

Hydro hijinx

Cost to public millions

by David Jones

Regardless of whether Ontario Hydro succeeds or falters in its pursuit of a 15 per cent rate hike for 1975, the case alone will end up costing the public millions of dollars.

At stake is a proposed Hydro system expansion calling for \$30-billion in capital expenditures by 1986. Hydro would cover the costs by raising rates approximately 75 per cent over the next five years.

The Ontario Energy Board as required by legislation passed last June, is holding prolonged and costly hearings into the Hydro proposals. Despite obvious efforts by the Board to give everyone a fair hearing, serious questions have been raised as to whether the public is getting a fair break for its money.

These include:

- 1) lack of time and funds for effective public intervention;
- 2) severe time constraints imposed by the legislation setting up the hearings;
- 3) refusal of the Board or its counsel to see the hearings as an adversary situation;
- 4) procedural hassles and

certain stumbling blocks set up by Hydro.

The hearings are being handled in three phases, and have been underway since last January. Total cost to the Energy Board will be "about half a million dollars", according to John Butler, Director of Operations for the Board.

This is small potatoes compared to Hydro's expenses. In support of its Phase III proposals alone, which concern rate increases, Hydro has prepared a written submission running over 1,000 pages, put forth over 50 witnesses supported by staff and engaged whole divisions of Hydro for weeks

at a time.

The first two phases, dealing with system expansion and financial policies, were of a similar magnitude. A Hydro spokesman suggested that the cost of Phase III "might be substantially greater"

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YOUR CITY, YOUR PAPER

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St. Lawrence Market

Funky, but few bargains

by Ellen Moorhouse

The new north St. Lawrence farmers' market on the north side of Front Street at Jarvis has lots of atmosphere on Saturday mornings, but it doesn't have many bargains.

Prices at the market are not substantially lower than your corner supermarket. Eggs, direct from the producer, are the same price as at Loblaw's, or in some cases, five cents a dozen more. Prices are lower if you buy in five dozen batches. Strawberries are 90 cents a pint, comparable to your local store. Chickens, depending on quality, are 50 to 65 cents a pound, including feet and innards, whereas Loblaw's cleaned and bleached birds sell for about 76 cents, without appendages.

The fact that your money is going directly to the producer instead of to Loblaw's or Dominion is some compensation. Farmers who sell in the north market, as opposed to the old market on the south side of Front must either own land or produce most of what they sell in order to rent stalls.

But this is a little less comforting when you find out the bargain-basement rents the farmers get from the City of Toronto, which owns the buildings. Depending on the location of the stalls, rents vary from \$2.25 to \$2.65 a week for an eight-foot table, according to market supervisor, Frank Damp.

Generations

About 60 farmers rent 90 tables. Many of them have had the stalls for generations or acquired them when they bought the business of the previous leaseholder.

"It's a gold-mine," Damp said. "There's a list as long as your arm of farmers waiting to get in."

The St. Lawrence market is the only farmers' market in town, and when the old market was torn down and rebuilt in 1968, the floor space was cut down by about one-third.

The amount of space available was further reduced, when shops which operate all week were put in along the west side of the building. At that time, Damp had to go through the list of leaseholders and cull out the "undesirables" — mostly pork butchers, Damp said.

Although the farmers' market is supposed to be a producers' market, produce at some of the stalls is obviously picked up wholesale at one of the food terminals. For example, pineapples don't grow in Ontario, but one stall was selling them at three for a dollar. There are also American lettuce, carrots and potatoes, green peppers, onions and cabbages, depending on the season.

How control

At least 75 per cent of what the producers sell is supposed to be home grown or home made. But as Damp says, "How do you control that?"

Although some growers have storage units for keeping apples, carrots and other produce all year round, others can only sell home grown fruits and vegetables when they are in season. Rather than closing down their stalls in between times, the farmers supplement their stock with the same produce you buy at the supermarket. And people like to shop at the market all-year round.

One stall operator confided that he didn't think a lot of the people raised their own merchandise. "They can buy it for way less at the wholesale market than it costs them to raise it themselves."

Nevertheless, shoppers can get good fresh produce from some of

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photo: David Groskind

Kids beat blue flicks on Brunswick Street

These placard-carrying kids were part of a June protest march in which residents of the Bloor-Brunswick area complained about noise, congestion, drunkenness, and the invasion into their midtown neighbourhood of an adult movie parlour. Last week, the American Discount Adult Movies bowed to public pressure and high rents, and closed its doors. But the residents still have the commotion, traffic, and turmoil caused by the five licensed restaurants and taverns on

the Bloor Street strip just west of Spadina. One of the pubs is the Brunswick House, the third largest tavern in Ontario. Owner Albert Nightingale and his wife Molly, are upset by the accusations of noise and drunkenness levelled at their establishment. "Morally we've suffered... We run a tight ship. We don't run a place where people get stoned; we make money on volume." On the other hand, they said, "We don't serve milk."

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Citizen letters

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Woman buys Citizen

To The Editor:

I bought the Citizen for the first time today and am writing to tell you what a great paper it is. (By the way, the paper box on Wellesley at Church doesn't lock and it looks as though people are helping themselves).

However . . .

The article on Meridian was terrific. I had no idea that Crombie, elected by the "reform" group was so much on the side of the developers. At any rate, Jon Caulfield lays it on the line where the various aldermen stand. This is useful when we write around to our "representatives" in City Hall.

I thought the Humane Society article was excellent too — so unlike the muck-raking that has been going on in all the so-called "responsible" papers. What a pity you didn't let the journalist responsible have a by-line, for it was a very thoughtful piece of work.

I wonder if "Eric Blair" knows that this was the real name of George Orwell, the man who wrote 1984? Perhaps it is just a coincidence. Anyway I enjoyed the book section too.

In fact you can put me down as a future, regular reader, and I'll pass the word on to my friends.

Merlin Andrew

The Humane Society article was by Gladys De Schepper. Her byline was lost in production through the fault of her editors. The change in the Citizen's honour boxes never adds up to 25 cents per missing paper. Because of the Citizen's usually tight financial straits these quarters matter. If everyone who took a paper paid for it, it would help our books considerably. (We have received various items of barter in exchange for papers, including pop tops, casino chips, popsicle sticks, subway tokens and sink washers.)

Cops can't be that bad

To the Editor:

I wish to take two exceptions to the article by Richard vanAbbe in the June-July issue of the Citizen. The first is as regards his quote by Sir Robert Peel (1829): "The police are the public, and the public are the police," which was followed by a quote attributed to several prominent Toronto Lawyers: "Bullshit . . ." (1974).

Of course Sir Robert Peel's statement is not applicable today, 145 years later. As any lawyer should know, however, it did apply then.

There were no specifically designated policeman, then, and certainly no salaries or other fringe benefits. Those people who chose to look after their neighbours, on a voluntary basis, were the forerunners of our Boys In Blue.

My second gripe concerns the case of Phyllis Bassett, who claims that after drinking "about six glasses of draft beer", she was walking home alone beside High Park. Two policemen in a cruiser stopped and asked her if she would mind answering some questions, to which Ms. Bassett replied that she would mind.

That's a pretty belligerent attitude to begin with, although it isn't hard to believe from someone who had consumed six glasses of draft that evening.

It isn't any big deal to answer a couple of questions (such as your name and address). Why couldn't Ms. Bassett have given the policemen the benefit of the doubt and assumed they were truly interested in her welfare? If Ms. Bassett were doing nothing illegal or dangerous, then it would seem she had no reason to hide such information. If she had been attacked on the street, I don't doubt she would be very glad that a policeman be concerned for her welfare.

Anne Greenland Tymchyslyn

Hazelton shopping problems

To the Editors

Your article of two weeks ago "Kissing off Reformism" needs a reply, bearing in mind that Caulfield has been one of the prime users of that word when describing our present group of City politicians. I am glad to see that he is finally gagging on the use of that word because he is no longer able to accept many of these men and women as such in that they no longer fit his own particular definition of that word.

Reform is for Caulfield synonymous with Sewell. I for one do not accept that definition. I do not accept for instance that the vote against city funded organizers was a vote against reform. I think

Sewell was dead wrong on this one. Funding is not a prerequisite to getting people involved in Community affairs; in fact funding can often be disastrous for such groups. What has John Whitelaw achieved for the people of St. Jamestown? If we are going to fund organizers, lets remove it from a direct political structure and give money to LIP people who are doing a first class job of servicing real needs in the community.

On the question of the Planning Board appointment, I fail to see the purpose of electing Jaffary to that position. He will only be there for six months, but in that time would be quite capable of destroying one of the notable achievements of this Council, namely the recognition of the importance of the local planning Task Force. Perhaps Caulfield should attend a few meetings of these bodies and see local people making local decisions and all for free.

An earlier article criticized Vaughan for supporting the Hazelton Lane scheme and lack of support for Sewell who argued for low income housing in the scheme. As a piece of planning Hazelton Lanes is O.K., will not clash with the area and Vaughan, an architect, no doubt recognizes this. Where would low income people shop there anyway? Perhaps we could pull down St. Pauls and put in a shopping plaza!

Sewell of course doesn't want any more low income people in the St. Jamestown complex. Is that not the other side of the same argument? A recognition of the importance of physical planning. Wake up Caulfield, Vaughan is easily predictable. The article on the same page is your clue, why did he support Sewell on the Stacked Cubby Holes? It's the same argument — physical. He is the only man down there who is consistently consistent. Ye gads, is the Citizen going to start advocating that we follow the line that the feds are trying to feed us . . . vote the leader and not the individual. Vaughan has never projected the radical worker image of Heap or the radical social image of Sewell but then the constituency of Ward 5 is not this anyway. He said he would fight for certain things, sure he's "middle class" and he's also doing a damn fine job. Next time include him in your category of most productive aldermen. If you need proof, just get out in the Ward and ask around.

P. Saunders
Bloor St. W.

Caulfield replies:

LIP, a blatant political football, has been a success only to the extent that some LIP workers have devoted as much energy to fighting with the federal government as they have to their own projects. LIP has often been influenced by the worst sort of political considerations; and the program is based in exploitation — taking advantage of people who are willing to work for a subsistence wage because of their social commitment. Part of the thrust of the City organizing proposal was freeing community workers from the sort of political and bureaucratic mire which characterizes LIP. Another part of the thrust was paying community workers a decent wage so that the field would not remain largely limited to young people who are willing to live near the poverty line. A majority of Council, Vaughan among it, voted last year to kill any further consideration of City-sponsored organizing — not just to kill the Sewell-Thomas proposal which was, perhaps, not the best way to mount a program.

Planning task forces and the like depend on the good will of incumbent politicians. They are not at all the same thing as strong, independent citizen organizations which might be able to challenge and survive the current Council.

If one were really concerned about developing as much moderate and low cost housing as possible, one would not retreat from issues like where residents of the housing would shop. Middle and low income families living on Hazelton Avenue would likely not shop in the posh little shops which have been scattered throughout Yorkville by Richard Wookey, the man who is bringing us Hazelton Lanes. Perhaps Wookey could be persuaded to build something besides trendy boutiques in the commercial component of Hazelton Lanes. One way or another, low and middle income families in Hazelton Lanes would sort out the ominous shopping problem which Saunders raises.

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Funky, but no bargains

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the vendors, and many specialty items, not found at the corner store.

For example, at the Ivanoff family's stall you can buy fresh made yogurt, cottage cheese, cream cheese and other dairy products. At their home in Caledon, the Ivanoffs have a dairy in the basement.

Booming pork

Fred Klenitz has a booming pork business. Although he would not comment on how much he sells — it's a trade secret — sometimes 30 to 40 people are lined up by two and three o'clock in the morning to buy his meat. Klenitz is usually one of the first to arrive at the Market at 1:30 in the morning, and the first to leave, after selling out by about ten.

Sam Moyer, who has a large awning-covered fruit stand on Jarvis Street outside the market, brings in fresh fruit from his huge farm on the Niagara Peninsula, where he runs a pick-your-own business. Last weekend, he brought in 60 cases of cherries, each weighing 22 pounds. By 12 o'clock, Moyer was ready to pack up and go home, after selling almost all of the cherries at about 50 cents a pound. That's a morning sale of \$660. It costs 35 cents a pound to pick your own at Moyer's farm.

One vendor, John Boychyn, who has been coming to the market since he was a child, depends almost exclusively for farm income on the retail sale of his apples at the market. He stores the apples himself, and also sells garden vegetables in season.

Other outlets

On the other hand, there are people at the market who have other outlets for their products in Toronto. For example, Simon de Groot, who has a prosperous butcher shop on Church Street south of Wellesley, has a stall in the market. Prices there, according to one of the employees, are about 20 cents a pound cheaper than the main store, which sells very expensive, but high quality meat. Because De Groot owns land, he qualifies for a market stall.

While the new market was being built, the farmers sold their products outdoors on the parking lot, now adjacent to the market, and along Market Street. Any possibility, however, of allowing more farmers to sell at the market by letting them set up shop outside, is gone. The parking lot was the one which the City sold to the St. Michael's Hospital, and which was recently sold, at a hefty profit to a development company.

WHEN YOU GO
SHOPPING

SAY
YOU
SAW
IT
IN
THE
CITIZEN!

Mothers unionize

Toronto's newest labor organization is the Mother-Led-Union, a group aiming to liberate women from government-decreed poverty.

The union includes mothers struggling to raise their families alone on Mothers' Allowance, welfare, or inadequate labor market wages. Women who aren't mothers can participate as non-voting members. The union's first local will meet in Parkdale, but union members plan to organize locals throughout the city in the near future.

The union's first goal is a substantial raise in Mothers' Allowance payments, to at least the rate paid to foster parents. Union members are angry that foster parents get nearly \$100 a month to raise a child, while natural mothers are expected to scrape along on \$30 to \$35 a month. Government officials simply assume that natural mothers will never refuse to work, even if they are paid bare subsistence wages.

The Mothers' Allowance system discourages a woman from working outside her home to improve her financial situation. A single parent is permitted to earn only \$24 a month plus \$12 a month for each child. The government takes 75 cents of every dollar earned beyond this pittance. The union will be fighting to raise this limit to \$100 a month plus \$25 a child, with a 50 cent kickback to the government on every dollar above the permitted amount. The union's ultimate goal is a guaranteed adequate annual income for everyone, married or not, working or not.

The Mother-Led-Union grew out of the Woman's Action Group Conference held in Toronto early in June. The union's first local will meet August 1, at the Parkdale Library, Queen and Cowan, 1:30 p.m.

Most workers, except mothers, can strike to back up their demands. The Mother-Led-Union is developing strategies for a strike of mothers, whose work is traditionally never done. For more information call Joan Clarke at St. Christopher House, 364-8456.

Metroplan charade

The Metro Planning Board's new citizen participation program, Metroplan, may be "either a giant exercise in futility, or worse, a charade which is given credibility", according to the Bureau of Municipal Research, an independent Toronto research agency.

Metroplan is billed as a vehicle for public involvement in the Planning Board's current comprehensive review of the Metro official plan.

In the course of the plan review, the Board will deal with major long-range Metro issues, like how quickly and how large Metro should grow; how residential and commercial development should be distributed across Metro; and how development should be linked by transportation.

Metroplan invites "the public to suggest alternative solutions for the future development of Metro".

The program was introduced to the public in a glossy brochure titled *What Kind Of City?* and in attractive promotional literature.

All of Metroplan's public relations material is full of references to a public role in the plan review.

But, wrote the B.M.R. in a recent pamphlet, "The vision of hundreds of ad hoc study groups springing up across Metro with the motivation and perseverance needed to produce the kind of in-depth briefs upon which a regional official plan for the future could be based seems excessively optimistic."

The B.M.R. suggests that the Planning Board revise Metroplan so that it more realistically conforms with the abilities and usually local interests of existing citizen organizations.

Satisfy rhetoric

Implicit in the B.M.R.'s pamphlet is the suspicion that Metroplan is a gimmick designed to satisfy the rhetoric of citizen participation but not designed to give citizens a really meaningful role in Metro's plan to review.

The conclusions of Metroplan, the B.M.R. notes, will be used as a justification for critical decisions by Metro planners and politicians.

The current nature of Metroplan "raises the possibility that a mandate may later be claimed which doesn't really exist."

In a response to the B.M.R. pamphlet, Henry Fletcher, Director of the Metroplan Public Participation Program, points out that it had never been intended that citizens should have a role in the actual planning review.

Rather, wrote Fletcher, "Citizens . . . are being asked to define problems, suggest the options to be considered, and make recommendations on goals, before the plan is decided by Council."

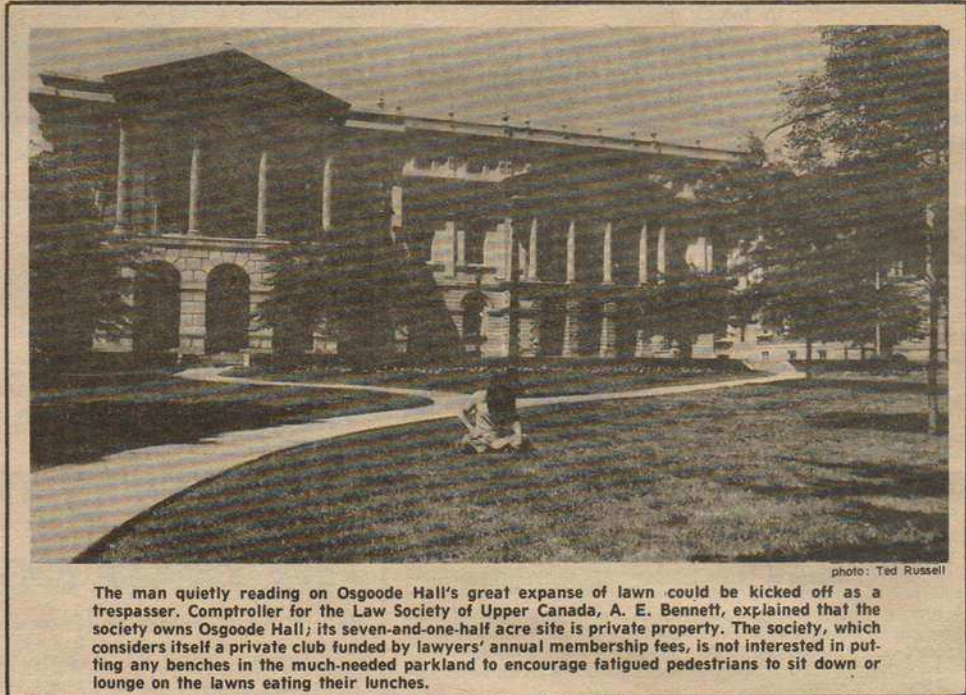
The actual planning itself will be done by Metro's planning staff, and all decisions will ultimately be made by Metro Council.

Citizens will be limited to a consultative role on general issues.

Metroplan will send literature about the program to citizens upon request at 367-8720.

Tenants' federation

The Metro Tenants' Federation, an organization of both tenant unions and individuals, was formed July 11. The federation intends to organize more tenant groups, will pressure all levels of government to improve the situation of tenants, and will work to establish a province-wide tenant organization. For information call Wey Robinson at 364-1486 or 923-1773 or Walter Dmytrenko at 967-7351.



The man quietly reading on Osgoode Hall's great expanse of lawn could be kicked off as a trespasser. Comptroller for the Law Society of Upper Canada, A. E. Bennett, explained that the society owns Osgoode Hall; its seven-and-one-half acre site is private property. The society, which considers itself a private club funded by lawyers' annual membership fees, is not interested in putting any benches in the much-needed parkland to encourage fatigued pedestrians to sit down or lounge on the lawns eating their lunches.

photo: Ted Russell

Labour Council's non-profit housing

The Metro Toronto Labour Council's non-profit housing foundation has its eye on two Toronto sites, which, when developed as co-operative housing, would provide about 500 units.

Last month the Labour Council approved a \$25,000 deposit for the purchase of a 1.8-acre block on the northeast corner of Main and Gerrard. The Council is now waiting for a mortgage application to be processed by the federal government's Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Plans for the block, drawn up by architects Carter and Greenberg, calls for renovations of some of the existing stores, houses and apartments, and for some new construction. The project would result in about 90 units for approximately 300 people.

The housing foundation hopes to acquire the property for \$885,000.

The Labour Council has also been making arrangements to lease a nine-acre site in the neighborhood of the Toronto Star headquarters from the Toronto Harbour Commission. But according to Jim Gill of the Labour Council, negotiations have been complicated by the fact that the Star owns a corner

of the land and uses it for parking. A land swap will have to be worked out.

About 400 units will be developed on the site by the recently incorporated John Bruce Village Co-operative with assistance from the Council's housing foundation.

Tenants get say

The City's Housing Standards Appeal Committee must now notify tenants when a landlord appeals a City work order. City Council decided in June.

Tenants already are served with copies of work orders. But previously, landlords could go before the Committee and request modifications to work orders, or more time to satisfy them, and the tenants of the buildings concerned were never informed.

Council also granted tenants the right to speak before the committee, a right formerly exercised only by landlords. Some tenants from an Annex apartment building, Kendal Park Apartments, had been denied the right in June.

Quebec Gothic plan

No room for local residents

High density development of the controversial Gothic-Quebec development site north of High Park in the City's west end will entail demolition of about 35 houses, according to a report obtained by the Citizen.

Another 30 houses will be renovated as townhousing, and about 35 other houses will be "put back into the housing stock of the community", according to the report.

Apart from the reference to these houses, there is no

mention in the report of lower cost or "social" housing on the site.

Nor is there any mention of providing housing in the development for people living in the 65 houses which will be wrecked or renovated.

The only reference to future housing for people who will be displaced by the development is a commitment by the developer, a partnership of the Cadillac and Greenwin to "assist in a relocation program" for

people who are forced to move.

The report is a summary of discussions by the Gothic-Quebec Working Committee which was prepared for the City Planning Department by the architecture firm, Klein and Sears.

The committee, which includes representatives of the Gothic-Quebec neighborhood, the developer and the City, has been meeting since January to negotiate a development which will be acceptable to each of them.

The original Gothic-Quebec development scheme, which would have entailed wrecking all 100 houses to make way for four high-rise towers, was approved by City Council in March, 1972, in spite of strong opposition from neighborhood residents and citizens throughout the City who joined the protest against the project.

In February, 1973, the new City Council voted to repeal the development by-law.

TORONTO WHISPERS

Football union fumbles but recovers

Canadian professional football players association still have to work a few kinks out of their system of collective bargaining. For instance, players don't get a chance to ratify agreements negotiated by their president. Many players are still sore about the three-year provision in the agreement signed two weeks ago by president George Reed and players' counsel John Agro.

But they're learning fast. After it became clear the League planned to use rookies and imports to break the strike, the Hamilton Tigercats threw

a picket line around Ivor Wynne Stadium and managed to get the rookies to respect it for two days. But hours before the strike actually ended, the rookies informed the players that the next day they would cross the line. They outnumbered the veteran players about three to one.

So players' rep Al Brenner called the Steelworkers and UE for help. "How many people do you need?" was the instant reply. "We'll be there for sure."

The confrontation never occurred; the dispute was settled that night.

Rotenberg's running

During the federal election, former alderman and mayoralty candidate David Rotenberg was busy campaigning for June Marks, "the greatest little girl in Spadina". For some time, rumours have been floating around that Rotenberg might run in Ward Six in the December municipal elections, and it may be no coincidence that Rotenberg chose Spadina riding, which overlaps

Ward Six, to work for the Conservatives.

But when asked by the Citizen if he had decided yet where he was running for the December race, quipped Rotenberg, "Yes, I'm running for a street-car."

Considering how he missed the boat the last time, maybe, a change in transportation mode is not a bad idea.

Islanders sue Star, Best

by Jon Caulfield

The Toronto Island community is taking the Toronto Star and Metro Council to court in separate actions.

Eighty-six Islanders are suing the Star and Star City Hall columnist Michael Best for libel, claiming \$25,000 in damages each, for a total of more than two million dollars, plus costs.

The charges arise from Best's article titled "Democracy triumphs over gangsterism" published June 4.

The article was Best's account of the actions of the more than 200 people, including the 86 named as plaintiffs, who were present in the public gallery during a May 31 Metro Council meeting.

All residents of Toronto Island are named as plaintiffs in the action against Metro Council.

The Islanders charge that Metro's decision last December 11 to evict the Island community as of August 31 of this year was illegal and discriminatory.

As well, the Islanders claim that Metro failed to serve lawful eviction notices to them by June 1 of this year, as required by the terms of their leases, and that, therefore, the leases are automatically extended for another year until August 31, 1975.

False and malicious

Best's article, according to the Islanders' Statement of Claim, was "false and malicious" and "was published with malice, it being the intent of the author to discredit and malign the plaintiffs".

The Islanders' Writ of Summons in the libel case cites eight defamatory items in the article, including the use of the word "gangsterism" in the headline; the use of the phrase "threatening mob" to describe the audience at the Metro meeting; and the statement that there "has (not) been a more degrading scene in the 20-year history of Metro".

Best was describing his impression of a sequence of incidents in which Metro Council voted against reconsideration of the Island evictions and the audience

eviction notices received by the 254 Island households were not individually signed but were form letters.

Only the original master copy had been signed by Metro Solicitor Alexander Joy.

The Islanders also charge that their eviction is discriminatory because Metro is permitting two private yacht clubs to remain on the Island.

The yacht clubs, which are closed to the public, use up approximately as much Island acreage as the Islanders' community.

No compensation

The Islanders say that any policy which calls for making the entire

Island public parkland should entail the eviction of the private yacht clubs as well as the eviction of the Island households.

The Islanders' Statement of Claim against Metro also points out that, while they will receive no compensation from Metro for their homes, Metro has arranged to compensate the yacht clubs if their leases are terminated.

Metro has not yet responded to the Islanders' Statement of Claim.

Because the case will likely not reach provincial supreme court until early 1975, the Island community will probably remain intact for at least another year.

The case is part of the Islanders' strategy to save their community. They are hopeful that the new

Metro Council which will take office in January, 1975, following this December's elections, will reverse the incumbent Council's policy.

There is also the chance that current City Council effort to save the Island community by amending the City's official plan will be successful; but this process will take some time, perhaps months, and the Islanders' action against Metro will protect the community until the outcome of the City's effort is known.

City Council has been a bitter opponent of Metro's decision to evict the Islanders.

Because the Island falls within the City, it is subject to City planning regulations.

Wrecking permits sought to beat demolition law

Metro Parks Department has applied for demolition permits for 256 Toronto Island houses.

Metro filed its application to wreck 151 houses on Ward's Island and 105 on Algonquin Island in early July in order to escape a possible City effort to save the houses under new provincial legislation which allows municipalities to control demolitions.

While the Island houses are on Metro Parks property, the Island is within the City, and so the City must issue permits for any demolitions of buildings.

City Council opposes Metro's plan to wreck the houses in order to expand the Island park system and is trying to find a way to prevent destruction of the Island community.

Although lots on which the

houses sit are owned by Metro and leased by the Islanders, the houses themselves are owned by the people who live in them.

However, the Metro Parks wrecking application lists Parks Commissioner Tommy Thompson as owner of the houses.

The application was signed by Parks Department planning assistant Joe Pozzo.

When asked how Metro could apply to wreck buildings which it did not own, Pozzo said, "I don't know about these legal technicalities."

"I wonder how Thompson would like it if we applied for a demolition permit to wreck his house," said an Islander.

Metro Chairman Paul Godfrey said that, in applying for the application, the Parks Department was simply carrying out a decision

of Metro Council.

Metro Council has never voted to authorize demolition of the Island homes but has only approved evicting the Island residents.

Pozzo says that the Parks Department hopes to begin wrecking Island houses shortly after August 31, the date when Islanders' lot leases run out according to eviction notices served on the Islanders in May by the Metro Solicitor's office.

However, the Islanders have filed a legal claim against Metro challenging the evictions, and it is unlikely the case will reach court before late 1974 or early 1975.

Until the legal issues raised by the Islanders are resolved, nearly all of them will remain in their homes, and so long as they are there, Metro cannot begin wrecking.

Unions fight lead hazard

by Doug Sandwell

Active unions seem to be much in advance of the provincial government in assessing and controlling the hazards to Metro area lead workers.

Working conditions inside Toronto's lead plants, including Toronto Refiners and Smelters and Canada Metal, are gradually being cleaned up. But recent improvements are due primarily to the knowledge and pressure of the International Steelworkers' and Chemical Workers' unions, supported by other labour organizations, and not to the initiative of the province in establishing or enforcing adequate standards.

Provincial responsibility for controlling contamination from lead and other toxic materials is divided among the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of the Environment and the Attorney-General's Department — an arrangement that "gives everybody an excuse for doing nothing," says Metro Labour Council President Don Montgomery.

Steelworkers' representative Lloyd Fell adds, "the provincial departments don't seem to have the power to actually enforce anything."

A recent Labour Council brief on industrial lead pollution has called for the establishment of a single provincial agency with a clear responsibility to license and control the use of all toxic substances. The brief is about lead; but it is proposed as a blueprint for

The Toronto Board of Health, more sensitive to the problem, has tried to establish tighter standards, but without provincial support has been unable to enforce them. The problem is clearly province-wide, and the jurisdictional responsibility is provincial.

The Labour Council brief proposed to the province new, specific and lower standards for the amount of air-borne lead a worker may be exposed to, and for the amount he may accumulate in his blood before he is moved and steps are taken to remove the source of pollution. These recommendations are supported by numerous references to the recent medical literature on the subject.

Unionists are also critical of the procedures used to test the amount of lead that workers are absorbing into their bodies. The Ministry of Health recommends a urine test, a method that is cheap, and convenient for employers, but inaccurate since readings vary with the amount of fluids consumed.

The Labour Council brief recommends that the blood of lead workers be tested monthly to detect high lead concentrations or falling hemoglobin levels — one of the first signs of excessive accumulation of lead.

Blood tests are now being made in most Toronto-area lead plants, but the procedure used is expensive and slow. Results of a test may not be released for weeks or even months, and by that time, as Lloyd Fell remarks, the affected

man might find himself in hospital. Steelworkers say modern technology has made available a testing procedure that is quicker and better: a pin-prick test can screen out the majority who have no lead problem, and identify those who need thorough and immediate study.

A joke

The continuing debate on lead in Ontario is carried out mainly in terms of American and British research. "Environmental medicine here is just a joke," says Jim Gill. "No medical school or teaching hospital is doing it, and the Provincial department is under-funded and under-staffed."

The expertise behind the recent brief was not gathered by the government, but by members of the Metro Labour Council, especially by the Steelworkers and Chemical Workers, who benefit by the experience and the research departments of their American parent unions. "I think they were surprised at the knowledge we had," Fell says of the ministers who received the brief. "Perhaps they were embarrassed too."

In the plants, also, initiative has come from the unions rather than from the province. At Toronto Refiners and Smelters, Steelworkers are negotiating for new standards, for expensive improvements to the existing machinery and for extra locker space so the men can keep their street clothes separate from their contaminated work clothes.

Robert Lewis of the Chemical Workers describes a similar process of progress by negotiation at Canada Metal, where, he says, the company has met 80 per cent of the union's demands over the last year, although "we still have a long way to go."

And in Mississauga, Tonolli of Canada anticipated an eventual revision of standards and forestalled criticism by building the most modern anti-contaminant safeguards into its new plant, demonstrating that the business of crushing batteries and recovering lead can be safe for employees.

But neither Tonolli's model plant nor the gradual cleanup in antiquated downtown refineries owes much to government standards or enforcement.



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RECYCLING BUILDINGS

The growing list of shortages now seems to embrace almost everything, including common sense. But that commodity has been in scarce supply for a long time in the building field. Probably nothing has been more wanton in waste and illogic than the prevailing notion that you tear down solid old buildings and replace them with shoddy new ones. This has been called progress.

There is a movement now referred to as building recycling, born of high costs and the energy crisis, that has far more pragmatic than sentimental base. It deals only incidentally with landmarks. Good old buildings of any kind are being looked at as an untapped resource. They often represent materials, techniques and styles that will never be seen again.

There has been the spontaneous recycling of brownstone neighborhoods in New York, for example; and a remodeled office building successfully houses the City University Graduate Centre. Nineteenth-century warehouses are now distinctive shopping complexes in Washington and San Francisco. Firehouses and armories have become churches and commercial facilities with economy and character. In the housing field, rehabilitation through urban homesteading is a noteworthy trend.

The simple, rational premise involved is that at a time of rising costs and increasing scarcities, a lot of money, trouble and material can be saved by remodeling or adapting sound old structures for new uses. Not infrequently, the savings are in money. But something is also saved of the substance and spirit of the community. With greater understanding of the environment, this is not considered the optional luxury it once was.

When nothing was in short supply except sensitivity, it was easier to bulldoze than to rehabilitate. The fault has been in the common conceit that the architect or builder should start from scratch. This proposition has produced a suprisingly second-rate landscape. Conversion as a viable alternative to new construction may be the best idea since cities.

John Fabry Jr., president

Grit transit, Tory Crombie, etc.

I'm not sure that Toronto thought it was voting for July 8, but what it did vote for, among other things, is the government which wants to bring us the Pickering airport.

The Liberals' campaign rhetoric included some fuzzy eloquence about urban transportation systems of tomorrow and the role which the Trudeau government hopes to play in developing these systems.

Talk of visionary transportation planning is tough to take from a government which unflinchingly espouses Pickering, an idea which assumes that petroleum will always be plentiful, and is oblivious to environmental concerns.

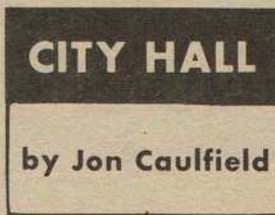
The most fascinating aspect of the airport scheme is not, however, the quality of thought which lies behind it but the line of defense

which the government has rigged in support of it.

According to one set of passenger estimates which has been used by the federal government to justify Pickering, from 60 to 85 per cent of Toronto's population will be out of town on an average summer day in the year 2000, all using airplane as their mode of travel.

That's not quite how the government put its case, but that's what the figures mean, according to City Council's Pickering Impact Study, released last month.

During the campaign, the Liberals were never too clear about just how they propose to aid



urban transportation systems; if the help is to be offered by the same Ministry of Transport which advocates Pickering, we're in for some funny times.

Mayor David Crombie has been named one of the 100 most important young men in the world, or something of the sort, by *Time* magazine — a damning indictment if ever there was one.

Something which people sometimes forget about Crombie is that he is a Progressive Conservative; it's a fact of which the mayor is not always keen to remind us in the non-partisan spillover of Toronto municipal politics.

In his 1972 mayoral campaign, Crombie received support from many Liberals and New Democrats as well as from Tories, and his key allies at City Hall are Liberals Art Eggleton and David Smith and New Democrat Reid Scott.

During the federal election, Crombie burned off a number of non-Tory east-end supporters when he campaigned on behalf of Chad Bark, PC candidate in Greenwood; apparently Bark, who finished third behind a winning New Democrat and runner-up Liberal, needed more help than the mayor could offer.

office worker organization.

One recent president of RAC was J. Douglas Crashley who used the services of Richard Grange's Canadian Driver Pool to break a union at his Rexdale Central Precision plant a few years ago; labour writer Marc Zwelling described Central Precision as "perhaps the scene of Grange's most violent strike work".

One cannot recall RAC doing anything to help the current organizing efforts of the Association of Commercial and Technical Employees in downtown offices; the Central Precision incident far better illustrates the sort of help which office workers can expect from RAC in efforts to organize.

It now seems likely that Peter Akehurst, a veteran of Don Vale citizen politics, will inherit the Ward Seven candidacy which will be vacated by Karl Jaffary's retirement from municipal politics.

According to current rumors at City Hall, Akehurst and incumbent Ward Seven Alderman John Sewell will face, among others, former alderman and defeated 1972 mayoral candidate Tony O'Donohue; rumor also has it that David Rotenberg will attempt a comeback, in Ward Six.

Ontario nurses unite for pay bargaining

by Diana Moeser

A strike July 22 by 10,000 nurses against 38 Ontario hospitals can be averted if the hospitals offer the nurses a settlement similar to that awarded the nurses at the Ottawa Civic Hospital on June 27, says Anne Gribben, chief negotiator for the Ontario Nurses Association.

Forty-eight nurses' associations which have co-ordinated negotiations since June 4 say that they will accept an offer from the hospitals' negotiating committee which matched the Ottawa settlement even though it falls short of their own demands. This would give the nurses an average increase of \$300 to \$345 a month over an 18-month contract ending mid-1975.

The nurses reject the idea that every hospital should be dealt with as a separate case through arbitration because of the time and cost involved. They accept the Ottawa award which was handed down by arbitration and say it should be extended to cover all the organized nurses in the province who all have roughly similar wages and working conditions.

Prospects for a settlement do not look promising. The hospital nominee K. B. E. Dixon on the Ottawa Civic arbitration board opposed the award and wrote a dissenting opinion which said that a reasonable settlement would be one similar to that given to the CUPE workers in the spring. This would give the nurses an average increase of \$260 a month over an 18-month contract.

Carey Robinson, executive director of St. Catharines' General Hospital and chief negotiator for the 38 hospital boards, said he and the hospital negotiating team support Dixon's position and are not about to change their offer of \$260 a month, which he says represents an increase of 36 per cent for the average nurse.

Unrealistic

He says the nurses demands are "completely unrealistic" and the Ottawa award "incredibly inflationary" especially if it is eventually extended to cover all of the approximately 22,000 nurses in Ontario.

Anne Gribben says that, while this offer represents a 50 per cent increase for CUPE employees, the same amount gives the nurses only a 36 per cent increase. She says the nurses are also in a "catch-up situation" because in "the last four or five years we've got so far

behind". She blames this partly on the meagre increases gained through arbitration and partly on the nurses' sympathy for the hospitals' plea for moderation because of overly strained budgets.

The nurses now feel the hospitals are taking a hard line with them because of the large expenditure involved in the CUPE settlement.

However, the Citizen has learned that the Ministry of Health sent letters to the hospitals in May and June informing them that the Ministry was aware that the hospitals had incurred extra expenses in a number of areas including wages. The suggestion made was that hospitals submit supplementary budgets for the current fiscal year covering these costs. A number of hospitals have responded to the offer and more are expected to follow.

Ripple effect

A government spokesman said the Ministry realized that the CUPE settlement would have "a ripple effect on the whole hospital system" and that it could not stand alone. He said that the purpose of the letter was to deal with situations like the present negotiations with the nurses.

The Minister himself also said that government spending ceilings "will not interfere with bargaining, and neither will I."

Gribben feels these actions by the government are good indications of the fact that Queen's Park does not want the nurses to suffer because of budgetary restraints.

A number of nurses told the Citizen that they feel very militant and that if an equitable settlement is not reached this time they will think seriously of leaving nursing.

Some nurses believe that the present shortage of nurses is closely related to the low salary scale. Recent increases for registered nurses assistants have brought their salaries up to 90 per cent of the registered nurses' salary. This fails to take into account the nurses' extra training and higher level of responsibility and tends to discourage people

from entering the profession.

Ottawa equivalent

A newly graduated nurse now earns on average \$645 a month, (\$7,740 a year). A nurse with five years' experience earns \$760 a month, (\$9,120). The hospitals are offering a final monthly salary of \$890 a month (\$10,680) for the new recruit and \$1,040 a month (\$12,480) to a nurse with five years experience. The association wants the equivalent of the Ottawa settlement for its members: \$945 a month (\$11,340) for the recruit and \$1,117 a month (\$13,404) after five years experience.

The nurses have been conducting informational picket lines outside their hospitals across the province. The Toronto hospitals involved are Northwestern General, Queensway General, St. Michael's, New Mount Sinai, Toronto General, Sunnybrook, the Wellesley, St. Joseph's and Women's College.

The Ontario Nurses Association representing 14,000 nurses has also presented a brief to the Ontario Hospital Enquiry Commission which is investigating the economic status of employees who are prohibited from going on strike by the Hospital Labour Disputes Arbitration Act.

The nurses are recommending province wide bargaining for their members as well as the right to strike. Ontario and Newfoundland are the only two provinces in which nurses can not strike.

Pickering study

Continued from page 7

Jaffary believes, the impact study's ideas would be "highly saleable". "People began to care about Spadina" he says "when they realized that it wasn't just going to screw the people in the path of the expressway; it was going to screw the rest of us too. The Impact Study does the same thing for the Pickering issue. It's made it a Metro-wide issue, not just a Pickering issue."

But Jaffary is not optimistic about stopping the North Pickering Community — a project endorsed by Davis himself.

In coming months, the City will try to win allies in the fight against North Pickering among Metro's suburban boroughs. Jaffary would like to see North Pickering become an issue in the next provincial election, expected within a year.

In its final report, issued last week, the Core Area Task Force frankly admits that downtown office workers were not represented on the task force, and in its minority brief on the task force report, the Toronto Redevelopment Advisory Council (RAC) criticizes the task force for "denying" these workers "the right to make their views known". In fact, the task force was unable to involve office workers in its discussions because they are largely unorganized; if RAC, which represents several key major Toronto commercial interests, was seriously concerned about the lack of an effective office workers' voice, it would encourage office workers' unions.

RAC, of course, will not do that; on the contrary, RAC will do everything in its power to stop

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Pickering study blasts Queen's Park

by Doug Sandwell

The fight against a new airport and a new town in Pickering may become, says Alderman Karl Jaffary, another Spadina Expressway struggle — a debate that changes people's basic assumptions about how Toronto should develop.

If it does, it will be mainly because of the 400-page Pickering Impact Study — a report Alderman John Sewell has called "the most important planning document produced in this city in years".

The study was begun last December by the firm of Diamond and Myers, Architects and Planners, and completed June 16 at a cost to the City of \$30,000.

The study received some press attention for its detailed demolition of the Ministry of Transport's projections of airport use and airport noise levels, estimates it described as, respectively, "simply incredible" and "a cruel hoax on Malton area residents".

But a more significant part of the study is its treatment of the provincial government's proposal for a new town in Pickering — the North Pickering Community (formerly Cedarwood), a project which, Premier William Davis has announced, will go ahead whether there is a Pickering Airport or not.

Aided and abetted

The authors set out to examine the effect this new town would have on the rest of Metro. They conclude condemning the way Toronto has

developed in the last 20 years and attacking the planning which they believe has "aided and abetted" the degradation of a healthy urban environment.

Construction is to begin in North Pickering in 1978 or 1979. The town is to have 34,000 people in 1986 and 136,000 by the year 2001. It will be spread over 17,000 acres at an average density of eight persons per acre, about that of present-day Scarborough.

North Pickering is being promoted as an independent "sub-regional centre" linked to the "regional centre" of Oshawa while providing 78,000 jobs of its own, most of them airport-related.

In fact, the Impact Study argues, the new town will be nothing more than a specialized, dependent, low-density extension of Scarborough — in short, urban sprawl.

Using a "gravity model" which assumes that people are attracted to urban areas in proportion to their size, and in inverse proportion to their distance, the study shows that the inhabitants of North Pickering will choose to shop, work and seek entertainment in Scarborough and in Toronto in preference to Oshawa. The model predicts that for every 100 Pickering residents attracted to Oshawa, 309 will go to the Toronto core area, and 740 to Scarborough.

These tendencies would be strongly re-inforced by the improved transportation links — especially the proposed Highway 407 — which would be necessary to



photo: Phil Lapides

Want more of this?

The construction of the Pickering Airport won't just affect the Pickering area, according to a study released in June by City Hall. The entire Toronto region will feel the airport's impact; in the suburbs, the effect will be sprawl, and in downtown Toronto, says the study, the airport will mean more commercial development, more traffic, more Boomtown.

link a new Pickering Airport to Toronto.

Diamond and Myers conclude that "there is no evidence — other than vague government hopes — for the establishment of a dominant North Pickering-Oshawa linkage." If there was a real intent to strengthen independent development to the east of Metro, they comment, "it is difficult to comprehend" why the new town was not put "in the immediate vicinity of Oshawa" rather than in the immediate vicinity of Scarborough.

wasteful of recreational and agricultural land, according to the study; it is expensive to service, and incapable of supporting some important services — especially public transport.

It is also quite unnecessary. There is considerable un-used and under-used land, even in the City of Toronto, says the study, while in Scarborough, densities are one-quarter those in the City — with the result that services are under-used, scarce and expensive.

Low-density sprawl is encroaching steadily on the areas around Metro and will continue unless strong measures are taken.

forms of housing widely distributed."

But more recently, people and functions have been sorting themselves out. A very dense built-up and specialized core area has developed; and in the City of Toronto industrial jobs are rapidly being replaced by office jobs, detached homes by apartment blocks, and families by young single people.

This sort of specialization is dangerous, the study warns, because it narrows the choice of housing and employment available; drives certain industries and classes of people out of the city; promotes commuting, congestion and the disruption of neighbourhoods; and creates large areas of specialized use which are boring when in use and dead when unoccupied.

Hinder development

New, cheap serviced areas like Pickering attract industry away from the established urban areas, from Metro's boroughs and from towns like Oshawa, hindering their development as independent centres.

Pickering may also pull some industrial and warehousing firms out of the City, exacerbating the decline of blue-collar employment here.

But it will not attract any of the administrative and institutional offices which increasingly dominate the City core.

North Pickering will be dependent on Toronto for administrative, entertainment and "higher-order retail" services, and for some kinds of employment. Its inhabitants will commute, and since public transportation in North Pickering will be poor, they will commute in cars, congesting current roads, and adding pressure for new expressways to be built.

At the same time, City and borough residents will be commuting to Pickering. Many of the jobs offered at the new airport and at the new factories will be unskilled and relatively poorly paid. Unless a lot of subsidized housing is built in Pickering, the people doing these jobs will have to go on living where they do now — in downtown Toronto and in the older areas of the boroughs.

The Pickering Impact Study represents a bold intrusion by the City into an area — Metro and regional planning — that the province has staked out as its own.

But the City, as John Sewell remarks, doesn't have much credibility with the Davis government. If the study is to be more than an academic exercise, the City must make the study a public political issue.

If the issue was in the public eye,

Continued on page 6

NOTICE

Metropolitan Toronto Review of Citizen—Police Complaint Procedure

Arthur Maloney, Q.C. has been engaged by the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police to conduct an independent review of the function and organization of the Complaint Bureau of the Metropolitan Toronto Police with particular regard to its ability to adequately respond to and resolve complaints from the public regarding the conduct of policemen pursuant to the following terms of reference:

"To study the existing structure and method of investigations and to suggest any beneficial changes;

To obtain all information necessary for the conduct of the review, from the public or the police, through interviews, hearings, or written submissions as deemed advisable;

To report findings and recommendations as soon as may be conveniently done to this Police Commission."

The general public, including individuals or organizations, are invited to forward written submissions before August 31, 1974, on matters relevant to these terms of reference. To avoid duplication of effort, it should be noted that the Honourable George Kerr, Solicitor General for the Province of Ontario, has authorized the use of those submissions made to the Task Force on Policing that bear on this question.

Public hearings will be held in Toronto on dates to be announced. It is not obligatory that a written submission precede an appearance at these hearings. For those wishing to make representations other than publicly Mr. Maloney will make himself available on a private basis.

To facilitate in scheduling appointments and hearings it is requested that those interested in making representations notify the undersigned as soon as possible.

W. NIELS ORTVED,
Secretary and Counsel to the Review,
Suite 401, 330 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario, M5G 1R9.

Discrete island

North Pickering is proposed as a discrete island of development beyond Metro. But the roads and utilities which will be extended to the new town will, in effect create, at massive public expense a zone of cheap, new serviced land lying between Pickering and the present boundaries of Metro. It will be almost impossible to prevent this corridor from filling up with the type of extensive residential and industrial development that now stretches from Etobicoke to Brampton and beyond.

In fact, the Pickering study predicts that "the North Pickering-New Toronto Airport area will not be unlike Mississauga, except with lower densities and slower growth".

Low density peripheral development is extravagantly

Wave of sprawl

But what is planned for Pickering amounts, in effect if not in intention, to the deliberate promotion of a northeasterly wave of sprawl — at great expense to the taxpayer. It is estimated that \$400-million of public money will have to be spent in North Pickering before the first resident moves in.

Bad planning at the periphery of a city will have bad effects throughout the system. The Pickering Study shows that urban sprawl is costly to the whole urban area, including the central core.

Historically, the study says, Toronto has been "a multi-centered city, with a healthy diversity of land uses, mixed throughout the city region with all



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Hydro: public questions "irrelevant"

Continued from page 1

than a million dollars.

While Hydro has been working on Phase III since last November, public notice of the hearings, which began June 10, was not given until May 15. That left prospective intervenors about five weeks to wade through the massive Hydro submission and prepare their cases.

Only a handful

There are 21 formal intervenors in the rate hearings, including the Department of National Defence, but only a handful have been active. Most prominent have been Mississauga Hydro, a public utility; Association of Direct Customers of Ontario Hydro (ADCO), which has been described by Hydro counsel Pierre Genest as "a list of the most powerful corporations in Canada"; and The Consumer Association of Canada (CAC), a public interest lobby group.

CAC was for many years a collection of concerned but largely ineffective housewives. More recently, a number of ambitious young professionals, cast in the Ralph Nader mold, have entered the organization and begun an earnest Consumer's Crusade.

Alan Schwartz, counsel for CAC, claims that his organization is the only intervenor acting exclusively in the public interest. Various municipalities are represented, he says, but are acting out of a narrow self-interest, and often quibble among themselves.

Severely limited

Schwartz has found his ability to intervene severely limited by constraints of time and money. He first learned of the hearings May 17, two days after the public notice, and immediately began searching for an expert to interpret the highly technical Hydro submission. Qualified experts demanded as much as \$500 a day for their services, and it was not until the beginning of June that Schwartz found someone who would work within CAC's budget.

That left a week and a half before the hearings began. Other intervenors also objected to the time limitations and asked for an extension of the June 29 deadline for filing submissions.

However, the legislation establishing the hearings requires that the Board deliver a final report to Energy Minister Darcy McKeough no later than September 1. On that basis, both Board and Hydro counsel urged that the Board press forward. Nevertheless, the Board, which has been holding unscheduled Friday sessions in an effort to get through all the materials on time, granted a one week extension.

Highly effective

Board counsel Robert Macauley has characterized the CAC intervention as highly effective, and "very useful to the Board". Concerning the organization's time and money problems, he raised the possibility of a provincial subsidy for such interventions, but said, "Who is to say that CAC represents the public interest? And once you start subsidizing intervenors, where do you stop?"

Macauley feels that his job is to bring up questions to Hydro overlooked by the intervenors. Unlike the intervenors, however, Macauley does not see himself in an adversary role. Charges were made early in the hearings that he was insufficiently aggressive in his questioning of Hydro witnesses.

On the other hand, Macauley has also been criticized by Hydro for

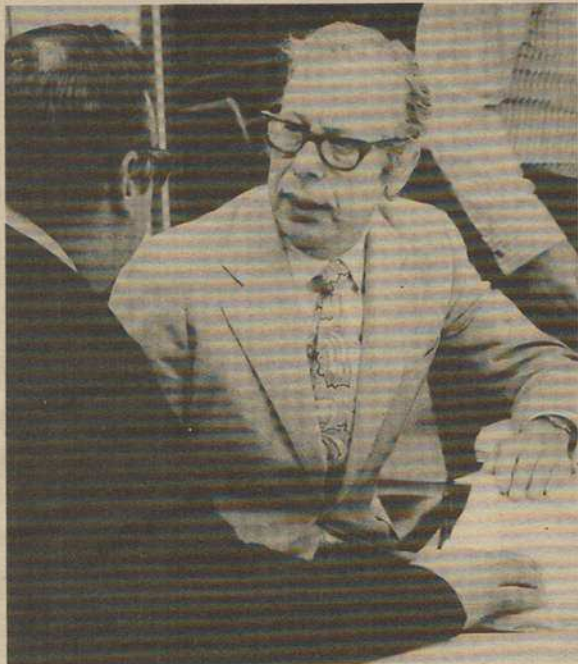


photo: Ellen Toimie

Robert Macauley (right), counsel for Ontario Energy Board during the current Hydro rate hike hearings, speaking with Hydro counsel Pierre Genest.

acting as an advocate, or in a partisan manner. He responded that, because of the reticence of some Hydro witnesses, "Very often you have to be almost a can opener. It is impossible to be a can opener and not an advocate."

Arrogant, paternalistic

Intervenor not represented by counsel are required under rules set up by the Board to address questions to Hydro witnesses through Macauley.

In recent weeks, Macauley has been aggressive both in his own cross-examination and in defence of the intervenors. However, Pollution Probe, which appeared in the Phase I hearings, charged in a submission to the Board that Macauley was at that time "arrogant, condescending, and paternalistic".

The Pollution Probe brief also suggested that Macauley may be less aggressive than he should be because he was himself at one time a vice-chairman of Hydro.

Macauley says that the Pollution Probe people were "very uptight" at the beginning of the hearings, but that he and they came to work very well together after the Probe submission was written.

Former minister

Besides his Hydro experience, Macauley is a former Ontario Minister of Energy and Resources. A strong personality, he generally occupies centre stage in the hearings. He has alternately shown himself capable of great sarcasm and peevishness, or of shrewd questioning and considerable wit. Only Hydro counsel Pierre Genest, a huge man with a booming voice, forces him to share the stage.

The Energy Board's normal function is to regulate private corporations in the energy field, such as Consumer's Gas. These hearings are unique in that it is the first time the Board has held hearings concerning a crown corporation.

Because of the precedent-setting nature of the hearings, (Hydro will be back to seek a similar rate increase in each of the next five years), counsel on all sides have been seeking definitive rulings from the Board.

Shied away

The Board, wherever possible,

has shied away from such rulings and sought compromises. One such instance concerns "statements of deficiency".

The Board Order says, "Every intervenor who wishes to obtain information from Ontario Hydro shall file with the Board... a 'Statement of Deficiency of Hydro Evidence' setting forth the part of the Hydro submission that he considers to be inadequate, and the information he wishes to obtain."

Hydro has interpreted this to mean that the statements are intended to notify them of questions to be asked in cross-examination so that they can be ready with the answers. Most intervenors believe the paragraph is intended to permit them to

receive information from Hydro for use in preparing their cross examination.

The Board has said that one purpose of the statements is to give it notice of what questions are to be asked. But whenever an intervenor has pressed the Board for a decision on the purpose of the statements, Hydro has backed off and offered to surrender the information voluntarily.

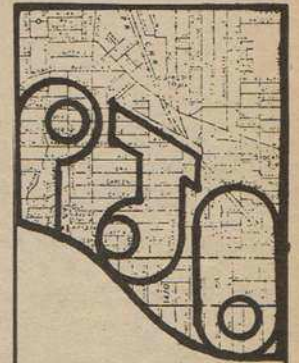
Refused to answer

In other situations, Hydro has simply refused to answer questions, dismissing them as irrelevant. In one such instance, Schwartz demanded that the Board, and not Hydro, determine the relevance of his questions, and Hydro again surrendered the information, avoiding a ruling.

Another difficult question for the Board has been whether Hydro management policy is relevant to the hearings. Genest has argued that only the rate increases can be questioned. Macauley brought the dispute to a head last week by notifying Genest of his intention to subpoena Hydro Chairman George Gathercole to answer policy questions.

Gathercole was criticized in the final report last year of a committee of the Legislature investigating a controversial building contract awarded to

developer Gerhard Moog. Genest indicated that Gathercole will appear in late July without the necessity of a subpoena.



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Husbands & wives: legal strangers

TORONTO — The idea that marriage is an economic partnership has little or no basis in Canadian law. Many spouses may so regard it in practice but the law insists they are legal strangers, unless specific arrangements are made to the contrary. As far as property is concerned — and that includes money — marriage is a "his" and "hers" proposition.

What this means, for the majority of wives, is that marriage is a nothing proposition. A wife owns whatever she may bring to the marriage and whatever she may earn "privately", but she has no automatic claim, other than for the necessities of life, on her husband's earnings or assets. "Just being a wife" gets you nowhere.

The law has been like that for a long time (it used to be worse: a husband at one time automatically acquired his wife's property) but it apparently took last year's famous case of *Murdoch v. Murdoch* to wake wives up to the legal facts of life.

In that case, the Supreme Court of Canada by majority opinion

upheld a trial judge's ruling that Mrs. Irene Murdoch, on being separated from her husband after 30 years of marriage, was not entitled to any beneficial interest in his Alberta ranch and farmhouse. The contribution she had made to his ranching business over the 30 years, the trial judge held, was no more than what would have been done "by any ranch wife" — an unhappy phrase which probably did more to draw attention to the case than the legal issues involved.

A confirmation

Actually, the Murdoch case was only a confirmation of a position taken years earlier by the Supreme Court in a more fundamental case, *Thompson v. Thompson*. This was a 1961 case in which the Court put a stop to a trend which had been developing wherein the courts were evolving, by judicial decisions in specific cases, a legal basis for the idea that marriage is indeed an economic partnership, in addition to whatever else it may be.

The Married Women's Property Act of Ontario provides that in any question between husband and wife as to the title or possession of property, a Supreme Court judge "may make such order with respect to the property in dispute as he thinks fit." Other provinces have similar provisions, and the

QUEEN'S PARK

by
Harold Greer

courts were using the discretion thus afforded them to ameliorate the harshness of the law that a wife has no automatic or inherent right to share in the family assets.

In *Thompson v. Thompson*, the Supreme Court said this would have to stop, because the courts were doing the legislators' work for them. Writing the court's opinion, Mr. Justice Judson declared: "If a presumption of joint assets is to be built up in these matrimonial cases, it seems to me that the better course would be to attain this object by legislation rather than by the exercise of an immeasurable judicial discretion under . . . The Married Women's Property Act."

Taking the hint

Since then, however, only one province has taken the hint and passed reform legislation. In 1969, after exhaustive study, Quebec enacted its Act Respecting Matrimonial Regimes, which provided essentially that property acquired during a marriage will be

equally shared upon death, divorce or other change in marriage status. The old law of separation of property while the marriage lasted, however, continued in force.

In Ontario, again after exhaustive study, the province's Law Reform Commission proposed in effect that Ontario follow Quebec's lead, with the major qualification that the matrimonial home should be regarded as jointly owned during marriage.

The Ontario Commission had the benefit of the Murdoch case in writing its report and argued that its recommendations, if accepted, would meet that particular problem. This no doubt is true but it has not satisfied the women liberationists, and the Ontario government is now in a very ticklish situation.

For most marriages, a legislative scheme which treats the parties as co-equals on the dissolution of the marriage is adequate, since for most spouses it is only on dissolution that a problem arises. In effect, the Law Reform Commission provided for this majority in its recommendations. But the women liberals are clearly not going to be satisfied with a scheme that regards marriage as an economic partnership only for the purpose of distributing assets if and when the

marriage ends; they want it to be an economic partnership in law while it lasts.

This sounds fair enough but it creates all kinds of horrendous legal knots which no one at this stage knows how to untie. The government's own Council on the Status of Women has insisted that nothing major be done until a conference of women, to be held in the fall, has been heard from. Council chairman Laura Sabia has perhaps given an indication of what may be in store by declaring: "We don't want any more men making legislation for women."

In the meantime, the government has introduced, for informational purposes only, draft legislation to correct some deficiencies in the law, including in particular the problem posed by the Murdoch case. Its proposal is that the courts be directed to regard a wife in such a situation as a non-wife; that is, she should be regarded as a third party who had contributed to the success of her husband's business and be compensated accordingly.

Just where that gets us is a conundrum. How would the courts be able to value the contribution a woman makes to her husband's business, by virtue of being his wife, if they have to assume she was not his wife?

Perhaps Mrs. Sabia has a point.

Tire prices rise; wages left flat

by Bob Davis

"Goodyear and Firestone are meeting with our union, but so far they've offered absolutely nothing," said Don Stockdale, vice-president of Local 232 of the United Rubber Workers. He was speaking for 1,900 rubber workers on strike since April 26 at Goodyear in New Toronto.

"I think they were hoping that a Stanfield government would be elected and freeze wages," Stockdale continued. "They claim they can't give us a cost of living allowance (COLA), yet they've already announced three price raises for tires in 1974. They refuse to guarantee customers a set price for longer than 60 days. Since they already got the price of tires jacked up, they could have weathered a 90-day freeze. And we'd be the real ones to lose."

Like auto and steel workers, rubber workers made significant gains during the post-World War II strikes — rubber workers after a long strike in 1946. Because of these advances during a period of general prosperity, the average wage at Goodyear is now fairly high — \$4.65 an hour — compared to many labourers' wages.

But the fact that the cost of living allowance is now the main issue indicates that many so-called well-

paid workers are no longer financially comfortable.

Not to count tires

"The company always denied it," says Stockdale, "but we believe that Goodyear's central office in Akron, Ohio, is telling the company here to hold tight on the COLA since, if we get it, eventually the whole industry in North America would have to get it. How do we know there are conversations going on? Well, when certain top level management people arrive at our plant from out of town right in the thick of a strike, we know why they're here. And it's not to count tires."

Management's fear of industry-wide pressure is highlighted by its refusal to meet the union's second demand: the demand for a master agreement with a common expiry date in all Goodyear plants. "Rumours about the possible phasing out of the plant have 'led to a strong demand that master agreements offer full portability of seniority, pension, and vacation rights,'" says Tim Kehoe, a plant lab technician.

A master agreement would have another advantage, Kehoe points out. "The more people under the same agreement and the same opening clauses, the more pressure

you have on the company to settle up since you can shut down all the plants in the chain."

Company spokesman Murray Wright would not comment on the strike.

In spite of a picket line, for which the workers receive \$25 a week for four hours picket duty, some small amount of production is continuing in the plant. The 400 office workers who are not unionized are working.

Stop production

One worker on the picket line commented, "I think we should be stopping all production. Sure there'd be trouble, but maybe we'd get some publicity. We're getting none. My own neighbours hardly know I'm on strike. With publicity, there'd be more pressure on the company."

The Goodyear strikers also complain that the government is allowing the number of tires imported from the United States to increase during the strike. "Friends of ours in Oakville counted 26 railway carloads of tires arriving there this week," one worker said.

Developments in the tire industry suggest that management's stubbornness in this strike is a reflection of its anxiety about possible decreasing profit margins. Its profits so far this year

"are very pleasing," says H. G. MacNeill, president and chief executive officer for Canada. But the company faces rising competition from Europe and Japan. The French conglomerate, Michelin, which has a plant in Nova Scotia, is the chief European rival.

"We were all shown a colour videotape on company time called Joe's Bar and Grill," Kehoe said. "It was made for the industry in the U.S. and had a short speech from the Canadian president tacked on the end, saying the message applied to Canada as well. The point of it was that to win the competition with Japanese industry, workers had to cut down on industrial waste — and there's lots of that since the work conditions in a rubber plant are so bad. There was a part at the beginning of the film that presented Japanese workers as if they were robots — doing their exercises at their factory before work."

"The other big message," Kehoe added, "was that North America needs high tariffs against Japanese tires. Obviously if the tire companies go to all that bother commissioning professional actors to do a colour film, and they show it to workers on company time, the Japanese competition must worry them."

Muscle and money force STOL-port

by David Jones

The Fort Erie Chamber of Commerce is a firm believer in the maxim that "one good turn deserves another".

Deiter Weinmann, president of that organization, was one of a select group of highly-placed civic officials and businessmen included in a special promotional flight to the Toronto Island Airport by De Havilland Aircraft of Downsview last fall.

Motivation for the flights lies in De Havilland's deep commitment to development of STOL (short take-off and landing) aircraft. Advance sales are lagging, and De Havilland hopes to give the project a boost by selling Queen's Park on

a plan to set up a STOL network linking several southern Ontario cities to the Toronto Island Airport.

Such a service would be operated by the Ministry of Transportation and Communication's Air Services Division, headed up by P.Y.

Davoud. Davoud was for four years vice-president for Marketing at De Havilland. He is also the Province's representative to a joint committee studying the future of the Island Airport.

De Havilland feels that conversion of the Island Airport for commercial STOL service is essential, not only for the success of the plan for southern Ontario, but for the successful development of their new and expensive STOL aircraft, the DHC-7 (Dash 7).

Obliged De Havilland

Most participants in the lobbying junkets obliged De Havilland by sending off letters to the appropriate officials at Queen's

Park, Ottawa and the Toronto Harbour Commission, as suggested by De Havilland, urging implementation of a STOL network and conversion of the Island Airport. The Island Airport is crucial to the operation because it would offer busy visiting executives ready access to the downtown Toronto core.

At least nine cities represented on the junkets went one step further and passed orders-in-council along the same lines. The orders-in-council were forwarded to De Havilland for distribution to appropriate authorities. Most cities adopted word-for-word the phrasing suggested by De Havilland for their resolutions.

But Fort Erie Chamber of Commerce has gone one step better and prepared their very own market forecast survey for STOL traffic from Fort Erie to Toronto Island. Attached to the survey is a list of organizations which offered "co-operation and assistance".

The list includes the Chambers of Commerce of Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, St. Catharines and Welland. Representatives of all of these cities were included in the De Havilland flights.

Also on the list are Ronyx Corporation, a local aviation concern, and Ontario Jockey Club, both of which were also represented on the flights. The list also includes De Havilland Aircraft.

City Council's voting record

What they say isn't always how they vote

by John Sewell

The following charts indicate the voting trend of City Council from January 1, 1973, when it took office, to June 30, 1974. The issues are matters of some importance about which there was a significant disagreement in Council. From these disagreements, one can get an idea of the factions on Council and who votes with whom in a pinch. For instance, the charts indicated that Mayor David Crombie and Alderman Fred Beavis vote together more often on important issues than do Crombie and any of the reformers elected in 1972.

While a voting record helps clarify where people stand on crunch issues, it does not indicate the reasons which people gave for voting the way they did. In this tabulation, the reference point was the reform position taken by Thomas, Sewell and Heap. "O" represents a reform position as seen by those three; "●" represents a non-reform position from their point of view. "C" indicates abstention for reasons of a possible conflict of interest, and a blank indicates absence. A "?" means a position was uncertain.

This voting record was compiled with the help of Allana Carlaw.

Development issues

	Repeal of Quebec Gothic	Pape-Gerrard Plaza	Repeal of West St. Jamestown	Apt. hotel by-law	Metro Centre Tower	Metro Library	Eaton Centre	45' height limit	Bank of Montreal	Hazelton Lanes	Exemptions to 45' height limit	South of St. Jamestown
CLIFFORD	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BEAVIS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PICCININNI	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BEN	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BOYTCHUK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PICKETT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ARCHER	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NEGRIDGE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EGGLETON	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SMITH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SCOTT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CROMBIE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CHISHOLM	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
KILBOURN	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
HOPE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
JOHNSTON	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
VAUGHAN	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EAYRS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
GOLDRICK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
JAFFARY	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SEWELL	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
THOMAS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
HEAP	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

DEVELOPMENT

1. Repeal of Quebec Gothic By-law, which would have allowed four apartment towers to be built. The By-law was originally passed in 1971. The question of whether Council had a moral and/or legal right of repeal it was really what was before Council. (The Courts have since decided Council did have a legal right to repeal.) This is an amalgam of six votes on February 16, March 19 and May 10, 1973. Most of those recorded here as opposed to the repeal, walked out of Council, rather than vote on the issue. On March 19th, rather than allow an unfavorable vote on the issue, Negridge, Ben, Archer, Clifford and Beavis left the meeting without a quorum so it was forced to adjourn.
2. The vote was on April 12, 1973. The issue was whether Council should prevent the building of a shopping plaza contrary to the Official Plan — but in conformity with the Zoning By-law — by refusing to issue a building permit.
3. The vote was on March 5, 1973. The original by-law — allowing 1,300 apartment units at a density of 4.375 — was passed in 1971. The by-law was approved

4. This is an amalgam of four votes on February 27, 1973. There was an agreement that Council should close a loophole which allowed buildings in any commercial City. What is recorded here is the position members took on amendments designed to allow exceptions. Crombie and Archer mixed — voting for two exceptions against the other two. Jaffa, Johnston, Chisholm and Hope voted one exception by "mistake" carried.
5. A vote on May 24, 1973, was technical approval for the tower in Metro Centre. A vote on June 1, 1973, was to impose a height limit on the site. This indicates an amalgam of two votes.
6. Various votes were registered on the proposed \$30 million project

Issues of power

	Community organizers	Appointment to Toronto Electric Comm.	Appointment to Toronto Planning Bd.	Appointment to Toronto Harbour Comm.	Development Department	Changes to Council structure	Advisory Citizens Committee for Metro Centre	Artistic Woodwork strike
CLIFFORD	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BEAVIS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PICCININNI	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BEN	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
BOYTCHUK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
PICKETT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ARCHER	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
NEGRIDGE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EGGLETON	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SMITH	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SCOTT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CROMBIE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CHISHOLM	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
KILBOURN	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
HOPE	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
JOHNSTON	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
VAUGHAN	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
EAYRS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
GOLDRICK	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
JAFFARY	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SEWELL	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
THOMAS	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
HEAP	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

ISSUES OF POWER

1. The issue was whether the Sewell-Thomas proposal to have the City hire organizers should be struck out, laid aside for further consideration, or studied further. Those with an "O" wanted it struck out entirely. Those with a "●" wanted it to not be entirely killed, but either received or studied further (or, in the case of Sewell and Thomas, adopted). The vote was on June 9, 1973.
2. The choice was between Ex-Metro Chairman Fred Gardiner "●", or environmentalist lawyer David Estrin "O". The vote was March 18, 1973.
3. The choice was between Lloyd Poulton, a staunch citizen defender of the developers, and Richard Gilbert, a citizen group representative. The vote was January 31, 1973.
4. The vote took place on November 9, 1973, on the question of whether or not Roy Merrens, who had been a constant critic of the Harbour Commission over the last

- few years, should be appointed to the Commission.
5. The vote recorded here is the motion to refer Sewell's motion to put half the Development Department staff into the Planning Board. The motion of referral lost. Sewell's motion itself lost 18-3. The vote was April 13, 1973.
6. The vote represented here was taken on December 7, 1973. The issue as introduced by Mayor Crombie on October 10th was whether Council should consist of 11 persons to be elected to sit only on Metro Council and 22 other members to be elected to sit on City Council. Some people felt that such a system — which is a radical change from the present system of members who sit both on Metro and City Councils — was brought forward with undue haste and lack of community consultation. The majority vote for the status quo represented a strange alignment of Sewell and Beavis factions on Council.
7. A number of attempts were made to set up a permanent advisory committee of citizens to help organize citizens at large

Miscellaneous

MISCELLANEOUS

	Curbside garbage pickup	Speed bumps	Appeal Spadina alignment	Widening of Queen Street	Overnight parking	Moore Park Traffic Plan
CLIFFORD	●	●	●	●	●	●
BEAVIS	●	●	●	●	●	●
PICCININNI	●	●	●	●	●	●
BEN	●	●	●	●	●	●
BOYCHUK	●	●	●	●	●	●
PICKETT	●	●	●	●	●	●
ARCHER	●	●	●	●	●	●
NEGRIDGE	○	○	○	○	○	○
EGGLETON	○	○	○	○	○	○
SMITH	○	○	○	○	○	○
SCOTT	○	○	○	○	○	○
CROMBIE	○	○	○	○	○	○
CHISHOLM	○	○	○	○	○	○
KILBOURN	○	○	○	○	○	○
HOPE	○	○	○	○	○	○
JOHNSTON	○	○	○	○	○	○
VAUGHAN	○	○	○	○	○	○
EAYRS	○	○	○	○	○	○
GOLDRICK	○	○	○	○	○	○
JAFFARY	○	○	○	○	○	○
SEWELL	○	○	○	○	○	○
THOMAS	○	○	○	○	○	○
HEAP	○	○	○	○	○	○

- The vote was on March 14, 1973. The issue was whether garbage pickups would be standardized so they were only made at the curb, rather than at the side of the house, as in Rosedale. Curbside pickup won out.
- Council was on the point of applying for legislation which would permit the installation of speed bumps. The minority shown on this vote favoured a motion requesting further information which would have delayed the City's application for yet another year. The Province later granted Council's request, and speed bumps can now be installed by the City. The vote was on February 2, 1973. Also included in this record is a vote which was taken on December 19, 1973, in regard to the procedural method of implementing speed control devices.
- Council was always unhappy with the alignment Metro chose for the Spadina subway. It took the case to the OMB and then to the Provincial Cabinet. Votes on both decisions (March 5th and June 9th, 1973) are recorded here. Boychuk's position is unclear — he supported the issue going to the OMB, but not to the Cabinet.

- The vote was on June 21, 1973. The proposal was to widen the north side of Queen Street, from City Hall to University Avenue, at a cost of \$600,000 and endangering the Osgoode Hall fence. Note the positions of Crombie, Chisholm, Eggleton and Smith.
- The issue is whether free overnight parking on City streets would continue in some regulated form, or whether a \$24-year permit fee would be required. The vote shows a middle class-working class split on Council. The vote was on June 21, 1973. The permit fee was approved. A year later, on June 27, 1974, Council almost changed its mind, when those who had voted for the permit fee found that the public was, on receiving a poll letter, pretty unhappy about the \$24-fee.
- The Moore Park Traffic Plan — limiting the ability of through traffic to use parts of Moore Park — was to have ended in May after only six months of operation. Originally the experiment was to have lasted nine full months, but it was late getting underway. The question before Council on March 15, 1974, was whether the experiment should be continued until August in order to last nine months. The majority voted to end the experiment because of adverse publicity and fears of the Fire Chief about access.

by the OMB, and has been approved by the Cabinet. By a strange 17-4 vote on June 9, Council said it no longer favoured the project and supported the tenants' appeal to the Cabinet. The four opposed were Eggleton, Ben, Archer and Clifford.

This is an amalgam of four votes on February 27, 1973. There was general agreement that Council should plug a loophole which allowed apartment buildings in any commercial area in the City. What is recorded here is the position members took on four amendments designed to allow certain exceptions. Crombie and Archer were mixed — voting for two exceptions and against the other two. Jaffary, Eayrs, Johnston, Chisholm and Hope supported one exception by "mistake", which carried.

A vote on May 24, 1973, was to hold up technical approval for the 1,800 foot tower in Metro Centre. A vote on June 20, 1973, was to impose a height limit on the site. This indicates an amalgam of the two votes.

Various votes were registered in the proposed \$30 million new Metro

Reference Library at Yonge and Asquith Streets: December 19, 1973; February 22, 1974; April 3, 1974; April 17, 1974. Those in opposition felt that rehabilitating the College-St. George building was more useful, or that design aspects for Yonge-Asquith should have been changed to accommodate 10 Asquith Avenue.

7. The most important vote on Eaton Centre took place on November 7, 1973, and related to the question of whether or not the 45 foot Holding By-law should apply to Eaton Centre in the hope that the development could be significantly changed from what was approved by Council in 1972. Other votes, reflecting similar voting trends, were on January 24, 1974 and March 7, 1974, both of which granted technical approvals to requests of the Fairview Corporation.

8. The only recorded vote on the 45 foot Downtown Height Limit took place on third reading of the Bills introducing the Limit on December 7, 1973. It is interesting that at that time only three persons felt that they didn't support the By-law, and that four members who could be expected to vote against the By-

law were not present.

9. The mammoth Bank of Montreal project was approved by Council in 1972. The vote shown here taken on December 7, 1973, was on the question of whether or not the Bank should be forced to provide an economic analysis of both Phase 1 (80 storey building) and Phase 2 (on the Gobe and Mail site) of the project. The motion for such an analysis carried and thus represented the first time that Council had seriously questioned the economics of a large, downtown development. (The economic analysis was filed with Council in May, 1974, and is sketchy enough to cause disillusionment in those who requested it.)

10. Hazelton Lanes is a spiffy commercial-residential project of Richard Wookey for the Yorkville area. The community was consulted at every step of the way, and for that reason a vast majority of Council felt it should be exempted from the 45 foot high limit. Those in opposition felt good design was not enough: the project should be approved only if 20 per cent of the units were made available for persons on low incomes, just as it says in

"Living Room" the City's housing policy statement. The votes were on February 20, 1974 and May 29, 1974.

11. Votes took place on January 24, 1974 and February 20, 1974, as to whether two large office projects should be exempted from the 45-foot height limit. In question was a 17 storey tower to be built by Fidinam at 55 University Avenue, and a 28 storey tower for Bell Canada at 393 University Avenue. The argument in favour of exemption was that the projects had been reviewed extensively by City staff prior to the introduction of the Holding By-law: those opposed felt continued growth downtown should stop until appropriate planning studies had been completed in the Fall, 1974. Piccininni claimed a possible conflict of interest in regard to the Bell building.

12. The fate of South of St. Jamestown, a battleground for more than four years was sealed on July 27, 1974, when a majority agreed to the Crombie-Roth agreement for a development on the 10 acre Bleecker-Ontario block at a density of 3.5 times the area of the site. That vote gave approval in principle to the development, and the implementing by-laws will be passed later in 1974.

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around the issues involved in Metro Centre. Council rejected the idea on October 24, 1973, and on February 22, 1974. This represents an amalgam of both votes.

8. The strike at the Artistic Woodwork plant was one which kept findings its way into Council meetings, and attracting considerable sympathy. Recorded here is the February 6, 1974, vote on a motion asking the Attorney-General to consider withdrawing charges laid against picketers for various minor offences. The other strike Council took action was the teachers' strike. By a vote of 13-5 on January 23, 1974, Council asked the Province to withdraw the legislation forcing the teachers back to work. The five dissenters were Crombie, Boychuk, Archer, Clifford and Pickett.

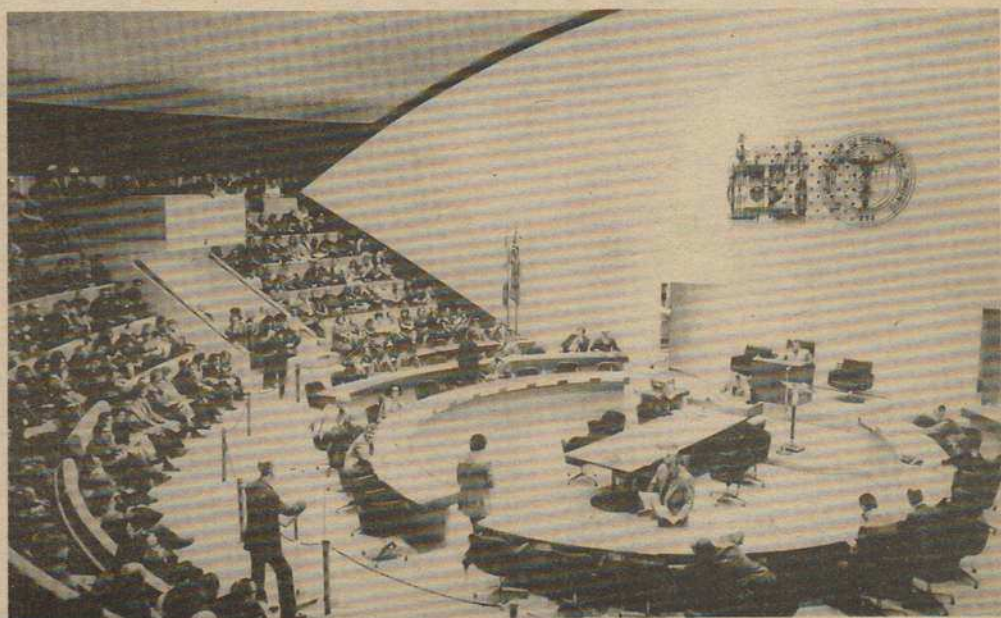


photo: Bill Lindsay

The Election

The Liberal victory in the July 8 federal election has been thrashed over, dissected and worn to a frazzle by the journalists of the major media. The Citizen offered space in its pages to three politicians to write briefly about their feelings on the election outcome. Alderman Karl Jaffary, a frequent Citizen contributor in the past, is not a federal politician; but Jaffary is recognized as one of the most articulate New Democratic spokesmen in Toronto. Ron Atkey, who won St. Paul's riding for the Tories in the 1972 Liberal flop, was billed early on as one of the PC's great hopes for the future; now Atkey is out of Parliament, defeated by Liberal John Roberts, in what became perhaps the best-known Tory-Grit confrontation in the country. Jim Laxer, David Lewis' chief opponent in the last NDP leadership contest, now a leader of the Waffle Party, lost badly against major party candidates in York West riding.

NDP looks to the future

by Karl Jaffary

What happened on July 8th ought to be perfectly clear to everybody. A large number of people who have voted in the past for the New Democratic Party went out and voted for the Liberal Party. The question we have to ask is why that happened and whether, from the N.D.P. point of view, anything could have been done to prevent it. Then the N.D.P. has to look to the future.

In many ways the election results are precisely what have been terrifying knowledgeable New Democrats since election night in 1972. If the party had precipitated another election immediately, it could well have been punished in a worse way. If it did not precipitate an election, how could it preserve its identity?

In 1972 the N.D.P. took the position that it ought to try to make Parliament work, and for some time it seemed to have some success in doing just that — at least as far as legislative results were concerned, if not in terms of the public's perception of the party. George Bain has compared the N.D.P. energy policy as put forward by Tommy Douglas with the final results brought in by the Liberal government. It is clear to anyone who has looked at that issue that the party literally forced its own policy upon the Trudeau Government.

Less tenable

But as time went on, the party's political position became less and less tenable. John Gilbert in Broadview was at one time told by his riding association that if the government was not brought down

immediately no more than three canvassers would be available for the next election. That threat did not materialize, but it was clear that the rank and file membership of the party was finding continued support of Liberals a difficult pill to swallow. I think it is fair to conclude that had the pro-corporate budget brought in by John Turner been supported by the N.D.P. caucus, many members of the party would have concluded that the party was no longer representing them.

However, when the government did come down, the issue was not Turner's budget but was rather inflation. In some ways this showed a possible way out to the party. It was hard for New Democrats to attack the Liberal record when the N.D.P. had been such a part of that record. What the party chose to do was attack Robert Stanfield's wage controls. I believe that the attack was so vigorous that the public developed a terror of a Stanfield government and went out and voted Liberal.

The N.D.P. has been historically aware of the political maxim that says that in any coalition one party dies. The C.C.F. and the

N.D.P. have always resisted moves to coalition for just that reason. If the public perceives a coalition perhaps the results are much the same.

Violence and power

The current issue of Psychology Today has an article entitled "Violence and Political Power — the meek don't make it". In the article William Gamson, Chairman of Sociology at the University of Michigan, concludes that a willingness to exercise power and a willingness to fight by other than the traditional rules of whatever political club is involved are necessary for the survival of any organization seeking change. The N.D.P. has some of that willingness but perhaps not all that it might have. We have been so concerned about becoming insiders, who can play the games of the House of Commons the way the club plays them, that we have not been sufficiently conscious that the rules of the game are written for the insiders and do not help us. We are probably better at points of order and at the niceties of who bows first in the House of Commons than any other party, and none of that seems to have been getting us anywhere.

Where for the future? The question has to be answered within the context of David Lewis, more than any other individual, having achieved the essential goal in the minds of the founders of the new party. The party is no longer a party of Prairie discontent, intellectuals and trade union leaders. The party has developed a significant base in the nation's industrialized heartland. The seats may have been lost but the base of votes is still there and can be built upon.

Not wither away

I think that the N.D.P. ought to do three things. It can, in the first place and in my view, abandon its preoccupation with its own survival. On election night 1972 we all remembered 1958 when the C.C.F. went down to eight seats. We thought that the same thing might happen again and in a way it did. However, the party now governs in three provinces, and has a strong provincial base in Ontario. The New Democratic Party is not going to wither away. It can afford to spend less of its time working out political straggle for survival and devote all its energy to taking positions and casting votes that



Lucky Pierre: roses, confetti, and the sweet smell of success.

represent the things it really wants to achieve.

It ought secondly to realize that in a mixed economy and a democratic society, power is shared between the government and a large number of institutions. The government represents some institutions better than others, but it always shares power with institutions. On that analysis, people who want to achieve social change might address themselves to becoming forces to be reckoned with in the financial, real property development, industrial and educational fields. I don't propose that the N.D.P. try to infiltrate and eventually take over management of the banks or any other institution. I do suggest that those seeking social change might concern themselves a great deal more with real estate, education, municipal government and other institutions. The government of Canada is, in my view, likely to

continue reflecting these institutions. The trade union movement is concerned with industrial power and it divides its energy between politics, organizing and bargaining. New Democrats who are not trade unionists might well follow the same pattern.

My third bit of advice to the party would be to have a little more fun about it all. We tend to be viewed by the public as a group of rather dour Methodists, and with good reason. There are certainly abuses in the social welfare system, and there are certainly people who are disadvantaged by the economic system of the country, but I think the majority of Canadians tends to enjoy life. Our leaders have traditionally done well at moving their audiences to tears. Might we not move them to laughter, gaiety and a little downright frivolity from time to time?

Atkey cites affluent complacency

by Ron Atkey

What Happened? Clearly it was the Ontario voters, particularly in Metro Toronto, who decided to give Trudeau and the Liberals another four year term — despite the ravages of double-digit inflation and the absence of any positive government policy to deal with the problem.

Perhaps there is an affluent complacency in Ontario about the socially and economically destructive features of inflation. Where else could a prime minister and his candidates conduct a negative campaign so successfully against a serious price-and-incomes proposal than in prosperous Ontario?

Probably this medicine, combined with Tory proposals for cuts in government spending, restrictions on consumer credit, incentives to save, and a commitment to a balanced budget was too strong for the majority.

Given the shrillness and desperation of the NDP anti-inflation program, the bulk of the uncommitted votes went to the Liberals by default.

Obviously voters preferred Trudeau to Stanfield as a leader — which to me remains one of the great mysteries, given their personal qualities and abilities. Indeed, until July 8, all three major parties were graced with able and competent leaders, and I had hoped that for the first time in recent years we might have had a federal campaign which focussed more on substantive issues, rather

than on leadership personalities. Such was not to be.

A third element influencing Ontario voters was an unexplainable desire for majority government. This was not apparent until the final week of the campaign, and remains an enigma in view of the constructive legislation emanating from the minority parliament of 1972-74 and 1965-68. Maybe with the summer upon us and other demands for public attention coming to the fore, most people just wanted to get the federal election out of the way for four years. Trudeau and company were seen in Ontario as having the best chance of winning a national majority.

For those of us in Toronto, what does all this mean for the next four years? The Liberals have a majority mandate, but for what? We hope they will dampen down domestic inflation, but have no

idea how. Their housing proposals for lower- and middle-income people look good on paper, but how much actual relief will they give to Torontonians when it is realized that dwellings costing \$45,000 and up will not qualify?

Competing for funds

The imaginative new transportation packaging, costing \$1.7 billion over four years, will not include the TTC recent order for 88 new subway cars (\$25 million) and 125 new buses (\$6.4 million) in the 25 per cent federal subsidy for urban rapid transit vehicles. Toronto will also have to compete with Montreal, Vancouver, and other Canadian cities for the limited commuter rail funds available under the program. The residential rehabilitation program remains restricted to downtown neighbourhood improvement areas and there is absolutely nothing in

the federal Liberal program respecting rent restrictions — as part of a prices and incomes package or otherwise.

Perhaps what is even more unsettling is what will happen to the quality or even relevance of local representation and involvement following the results of July 8. A number of MP's in Metro Toronto strove to emphasize individual records of local community involvement — through a riding office, monthly newsletter, regular meetings with citizen groups, cable TV programs, and a willingness to work closely with their municipal and provincial counterparts. These MP's made attempts to raise such important federal issues as the Pickering airport, the waterfront park, CMHC bureaucracy, LIP grant allocations, the railway relocation

Continued on page 13

Waffle: sobered and encouraged

by Jim Laxer

The newly returned federal Liberal government will preside over the nation's affairs during a period of what will almost certainly be grave international economic crisis.

In returning a Trudeau majority, Canadians have handed power back to the party that has fashioned Canada's economic policies in the post war period.

We can expect the Liberal government to face vital Canadian-American economic negotiations. On the agenda are renewed pressure on Canada for the export of Canadian energy resources through a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline; and discussions that will decide the fate of the Canada-U.S. auto pact.

Business economists are now projecting a downturn in capital investment in the U.S. and Canada later this year. The Liberal government, the classic backer of foreign ownership in Canada, will have to deal with the difficult problems of life in the American empire during lean economic years.

Although the foreign ownership issue was buried by all three major parties during the election campaign, it will prove the thorniest question during the life of the government.

Devoid of substance

Continued from page 12

program, and federal assistance to local day care centres. In St. Paul's I added to the list the issues of waste-disposal, noise pollution, rooming houses run by absentee landlords, and urban redistribution.

Plugging the line

Unfortunately there was little if any response to local concerns from the various Liberal candidates throughout the City, who continued to plug the party line that leadership was the only issue, and inflation, the only problem. The Liberal victory in all but four Metro Toronto ridings bespeaks the very dangers of an area sweep based on national issues largely devoid of local substance.

This of course means that the municipal and provincial representatives will have the main burden of responding to local community concerns, and of demanding that the federal government does not become too centralist and becomes more willing to share its ever increasing largesse with local levels of government closer to the people. It also means that formal political parties are unlikely to emerge on the municipal scene for some period of time.

And finally, it means that the provincial election campaign fought next year will almost certainly be a two-way fight between the P.C.'s and the NDP. Ontarians are unlikely to buy a second Liberal leadership image in a row, least of all that of Bob Nixon. And unless the local community exerts itself in a stronger fashion, it may mean that some good local MPP's in all parties will go down if their leader happens to falter. Such are the risks of parliamentary democracy, 1974-style.

Fatefully altered

If the decision of July 8 has restored the full authority of Canada's "normal" governing party, it has fatefully altered the future of the opposition parties.

For the Conservatives it means the end of the Stanfield era, a period of bland, liberal leadership of a party that was becoming more right wing as time went on. Without Stanfield the Tories are likely to move further down the path of reaction.

Anti-immigrant, anti-welfare, anti-Quebec, the most undiluted supporter of the American oil companies — the Conservative Party may become a much clearer

right wing choice under a new leader.

July 8 also spelled the end of David Lewis' domination of Canadian social democracy since the late thirties. For David Lewis, the election of 1972 was the fulfillment of his political career. He had led the CCF-NDP away from the socialist yearnings of the Regina Manifesto, to the position of power broker in Ottawa.

Breathing space

No CCF or NDP caucus had held such power in Ottawa before. David Lewis' use of that power shored up the Liberal party in office. It gave Trudeau the

breathing space he needed for his recovery.

In the end Canadians decided there was so little to distinguish the NDP from the Liberals that they switched in large numbers to support Trudeau as a way to ensure the defeat of Stanfield's wage control programme. The result for the NDP is an uncertain future with the smallest federal caucus since the founding of the NDP in 1961 and without David Lewis in Parliament.

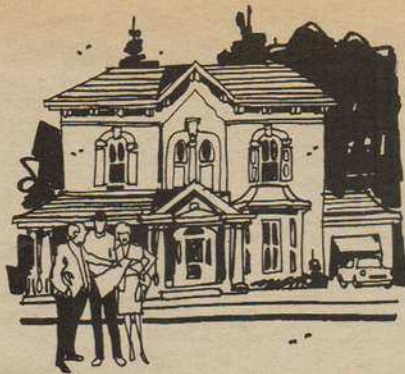
For a small political organisation like the Ontario Waffle, the election allowed us to get our feet wet in electoral politics for the first time.

The results for the Waffle were both sobering and encouraging — sobering because we learned how difficult it is to dislodge voters from the old line parties, encouraging because over 400 votes in Middlesex-Huron, 670 in York West, and 880 in Ottawa Centre give us a base for the future.

The election strengthened Canada's traditional ruling party and weakened its major opponents. For the left, the election revealed the bankruptcy of the approach of the right wing leadership of the NDP. However difficult its realization will be, a creative alternative on the socialist left is the critical need in Canadian politics.

Family property laws affect every one of us.

These are the proposals Ontario is considering to improve them.



Have you ever thought about how much your life is affected by family property law? Probably not. Yet, hardly anything you have goes untouched by these laws — the property you owned before you were married, the property you've acquired since, your home, your joint bank account, your credit, even survivor's rights when your husband or wife dies.

Because family law is so fundamental, several years ago the Ontario Government asked the Ontario Law Reform Commission (OLRC) to consider the relevance of the existing laws to today's needs and to recommend appropriate changes.

The Commission has reported and now the government is interested in learning your reaction to these recommendations.

Should ownership of family property including the family home depend on who actually paid for it? ... or should a system of co-ownership of assets be developed on the basis of marriage as a social and economic partnership?

Should a spouse be entitled to an interest in the property of the marriage even when he or she has been unfair or unfaithful?

How should the wife's non-monetary contribution to the development of the husband's business be recognized?

If a system of co-ownership of property were introduced, should a couple have the option to draw up their own contract or make other arrangements to govern the property of their marriage?

Should the proposed changes apply to existing marriages or only to future marriages?

The Commission did consider other kinds of community property systems including those in which sharing would take place from the time of marriage. As the OLRC proposals now stand, assets acquired during the marriage would be shared only when the marriage ends.

The Commission also recommends that both husband and wife have a duty to support their children, and to support each other, when the other is in need and is unable to work. Do you agree with these proposals? We want to know what you think.

To enable you to learn more about the OLRC proposals, your Ontario Government now offers a concise, easy-to-understand booklet, as well as a film on the subject for group discussions. We invite you to send for the booklet or borrow the film for your group. And, we'd like to know what you think of the OLRC's proposals, as well as other changes you'd like to see in family property law.

After all, the laws are designed to serve you.

Write to:
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Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1T5

The Ministry of the Attorney General
Robert Welch, Minister



Government of Ontario

William Davis, Premier

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Making bad poetry look good

by Robin Endres

The latest two volumes of poetry from the Coach House Press are, as usual, beautiful to look at. *Stranger*, by Victor Coleman and *The Forest City*, by Robert Fones are printed on thick creamy paper with plenty of graphics and elegant dust jackets which make the paperbacks as classy as hardcovers.

Unfortunately, reading these books does not afford the same satisfaction. This is private poetry with a vengeance, poetry which records obscure insights experienced during drug trips or lovemaking with occasional tacked on references to sources (Jung for Coleman, Empedocles for Fones) which have not been integrated in the poet's world view, nor their poetry. There are the occasional requisite lines on the nature of poetry, which sound pretty but mean nothing, as in Fones.

The poem guesses
like sunlight flashing from
spectacles. The poem
guesses
at the centre
of a ball of string
is the end of it
the string I mean

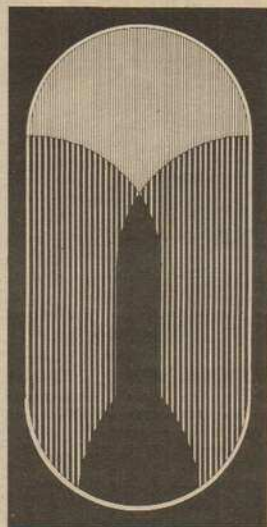
Of the two, Coleman is the greater sinner, seeming to delight in the "Aesthetics of In-

comprehensibility", while pretentiously having us believe that his language rhythms are akin to jazz. Coleman likes to talk about his seed, which is either connecting him up with the universe or depleting his energy — ho hum, Norman Mailer, why were you born? Indeed, all the graphics in the book are variations on a phallus. The images and syntax are gratuitously abstruse, tortured tricks of the language masking thoughts which are actually quite trivial. Coleman and Fones are hardly the only offenders — so much contemporary poetry is really only saying "Look at me, I'm having a feeling". As Coleman says, "I rage to love".

Elitist

This subjective, elitist poetry is written by and for a coterie, and paid for by taxpayers who are intimidated by linguistic obscurity and believe it is their fault that they can't understand it. The situation is reflected in the policies of the Coach House Press.

BOOKS



Drawing by Michael Morris from Victor Coleman's "Stranger".

According to proprietor Stan Bevington, about half of the Press's work is commercial printing and half publishing. Since 1965, they have published between 75 and 125 books with an average run of 1000 copies. The publishing end is completely supported by

Canada Council, LIP and Ontario Arts Council, with a budget of \$50,000 for 1973.

It's a good thing to support young writers, of course, but the Ontario Arts Council gives writers grants on the basis of recommendations from the Coach House Press. Bevington thought this was a good idea because they want to "avoid money-seekers". "There's a certain amount of protective comfort in cliques," he said, and "people's energies can be drained trying to look after masses of writers. We're trying to do something quiet and refined". Bevington implied that an unknown writer is a bad writer — "writing is another language and people who speak it know each other".

Coach House distribution policies are equally elitist. Most of their books are sold on standing orders — that is, to the coterie of readers.

Conflict of interest

While bookstores don't stock too many copies because they don't make a high enough profit, Bevington said Coach House deliberately doesn't make an effort to get the books mass circulation. "We don't have a salesman pushing sales," he said, "it would

be a conflict of interest to do high pressure selling for poetry."

Of course, we mustn't sully the muse, at least not north of the 49th parallel. It seems that Coach House Press, relative to its size, has a large American following. About a quarter of each run is sold in the States, and Bevington claimed "we probably sell more books in California than any other small publishing house in Canada".

Coleman rather petulantly sums it all up in his poem "The Voyeur":
there seems to be
so little to give
& almost no one
who will take it

Coach House does deserve praise for its poetry journal *Is*, however, which includes a broad range of writers and is usually based on a concept or style of poetry. The fourteenth *Is*, summer 1973, is devoted to women poets. The book (and the *Is* journals are produced as books) is uneven in quality but that's perfectly all right for a magazine whose purpose is to encourage young and diverse talents. Established poets like Gwendolyn MacEwen, P.K. Page and Diane Di Prima contribute and the poems of Paulette Jiles, Carole Itter, A.S.A. Harrison and Daphne Marlatt made me want to see more of their work. The best poetry of these younger women is often typified by a robust, even bawdy sexuality, which is refreshing because it doesn't take itself too seriously.

On strike

"Industrial conflict" is class war

by Michael Sutton

ON STRIKE: Six Key Labour Struggles in Canada, 1919-1949. Irving Abella (ed.). James Lewis & Samuel, 1974. Paper, \$4.95.

In the introduction to *ON STRIKE*, Irving Abella complains that a conspiracy of silence explains why the literature of labour violence and industrial conflict in Canada is almost non-existent.

At the recent meeting of the Committee of Socialist Scholars, held under the wing of the Learned Societies Conference at the

University of Toronto, Abella was attacked from all sides after the presentation of a paper on his book. Because Abella records the influence of militant socialists and communists on the early labour movement in Canada, leftists attacked him fearing a return of the days of union Red baiting. More conservative elements accused Abella of sympathizing with the Reds and of putting a tinge of pink on the lily white escutcheon of a Canadian union movement long since purged of its radical left-wing members.

Abella defended himself against his attackers by saying that he was a practitioner of the fine art and

craft of unbiased historiography. However, skeptical we may be that any history can ever achieve objectivity, one thing is clear. Abella's book is a valuable contribution to the history of Canadian labour.

Ordinary guy

Abella focusses not on great men but on the struggle of the ordinary guy to free himself from economic exploitation through unionism. Abella's book takes us behind the scenes of six major confrontations between labour and business — the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919; the Estevan Mine Strike of 1931; the Workers' Unity League Stratford Strike of 1933 which saw

the militia called out against the strikers; the Oshawa GM Strike of 1937 which saw Liberal Provincial Premier Mitchell Hepburn withdraw his support of labour when the going got rough; the Ford Windsor Strike of 1945 in which the Rand formula of binding arbitration replaced bricks and tear gas; and the Asbestos Strike of 1949, the noisy beginning of Quebec's Quiet Revolution. Abella's contributors infuse life into these struggles, detail the causes, the progress and conclusion of the conflicts, and manage to get behind newspaper accounts of riot and bargaining table meetings to give a picture of the workers' grievances and actions.

Two interesting facts emerge. First, in detailing opposition to the power of labour and its unions, Abella's book makes an ironclad case for the collusion of Canadian business, the government, the police and the army to hinder labour's progress under the guise of protecting private property.

Opportunism

Second, in following Abella's account of detailing the early actions of the militant wing of Canadian unionism, we discover that Communists were indeed among the radical wing's leaders. But more tellingly we discover that the union leadership which was

tarred and feathered in the press and which later expelled the Communists from their ranks, often embraced Communist inspired tactics in the true spirit of political opportunism.

Abella's book proves beyond doubt that radical Canadian leftists and Communists early pitted themselves against the combination of business, government, the police and the army in what amounted to class warfare until unions were grudgingly awarded the right to represent workers under law. Peripherally, and to the chagrin of many current nationalist unionists, Abella gives evidence that in the past Canadian unions (and especially the frightened and impotent, now defunct Trades and Labour Congress) were the tools of management.

ON STRIKE is a must for unionists, NDP'ers, Wafflers and all others with a vested or vicarious interest in the progress of Canadian labour. Readers may also want to read Abella's previous book *Nationalism, Communism and Canadian Labour* and *Times of Trouble: Labour Unrest and Industrial Conflict in Canada, 1900-1966*, Privy Council Task Force on Labour Relations, study no. 22 (Ottawa, 1968). Both books contain more information on militant Canadian unionism.



photo: Ted Russell

Kensington women's bookstore

Toronto's first bookstore for women, managed by Wanda Manning and Pat Normington, opened its doors June 15 at 12 Kensington Street. It shares this address, under the collective name of the Amazon Workshop, with a printing press operated by women and a gym for women's self-defense classes. The Toronto Women's Bookstore specializes in books and publications by, for and about women as well as non-sexist children's literature. Mail order services are available and the bookstore's own bibliography will be published shortly. Its hours are 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday to Saturday. Telephone 862-0414.



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Woodsworth: commemorating 100 years

by Marc Zwelling

J. S. Woodsworth, *A Man to Remember*, by Grace MacInnis, the MacMillan Co. of Canada Ltd. originally published in 1953, re-issued 1974, paperback, 336 pages.

People who mistake rhetoric for commitment sometimes are fond of putting down the New Democratic Party for not being a "real socialist party."

They should put down their cocktails long enough to read Grace MacInnis's book about her father, J.S. Woodsworth, the founder of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, predecessor to the NDP.

It would astonish some of the self-righteous to see how impeccably true to Woodsworth's creed the NDP remains. Woodsworth deeply imprinted the CCF-NDP. He wanted to unify the left in Canada with a distinctive Canadian design to its politics. Woodsworth felt it mandatory to create more than a left-sounding party, more than a labour party.

MacInnis's book has been re-issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of James Shaver Woodsworth on July 29, 1874. It's likely to be the only commemorative the general public can see. Postmaster Andre Ouellet, for example, says the post office is too busy to fit in a Woodsworth stamp.

No doubt it's painful to have to write about a relative. MacInnis must have wondered if critics would say she didn't have sufficient detachment from her subject to treat Woodsworth honestly. To compensate, she

almost always understates his achievements and selfless hard work.

As biography, the book may not satisfy. Missing are the vignettes about home life, personalities and back-room political activity that make contemporary political books so fascinating.

Desmond Morton, the historian, says there is "an uncomfortable side of Woodsworth, for those who believe that saints should be soft, that anarchy is a kind of swinging socialism, that revolutions are a bit of a giggle."

Domestic tyrant

In his own commentary on Woodsworth for the upcoming provincial NDP convention, Morton says the CCF leader was, "to be frank, almost humourless . . . A firm, almost inflexible parent . . . By modern standards, he was a domestic tyrant."

While the book may be bland biography, it's a first-rate political chronicle. Woodsworth's letters and graphic entries in his daily diary depict vivid episodes and conditions. Those experiences as a young Methodist clergyman in the slums of London and Winnipeg galvanized his desire to change his world. But a clergyman's life was not fulfilling enough. Grace MacInnis writes that he couldn't



J.S. Woodsworth. Sketch by David Annesley.

abide the church's attitude that "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away."

She writes, he considered that "blasphemy of the worst kind," "an attempt to fasten on the Lord the responsibility for the criminal negligence of the citizens of Winnipeg." Woodsworth made himself and his community responsible and accountable. As a great man's voice does, his speaks convincingly today.

He saw a world-wide financial empire and economic system that excluded all but a few from its

greatest rewards. "Individual action," he wrote in 1911, is "an anachronism . . . We must organize. We must control the system that crowds us back and keeps us down. Then and only then will the workers 'get ahead of the game'."

Searching for solutions to the questions that wracked his sense of justice, Woodsworth quit the clergy and took a job as a longshoreman in Vancouver. 1919 found him in Winnipeg. The general strike was on. The editor of the strikers' newspaper was arrested. Woodsworth took over. He, too, was arrested and jailed on charges of sedition. He was never brought to trial, but the charges never were dropped.

Greatest sin

Winnipeg was stopped. The public, clamoring for their garbage pickups and "essential services," was outraged. They asked Woodsworth, "Why should innocent non-combatants suffer?" He told them:

"The general public has not been innocent. It has been guilty of the greatest sin — the sin of indifference."

Two years later, he was elected member of Parliament for Winnipeg Centre.

In Parliament, Woodsworth

made his greatest contributions to public life. With the balance of power and his tiny "Ginger Group" in 1926, Woodsworth forced William Lyon Mackenzie King and the Liberals' minority government to restore pensions to railway workers dismissed during the Winnipeg strike. He literally blackmailed the Liberals into legislating the first old age pensions.

Later he was to force changes in immigration laws to stop wholesale deportations of "undesirables." He worked to remove the infamous Section 98 from the Criminal Code, which was passed during the Winnipeg Strike and allowed the government to lock up "subversives" for holding different ideas. Woodsworth saw the danger of such a law, though he had no sympathy for the Communists, who were the main victims of it.


The birth of the CCF in 1933 was a combining of political forces: farmers, workers, intellectuals. Woodsworth, the first CCF leader, was pragmatic. Alliances were necessary. "In a country not predominantly industrial, a labour party could not unaided hope to obtain power," he observed.

Inside Parliament, his speeches rang with hope for those who couldn't buy a voice in government. When old-party M.P.s interrupted him while he defended the unemployed who marched toward Ottawa in 1935, Woodsworth retorted: "I hope the time will never come when I shall be so well-fed and comfortably-placed that I shall refuse to fight for the underdog."

When Mackenzie King declared war in 1939, only Woodsworth, the life-long pacifist, spoke against it. Still he was re-elected the following year, but in March he suffered a stroke, and on March 21, 1942, he died.

He was "so far ahead of his time," writes MacInnis, a former M.P. who embarked on many causes not yet popular enough for consensus-minded governments.

A Man to Remember would be worth reading with a copy of the day's newspaper alongside it. On the one hand there is the encyclopedia of an individual's humanity and empathy with the "underdogs" of the world. On the other is the catalogue of unfulfilled promises, which still rally the adherents of Woodsworth's dream.

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Lead poisoning:

From the streets to the stage

by Robin Endres

A French Canadian woman living in Toronto was asked to pick up her kids from a Fresh Air camp because they were unmanageable. Their behavioural problems were caused by irreversible damage to the central nervous system due to lead poisoning. Sylvia Tucker, director of the Open Circle Theatre's latest community docudrama, based on the lead pollution issue, and actress Suzette Couture have taped an interview with this woman, and recreate her on stage.

In the woman's own words, Couture, portrays her confusion, her anger and her determination to sue the company whose pollution has affected the lives of her family for eight years.

This same French Canadian

woman attended opening night and saw, besides herself, other people in the same situation, and the lawyers, the doctors, the company executives, the trade union officials and the government bureaucrats fighting for and against lead pollution. She also saw two hours of some of the tightest and most skilled acting, singing and mime currently produced in Toronto.

And so we have genuine community theatre — the objective for which the Open Circle Theatre was organized a year and a half ago by Ray Whelan and Sylvia Tucker.

The group gets an idea for a play about a local issue (previous) ones concerned welfare, the Toronto police, the Island community) then hits the streets for its material. The script for *Business as Usual*

was collectively evolved from reports and trial transcripts, extensive interview and improvisations. The improvs, mostly satirical, are sharpened during each production, new bits are added, and old ones dropped.

This process is standard for documentary theatre. But in using contemporary issues, the Open Circle actors not only get closer to the emotions of the people they're dramatizing, they also tend to get emotionally involved in the issues themselves. This makes for potent theatre indeed.

Another distinguishing feature of the Open Circle is that their interview method, with its almost obsessive attention to detail, allows them to catch the speech patterns and mannerisms of working class characters. Because

they're recreating these characters sympathetically, from the inside, they avoid the condescending or patronizing approach usually taken by middle class directors and actors.

Unfortunately, the Open Circle Theatre can't be in two places at the same time. Because of their success last summer with the Island play, the Islanders asked them to come back and gave them the use of the Ward's Island clubhouse. The Island community wants Torontonians to have reasons for going to the Island which don't necessitate tearing down homes.

It's too bad though that the lead play isn't being performed in the affected neighbourhoods, and that the cost of the ferry ride plus the \$2.50 admission may be prohibitive for the people most directly involved.

THEATRE

After a struggling winter in which the Open Circle theatre managed to pay the rent, but not salaries, by putting on cabaret evenings, they received an OFY grant which runs out in mid-August. For the coming winter season, with a projected operating budget of \$70,000, they received \$5,000 from the Canada Council, \$6,000 from the Ontario Arts Council and \$2,000 from the City. They're particularly aggravated by Metro's refusal of a request for \$5,000, since they feel this should be a major source of funding. Another sore point, according to Sylvia Tucker, is that "elephants like the St. Lawrence Centre throw away more on costumes than we spend in a year". The St. Lawrence Centre will gobble up \$275,000 in City Council grants this year.

Theatre Plus chases "Foxes"

by David McCaughna

Theatre Plus' second production of the summer at the St. Lawrence Centre is Lillian Hellman's 1939 play about avarice and hatred in a Southern family, *The Little Foxes*. Set at the turn of the century, among the seemingly genteel remnants of the gracious old South, the play is a picture of greed and deceit, as two brothers and their sister scheme deviously to raise the money to finance a cotton mill for their town.

The Hubbard brothers are dominated by their sister Regina, who has married the town banker, but because of the destructive quality of life in this family, he's away in hospital with heart trouble. Regina is an imperious, powerful woman, lusting for power and money, smiling like a snake, she is much more shrewd than her two brothers.

In sharp contrast to the Hubbards is Birdie. From an aristocratic family, she's married one of the Hubbard brothers, but it's a loveless marriage, and the delicate, refined Birdie is not strong enough to bear the malevolence around her. She's a secret drinker, a nervous, timid, distraught woman, who even confesses to hating her weakling son.

Lillian Hellman's play is a strongly written, intriguing portrait of the insidious corruption that has woven its way through the sinews of this Southern clan. The Hubbard brothers, not to be dissuaded from their goal, actually steal the necessary money to finance the mill and their sister does not flinch at blackmail to gain her percentage. The only characters with the possibility of escaping this sordid family are Regina's daughter Alexandra, and the black servants who stand in the

background. But as in Faulkner's novels, they are the ones with real strength and they are the survivors.

The Little Foxes is full of strong characterizations, but the undercurrents between the characters are what give the play its particular power. Although the play itself nearly stands on its own, Kurt Reis' production lacks the tension and the feeling of subliminal passions that drive the Hubbards to their selfishness and deceit. The play implies more than this production acknowledges.

There are curious performances in the production. Jennifer Phipps plays Regina like a madwoman, hissing at her adversaries, with a glazed, demonic expression. It's an interpretation of the character that's unnecessarily broad and mannered. As Birdie, Frances Hyland is all simpering hysteria and juicy smiles, and her attempt to elicit pathos from her role is too earnest. Audiences are prone to sympathize with anyone linked to the Hubbard family, and the excess isn't needed.

As the two brothers, Leslie Yeo and Sean McCann are striking studies in sneaky plotting and savage greed. Especially Yeo, whose performance is one of the strongest in the production, making us sense a twisted nature without having to give an overly vivid demonstration. Joseph Shaw, as Regina's conveniently dying husband, makes the character plausible and interesting. Richard Monette, fresh from *Hosanna* plays the morally lame son.

Robert Dyle has provided a beautifully elegant set, with a spacious Southern tone, and he has decked out the characters, particularly the ladies, in costumes that suit the production well.

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ART

by Merlin Homer

It was hot. Loitering about in the subway station, waiting for an inexplicably late train, trying to control a recurrent fantasy that one of those people up close to the track was about to take a death leap, I noticed a man of about thirty, completely unremarkable but for one thing: his T-shirt (brown) had on the front of it an elaborately drawn and sequinned peacock, the obvious result of very painstaking artistic effort.

Perhaps to distract myself from the possibility that someone might commit suicide in my presence, I began to look around at the clothing of the other people in the crowded station. The uniqueness of the young man with the peacock was confirmed. The rest of us were in predictable summer dress, one way or another.

The train came, no one jumped (I've been told they usually do it in the morning and this was late afternoon — but you never know, someone might do it just to escape the heat), and the man with the sequined peacock was lost.

Predictable outfit

Summer in an art gallery can be much like summer in a subway station. There is a sense of being hot, of being bored, of wondering why nothing's happening. Galleries put on a predictable summer outfit too: the Group Exhibition.

And yet the Group Exhibition now at the Isaacs Gallery makes one thing very clear: Isaacs can spot the artist who wears a "sequined peacock" on his T-shirt — that otherwise unremarkable person who has the capacity to bring his own fantasy to life with beauty, vividness and stubborn eccentricity. In this exhibition, the artists who give the gallery character are Joyce Wieland, John MacGregor, and William Kurelek. Each is utterly idiosyncratic; yet in combination they give the Isaacs Gallery a distinctive identity.

MacGregor's two paintings, for example, "Like a Pearl in the Ocean Love Does Not Care Where it Grows," and "Au Revoir Paris," have modesty and realness and an unwavering commitment to his sense of what painting is about. They are light-hearted, in a way, but deal seriously with questions of colour, and show that MacGregor's effective range of colour is expanding constantly and steadily.

MacGregor's are very personal paintings, but take on independent life because of the care and reference that he gives them as paintings.

Joyce Wieland is represented by one large quilt, "Spring on Summerhill Avenue." Wieland is like MacGregor in the purity of what she does and her obvious devotion to it. Imagine risking your reputation as an artist by making quilts, real quilts, in the true tradition of quilting, though very free and inventive.

Scattered flowers

"Spring on Summerhill Avenue," with its scattered flowers, cat and bird, bright and delicate contrasts, is a delight. The people at the Textile Department at the Royal Ontario Museum have shown that they can be brilliant. It would be a tremendous coup for them to mount an exhibition of Joyce Wieland quilts. Their exhibition space is suited to it. The ROM could thus scoop the Art Gallery of Ontario, which has never had a solo exhibition by a living Canadian woman, though Wieland would be the obvious choice.

William Kurelek is the third of the trio that currently constitute the Isaacs identity. Kurelek, unlike most artists, works in his basement. If you take the house as a metaphor for the mind, it seems right. Though not fond of Kurelek's work, I am willing to recognize in it the intensity of its subterranean origin.

Kurelek's current painting,

Isaacs' sequinned peacocks

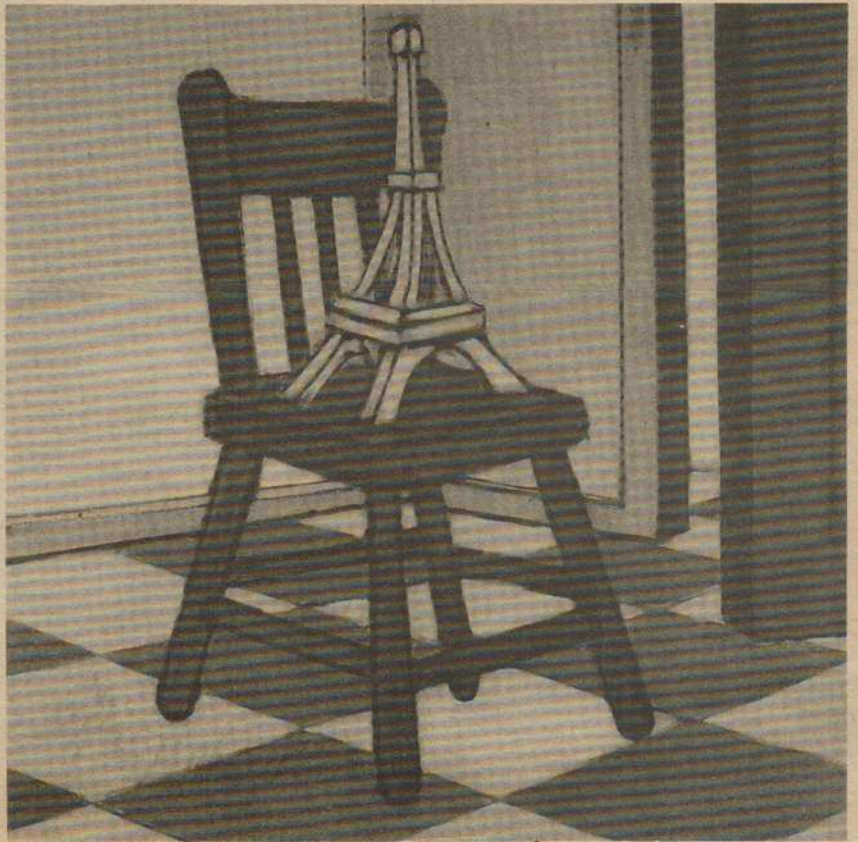


photo: Lyle Wachovsky

"Au Revoir Paris" by John MacGregor

"Approaching Grouse Mountain," shows just the tail end of a car as it drives up a mountain. The rest of the painting shows mountain, road and the foundation on which this feat of engineering (the road) rests. Lost — almost as debris — along this roadside, is a crown of thorns. To me, somewhat unpleasant and sickly; yet the painting is strongly felt and well-realized.

The remaining work in the Isaacs show is more "mainstream" in intent, and generally

less interesting. Arthur Handy's "Untitled Drawing I" succeeds in its complete austerity. Also, Michael Snow's "Morning in Holland" has an extraordinary cerebral quality: the relationships between its different sections and pieces feel alive in one's brain. The rest of the abstract work is unconvincing.

Perhaps the most disappointing figure in the show is Graham Coughtry, who is represented by four works. Two paintings from the

'60s show a queasy attachment to the human figure, hidden under a massive impasto. The two more recent works are large canvasses reminiscent of Larry Poons — splashes of surface paint built up over thick gobs of impasto. Perhaps they need to be seen in a different space. However, at the moment, they seem to embody little more than desperate pretentiousness.

Isaacs Gallery, 832 Yonge St. Tue.-Sat.

Working mothers' plight

You are a woman with small children and you go to work each day. Perhaps you work because you have to — because you are a widow, or have been divorced, or you must supplement your husband's income. Perhaps you work because you want to — you need to express yourself in a role other than that of homemaker, or you want to work in the profession for which you have trained.

For whatever reason, you are a working mother and you are frequently the victim of job discrimination, social prejudice and your own internal emotional conflicts.

Working mothers are the subject of a new series of films, directed by Kathleen Shannon, recently released through the National Film Board's "Challenge for Change" program.

The series of eight films was two years in the making and is Kathleen Shannon's first effort at directing after 18 years with the NFB as a film editor. She is scheduled to produce four more films in this series for the fall.

Interview technique

Shannon uses the interview

technique in filming her subjects. In four films, individual women discuss problems involving work and children. There is a nurse who is also a farm wife and mother, a widowed research biologist, a French professor who is the head of her university department, and a welfare mother who desperately wants to work but cannot because of the lack of day care facilities in her community. Their conversations reveal that they share many of the same problems: job discrimination toward married women, lack of adequate day care, and the emotional strain that comes from having a career, or wanting to work, and being a mother.

Three of the films show women in situations that tentatively offer solutions to their problems. A traditional nuclear family in Quebec shares all household chores; a cooperative household of 13 people offers companionship for both adults and children as well as a division of labor and financial responsibilities; and a Metis Indian woman talks about finding her own identity in spite of the oppression of a hostile society.

The remaining film, *It's Not*

Enough, is an introduction to the series and an overview of women in the labor force in Canada.

Informal portraits

Shannon videotaped her interviews, creating informal portraits of the women in the office, doing home chores, or relaxing with their families. The result is a very personal contact with the women and with the intensity of their problems.

Occasionally the films meander aimlessly, falling victim to the unstructured flow of conversation. But generally they are excellent and an effective method of illustrating the plight of working mothers.

According to the film, *It's Not Enough*, the median annual income for women in Canada from all sources is \$4,800; for working men, \$9,700. Over a quarter million working women are widowed, separated or divorced, and almost one half of the families where mothers are the head of the household must exist on incomes which fall below the poverty line.

Day care

The need for day care is a major

MOVIES

by Gladys De Schepper

issue. Many women must resort to inadequate and even harmful private arrangements for their children because there are only 1,200 day care centres in Canada, of which only 89 are publicly supported. This number is grossly below that needed to serve the 1,380,000 children whose mothers work outside the home.

The films also show the adjustment needed in family roles between husband and wife, and between parents and children to ease the burden of the working mother who often finds that she must not only bring home the bacon, but must continue to fulfill her traditional function of child-rearing and domestic work.

The films are all 16 mm., in color, and are available for showing free-of-charge. Contact Paulette Kerr, National Film Board, 1 Lombard Street. Telephone 369-4093.

(Natalie Edwards is on holidays).

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MUSIC

by Michael Schulman

The announcement of Andrew Davis' appointment as Toronto Symphony Music Director raises once again some serious questions about the primacy of artistic considerations among the orchestra's Board of Directors.

Despite the official press release in which TS President James Westaway fatuously asserts his delight at having "been able to secure the services of such an outstanding and immensely talented musician whose international reputation and stature are of such a high calibre", the 30-year-old Davis, whatever his present or potential conducting skills, is in fact a relative nonentity on the international scene. None of his precious few recordings is readily available in Toronto and, though he has guest-conducted major orchestras and is currently Associate Conductor of the New Philharmonia Orchestra in London, he has never before had an orchestra of his own and is thus untested in his ability to cope with the pressures surrounding personnel and programming decisions that make the job of Music Director much more demanding than that of a guest or associate conductor.

It will no doubt be pointed out that the TS afforded both Ernest Macmillan and Seiji Ozawa their

first music directorships and that they didn't work out at all badly but does this mean that Toronto and the Toronto Symphony are still so bush-league that we must continue to serve as a training ground for unproved talent?

Less expensive

Of course, hiring a young man on his way up was no doubt far less expensive than hiring one of the many established conductors who would not only have been more costly but also a lot more self-assured in dealing with the Board itself as well as with the members of the orchestra and their union. To judge from his hesitant statement in the *Globe and Mail* (July 4) — "The Toronto Symphony has a good string section and I look forward to, well, developing it, maybe" — the slightly-built Davis is not about to start throwing his weight around in order to give a needed shakeup to the players, many of whom have become noticeably lackadaisical in the last few years. Nor is Davis likely to challenge the good judgement of the folks on the Board who have just made it possible for him to tell the *Toronto Star* (July 4), with all appropriate humbleness, "I think it's an enormous step for me."

There will be complaints that a Canadian should have been appointed, especially once it was decided to forego engaging a major conductor. On the other hand, I've heard it suggested that the choice



Andrew Davis: "Well, maybe..."

of an Englishman who may have been a sop to wealthy Tory-types who miss the genteelism of Toronto-the-Good. There are, indeed, many people here for whom "Canadian nationalism" is merely a mask for pro-British, anti-American and anti-"ethnic" snobbery, snobbery unsatisfied in recent years by the presence of the Asiatic Ozawa and the late Karel Ancerl, a Jew from Czechoslovakia. As for myself, I'm not the least bit concerned about Davis' national origins, nor should anyone else in this city with its pretensions

of growing cosmopolitanism. I'm much more disturbed that Davis' conducting background, limited to begin with, lacks any meaningful exposure to Canada, Canadian music, Toronto or the Toronto Symphony, which he has conducted only once, this past May. By contrast, Rafael Fruhbeck de Burgos, the Montreal Symphony's newly appointed Music Director, a Spaniard with a genuine "international reputation and stature" and previous experience as a music director, has guest-conducted the Montreal Symphony every year since 1967, building up an awareness of Canadian music and a mutual level of recognition with the people in the orchestra and the city.

orchestral discipline. The major disappointment was Don Quixote for it lacked the dramatic sweep which should have commanded the listener's attention." Of the Janacek, Kraglund added, "The total effect of the work was of well-prepared fragments that were not so well fused as a whole." William Littler of the *Star*, after praising Davis' "confident beat" and "sure musicianship", commented, "If there was a deficiency in his reading of Strauss' Don Quixote it had to do with allowing the music to become too relaxed" and noted, of the Janacek as well, that "as in the Strauss, he didn't supply quite as much weight and thrust as one would have wished."

Far from thrilled

I was out of town last May when Davis led the TS in performances of Strauss' "Don Quixote" and Janacek's "Glagothic Mass" but the daily critics, as well as others I've spoken to, were far from thrilled. John Kraglund, in the *Globe and Mail*, wrote, "Both compositions revealed Davis as a vigorous, sometimes showy conductor with an impressive command of orchestral forces and, less consistently, of musical styles. But it must be confessed he did not entirely live up to expectations... because conducting style seemed sometimes to take precedence over

It is perhaps unfair to make too much of Davis' one previous appearance with the orchestra, though he apparently gave little reason for unbridled enthusiasm. He obviously deserves the opportunity to prove himself once he takes over and I can only offer him my sincere wishes for his success. Whatever my reservations about the TS Board's reasons for choosing him, whether it was because of or despite his youth and inexperience, Andrew Davis may or may not turn out to be a very talented, strong-willed fellow capable of revitalizing our orchestra. The shame is that, as yet, there's hardly any real evidence either way.

EATS

by Beth Schulman

For many people, any mention of "Indian cooking" immediately conjures up assorted dishes of blistering-hot curried vegetables, each made by adding a spoonful of supermarket-bought curry powder to bland white sauce. Just about everything in that idea is wrong. Indians are not all vegetarians, store-bought curry powder is practically unknown in India (as is white sauce), curries are sometimes very mild and food is often not "curried" at all.

Real curry powders or curry pastes are very carefully selected mixtures of herbs and spices that one prepares oneself to suit a particular dish. Each vegetable, for example, has its own affinity for certain herbs and spices. Through trial and error you might eventually hit upon a pleasing blend of spices for each of your favorite foods but to avoid the errors (especially with food prices as high as they are) you should buy and read one or more of these excellent cookbooks, each available in paperback:

Indian Cookery by E.P. Veerasawmy
Indian Cookery by Dharamjit Singh
Flavors of India by Shanta Nimbark Sacharoff.

All three books have invaluable chapters on spices and other necessary ingredients. Pick out about a dozen recipes that look most interesting and write down a list of any ingredients you don't already have at home. Take the book and the list to India Trading Company at 113 Dupont, near Davenport (922-8992). Some obliging member of the Gill family will help you locate all the items on your list and patiently answer any questions you might have. While you are there, be sure to pick up fresh ginger (use it in Chinese

Indian cooking

Books, stores and recipes

cooking also), really excellent garlic (not the tiny-bubbed, dried-out, cellophane-wrapped stuff the supermarkets offer), a jar of tamarind (a sweet-sour fruit), a package of Mapelton's creamed coconut, some Basmati rice (the aroma and taste of this rice will make you forget Uncle Ben forever), some unsweetened coconut, a package of pappadums (parchment-thin discs of peppery lentil flour) and a small package of garam masala, a sweet spicy mixture that is sprinkled over a finished dish the way a Western cook might use salt and pepper. For some delicious, high-protein, low-cost dishes, pick up a pound each of the following split lentils — chana dal, tur dal, moosa dal, mung dal and urad dal.

Spices

If you are unfamiliar with Indian spices, I suggest a visit to Dinah's Cupboard, 9 Yorkville (921-8112). Dinah will sell you 15 cents worth of any spice you would like to try — Indian, Chinese, Middle Eastern, Italian, etc. She also has the best selection of flavouring extracts, coffees and teas that I know of and is very knowledgeable, friendly and helpful.

Make your introduction to Indian cooking with a simple vegetable dish like the fried cabbage below. Taste it. If you find it is too "hot" (spice-hot, not temperature-hot), cut down on the amount of cayenne pepper you use for this, or any other recipe. Not spicy enough? More cayenne will cure that! If the dish is not "sweet" enough for you, add cinnamon, cardamom or cloves to taste. If it is too bitter, cut down the amount of turmeric in the dish. Every dish should be spiced to your own family's taste, using the basic recipes as a guideline.

A complete Indian meal follows along these lines:

1. a dal (lentil) preparation
2. rice — plain or fancy pilaf
3. meat, poultry or fish (omitted, of course, in a vegetarian meal)
4. a vegetable dish
5. raita — yogurt with spices and other ingredients
6. fresh (or bottled) chutney
7. Indian bread — pappadums or chappatis

Some of the quickest and easiest recipes are the best. Here are three to try; remember that spices should be added or adjusted to suit your own palate.

Mossa Dal

- 1/2 lb. moosa dal, well washed and picked over for imperfect grains, stones, chaff
- 2 cloves finely minced garlic
- 1 large finely chopped onion
- 1 teaspoon finely minced fresh ginger
- 1/4 cup melted butter
- 1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper
- 1 teaspoon turmeric



20 oz. coconut milk (make from Mapelton's creamed coconut)
Saute the onions, garlic, ginger, cayene and turmeric in the butter for about three minutes. Add the dal and saute another three minutes. Add the coconut milk and bring to a boil. Lower the heat and simmer until the dal is soft. Add a few tablespoons of water, if necessary.

Fried Cabbage

- 1 lb. finely shredded cabbage
- 1/2 finely shredded green pepper
- 2 tablespoons peanut oil
- 1/2 teaspoon black mustard seeds
- 1/4 teaspoon each coriander,

cumin, turmeric, cayenne, salt
1 finely minced clove garlic
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Heat oil over moderate flame. Add green-pepper and mustard seeds. When seeds stop popping, add cabbage. Stir in spices and salt. Cook 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. When cabbage is done, add lemon juice.

Banana Raita

- 1 pint Delisle plain yogurt (the choice of all the Indians I know)
 - 2 sliced ripe bananas
 - 1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper
 - 1 teaspoon sugar
 - 1 teaspoon lemon juice
- Combine all ingredients. Mix lightly but well.



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toronto Citizen CALENDAR

The Citizen Calendar is free. Mail or phone in time, place and dates for community events, political meetings, lectures, special or unusual occasions, free entertainment, and children's activities. The Citizen is bi-weekly. Send in your listing at least one week before the publication date of the paper you wish your listing to appear in. 530 rear Richmond Street West. 368-4801.

Friday July 19

Vanguard Form: Ethiopia, The Empire Trembles. 8 p.m. 334 Queen St. 363-9618. An Ethiopian student leads a discussion.

Thursday, July 18

Women and the Law. Legal discussion group led by U. of T. women law students. Topic: Marriage Breakup: the Legal Alternatives. At the University of Toronto, Hart House, Map Room. 7:30 p.m. For information call 928-6447.

Sunday July 21

Jazz in Concert at Cinematek. Diane Roblin & Synergy. Admission free. 2637 Yonge Street. 487-9445.

Tuesday July 23

Educational program on Latin America. Multi-media presentation on Brazil and a speaker from the Latin American Working Group. Bloor & Gladstone Library. 8 p.m. Organized by the Development Education Library Project.

Student Legal Aid Society discussion group. Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act. Parliament St. Library House. 265 Gerrard St. E. 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday July 24

Student Legal Aid Discussion group. Deserted Wives, Children's Maintenance Act. Parliament St. Library. 265 Gerrard St. E.

Stamps of Ireland. An illustrated talk. Eatonville Library. 430 Burnhamthorpe Rd. E. of Highway 427. Admission free.

Films for senior citizens. Ontario Science Centre. Song of Norway. 12 noon and 2:45. 50 cents admission.

Thursday July 25

Brent Titcomb at the Toronto Centre for the Arts. 390 Dupont St. 967-6969. Runs Thursday to Saturday.

Educational Concert for children. Parliament St. Library Branch.

Jane McAdam on the double bass. 2 p.m. concert for 6 to 8 years old. 2:45 p.m. for 9 to 11 year olds. 406 Parliament at Gerrard.

Open poetry readings. At the Parliament St. Library House. Gerrard east of Parliament. 7:30 p.m. 924-7246. Also on Saturdays at 2 p.m.

Women and the Law. Legal discussion group led by U. of T. women law students. Topic: Women and Property. At the University of Toronto, Hart House, Map Room. 7:30 p.m. For information call 928-6447.

Saturday July 27

Benefit folk concert for Paul Smithers at the Toronto Workshop Productions. 12 Alexander. 925-8640.

Sunday July 28

Shingoose with Redbird at the Toronto Centre for the Arts. 390 Dupont St. 967-6969.

Tuesday July 30

Student Legal Aid study group. Youth and the Criminal Law. Parliament St. Library House. 265 Gerrard St. E. 7:30 p.m.

Wednesday July 31

Student Legal Aid discussion group. Your rights as a high school student. Parliament St. Library House.

GALLERIES AND EXHIBITS

Heartbreak Melody. An Exhibition of Illustrated Songs. Andrew Grighton at the DAA Gallery to August 2, Kensington Arts Association. 4 Kensington Avenue.

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.

Important Graphics for Collectors at Atelier Fine Arts July 27 to September 6. 589 Markham St. 532-9244.

Harold Klunder monoprints, July 2 to 22. Hart House Map Room. University of Toronto.

Postcard display. Toronto 1907 to 1911. Danforth Library Branch. 701 Pape Ave.

THEATRE

Performing Theatre Co. presents, The Only Way to Live, July 11 to August 31. Central Library Theatre. 20 St. George St. Mon.-Sat. 8:30 p.m., Wed. and Sat. 2 p.m. Tickets \$3-\$5. Box Office 12-9 924-8950.

Crime and Punishment opening at Sheridan College Summer Festival July 31, 8:30 p.m. Running August 2-17 Tues. thru Sat. 8:30 p.m. Tickets \$3, students \$2. Toronto Free Theatre. 24 Berkeley St. 921-6730.

Village Players present The Water Hen at the U.C. playhouse, 79A St. George St. \$2.50 Thurs. to Sat. Pay what you can, Tues. and Wed. A newly created musical.

Open Circle Theatre presents Business as Usual, opening July 10. Wed. thru Sundays until Friday, August 3, 8 p.m. Ferries leave the City at 7:30 p.m. weekdays and 7:45 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays. Tickets are \$2.50. Ward's Island.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Toronto Women's Yellow Pages. A group of women are compiling a list of professional, trades, and business women for those women who wish to hire other women. Anyone who wants to be put on the list, or knows of someone who would, call 923-2154. The directory will be available in the fall.

Some children in your area need temporary family care. To learn how you can care for a child who can't live at home right now drop in to our Coffee and Film Night. Tuesday, July 23 7:30 p.m. 26 Maitland St. or call Margaret O'Reilly, 925-6641. Mon. thru Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Do you want to help others? The Volunteer Centre of Metropolitan Toronto is looking for volunteers (aged 12 to any age) to work with pre-schoolers, school age children, the elderly, the retarded, the handicapped. Call 961-6888.

Lib-Men—Lib-Women. A new program being offered by the First Unitarian Congregation, 175 St. Clair Ave. West. Thursday evening during July and August. It will operate as a drop in night on contribution basis of \$2.50 for an evening's activities. Starting 8 p.m.

Downtown Action, a Toronto group which does real estate ownership and corporate research, is still in operating in spite of funding uncertainties. They have a new address and phone number. 165 Spadina A.ve. 364-1486.

CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES

The Kookaburra Workshop, a participatory theatre group for children is presenting two programs July 15th and 29th at the Bloor & Gladstone Branch, 1101 Bloor St. W.

A puppet club at the Bloor and Gladstone Library Branch. 1101 Bloor St. W.

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An Unauthorized History of the RCMP, by Lorne and Caroline Brown, records those aspects of the Mounties' story that the official histories have ignored and suppressed.

Read Canadian, edited by Robert Fulford, David Godfroy and Abraham Rotstein contains articles about Canadian books in 29 different subject areas.



Louder Voices: The Corporate Welfare Bums, by David Lewis, was his battle cry in the 1972 Federal election and will be important reading as long as the corporate welfare system exists.

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

Annex. Professional man 25 seeks quiet, self-contained flat or apartment in house. Up to \$185 lease preferred. 533-6725 evgs.

Bloor-Walmer. Large bed-sitting, share modern kitchen and bath with shower. Parking, no rules. 962-4176.

Day Care

Children's Day Care Centre. Parent controlled co-operative day care centre has openings for kids under two. Phone 925-7495. University area.

Creative afternoon school for 4-6 year olds. July-August. St. Thomas Church, Huron Street. \$30-month, \$10-week. Call 921-3210.

Schools

Parent involved Jewish children's workshop downtown has a few openings for 10-14 year olds. For further information call 925-8531 or 922-8886.

Lost and Found

Anyone seeing or knowing the whereabouts of "in the subway at eye level a transparent baby mule dreams he is". Last known sighting: 1965, one lazy August Sunday afternoon in the BMT on bridge Brooklyn to Manhattan. Please notify Ms. Marta Goertzen, 237 Jane St. Apt. 1, Toronto.

Help Wanted

Experienced Community Health Worker — psychologist. Wants challenging work immediately, full or part time in mental health consulting, organizing, accountable to community or worker controlled health centre. Writing skills, resume. Call 961-0418.

Outings

Girls' canoe trip to Moosonee needs more people. 3 weeks in August, starting 8th. Call Liza 921-5501.

Repairs

Ellis-Markowitz Construction. Interior and exterior renovations and construction. Call 24 hours a day. 922-7033.

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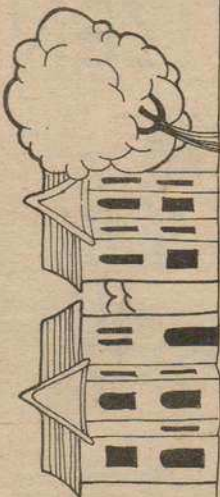
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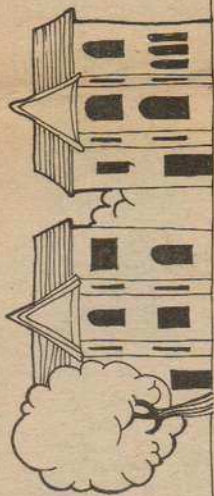
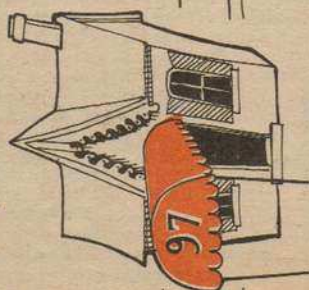
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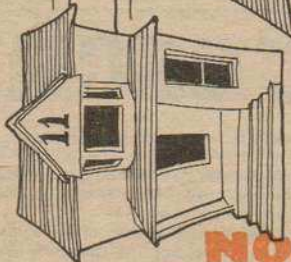


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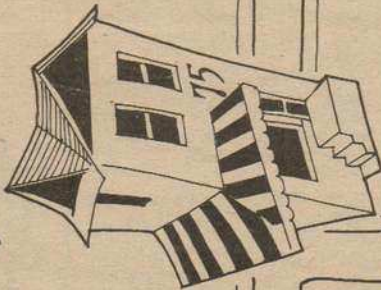
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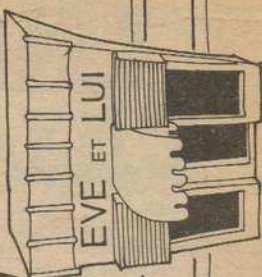
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