lose the chance to buy the Meridian property in the Sherbourne-Dundas area. And they saw no point in trying to arrange a better deal; they said Meridian would simply call off the whole thing if Council did not approve Crombie's deal.

What motion?

In his speech, Crombie praised the deal and said that it would provide "about as good a private development as this Council has seen." Crombie had known that Sewell would oppose the deal, but he spent most of Sewell's speech in the Council lounge chatting and drinking coffee. When it came time to call the vote, the City Clerk had to tell Crombie that Sewell had proposed guidelines for further negotiations with Meridian. Crombie didn't know Sewell had made a motion and had to ask the

Clerk, "What was Sewell's motion?"

The key arguments in support of continued negotiations were offered by Sewell and Vaughan. Sewell said that the deal did not conform with several planning guidelines set by the City's planners for South St. Jamestown. One guideline says that a City objective is "to provide for the relocation within South St. Jamestown of existing residents displaced by redevelopment in the area". Another says that the City will "provide for a wide range of housing... including the needs of adult households and families with young children of both average and low incomes".

Vaughan criticized the process of secret meetings which had led to the deal. Another planning guideline says that the City will "involve tenants, owners, businessmen, developers and institutions... in the decision-making process... for the area". Until this happened, said Vaughan, he couldn't support any deal.

Most intense

The debate and the informal discussion surrounding it were the most intense which many observers could recall at City Hall in some time. "I've had more trouble with this than anything else I've ever had to vote on," Dorothy Thomas said in her speech. "This is one of the most difficult decisions I've ever had to make," said Anne Johnston. An alderman who eventually opposed Sewell remarked quietly in the lounge behind Council, "Shit, I don't know; I just don't know."

Besides Jaffary and Goldrick, Crombie's strongest ally was City Housing Commissioner Michael Dennis. Dennis agreed with Goldrick that the deal was consistent with City housing policy; that it was the best deal the City could get; and that the City would have to solve the problem of dislocated persons, roomers and low income families elsewhere through its housing program. "If this was any development, anywhere else, people would support it," said Dennis. He stressed that 41 per cent of the project would be assisted housing. "It's a good private development. But it's not any development; it's South St. Jamestown; it's

Meridian. And that's what's hanging people up."

Intensive lobbying

In the days before Council's debate, Dennis, mayoral aide Bill Marshall, Crombie and other councillors and officials organized an intensive lobbying campaign on behalf of the mayor's deal. The proponents took every opportunity to make the case in favor of approving the deal to uncertain aldermen, applying considerable pressure on them to support it.

Sewell responded in kind, exerting pressure to oppose the deal. "I'm caught between conflicting advice from people I respect," said Anne Johnston, singling out Dennis and Sewell. Thomas said, "I feel loyalties to both sides; that's why this issue is so difficult."

There was virtually no citizen lobbying on the issue; the debate was attended by only about a dozen spectators, and there was no way to gauge popular opinion on the question.

The City's planning staff also supported the deal. "It doesn't meet all our objectives," planner Howard Cohen told Council, "but in the balance an acceptable number of objectives are met."

Sewell, Kilbourn, Vaughan, Johnston, Heap and Thomas all replied almost word-for-word, "Maybe it's a good deal, maybe it meets some objectives, maybe it's the best we can get. But it's not good enough, not from Meridian, and not in South of St. Jamestown."

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The Election

Rosedale

by Doug Sandwell

"It's not that people are dissatisfied with Don MacDonald: they're dissatisfied with this Liberal government." So says Maurice Desjardins, NDP candidate in Rosedale where the Energy Minister is in a tough fight to retain the seat he held by a margin of only 750 votes against Warren Beamish in 1972.

This time MacDonald faces a more formidable opponent — Hal Jackman, a wealthy insurance executive, one of (north) Rosedale's own, and a very hungry candidate, who has been campaigning hard for almost six months.

Jackman is trying to capitalize on all the varied grievances that voters from north Rosedale to Moss Park have against the federal government after 11 years of Liberal rule.

The Conservative strategy is a negative one: Jackman attacks the government for spending too much money and for not doing enough for the aged, for putting too much of a tax burden on the working man and for discouraging resource companies by over-taxing them; but he avoids the positive policy statements that might divide his diverse supporters.

He declares himself "humbled" and "angered" by the distress he has recently discovered in south Rosedale, Cabbagetown; the Liberals, he charges, "don't give a damn" about inflation while MacDonald personally "broke his word" to the people of Trefann. But at a recent all-candidates' meeting Jackman refused to give his word "until I am in a position to keep it." Communist candidate, Dan Goldstick, commented, "apparently we have to elect Mr. Jackman before we can find out what he stands for."

Jackman's attacks are enthusiastically received at packed public meetings. MacDonald has the far more difficult task of explaining and justifying the government's actions and inaction during the last years, and it is hard to tell whether his quiet, well-informed, almost professorial expositions are effective.

Both MacDonald and Jackman have strong riding organizations; both are spending freely; and MacDonald signs and Jackman billboards blanket the riding. "He's trying to buy his way; he's got an army behind him" says Desjardins of Jackman. Jackman's organizers say their budget is "only" \$30,000 — the amount that would be allowed in Rosedale under the new electoral act — while MacDonald, they think, is spending much more.

Both Jackman and MacDonald expect victory. What is more

surprising, so does the NDP's Desjardins, who says he has been well received everywhere he has canvassed. "Everybody might be in for a big surprise in this riding," he says.

So they will be, if the NDP takes Rosedale or even comes close: the party ran a distant third third last time, and Desjardins has had to find most of his own money and help in a riding the national party has written off as unwinnable.

Who will win in Rosedale? Jackman should carry the north end of the riding. MacDonald, who is known as a left-wing Liberal, can count on support in the south, although the working-class people there are rapidly being displaced by town-houses and high-rises.

But the contest will be settled in the middle of the riding, by the thousands who live in St. James-town and other high-rises—voters who are notoriously unaligned, unpredictable and prone to reflect and magnify any national swing.

Trinity

by David Jones

Excitement in the campaign for Trinity riding may have reached its zenith when Paul Hellyer's Tory bandwagon pulled up in front of Liberal Aileen Nicholson's headquarters and a 15-year-old called in to Miss Nicholson, "Go back to the kitchen."

Hellyer says he is sorry it happened, but even sorer that she took it seriously. "She was incensed," says Hellyer, "almost shaking," when he saw her later in the day.

That, says Nicholson, is "more than a slight exaggeration." She characterizes the incident as "not so much dirty politics as inept."

"If they have time to waste like that, it doesn't hurt me," she said.

Last time around, Hellyer squeezed out Nicholson by only 183 votes. This campaign promises to be another horserace, with both candidates' polls showing them ahead. NDP candidate Jonathon Cohen, meanwhile, is primarily concerned with building up an organization and locating party support for the next provincial election.

"But there's an outside chance," says Cohen, "that the major parties will split and we'll come up through the middle to win."

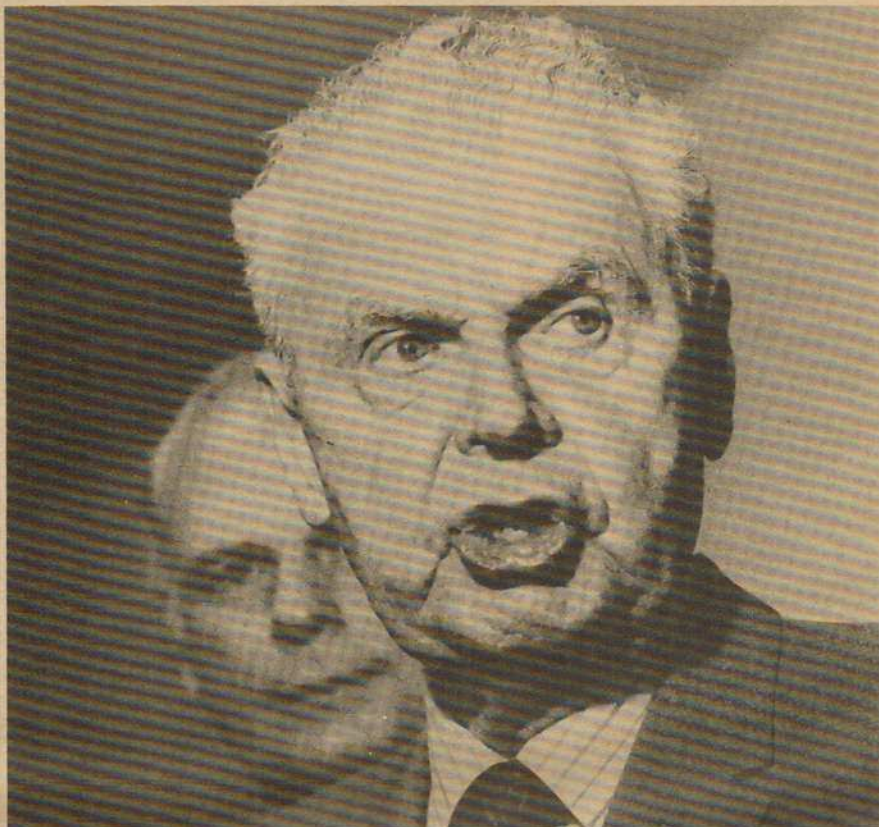
Smiled knowingly

Nicholson just smiled knowingly when the suggestion was related to her. She said Cohen is a nice young man, and "there may be a place for him in politics some day." But her tone made it clear that the place and time is not in her riding and in this election.

This election could conceivably be swung by as minor a candidate Independent Martin Weiche, running with the endorsement of the ultra-right-wing Western Guard Party. Weiche was a supporter of Hellyer's Action Canada effort, and felt betrayed when Hellyer went to the Conservatives. Many feel Weiche is running in Trinity this time in hopes of picking up enough Conservative votes to unseat Hellyer.

Hellyer says "it certainly looks like a grudge." In fact, all the candidates, from the far right to the far left "seem to be ganging up on me. I won't go so far as to suggest collusion, but there have been incidents that look that way," he says.

Weiche was overheard at one all-candidates meeting to lean over to Norman Freed, who was sitting in for the Communist candidate, and say in his guttural Teutonic tones, "First we get rid of what is in the



Former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker visited Toronto in late June to stump for Tory candidates, among them Paul Hellyer. Hellyer (behind Dief in the photo) would be a senior cabinet minister in a PC government and, some speculate, is a rival for the party leadership when Stanfield steps down. The Chief also visited City Hall where he addressed a respectful crowd of aldermen and civic officials drawn by the magnetism of Canada's living political legend.

middle, and then, you and I, we fight to see who is the stronger."

Hellyer is working with a \$20,000 budget, while Nicholson struggles by on \$13,000. "I know that sounds awfully small for a downtown riding," she says, "but all my workers, even my campaign manager, are working for nothing."

Doubtless, it doesn't seem small to Cohen, whose budget is between \$750 and \$800. A pleasantly mutton-chopped 24-year-old, he arouses a certain pathos. When interviewed, he was trying to salvage the life of a small houseplant, the only legacy of his broken marriage. Lacking funds for even a campaign office, he is running the campaign out of his two room basement apartment. What he wants from life, he says, "is to be able to say I have done something for struggling humanity by the time I am 30 or 35."

Nicholson is a soft-spoken but determined woman, with no lack of ambition. She spent five years as a power, literally, behind the Throne at Queen's Park, where high ranking civil servants sit ready to help out any members who get in trouble. She decided she would sooner sit in front, and in 1972 went after Trinity when no one else was interesting in taking on Hellyer.

She correctly assessed that Hellyer's defection from the Grits would make him vulnerable, and came within a hair's breadth of beating him that time out.

Hellyer is a professional politician throughout, and campaigns as the champion of low-cost housing for all Canadians. He is also the man who made his personal fortune as a developer in the post-war building boom.

Spadina

by Bob Bettson

The Spadina federal election race is somewhat lost amid the high-powered Liberal-Conservative battles in neighbouring St. Paul's, Rosedale and

Trinity ridings. Many observers had forecast a tough battle for Liberal back-bencher Peter Stollery's seat, but only the NDP appears to be putting a lot of energy into the campaign.

In the last election, Stollery beat out incumbent Conservative Perry Ryan, who had switched parties, by 3,000 votes, and the NDP's Bob Beardsley scrambled into second place with a six-vote lead.

Stollery is waging a quiet campaign, and the Tories nominated former alderman and Liberal June Marks, who was defeated in the same area in the 1972 municipal election. At press time, Stollery had attended only two of six all-candidates meetings, and Marks has put in an appearance at only three.

But Shapiro is fighting a traditional NDP three-canvas campaign, managed by Alice Heap. He has appeared at all of the all-candidates meetings but it will probably be necessary for an even stronger effort to capture a riding which has returned Liberals and Tories for generations.

33 languages

Spadina is a difficult riding to campaign in. There are over 33 different language groups, and a large turnover of residents between elections. One factor which might help the NDP is the summer absence of University of Toronto students who voted strongly Liberal in the last election.

Despite claims from the Conservative camp that they will knock off Stollery, it appears that the Marks campaign is a re-run of the last municipal election with lots of signs and money, and some campaigning by old friends gained in years of city politics.

Marks had the aura of a loser as she walked out of an all candidates meeting at Niagara Public School. She reacted to heckling and laughter from the audience by attacking "young people" who she

charged were abusing unemployment insurance and Local Initiative programs with the help of the "Liberal-NDP conspiracy."

Cool

Stollery remained cool at that meeting and appears to be confident of a sizeable victory. In an interview he defended the Trudeau government's performance in coping with inflation, calling it an international problem.

The Liberal campaign is a low budget effort according to Stollery and the party appears to be counting heavily on its traditional high level of support among the ethnic voters, particularly the Chinese community.

The NDP campaign is aimed at changing traditional voting patterns by attacking the government strongly for "stimulation of new Canadians through immigration policy and social welfare programs as well as unemployment insurance."

Transcends parties

But Tory campaign manager Darwin Kealey told the Citizen he was confident of victory because "June transcends party traditions; she is not just a Progressive Conservative, she is a community activist." He is predicting the Tories can win the undecided vote and take protest votes away from the NDP.

While the Conservatives have money, they are forced to defend national leader Robert Stanfield's main campaign plank, a ninety day wage and price freeze among the predominantly working class and lower middle class electorate.

But in her interview and at the all candidates meeting it was clear that Marks is banking heavily on her municipal experience. But after beginning her political career as an activist in slum clearance in the mid-sixties Marks ended up in the 1972 as a defeated member of the old guard.



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It's hard to fight back

by Richard VanAbbe

"The task force feels it essential that the exercise of those powers — which have sometimes been termed "the awesome powers of the police" — is seen to be above reproach."

—Report of the Task Force On Policing in Ontario

"No comment . . ."
—Judge C. O. Bick, head of the Metro Police Commission, responding to a question on why the Police Complaint Bureau has never laid a criminal charge against an officer.

The word culpable is defined as being "faulty", or "deserving of censure or blame." And in the context of a situation where police beatings, harassment, and abuse of citizens is seen to be dangerously on the rise, the inescapable conclusion is that the Police Commission and other government authorities who are charged with the operation and control of the police, are culpable as hell.

This realization is at least partially recognized in the report of the Task Force on Policing in Ontario which states: "Most Ontario forces maintain a formal system of investigation internally. We have no evidence that these procedures are anything but unbiased and fair. Yet we are aware of a significant body of public opinion which is skeptical and which does not believe that a police investigation of police misconduct can be impartial."

It is, after all, a thing that is very easy to be skeptical about. Because while there are several avenues of complaint open to those who feel they have been ill-treated by the police it always seems that it is the police themselves, who have the final word.

Attorney Paul Copeland put it this way: "Nobody, in fact, controls the police."

Now that is a statement that would, of course, be hotly denied by the powers that be; the powers that — on paper anyway — are accountable to the public for the conduct of law enforcement officers. But in an interview with the Citizen recently, Judge Charles O. Bick, head of the Metropolitan Police Commission was asked to explain what, exactly, are the procedures whereby a person can protest. The conversation went this way:

BICK: Well, a person who feels he has cause for a complaint can file such a complaint with the police complaint bureau, who will investigate, and make a report.

CITIZEN: And if the person does not feel that he has gotten satisfaction?

BICK: Then he can make his complaint directly to the police commission.

CITIZEN: What does the commission do with the complaint?

BICK: The commission refers it back to the complaint bureau.

CITIZEN: I see. Are there any other avenues open?

BICK: Of course. The person can make his complaint directly to the Ontario Police Commission.

CITIZEN: What happens then?

BICK: The Ontario commission orders an investigation by the Metro commission.

CITIZEN: Right. What does the Metro Commission do then?

BICK: The commission refers it back to the police complaint bureau . . .

A system like that — a system that Alan Borovoy of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, being kind, calls "structurally uninspiring" — can hardly be seen to be "Above reproach" by even a relatively uncynical member of the populace.

A cynical member, on the other hand, may have suspicions that go even farther.

A serious charge, that. It makes the allegation that it is not just what one lawyer termed "a small minority of sadists in the police department" that generated the 249 charges of assault laid against Toronto police officers last year. But that officers who make a habit of using excessive force have the tacit approval of their superiors.

Counseling

This sad conclusion appears to be borne out by the statistics on the workings of the Complaint Bureau that are released as a public-relations gesture by the Metro Police Commission every three months.

Of the 361 charges that were laid against police officers through the Complaint Bureau in 1973, 153 were allegations of violence. Of those 153, 13 officers were found to be guilty — in some degree — of the charges against them.

And what action was taken against those officers? They were "counselled", say the reports, without further clarification. In addition, 96 charges of assault — from "common" to "indecent" were laid in the courts. And there, state the reports, they still remain.

Now it is difficult to judge whether or not "counseling" is a proper sanction against a police officer found to have committed an unlawful assault upon a citizen, but it probably does not do much to inspire confidence in the public that their authorities are adequately vigilant in safeguarding the public's rights and health. And a particularly cynical member of the body politic might just conclude that the authorities do, indeed, encourage the officer in the street to exercise as much force as he sees fit.

"There are people in the legislature — some in my own party — who say that the police must use strong-arm methods." This from Patrick Lawlor, NDP MPP from Lakeshore who has been gathering his own evidence of apparent police abuses of their powers. Evidence which, he says, he doesn't really expect to result in much remedial action.

Chronic complainers

"Senior officers," he told me, "have very little sympathy with listening to chiding against the police. They tend to consider (those bringing charges) chronic complainers."

But I wonder how those senior officers, and those members of provincial parliament who seem to feel that a touch of the police boot can do wonders to straighten out an erring citizen would react if confronted with evidence that those "strong-arm methods" sometimes become torture laced with generous overtones of homosexual assault.

John is a fresh-faced 19-year-old who lives in a high-rise in the upper reaches of the city with his pretty young wife Sue. Like most people their age, John and Sue are dabblers in the soft drugs. They smoke a little grass, a little hash — nothing heavy, you understand, and they don't deal in the stuff. They don't have to.

They both hold down good jobs, which give them more than enough spending money. Their story, however, has the unmistakable ring of truth.

Early this year, a friend of John's asked him if he knew where to obtain a sizeable quantity of LSD. John, in a friendly gesture he is not likely to make again, said that he knew, and that he would get it for him.

Break-in

On the evening of February 9, while

watching television in his apartment with Sue and her 14-year-old brother, John heard a key slip into the door. The next instant, the chain lock burst open, and five men, all in street clothes entered the room.

"I looked at them in shock," John told me. "I figured they were police even though they were not in uniform." He assumed he was going to be arrested, so he asked the officers to let him put on a shirt and call his lawyer. Instead of letting him do either, three of the men took him into the bedroom and closed the door behind them.

Once in the room, John was punched in the chest, bounced a couple of times from the wall, and had his hair pulled by the officers who wanted to know where "the stuff" was.

"I was put on the bed and one man put his hands around my throat and said 'I am going to kill you.' They kept saying they were going to find it and if I made it hard for them that they would hurt me more."

John finally saw the wisdom of co-operating, and led them to the LSD and a small quantity of hashish. The police officers did not believe that there was no more "stuff" to be found, and when John was evasive when asked where he had obtained it, "I was pushed onto the bed . . . two of the men held me down on my back with my legs (in a spread-eagle) position. The third man squeezed my groin for about ten seconds. I let out a scream."

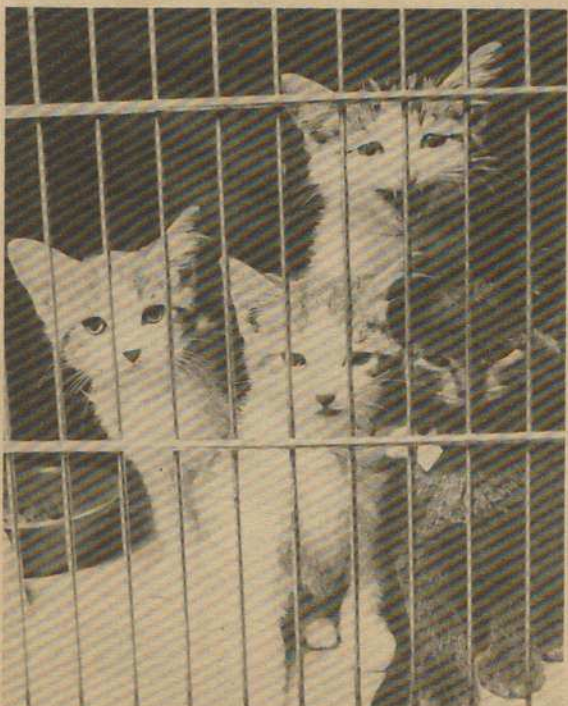
No rights

At that point Sue came running into the bedroom just in time to see two of the men kick John, one in each knee. When the police saw that there was a witness, they let John stand up and he, shaken, told them that he had rights, and wanted to talk to a lawyer.

The police evidently did not agree. One of them said, "You have no rights. Do you want to know your rights? Your rights are that anything you say may be used against you and even things you don't say will be used against you, so how do you like that for your rights?"

"One man thought it was funny, and laughed."

Then all three were rounded up and driven to 32 Division, where John was separated from his wife and her brother, and taken into a room by one officer, where he was made to sit in a chair while the officer put his briefcase on the desk. The rest is best told in John's own words.



If these kittens aren't adopted, they'll join the 100 to 150 kittens the Humane Society destroys each day.

Humane Society squabbles

With an estimated one-half million cats and dogs in the city of Toronto, the question of animal control has become an important issue. Complaints that the level of this service is at an all-time low has provoked inquiry into the operations of the Toronto Humane Society which has administered animal control for the city since the early 1950s.

A violent five-month strike of the Society's Teamster employees this winter, the resignation of five of its nine-member board of directors, and the resignation or firing of nearly a quarter of its 64 employees over the past year have seriously crippled the organization.

At this writing, only two animal control trucks and four animal control officers are operating in the city of Toronto. An adequate patrol team, as suggested by the Society itself, would have 12 animal control officers and four vehicles.

Society officials say that the chaotic turnover of personnel has been the result of a cleanup effort by a reform board of directors elected in June '72. The reformers replaced an old guard board whom, they said, had been more concerned with the social prestige

of its position than with the needs of either the Society's employees or of the animals.

Sweat box

The conditions the reform directors inherited were devastating. Within the animal shelter, the kennels were overcrowded, animals were left to lie in their own filth, and the distemper rate was a high 15 percent. Dogs were dying in "sweat box" trucks en route to the shelter. Careless hiring practices had resulted in the employment of individuals who regularly abused the animals. Management was poor. Worker morale and pay were equally low.

It is generally agreed that the standard of care the animals presently receive has been vastly improved. Some attribute the improvement to the April appointment of former volunteer Margaret Cook as Shelter Manager, others attribute it to improved employee conditions since the Teamsters' strike, still others to a general improvement in the quality of personnel.

Society spokesman also says that the resignation of board members was a direct result of the man-hours involved in the cleanup —

that for several members it was a matter of choosing to work with the Society or losing control of their businesses.

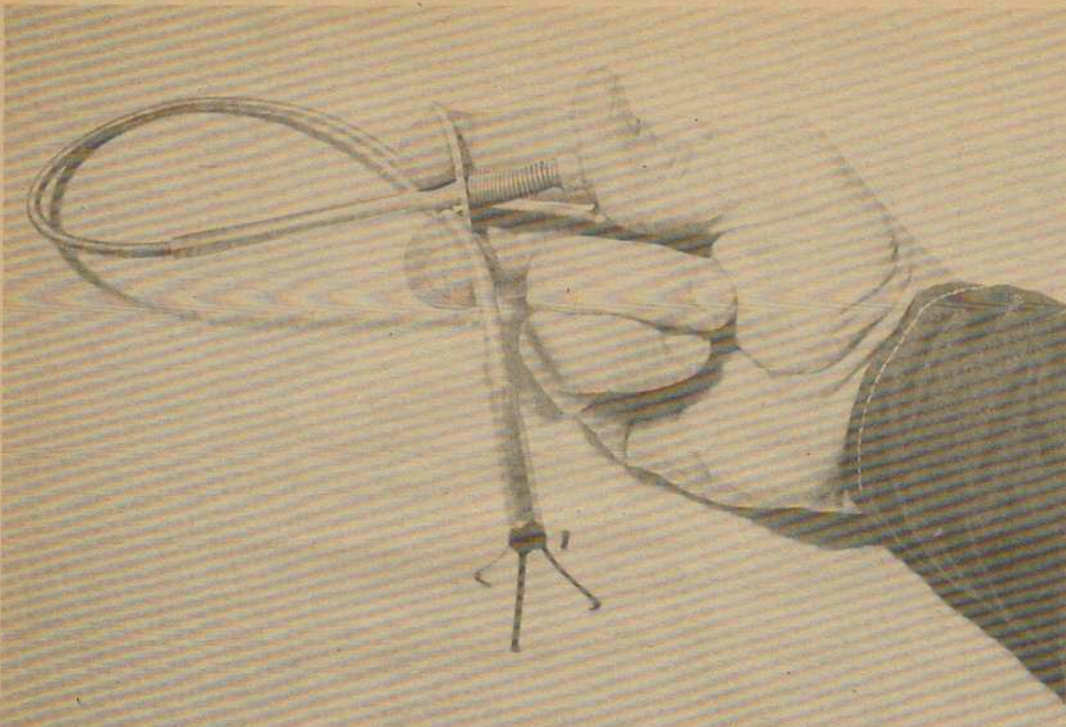
Critics of the reform board accuse it of over-meddling in employee responsibilities and of forcing the resignations of qualified personnel, including the recent departures of chief veterinarian Trevor Bachelder and ex-General Manager Len Addison.

Internal strife

In addition to this managerial squabbling, internal strife between the Society's 200 volunteers and its union employees, who comprise the 25 to 30 dog catchers, cleaners, and truck drivers employed by the Society, continues to divide the organization. The Teamster workers accuse the volunteers of interfering in their job activities; the volunteers accuse the Teamsters of being more interested in wages and job benefits than in the welfare of the animals.

The Society's troubles were recently brought into public focus by Alderman John Sewell's allegation that the management of the organization had disintegrated. Sewell says he was forced to recommend, as Council appointee

to the City... part of... animal... applica... of \$323... its pro... height... Sewell... ment... On J... Comm... memb... deliber... over... until J... weeks... progra... The... former... Mauri... position... the ele... directo... June 2... the Soc... elected... incumb... group... cross-s... ability... Even... most se



The police might well use this claw-like device to retrieve hard-to-reach stashed drugs, but one report alleges the boys in blue have used it as a torture instrument.

photo: Bill Lindsay

"He told me I was going to talk if I sat there for three hours. I said, 'don't I have rights?' ... he said, 'You've been watching too many yankee movies,' and that the law was different in the 'states, 'thank God.'

The claw

"Then he took out a claw-type instrument from his case. (The "instrument" as described to me is a device that is used to pick up screws or other small objects from hard-to-reach places, and consists of a length of cable with a plunger at one end, and three or four "claws" at the other that expand or retract as the plunger is manipulated) ... his friend came in and ... punched me in the head ... (the first officer) slapped me in the head five times.

He also put the claws on my nose ... His friend tried to put it on my leg but he couldn't get through my pants so he lifted my pants leg up and put it on my leg in two places.

"They made me stand up and drop my pants, (first officer) said, 'hold it out for the man,' indicating my penis ... his friend was trying to put the claw on me and I went to move it away and he got mad ... and he whipped my left hand with it. Then I was

handcuffed to the chair with my right hand, ... (he) sat in front of me and put the claw on my penis. He didn't open the claws to remove it and when he pulled it I got cut on my penis.

"The man who seemed to be in charge came in and said, 'oh, you're using the claw,' as if he had seen it before. He laughed and walked out. (first officer) said, 'you think that this is bad, wait 'til you see what else we've got in the case for using on you.' He made attempts to pull the skin back on my penis and even said, 'let's pull the skin back.'

Vise-grip

"He said it really hurts on raw skin ... He then took out vise-grips and blindfolded me with my scarf. His friend made attempts to put my testicles in the vise-grips. He said, 'let's get one of the nuts in there'."

This last technique was apparently unsuccessful, and John was finally allowed to leave the room after being informed that if he told even his wife about what had happened the officers would "get him" and take him to the Humber River "and hold your head under until you're dead."

After being photographed and fingerprinted John and Sue were released on bond, and Sue's brother, who also reported having

been beaten, was allowed to go home.

A fantastic story? Totally unbelievable? Perhaps. But I spoke to John and Sue for a long time and I believe them. And so, incidentally, does their lawyer, who immediately filed a complaint with the police Complaint Bureau and was subsequently informed that a check of the officers involved turned up no torture instruments as those described.

And here, at this point in time, it all rests. Rests, that is, except in the minds of two kids who will probably never again see the police as anything but objects of disgust, and to whom the word 'justice' will always be tinged with a bitter irony.

There are, of course, no simple solutions to make this problem all better. The difficulties that Toronto faces in this area it shares with every other major North American urban centre where the pace and pressures of life create a necessity for police forces which, unfortunately and perhaps inevitably, become isolated and distinct segments of urban society.

In the U.S., where almost unbearable racial tensions still persist, and where the majority of white, middle-class Americans see the police as the first line of defense against the nightmarish hordes straining

against the barriers of civilization, this situation is, if intolerable, at least understandable.

In Toronto it is not. A solution does present itself. A civilian police review board comprised of, say, five citizens elected or appointed by some independent body could be charged with the responsibility to investigate all claims of police malfeasance. The board could then dismiss unfounded claims, refer justifiable complaints back to the police commission for disciplinary action, or bring its own charges against officers shown to be guilty of misconduct.

This idea is not new. It has been attempted in various places in the U.S. and has, in fact, been urged as a necessary safeguard here in Toronto by civil libertarians like the CCLA.

The problem is that the suggestion is absolute anathema to the police and to those supporters of the police who feel — as in the 'States — that any measure that serves as a restraint upon police power is an engraved invitation to anarchy and unspeakable social chaos.

This is nonsense, of course. A Civilian Police Review Board was instituted in New York some time ago, and violence and mayhem did not noticeably increase as a result. What did result was such an indignant outcry by the police and their supporters, accompanied by stiff lobbying, that the board was soon quietly made ineffectual.

Other U.S. cities that have set up boards have frequently seen the "packing" of such boards with civilian police employees, retired judges, and policemen specifically retired to take up review board positions. The consequence being, of course, still no effective restraints on the police, and community-police relations as hostile as ever.

In Toronto, however, a Civilian Review Board could work. Osgoode Hall law professor Alan Grant, himself a former police officer and inspector, has written a paper entitled "The Control of Police Behaviour" in which he sets out various methods by which a review board under an ombudsmanlike "Commissioner of Rights" could perform the functions now performed so inadequately by the police complaint bureau and the police commissions.

His work is worth careful study. But whatever specific method of redress of grievances is finally chosen as best suited for Toronto, action should be taken quickly.

As the Task Force on Policing in Ontario points out, "Where a citizen feels that the power of the police have been abused, he needs a credible avenue through which he can lodge a complaint."

And as experience points out, the alternative to such a "credible avenue" is an ever-escalating spiral of hostility and malice that could eventually blur the now-obvious distinctions between Toronto and, say, Detroit.

Sewell leaves animal control neglected

to the board of directors, that the City take over the animal control part of the Society's operations.

Toronto's need for improved animal control and the Society's application for a municipal subsidy of \$323,000 to maintain and expand its program of animal control, heightened the importance of Sewell's charge of mismanagement.

On June 19, the City Executive Committee met with officials and members of the Society to deliberate the question of city takeover. The decision was postponed until July 15, giving the Society five weeks to submit an improved program of animal control.

The recent appointment of former life insurance executive Maurice Cowper-Smith to the position of General Manager and the election of a new board of directors at the annual meeting on June 28 are good indications that the Society is cleaning house. The elected board includes only three incumbents and is composed of a group of individuals with a broad cross-section of professional ability.

Strong sentiment

Even John Sewell, the Society's most severe critic, is hopeful that

the organization's management problems will soon be under control. He explained, "I would prefer not to see the City take over animal control — you shouldn't change something that's been going on a long time unless you have something better." But he warns that there is still a "strong sentiment at City Hall to take over animal control."

While Alderman Sewell has questioned the ability of the Society to administer animal control, arguments have also been made against municipal takeover. Society spokesmen question whether the City would provide the "humane" charitable service of free sterilization which is not offered by other municipal pounds. This service is becoming increasingly important because of the prohibitive cost of sterilization by private veterinarians as well as public apathy.

Society officials also point out the "needless duplication of services and facilities" if the City administered animal control. For one thing, it is difficult to neatly separate animal control and humane charitable activities. Furthermore, the Society has already sold its Wellesley Street

property to the province for \$1,000,000 and in two years is scheduled to move to expanded facilities at Queen and River Streets.

The most emotional argument by the Society is that City takeover would allow animals to be sold for research. Under the provincial Animals For Research Act, from which the Humane Society is unofficially permitted exemption, pounds must sell rather than destroy animals requested for research. A price ceiling of six dollars per animal sold for research — which is lower than the adoption fee demanded by most pounds — has been established to discourage wholesale profiteering and the wasteful use of animals for this purpose.

According to Dr. Urquhart, of the Veterinary Services Branch of the Department of Agriculture, 2,658 dogs and 1,299 cats were sold for research in Ontario in 1973.

The problem of providing effective animal control in Toronto is becoming increasingly important as the animal population spirals upward. Some people fear, like Alan McGinn, president of the Society for Animals in Distress, that unless the problem is brought

under control, the city will eventually be forced to ban cats and dogs.

Technically speaking, animal control involves the licensing of dogs, the patrolling of dogs running at large, and the care and disposal of strays. In the Metro boroughs this function is carried out by "pounds" under borough jurisdiction.

The services of free sterilization, investigation of reports of cruelty to animals, and public education regarding animals are defined as humane charity functions and are generally not provided by pounds under municipal jurisdiction.

To date, the Toronto Humane Society has provided both animal control and humane charity services in the city proper and operates in a humane charity capacity throughout the boroughs. The Society receives 32,000 animals annually. By way of volume comparison, in 1973 the North York municipal pound handled approximately 4,000 dogs and cats; the Etobicoke pound yearly receives about 5,000 animals.

Nine cents a head

The Society has provided animal control for the City without public

subsidy other than that collected from license revenue. As a result, Toronto residents pay only nine cents per capita for these services through the purchase of licenses, while the average taxation is 40 cents to 60 cents a head in areas where animal control is subsidized by public funds.

Toronto Humane Society officials say they can no longer administer animal control for the City without subsidy. According to a 1973 report by management consultants Woods, Gordon & Co. the net loss of animal control services to the Society that year was \$79,000.

The Humane Society has recently applied to the city for a subsidy of \$323,000 — in addition to the \$60,000 net license revenue already received — to cover its operating deficit of \$79,000 in animal control and to expand its program in that area. The expansion of services would cover additional animal control patrols, free sterilization of female dogs (which the Society is already performing and has made a condition of adoption), and the control of cats. Free sterilization of cats has subsequently been proposed.

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT



Folk's living legend, Pete Seeger, and the eclectic David Amram were among the personalities who shaped the 1974 Mariposa Folk Festival, June 21, 22 and 23. Seeger and Amram are both musical evangelists who take great pains to involve their audiences in their music.

What happened at Mariposa? The Globe and Star won't tell you.

Women's songs and musical evangelism

photos: Elen Tolmie

rock, etc.

by Jon Caulfield

It's even if one attends all three days. One cannot simultaneously be at six main stages, a native people's stage, an open-sing stage and busy crafts compound. But there were at least two dominant themes at the festival which cropped up constantly and, though one could be in only one place at a time, were inescapable.

The first involved songs about women. Among the most moving performances of the festival was Alice Gerrard's autobiographical "Your Momma's Gonna Stay", a quiet song about the feelings of a woman trapped between a desire to be free and responsibility for four young children. She loves them, but they are a tie which binds at times almost maddeningly.

Several songs about women were offered by Angele Arsenaault, a young Acadian from Prince Edward Island who lives in Montreal. She is a small woman with a huge, cheerful voice, and most of her

work is laced with irony. She mimics a male's eye view of a perfect little wife who strives to be all her husband desires; in the end, she bores him, and he departs in search of excitement. She writes about a woman who can't pay the family bills, whose husband loses his job and who finds herself offered ten dollars a week by the welfare department with which she is expected to house, feed and clothe her children and herself. Like many French lyricists, Arsenaault often writes dialogue into her songs and then delivers the lines dramatically — in the latter song, smiling sweetly as the bill collector, sighing hopelessly as the woman. English Canadian and American writers more often simply tell their stories as narrators.

Another women's song was Pete Seeger's revision of "I Know An Old Lady Who Swallowed A Fly": Seeger's version was titled "I Know A Young Woman Who Swallowed A Lie"; the song neatly sets up several "feminine" myths and stereotypes.

Musical evangelism

The second dominant theme of the festival was what might be termed musical evangelism — an

Continued on page 11

wrote about occurred within those hours.

New trends?

Peter Goddard offered more ambitious coverage and some analysis in the Star — taking note, for example, of new trends at Mariposa. He wrote of a "new emphasis . . . on ethnic music" this year and cited as his evidence three acts which were also featured last year; two appeared the year before as well. (The boom year for "ethnic" music may have been a few years ago when the festival began to feature musicians from Toronto's immigrant communities.) Goddard wrote that this year's ragtime workshop represented a new trend; the ragtime workshop two summers ago was easily as good as if not better than this year's.

This type of coverage isn't only bad journalism, because it flimflams with a key question about a successful annual music festival — namely, whether it is becoming stale; a writer who doesn't know what's innovative and what isn't can't deal with this question. It also insults the musicians, the audience and the festival organizers because it doesn't trouble to take seriously something which seeks, for better or worse, to be taken seriously.

The Mariposa Folk Festival has become a sacred cow which slips by yearly with only the scantiest press scrutiny — usually a smattering of polite applause for the music mixed with appreciations for pleasant weather. Nothing which pretends to be a cultural event of at least modest significance should be allowed to get away with this. The festival is a few nice tunes in the summer sun, but it hopes to be more than that too — an effort to bring together good "folk" music of diverse sorts and to offer its audience a deeper understanding of music, of what music has meant to different people and cultures, and of the current state of our own "folk" music. The press generally ignores how well Mariposa measures up to its hopes.

This year's coverage was typically glib (Goddard) and cursory (Batten). In a Globe wrap-up June 24, Jack Batten mentioned a meagre total of five Mariposa performers — slim pickings from some 150 workshops and concerts which spanned three solid days. Batten apparently visited the festival for about four or five hours on Saturday — from about 11:30 till 4:00, to be precise; everything he

Cockburn (a let-down) and songs of Chile

Continued from page 10

urge on the part of some of the most popular performers to involve the audience in their music. Its principal exponents were Seeger and David Amram.

Seeger, the festival's headliner, might have commanded daily concerts but didn't; he was happy to participate in workshops with lesser known performers most of the weekend. He did offer one concert, a brief solo performance late Saturday wedged between two minor concerts; but during the show he only sang a few of his own songs. He minimized his role as a "performer", he the star and the people around the stage his audience, preferring to use relatively simple material and encouraging the audience to sing harmonies — not simply to sing along — with him. "We're all part of this," he told the 2,000 or so who had come to Stage Five to hear him. The audience was a little disappointed that Seeger disparaged himself, but they sang along happily.

David Amram is an eclectic butterfly—a musician at home in various familiar and esoteric classical, jazz and folk modes; an accomplished instrumentalist on guitar, piano, French horn, flutes and kazoo; a very passable singer with a practiced ability to improvise imaginative lyrics; a conductor and composer. In recent Toronto appearances, Amram played folk in a coffee house, played horn with Buddy Rich and conducted the Toronto Symphony. If it is not clear by now, Amram loves music and believes that it is among the most important things that people do.

Celestial Chorus

At one or another point during Mariposa, Amram played blues piano; played some modern jazz horn solos; sang an improvised "Ballad of Moby Dick", accompanying himself on guitar; played a traditional Middle Eastern melody on a pair of wooden flutes. But what he did most of all was conduct the Mariposa Celestial Chorus — Amram's name for the larger and larger crowds which gathered for his successive concerts. He would begin a song and work into it for ten minutes or so, singing vocals

and playing guitar. Then, while keeping up the rhythm, he would divide the crowd of 1,000 or more — in one case about 2,500 — into four or five sections with sweeps of his hand. Each section was given a different vocal harmony, and when all the sections were singing, Amram would add his own vocal flourishes and then take out a horn solo. (In a break between songs during Steve Goodman's concert at Stage Two, a swelling chorus of "Sha-bop, sha-bop" and "Ooo-ahh, ooo-eee" rose from the throng at Stage One. "There goes Amram," said Goodman.) In one lyric, Amram sang, "Music is a missionary calling that can't be bought or sold or weighed in gold." At the end of a workshop, amid enthusiastic applause, Amram told an audience, "Thank you. You sounded beautiful."

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"There isn't," as Jack Batten wrote, "one Mariposa . . . There's at least a couple of thousand." Dominant themes aside, each member of the audience, moving from workshop to concert according to personal tastes and interests, makes a personal festival which offers its own highlights and themes. Among the memorable impressions of my Mariposa:

—A minor theme which cropped up often was the situation in Chile. A one-hour workshop was given over to modern Chilean folk music; three singers performed material by Chilean writers, many of whom have been executed or imprisoned since the coup. In a Topical-Protest Workshop, Pete Seeger sang a poem by a Chilean writer which Seeger had translated and set to music. In the wake of the coup the poet wrote, "Is this the world you created, My God, through seven days of creation and wonder?" The poet subsequently had his hands chopped off at a Santiago stadium where the coup dealt with prisoners of the state. In some corners of the world, maybe most, Mariposa would be a gluttonous political luxury.

Back-to-back

—For sheer musical virtuosity, the highlight of my festival was a back-to-back triple bill of Steve

Goodman's guitar solo on "Lady Be Good" (originally sung by Fred Astaire in a 30s movie); Ken Bloom's rendition of a Django Reinhardt favorite; and a ragtime number by John Arpin. This tour-de-force occurred in a Classic Jazz To Early Ragtime workshop Sunday afternoon.

—Bruce Cockburn's concert was ultimately disappointing. He is a fine guitarist, and the crowd responded warmly to some old Cockburn favorites. But I found some of his new songs quickly forgettable — emotive autobiographical fluff with some nice turns of phrase but, in sum, inconsequential. The best rock romantics — for example, Paul Simon — are masters of sophisticated, imaginative imagery; Cockburn simply doesn't write that well consistently.

—Steve Goodman has been woodshedding on guitar; he's becoming first-rate. Unlike, say, Newfoundland's Wareham Brothers, who evoke respect and affection from their Mariposa audiences but who are, in a sense, cultural foreigners, Goodman is much like his festival audience. His songs and personal manner alternate from tongue-in-cheek wisecracks to genial sensitivity. He got his biggest laugh with a verse which he said he had written with John Prine to condense the entire subject matter of commercial country music — jail, trucks, mother and trains. "Ever since mother went to prison, things 'round this farm ain't been the same. When they let her out alast Tuesday, she drove her goddam truck into a train." Goodman was among the weekend's most popular performers.

Los Quinchamali

—For the third year, Los Quinchamali's was Mariposa's loveliest music. The people who scheduled acts appropriately placed Los Quinchamali's concerts in the evenings, quiet times when people were feeling mellow and peaceful. The four-man group plays Andean Indian dances and songs, using guitars, small mandolin-like instruments made from Armadillo shells, wooden flutes, pan pipes, a tom-tom. The melodies are haunting music, a blend of sadness and happiness, which drifts through the dusk air softly; theirs is among the most beautiful music I have ever heard.



Mariposa's site was again the broad lawns of Centre Island's picnic area. Six main stages, two smaller stages and a crafts area were scattered among the old willows.



A feature at the crafts area: broom-making. There were also quilt-hooking, glass-blowing, wood-working, toy-making, guitar-making and a variety of other crafts.

Aren't enough

This scratches the surface of Mariposa. Complaints? The workshops sometimes seem a little too impromptu, the performers thrown together and uncertain of what's expected of them. But the other side of this coin

is too much structure, and a sin on the side of neglect in planning workshops remains preferable to a sin on the side of excess.

Mariposa remains a highlight of Toronto's musical year. Three days simply aren't enough.



photo: Sheila Whincup

The cops came too. . .

At least three Toronto cops, dressed in denims, army jackets, leather hats and trendy sunglasses, infiltrated Mariposa to make dope busts. In this photo three cops are searching a man who was sitting listening to music and smoking a joint. At least a dozen arrests were made, according to police sources. This provocative police tactic fortunately led to no incidents which would have marred the festival's otherwise peaceful mood.



Bai Konte, from Gambia, with his 21-stringed African harp. Among other performers at Mariposa were several bluegrass bands; string bands; Innuitt throat singers; a Chinese orchestra; fiddle players from Quebec, the Maritimes, Ohio and North Carolina; bluesmen Booker White, John Hammond

and Larry Johnson; traditional Portuguese and Macedonian bands; step-dancers from Quebec, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; native Canadian Indian dancers; story-tellers; and Bessie Jones of the Georgia Sea Island singers.

Looking for chubby-cheeked leaders

NDP: The Dream of Power. by Desmond Morton, Hakkert, \$2.95 in paperback, \$7.95 in cloth.

"This party is approaching the responsibility of power. It has responsibility and great influence. If we are to be responsible we have to forego the luxury of extreme stands."

That is not a comment by Desmond Morton in his book on the NDP — Andrew Brewin said it at the 1967 NDP Convention — but it sums up the position that permeates Morton's dream of power. More clearly than the Waffle has ever said it, Morton makes it clear from his vantage point on the middle-right of the party, that the New Democratic Party is not a socialist party.

He also makes it clear, and applauds, that it is not a nationalist party. We are now near the end of an election campaign between three parties; all of which, as a friend of mine pointed out recently, have purged their nationalist wing: the Tories with the defeat of Diefenbaker, the Liberals with the policy convention victory of Sharpe over Gordon, and the NDP with the purge of the Waffle.

Thanks to the fact that no-one has written books about the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives, no-one has seen their way clear to reviewing Desmond Morton's book on the New Democratic Party. (Remember equal time?) It is that kind of specious objectivity which makes one realize who is in charge around here; how the rules are laid out.

That a book like NDP — The Dream of Power should somehow be considered "too hot to handle" before an election is doubly ironic, for the book is a kind of monument to the middle of the road of social democracy.

Prolific

Morton is an amazingly prolific writer; this is his fourth book published in the last year and a half, in addition to several essays and introductions in other books. His style is straightforward and readable, and when he is dealing with corners of military and social history where most people don't know anything, he is intriguing and informative.

Thus, The Last War Drum and Mayor Howland both produced fascinating gems of social history; not a great deal of analysis, mind you, but when we know so little, readable anecdotes are very useful.

In this case, I suppose there are readers who might find the book useful — American immigrants who thought that there was a

books

by Eric Blair

socialist party in Canada (by reading Morton, they can discover how mistaken they were) or anyone intrigued at how the middle of the NDP perceives itself.

I am being a bit facetious here — Morton does give an effective once-over-lightly summary of the history and development of the CCF, the Methodist and Fabian roots of the party, the move to form a new party after the electoral disaster of 1958, and the various ups and downs, conventions and elections that the party was involved in in the 1960s. As a brief newsmagazine or Toronto Star Insight exercise in journalism, it is perhaps a bit pedestrian, and obviously superficial, but sometimes informative.

The real revelation in the book is what it reveals about Morton, and the politics of the NDP's middle-right.

The title, "The Dream of Power", is revealing, and in his introduction, Gordon Vichert is suitably grateful, saying that Morton's book is "a refreshing change because it treats the party as a party, anxious for political power." Vichert then adds "It is a mark of great political maturity to be able to accept half measures, inadequate compromises, and constant defeat while remaining true to goals which may not be realized for generations" and concludes that Morton "... provides an eloquent statement of what we are struggling for."

Well, not exactly.

Chubby-cheeked

What Morton shows the NDP struggling for most clearly are nice likeable chubby-cheeked electable leaders. Barrett. Blakeney. Schreyer. Nice people. Don't talk much like socialists — that's maturity — but they're nice.

As Morton reaches the 1970s, and the end of the book, like an unconditioned hockey player in the third period, he starts to flick his stick out a bit. At the beginning of the book he paraphrases Sir Francis Drake who said that those who follow too closely on the heels

of the present are liable to be kicked in the teeth. Presumably, Morton decided to kick first.

Thus, Cy Gonick is described as having "flounced" out of politics — a turn of phrase that would do Time credit; Stephen Lewis is criticized for having infiltrated and manipulated the labor delegates at the Ontario leadership, while no mention is made of the fact that of course David Lewis did the same thing at the federal leadership; Wafflers are mocked because "the word socialism was flourished with uninhibited abandon".

Common sense

The key phrase for Morton is one which John Wilson uses to describe Walter Pitman, the man who lost to Stephen Lewis (a loss that Morton obviously mourns — Pitman clearly would have been a perfect chubby-cheeked premier); "the personification of both progressive change and cautious common sense."

Let's hear it for cautious common sense, says Morton.

Listen to this as a summation of the "problem" the NDP had with the Waffle.

"The problem for the NDP was due to its own ambivalence. It was and behaved like a mass party of the democratic left; it also presented itself as a socialist movement. Those who abandoned traditional allegiances, plucked up their skirts and crossed the Rubicon to true socialism would inevitably find the Waffle more attractive than the messy compromising New Democratic Party."

Politics could become a religion, in which even the solemn incantation of the word 'socialism' would become mystically satisfying. To the majority of the party, routinely



Ed Schreyer led the NDP to its first electoral breakthrough in Manitoba in 1969. He's one of those likeable chubby-cheeked electable leaders the NDP is struggling to find.

loyal to what was natural, logical and sensible, such a millenarian enthusiasm might seem marvellous and enviable but also a little foreign and suspect."

Routinely loyal to what was natural, logical and sensible?

Suddenly, in all its smugness, the self-perceptions of the middle-right of the NDP became crystal clear.

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Native art strongest when self-expressive

It would be unfair to call Canadian Indian Art 74 at the Royal Ontario Museum disappointing. The level of workmanship is consistently high, and the show has been well-mounted. The quality of the many kinds of work, ranging from beadwork and basketry to painting and sculpture, gives evidence both to a continuance and renaissance of artistic tradition. The art of carving, whether in stone or in wood, for ceremonial objects or 'pure' sculpture, is especially strong.

Though there is a preponderance of specifically Indian motifs, Canadian Indian Art 74 is much like any decent arts and crafts exhibition. There is only one difference: there are few non-functional craft objects. In most large exhibitions, such as the current extravaganza in the Science Centre, the distinction between art and craft becomes blurred; craft objects are not designed to be functional, as they traditionally were, but are created as purely decorative or esthetic pieces.

In this exhibition, as in most, there are some very fine weavings, including two striking abstract tapestries, one Salish and one Sioux; there is jewelry; there are handsome ceramics, ribbonwork, dolls. Among the sculpture and painting the range of style is sufficiently diverse to make the inadequacy of the group setting obvious.

art
by Merlin Homer

However, painter Norval Morrisseau's towering stature within his idiom is reaffirmed. His work has power, clarity and a compelling strangeness. Joseph Jacobs' two small, complex, startlingly surreal soapstone pieces also make a strong impression. Beyond this, it is difficult to judge, but the work in general seems only average.

Transition

Canadian Indian art is in transition, and the fact that it has even got to the stage of transition is almost miraculous. Not too long ago the only art being created by Indians was for tourists, and though the craftsmanship — particularly the carving — was good, the feeling was gone. Genuine primitiveness had been wiped out by contact with the white culture. Even Emily Carr felt forced to say that "the greatness of their art has died with their belief."

Given this context, it is gratifying to see so much work deliberately expressive of self, and of self-as-Indian, whatever its

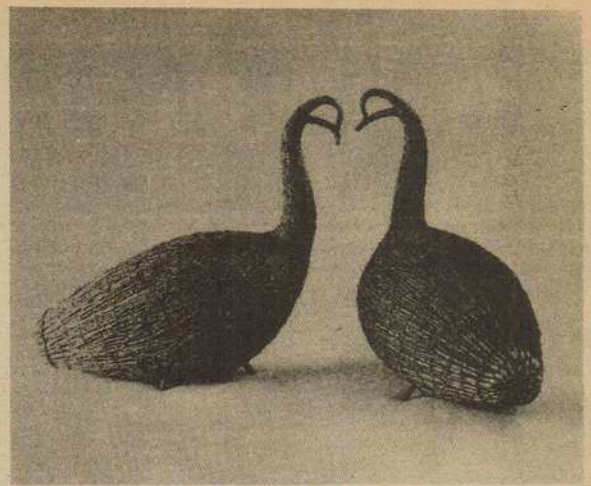
quality. It is, moreover, just where the work attempts to make compromises with, or cast itself in the image of, a diluted vision of Western art, that it is weakest. Paradoxically, much of what was great in the modern movement in Europe and North America was directly inspired by primitive art — by its force and feeling, its ability to give human shape to the terror of confrontation with the goddess world. (And if you reject Emily Carr as great, then I offer Pablo Picasso and Constantin Brancusi as examples.)

At some point, it is to be hoped that young Indian artists will discover that the white art that has given them acrylic paints and the silk screen has drawn an important part of its life blood from cultures like the ones they have been robbed of, and cease trying to learn from what is worst and weakest in the Western tradition.

other exhibits

Ladies used to make things. Even the most inert lumps of modern loveliness in Jane Austen novels had their embroidery in their laps. 19th Century Ontario ladies used to gather for an evening, one reading from one of the long-winded novels of the day, the others stitching, making amazing varieties of quilts, macrame, embroidery, applique.

The results, to be seen in the ROM display, "Made in Canada"



Twig decoys — John Blueboy



"Water Spirit" — Norval Morrisseau

— vary: from gay, to lyrical, to geometric, to simply obsessive. In the old song, "It was from Aunt Dinah's quilting party" that the fond fellow was seeing Nellie home. Would he have been shocked to realize that Nellie had been making art?

Niagara, that Wonderful Downpour, is pouring down over the walls of the Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Building. We see the Falls from every conceivable angle, at every time of night and day, at every season of the year. A good show for kids, and here are two tests of skill for them. First, which painting is the best, and why? Second, judging only from

the information on the walls, what was Terrapin Tower, and in what year did it appear?

Canadian Indian Art 74 and Made In Canada are at the Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park. The former is in the new Exhibition Hall, to July 14; the latter in the Textile Gallery, to July 28. Museum hours are Tues. to Sat., 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sun., 1 to 9 p.m. Mon., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free after 5 p.m.

Niagara: "This Wonderful Downpour" is at the Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Building to Sept. 15. 14 Queen's Park Cres. West. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sun. 1 to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

All about ice cream

Ice cream is basic stuff. It bridges the generation gap. Healthy people like it. Ulcer plagued executives soothe their weekday wounds with a 35 cent double scoop — the innocence of childhood pleasures. Ice cream is the only thing about tonsillitis that kids love. The edible package of sugar cone and creamy topping fits in nicely with an ecology conscious culture plagued with boxes of dried food and cans with dubious contents.

The best ice cream is made from fresh cream, fresh fruit puree or cooked syrups, sometimes gelatins, salt, natural flavourings, and sometimes fresh fruit or nuts. Starting with the cream, the government regulations stipulate that a product labelled ice cream must have a butterfat (b.f.) content of no less than 10 per cent. The Lady Borden product has a b.f. of 18 per cent, Laura Secord 12 per cent, and Baskin Robbins 12 per cent. Under 10 per cent b.f., a product must be labelled "ice milk". Any company calling a product "cream", when it is "ice milk" will have its knuckles rapped, as did some of the soft-serve chains last year. They change their description or they get closed down.

Most independent dairies buy ice-cream mixes — a basic ingredient ordered from a dairy which makes only mixes and not ice-cream. A standardized ice cream mix from Clover Meadows Dairies will contain 35 per cent cream, to which is added skim milk powder, sugar, and a stabilizer like gum for smoothness.

At the end of production, the butter fat content of such a mixture will be 10 per cent.

Most ice cream mixes bought will be vanilla based (vana-ban flavour, not necessarily pure vanilla) to which will be added the ice-cream makers flavourings. Large ice cream corporations, Silverwoods, Neilson's, and the rest all make their own mixes.

Flavourings

Flavourings is one factor which distinguishes a good ice-cream from more anaemic varieties. It is also the area where artificiality can enter the ice-cream picture. Thompson's Dairy Bar, at 937 Kingston Road, adds fresh fruit or nuts to their mixes. They use no flavourings which are artificially based.

"Sometimes customers ask why our banana ice cream is white instead of yellow, like some," said an employee. But the inside of a banana is white; artificial banana flavouring is yellow. Baskin Robbins, a division of Silverwood Dairy Industries Ltd., uses fresh seasonal fruits to promote special flavours.

Ice cream is also made of air, a suspicious additive, but one which in proper proportions gives ice-cream its smoothness. Too much air makes ice-cream anaemic looking and too little air produces a mixture somewhat soggy and too dense.

Overrun

The amount of air introduced into the making of ice cream is referred to as the "overrun". It is measured against a scale of 100.

Some, like Laura Secord, use very little air, which is why their ice cream is easier to apply with a palette knife than a scoop. Laura Secord, it is rumoured by others in the trade, want their product to compete with Lady Borden. Lady Borden has an 18 per cent b.f. content but Secord has only 12 per

eats
by Marilyn Linton

cent. In order to stretch their b.f. content and produce a product of reasonable facsimile to Borden's, Secord cuts down on their air while saving money on the cream and the necessary machine needed to mix an 18 per cent b.f. mixture. But they also differ in price. Laura Secord is 89 cents per pint, while Lady Borden retails at 81 cents per pint.

Flavour variety is the zany end of the ice-cream business. Thompson's Dairy Bar believes that 16 flavours are about all that the public can take, but the award for uncontrollable excess goes to Baskin Robbins with their marketing policy of "lots of flavours, lots of excitement."

Over the year, Baskin Robbins exhaust their imaginations and our patience with 100 zingy, cutesy names from Pink Bubble Gum to Plum Nuts. Their policy of 31 flavours, where 16 are standard and the rest are rotated from a yearly pool of 84 ("During the summer, we send Eggnog on

vacation, and replace it with Baseball Nut.") is a money-making deal. Their 1974 sales projection records some 200,000 gallons sold in Ontario.

Cranking it out

Anyway, from the self-indulgent world of Baskin Robbins to College Street where Aurelio Galipo is cranking out the ice-cream in the back room of the Sicilian Ice Cream Parlour. How refreshing to find that Mr. Galipo is worrying about the 200 cassatas he must mould for tomorrow's Italian wedding party instead of thinking of a catchy name for his lemon granita. Why search for a better name for the stuff when one corner of the room is piled high with fat juicy lemons.

The two varieties of Italian ice-cream are gelati and granita. Gelati is a smooth refreshing ice-cream resembling our milk based sherbets, and granita is a sticky grainy sherbet in lemon, strawberry or coffee. The cassata, made by Galipo and sold throughout the city to Italian restaurants, is a moulded ice cream over a base of sponge cake, liqueur, and candied fruits.

In the east end, Thompson's Dairy Bar can still entice you with a 10 cent cone, and home-made ice cream with fresh fruit flavourings. Their 5 cent popsicles are popular with kids and adults. The ice-cream here is fresh, because each batch that is made only lasts a couple of days at a time.

Confections

On the Danforth is the St. Clair
THE TORONTO CITIZEN — July 5-18, 1974 — Page 13

Ice Cream Dairy where ice cream has been home-made for 30 years. You can also buy ice cream confections. Cones here are 25 cents, and fruit shaped confections are 60 cents each — apples, oranges, or bananas. Smaller fruits, strawberries, and plums sell \$2 per dozen — an interesting idea for children's parties.

If you're a weekly shopper and rely on the supermarket freezers for your ice-cream stock, you might ask them about the less-than-great ice cream that graces their shelves. According to different ice-cream sources, it is the giant retailers, not the manufacturers, who are initially responsible for the inferior products. The retailers can, and do, refuse to sell a high quality ice cream and demand a cheaper product to move in their stores. So the ice cream makers comply by making a cheaper product whose only claim to the name is that it is semi-solid and cold. Presumably the ice cream manufacturers preserve some sense of dignity by introducing an exclusive line of ice-cream such as "natural" or "French" — exclusive here meaning the real stuff. It's enough to make you want to make your own.

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937 Kingston Road

Sicilian Ice Cream Parlour
712 College St.

Old time comediennes still funny

movies

by Nathalie Edwards

What could be more appropriate in these depressing inflationary times than a look at some of the fine old film comedies that kept 'em laughing back in the bad old days?

And what subject could possibly be more au courant than women?

Theatre in the Dell: cheeky good spirits

by David McCaughna

Watergate is just too recent and too sordid to be very funny but fortunately the new musical revue at the Theatre in the Dell, *What's A Nice Country Like You Doing In A State Like This?* doesn't centre on Watergate. The show, imported from New York, takes as its targets the broad spectrum of current issues and popular morality and is considerably more topical than the other revue in town, the Second City.

What's A Nice Country, etc. has that irreverent New York brand of humour, and it wears its liberal badge very clearly. The show seems Canadianized slightly but apparently much of the New York Jewish material in the original production has been dropped here.

With cheeky good spirits *What's A Nice Country*, etc. takes on the topics of women's lib, vasectomy, the high cost of food, the energy crisis, organ transplants and the new morality in its many phases. The revue works best when dealing briefly and succinctly with a

It looks like "Women in Comedies," the Summer Series run by the Toronto Film Society this year, may hit the jackpot with a set of splendid films displaying some of the finest comediennes at their best: Judy Holliday, Lucille Ball, Bea Lillie, Kay Kendall, Margaret Rutherford, Joyce Grenfell, Marie Dressler, Carole Lombard, Gracie Allen, Thelma Ritter, Zasu Pitts and Thelma Todd.

Wonderful women. Wonderful fun. Here follows the series' dates and notes for film fans and those

who can't resist a good time:

July 15: *Born Yesterday* (USA 1950) Directed by George Cukor from the play by Garson Kanin. Judy Holliday, Broderick Crawford and William Holden create an unforgettable trio, and Judy is superb as the classic dumb but cagey blonde. Also a short film with Lucille Ball at her best.

July 22: *Exit Smiling* (USA 1926) Bea Lillie, often acclaimed as the funniest woman in the world, describes her role in this film: "I was Violet, an aspiring and perspiring young actress who served as factotum, dog's body and general understudy to a theatrical touring company which had the good sense never to play in the same town twice." Directed by Sam Taylor from a Marc Connelly story, also with Jack Pickford and Franklin Pangborn. Double-billed with *Simon and Laura* (1955 G.Brit.) a comedy about a husband-and-wife soap opera team

which exploits Kay Kendall's special gift for sophisticated comedy and zany elegance. Also with Peter Finch and Ian Carmichael.

July 29: *The Happiest Days of Your Life* (1950 G.Brit.) Alastair Sim, Margaret Rutherford and Joyce Grenfell provide a madcap romp in this famous comedy directed by Frank Launder from a play by John Dighton. Also *Dangerous Females* a delightful short with Marie Dressler and Polly Moran (1929).

August 12: *Nothing Sacred* (1937 USA) Carole Lombard in colour is almost enough by itself, but she's also very funny as a dying maiden in this Ben Hecht comedy of exploitation with a difference. Directed by William Wellman, with Frederick March as the handsome, hard young journalist. Also *The Gracie Allen Murder Case* (1939 USA) where Gracie, sans George, solves whatever-it-

was in this S. S. Van Dine story directed by Alfred Green. August 19: *The Model and the Marriage Broker* (1951 USA) Imagine Thelma Ritter, Zero Mostel and Jeanne Crain under the direction of Cukor, and you've got a hint of this fine, light comedy. Also Zasu Pitts and Thelma Todd in *One Track Minds* (1933).

The series will be shown Mondays at 8 p.m. in the OISE building, 252 Bloor West, which is fortunately both handy and air conditioned.

Admission is by series membership only, but you get all five evenings, which amounts to seven features and some priceless shorts, for an economical \$8.50. Send it to The Toronto Film Society, 128 Glen Road, Toronto M4W 2W3; phone 923-6988 evenings and weekends, 633-7623 days.

And hurry.

Shaw festival

New theatre, old farce

theatre

by David McCaughna

The Shaw Festival began its thirteenth season and the second in its superb new theatre, and a popular Victorian farce, *Charley's Aunt*, and one of Shaw's earlier plays, *The Devil's Disciple*. Later in the season these two plays will be joined by a production of Shaw's *Too True To Be Good*, and the Festival will make use of its former home, the Court House Theatre, for productions of Ibsen's *Rosmersholm* and Shaw's *Admirable Bashville*.

Brandon Thomas' *Charley's Aunt* has been enormously popular since it was first produced in London in 1892 for reasons not difficult to understand. It is set in the idyllic atmosphere of Oxford University, among indolent gentlemen students; the humour is broad; and the situation is the very essence of farce.

The two students in *Charley's Aunt* are both in love, and Charley is expecting his wealthy aunt and benefactor to tea. He is seeking her approval of his engagement. Their giddy girl friends agree to come to tea only because the aunt will be present as a chaperon. When the lady fails to materialize the only solution the young men arrive at is to persuade their friend, Lord Fancourt Babberley, affectionately known as 'Babs', to don feminine attire and set him before the guests as the aunt who hails from "Brazil where the nuts come from."

Crowd pleasers

The play is broad farce, and it continuously builds through its many complications to a denouement that never arrives. The worn-out jokes are guaranteed crowd-pleasers. *Charley's Aunt* is a curious antiquity, hardly inspired humour, but judging from the gales of laughter coming from the audience it still has great appeal.

Paxton Whitehead plays the title role of Babs disguised. As director of *Charley's Aunt*, he's given himself an opportunity to bring every trick out of the closet. This virile aunt strides about the stage, squeezing every inch of possible humour from the role. But Whitehead's performance for all its comic elements is overly frantic and relies too much on obvious



James Valentine, Heath Lamberts, and Alan Scarfe (l. to r.) in *The Devil's Disciple*, directed by Brian Murray. The Shaw Festival's 13th season continues until September 1.

traps to gain laughs.

With Whitehead running rings around the production, the rest of the cast is kept in the background. Only Kenneth Wicks, as a harassed butler and wry observer, manages to break through with a witty performance. The four female roles, the two young ladies, the real aunt and her orphaned companion, are all played in a particularly bland manner. Maurice Strike is responsible for the colourful, flimsy sets and Hilary Corbett designed costumes that evoke style and elegance, two qualities noticeably lacking in the production itself.

Chance to mature

Fortunately Shaw's *The Devil's Disciple* is much better serviced. Directed by Brian Murray, the production was on a spring tour of the Maritimes, which no doubt gave it a chance to mature. The play is constructed in the form of a melodrama, but Shaw with his wit and intelligence takes it beyond the limitations of that genre.

The Devil's Disciple is set in a New Hampshire village in the year 1777 when the rebellious Americans were in conflict with King George and his troops. The population of this town are straight-laced and puritanical but Richard Dudgeon does not fit into the restrictive atmosphere. Enjoying pleasure and not

considering happiness a mortal sin, Richard is the black sheep. He calls himself "the devil's disciple" since the joys of life he indulges in are associated with the prince of darkness in the community.

Richard returns home to be named chief heir in his father's will and his real worth is put to test. The invading British forces need a victim to hand as a warning to the dissident Americans. They select the Presbyterian minister, and falsely arrest Richard assuming he's the pious man. Richard rises to the call with unexpected gallantry, going along with the mistake to save the minister. Richard's willingness to sacrifice his life even leads the minister's dutiful wife to fall for him.

Shaw, of course, manipulates our sympathies and the moral balance of the play with his usual agility, and the climactic third act, with its tense final moments provides just the right ironic touch.

A rather slow first act and an awful performance from Eleanor Beecroft as the long-suffering Dudgeon matriarch are quickly erased with the following two acts that move swiftly and with a mounting sense of excitement.

Murray's staging is deft and the performances are of high calibre. This production of *The Devil's Disciple* is a proud occasion for the Shaw Festival.

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Through the Ages. Sundays will be "movies for people who like to have a good time": the Marx Brothers, Chaplin, Keaton and W. C. Fields hits. On Mondays Hart will run silent screen classics, featuring some rarely seen films like *Greedy*, *Storm Over Asia* and *The Passion of Joan of Arc*. A mixed collection of unusual films will be shown on Tuesdays, with features like James Cagney in *Yankee Doodle Dandy* and *Triumph of the Will*. Hart politely suggests that patrons of his theatre donate one dollar admission.

Never one to be defeated by the morality squad Hart is back in the porno business too. Hardcore classics will be shown at midnight from Saturdays through Tuesdays and are open to members of Rochdale Film Archives. It costs \$5 to join.

Hart's current porn offering is *The Devil In Miss Jones*, which stars the remarkable Georgina Spelvin, who somewhat resembles the Queen. The virginal Miss Jones commits suicide and must face an eternity in hell. But she is granted one wish: to make up for all the sex she missed on earth. Miss Jones wastes little time in tasting all the fruits on the tree of lust.

For novices to the world of porn, *The Devil In Miss Jones* would make a good introduction but those squeamish at the sight of snakes should proceed with caution.

Later in the summer Hart promises to show *Behind the Green Door*, another hardcore classic, starring Marilyn Chambers, the onetime Ivory Snowflake girl.

Sextet knocks the stuffing out of staid chamber music

music

by Michael Schulman

Ontario has never known anything quite like Camerata, an ensemble of six young musicians (ages 24-30) who knock the stuffings and stuffiness out of chamber music. In the less than two years since its formation, the group has already begun to take over a big part of our musical life. There was the "Mayor's Series" of five free lunch-hour concerts of light classics and ethnic favorites held in City Hall last March and April. This summer there will be nine weekend afternoon concerts at Niagara-on-the-Lake's Shaw Festival and, beginning in November, ten evening concerts here in Toronto to mark the reopening of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

In addition to these series and their regular concert performances in and around Toronto (most recently, on July 2 at Eaton Auditorium as part of the CBC Summer Festival), the ensemble has embarked on a program of moving into a community for two or three weeks, paid for by the communities involved and the Ontario Arts Council. Last January, the St. Catharines-Niagara Falls area played host to Camerata and this September the group takes up short-term residency in Sault Ste. Marie, where they will coach local musicians and perform at schools, shopping plazas and wherever an audience can be found.

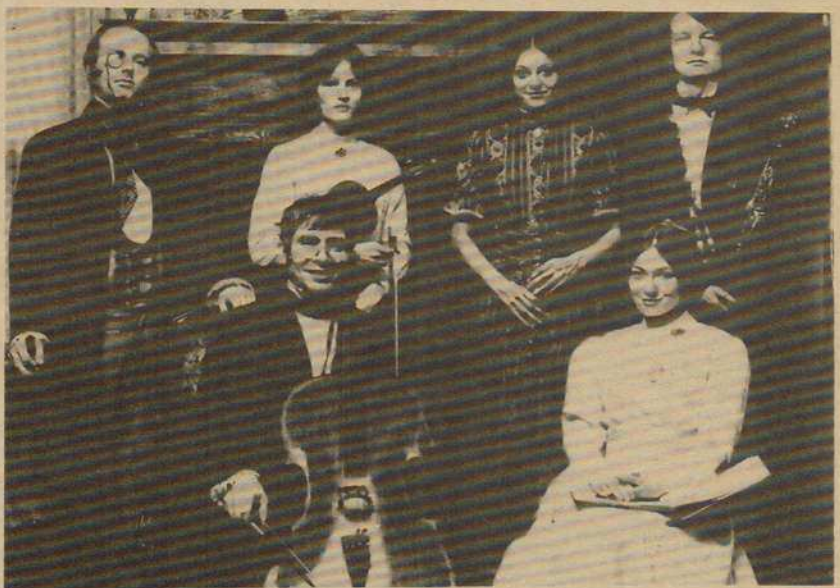
Camerata was born following a recital at St. Lawrence Centre by violinist Adele Armin and pianist Elyakim Taussig. For one of the works, Bartok's "Contrasts", the two were joined by clarinetist Jim Campbell. "We had such a great time with the Bartok," says Taussig, who doubles as manager

of the group, "that we decided to play more concerts together, adding a flute, cello and another piano so that we could play nearly everything in chamber music other than string quartets. We can play piano trios, sonatas for violin, flute and clarinet and piano duos. The second piano also helps share the sonata work."

Remained intact

The participants were quickly drafted and the ensemble of friends and colleagues has, happily, remained intact and friendly since the group's inception. Taussig, from Israel, studied piano at the Israeli Academy and here at the Faculty of Music with Edith Krause and Anton Kuerti. Taussig's duo-piano partner, Kathy Root, a native of Stratford, Ontario, was an obvious choice for the group's second pianist. She, too, has studied with Kuerti as well as with Gyorgy Sebok at Indiana University. Amsterdam-born cellist Coenraad Bloemendal was at Indiana at the same time as Root, studying with Janos Starker before coming to Canada as the Atlantic Symphony's principal cellist. Adele Armin, a native of Winnipeg, studied at Indiana and at the U of T with Lorand Fenyves and her brother, violinist Paul Armin, has also appeared with the ensemble. Jim Campbell is from Leduc, Alberta and his studies include work in Paris and Toronto with Yona Ettlinger and Avraham Galper. Flutist Suzanne Shulman, the only native Torontonian in the Toronto-based group, has studied with Michel Debost in Paris, Nick Fiore and Bob Aitken in Toronto.

The six friends so obviously enjoy making music together that audiences can't help but be brought into the prevailing geniality which finds a special outlet in the provocative programming that has become the group's hallmark. "There are other groups all over the world that present concerts of varied instrumental groupings in a single evening," points out Taussig, "but



A Toronto musical ensemble, Camerata, is performing chamber music with a difference at the Shaw Festival this summer. They will be back in Toronto this fall for the opening of the Art Gallery of Ontario.

for us this is only one per cent of what we stand for. These other groups are still very old-fashioned in their programming and play mainly the standard trios and sonatas. Our repertoire is based on music that is much less familiar, good pieces that for one reason or another are seldom performed or recorded."

Costumed

For the opening of their series at Niagara-on-the-Lake on July 7, Camerata has scheduled "A Romantic Salon Concert" — a costumed reenactment of a Parisian salon soiree including music by Rossini, Liszt, Saint-Saens, Chopin, Weber, Bruch and Bizet. Music from Hungary is featured on July 14, a Mozart concert on July 21, 20th century French music on August 4, a staged "Afternoon with Robert and

Clara Schumann" on August 11, and a program of "stunt" virtuoso pieces on August 18. The August 25 concert highlights new music commissioned by Camerata and, as one might expect, these pieces include such unpretentious lollipops as Art Charpentier's "Encore" and Milton Barnes' "Concerto Grosso", to which will be added new folk-song arrangements prepared for Camerata by Andred Gagnon.

The Shaw Festival series will draw to a close on August 30 with an afternoon concert, "For Children of All Ages" ("Carnival of the Animals," "Variations on Chopsticks", etc.) and, on September 1, a marathon "Bach Family" event beginning at 10 a.m. and continuing throughout the day at various places in Niagara-on-the-Lake. That isn't all — the non-stop group will be providing after-theatre music in the lobby following each Friday night Shaw Festival dramatic performance, late Monday night jam sessions in Niagara-on-the-Lake's Buttery cafe plus a two-week summer school of workshops for an invited group of teenaged musicians.

For those who will be unable to get to the Shaw Festival by car or ferry, there will be plenty of opportunity to hear Camerata this fall. For the reopening of the Art Gallery, Camerata has organized a

series of ten multi-media events beginning in November, in which they will be joined by the Toronto Dance Theatre, Canadian Mime Theatre, folk and jazz musicians, plus films, slides, and whatever else they can cram in — full details are still to be announced. Camerata will also be featured on TV, playing Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" on the second of Glenn Gould's CBC specials on 20th century music as well as on CBC's "Music to See," playing some Bach and Milton Barnes' "Concerto Grosso", one of their most relied-upon crowd-pleasers.

CLASSIFIED

Classified Ads cost \$2.50 per column inch (approximately 25 words). One free ad for subscribers. Ad deadline is Thursday, one week before publishing date. 368-4801.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Room available in 5 bedroom mixed co-op house for male 25 or older. Parliament-Wellesley area. \$100 rent includes all services. Call 922-7177 after 5 p.m.

St. George St. — 1/2 block from subway, bachelor with dressing room and balcony, sublet. Very reasonable. 922-2295 after 6:30 p.m. Weekdays and all day weekend.

Bloor Bathurst newly renovated, broadloom throughout, common kitchen, furnished or unfurnished rooms, with toilet, sink & fridge. \$25-\$35 weekly, 920-4590.

Wanted one leftist couple, 25 to 40 to share large house in Annex with same. Call 921-2763 evgs.

DAYCARE

Co-operative Daycare for ages 6 months to 2 1/2 years. Staffed and run by parents. Part or full time, Snowflake 925-7256, 228 McCaul.

Alpha School, a publicly funded parent-run school is looking for students. Grades 1 to 6. Phone Bonnie Good 461-4056.

FOR SALE

Pair of Greb Kodiak steel toe boots size 6, excellent condition. \$35 call Hilary Salter 485-1068 between 7-10 p.m.

15 gallon fish tank with metal stand and Biozonics three stage power filter. As new. \$30, call 922-9259 evgs.

HELP WANTED

Interested person with Royal or Red Cross Life Saving Certification as instructor for 5 and 6 year olds at Kensington Pool. Tuesdays thru Fridays, from 12 to 1 p.m. Salary negotiable. St. Christopher House, ask for Hilida 364-8456.

Cook. I need a versatile person interested in cooking who can adapt to limited facilities and is willing to work weekends in a full-time position. He should have a feeling for natural foods, cheeses and full scale salads. Phone Harry Stinson 925-1977.

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^{toronto} Citizen CALENDAR

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SATURDAY JULY 6
International Picnic at the Toronto Island.

Metropolis at Rochdale movies, 341 Bloor St. W.

If... playing at Cinemalumiere. \$1.50 290 College St.

Inglenook — Big fix-up, paint-up Sat, July 6, from 10 a.m. until we fall from exhaustion. Bring a lunch. Bring paint brushes, rollers, roller pans, hammers, saws, wash buckets, rags etc. Any questions or suggestions call 925-9982. 12 MacPherson Ave.

SUNDAY JULY 7
All candidates meeting, St. Paul's riding, at 2 o'clock. First Unitarian auditorium. 175 St. Clair W. at Avenue Rd.

MONDAY JULY 8
Kensington Cinema: A star is Born (July Garland), 42nd Street. 7:30 p.m., admission \$1.50. 565 College St. (West of Bathurst.)

Rochdale movies: The Battleship Potemkin, The Days that Shook the World.

TUESDAY JULY 9
Scottish County Dancing at Sunnysbrook Park.

Rochdale Cinema: The Battle of Algiers. 341 Bloor W.

School Warming, Tuesday July 9, 7:30 p.m. Inglenook, 12 MacPherson Ave.

Student Legal Aid Society study group: Landlord and Tenant. A discussion about eviction, the rights of the landlord and the tenant. Parliament St. Library House, 265 Gerrard St. E. 7 to 9:30 p.m. Free.

WEDNESDAY JULY 10
OISE: Chloe in the afternoon, and Clair's Knee. 7:30 & 9:30, admission \$1.50 both, \$1.00 second. 252 Bloor St. W.

Student Legal Aid Society study group: Rights of the tenant in regard to repairs, rent increases, privacy and deposits. Parliament St. Library House, 265 Gerrard St. E. 7 to 9:30 pm. Free.

THURSDAY JULY 11
Meeting of the Federation of Metro Toronto Tenants, July 11, 8 p.m. at Central Neighbourhood House, 349 Ontario St. The federation is in its formative stages. The meeting will be discussing structures, issues and will set up a steering committee.

OISE: Paper Moon and The Old Fashioned Way (W.C. Fields). 7:30 & 9:30. 252 Bloor St. W.

SATURDAY JULY 13
Don Vale Community Centre Street Festival. 1 to 10 p.m. For information call 921-2426.

Island Roots Concert at the Toronto Island.

Rochdale movies: The Phantom of the Opera. 341 Bloor W.

SUNDAY JULY 14
Jack Schechtman in Concert at the Toronto Centre for the Arts. 8:30 p.m. Adults \$3.00, students \$2.50. 390 Dupont Street. 967-6969.

MONDAY JULY 15
Rochdale movies: The Birth of a Nation. 341 Bloor W.

TUESDAY JULY 16
Rochdale movies: Don't Look Back (Bob Dylan). 341 Bloor W.

Neighbourhood Legal Services study group: Family Law. The Woman Alone: Separation agreement, divorce and desertion. Parliament St. Library House. 265 Gerrard St. E. 7 to 9:30 pm. Free.

WEDNESDAY JULY 17
Neighbourhood Legal Services: Family Law. Children and Property. Custody, access, matrimonial home. Parliament St. Library House. 265 Gerrard St. E. 7 to 9:30 pm. Free.

WEDNESDAY JULY 18
OISE: Lawrence of Arabia. 7:30, \$1.50. 252 Bloor W.

THURSDAY JULY 19
OISE: The Godfather. 7:30, \$1.50. 252 Bloor St. W.

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS
Announcing the opening of "Nellie's", a 30 bed, 2 day emergency hostel for women. It will serve homeless and transient women, visitors from out of town, women referred by social agencies — in short any women who have a need for emergency housing. For information call 461-1084.

CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES
Summer Children's Programme at Walmer Road Church (Walmer

Road at Lowther) from July 2 to August 16, Mon. thru Friday. 1-4 p.m. ages 6 to 12. includes crafts, sports, outings, camping, music, drama and other activities. No enrollment fee. Nominal fee for camping. For information phone 924-1121.

Theatre Plus presenting The Little Foxes July 9 to 31. Monday to Friday at 8:30 p.m., Saturday 5:15 and 9 p.m. Tickets \$6.00 and \$5.00. Town Hall Theatre. St. Lawrence Centre, 27 Front St. E.

THEATRE AND ENTERTAINMENT

Global Village Theatre, 17 St. Nicholas Street. Bull Durham, by Jeremy Newson. Tuesday to Saturday, 8:30 pm. Tickets \$4 and \$5. Reservations, 964-2076.

Bohemian Embassy revival at the Harbourfront. Coffeehouse and free entertainment: Monday, open evening; TUESDAY, POETRY READING: Wednesday, theatrical events, dance and mime; Thursday, Chamber music; Friday, jazz and pop; Saturday, folk music and hootenany; Sunday, comedy review. Friday and Saturday at 9 p.m. other days at 8 p.m. 300 yards west of the Island ferry docks.

GALLERIES

The Bough House. A new craft and art gallery and community meeting place open Wednesdays thru Sunday afternoons, and evenings. 554 Palmerston Ave.

Canadian Indian Art at the Royal Ontario Museum, Queen's Park.

Mined Warps by Thomas Michael Stephens at the Electric Gallery, thru to July 18. 272 Avenue Rd. 925-4441.

The Modern Japanese Print at Atelier Fine Arts July 6 to July 20. 589 Markham St. 532-9244.

Heartbreak Melody. An exhibition of illustrated songs. Andrew Grighton at the KAA Gallery July 15 to August 2. Kensington Arts Association, 4 Kensington Avenue.

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