

Harborfront: Liberal "favour" to a friend

CMHC BOSS GRITS' PET

by Ann Pappert

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Several sources close to the federal government's huge Harborfront Park development have told the Citizen development of the park site was undertaken as a favor to Liberal party supporter William Teron, formerly a developer and now president of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Since its creation in October 1972, the Park, seen by many as a pre-election gift to the people of Toronto, has been promoted as proof of governmental concern about increasing urban development and the resulting lack of green space.

The real truths behind Harborfront Park, however, are considerably more involved, and reveal a political favoritism of the Liberal government.

In a story in the Toronto Star June 29, Teron is quoted as saying he got the idea for the park after he was unsuccessful in an attempt to acquire the waterfront land for a

gigantic apartment complex.

At that time, Teron goes on to say, he contacted then Minister of Urban Affairs, Robert Andras, and suggested that no one be allowed to build on it.

Andras thought the park idea good, but commented that the Federal government could not get involved in acquiring waterfront land.

Campeau link

Instead, Teron in effect became a government agent, and was instrumental in acquiring the initial package of property to be assembled.

What the Star's story fails to mention, however, is that Teron's

development company was a subsidiary of the giant Campeau Corporation, developers of the Harbor Square complex on the land immediately adjacent to Harborfront Park.

The Citizen could not reach Teron for comment.

The Ottawa based Corporation has been responsible for the development of several government projects.

Teron's idea to create the waterfront park filled two very important needs.

Since the inception of the Harbor Square complex, Campeau Corporation had become increasingly concerned that lack of further

development of the waterfront would leave Harbour Square isolated and therefore might make the complex unattractive to prospective tenants.

Friend of Liberals

When it became increasingly apparent to Campeau that no developers would likely be able to secure the land package, this fear of isolation became a real possibility.

Teron, himself a part of the Campeau organization, could hardly fail to have known about this concern.

Creation of a waterfront park on
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**WILL
METRO
CENTRE
GET IT
IN THE
EAR?**

p. 5

TTC may force fare showdown

by Geoffrey Meggs

Toronto's transit system will grind to a halt August 12 unless the Toronto Transit Commission comes up with a contract offer that gives its 5,000 employees in the Amalgamated Transit Union better working conditions and a breather from the pressures of inflation.

Although workers have demanded 40 per cent pay increases over two years and an end to the swing shift system, the TTC's last offer before the Citizen went to press offered only 19 per cent and completely ignored the shift question.

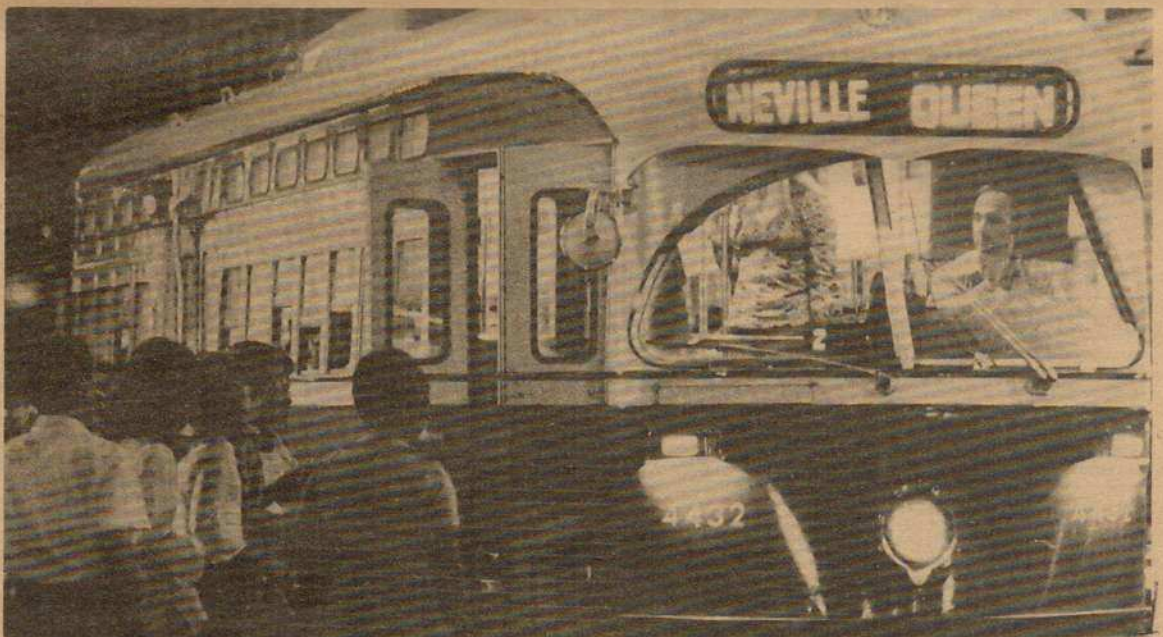
The drivers responded by voting more than 95 per cent in favour of strike action. Such a strike would fall in the middle of the Canadian National Exhibition which many drivers rely on for the extra overtime they need to make ends meet.

Ward Five Alderman Colin Vaughan, who fought the TTC's demand for fare increases earlier this year, thinks the Commission's low offer may be a tactic to encourage a strike and win higher fares by blaming the ATU.

"Drivers are just not being paid adequately," says Vaughan. "Instead of trying to force a strike to put up salaries and call on the province for subsidies there should be a formula to provide adequate funds automatically."

Commissioner Karl Mallette has estimated the union contract could force an 11 per cent fare increase.

He admitted in an interview later that any increase would have to wait until the next round of subsidies is available from the province. The province and Metro are currently holding fares down by subsidizing TTC operations and might continue to foot the bills.



TTC drivers, caught in the middle of rising costs and bad working conditions, may strike to win contract demands. The TTC may want a strike too, to win a long-awaited fare increase.

photo: Bill Lindsay

"If the province won't pay, the only alternative is to increase fares," says Mallette.

Swing shift

Key to the dispute is the issue of working conditions. Even drivers with ten years seniority must spend their five day week on the swing shift if they want Saturday and Sunday off.

For most this means rising before 5 a.m. to report for work at 6.15. The drivers work through rush hour, then kill time between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. when they report back for the afternoon shift. Fourteen hour stretches on the job are common.

"What kind of a company has

guys on ten years who can't get a Saturday and Sunday weekend without working a 14 hour day the rest of the week?" one driver asked angrily. "If they want to do it that way then they should pay us accordingly."

To fill the time and increase earnings the drivers "scrounge" quick jobs between shifts, a tiring practice many drivers find degrading.

"I'm a scrounger as bad as the rest of them," one driver told the Citizen, "but I'll tell you one thing — I can't afford not to. I've got a wife who doesn't work and two kids and if I didn't scrounge we'd

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toronto Citizen

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Citizen letters

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Atkey's sour grapes

To The Editor,

I felt compelled to reply to Ron Atkey's article on the recent federal election.

It would appear to this reader that his analysis is a case of sour grapes pure and simple. I detect a certain aura of smugness and bitterness in his in-depth analysis of the reasons for the misfortunes of the two major opposition parties.

We are left with the definite inference that had the country as a whole gone Conservative our economic and social problems were well on the way to being solved. If the Liberals won the election by default, as Mr. Atkey suggests, then the default was clearly on the part of the Conservative Party's failure to provide the concise and credible policies necessary to combat the major problems of our time.

Mr. Atkey's remark "Obviously voters preferred Trudeau to Stanfield as a leader — which to me remains one of the great mysteries" surely is a major contradiction on Mr. Atkey's part. The day after the election writ was issued I received from one of Mr. Atkey's canvassers some campaign literature in support of his reelection. To my amazement the pamphlet did not mention once, repeat not once, anything to the effect that Mr. Atkey was running as a Progressive Conservative candidate in the riding of St. Paul's. Furthermore, there was no identification as to his party affiliation. Only later in the campaign did his literature show his party affiliation. One would have thought that he was running as an Independent at the outset of his campaign. Mr. Atkey has the crass nerve to tell us that he was mystified as to Mr. Stanfield's lack of popularity when he himself appeared to be shying away from his national leader.

Bill Lloyd
Dartnell Avenue

NDP need to rethink

To The Editor,

The time has come in the New Democratic Party for a serious reassessment of where the party is going and why. Such a reassessment must come to grips with past failures and develop both a new perspective and vitality.

On one point there can be no self-delusion and wavering. The NDP did poorly in the July federal elections because they were virtually indistinguishable from the Liberals. By supporting the Liberal minority government the NDP legitimized the capitalist party in the eyes of many working class voters.

By concentrating their attacks upon the Conservatives and their wage and price controls, the NDP created a dead end for mobilizing people around any kind of socialist politics. Those workers who feared wage and price controls voted Liberal because the NDP appeared as an impotent left caucus of the Liberals. The sectarian left increased its vote total by a small but appreciable amount.

The NDP must once and for all dispense with the view that it can "moderate" its way into power. Becoming more and more "respectable" abandoning socialist principle after principle, only plays into the hands of the Liberals and the Conservatives.

The NDP seems to have lost all sense of socialist vision and of an alternate way to democratically control society for the popular good. Without a new independent perspective and the energy to mobilize around it the "raison d'être" of the NDP will be increasingly difficult to comprehend.

Richard Swift
Albermarle Avenue.

Voters don't forget

To The Editor,

In all the post-mortem comment on the July 8 election, no one I noticed remarked on an obvious point, namely, that the electorate is gaining both sophistication and length of memory.

The voters remember well that Dief bugged up the economy in '69 and Stanfield's wage-control (without, please note, corresponding profit-control, in a year when profits rose twice as fast as productivity) sounded too much like making another such debacle.

We electors also well remember how hard Stephen and David Lewis worked to make the NDP "respectable" — which they did. It is like all the others now — useless to the people. We also quite well recollect the disgusting spectacle of D. Lewis kowtowing to the Liberals all last session, because the NDP treasury was empty. Could he see no con-

nection between that and the party's moral and policy bankruptcy? Nor have the incumbent Liberals anything to cheer about: as has been plentifully demonstrated, the Liberals have no intention of rocking the money-making boat.

Norman McKinney
Parkfield Ave.

Brief a joint effort

To The Editor,

Sandwell's article on the unions at the two lead smelters is a good one — he covers very well the points contained in the brief to the provincial government. I do however have two criticisms to make:

1. The brief was a joint effort by the Labour Council, the individual unions at the three plants, and the community groups listed on the front of the brief (B.R.E.M.M., South of King Residents, Niagara Neighbourhood Assn., Portland Area Residents, and the Volunteer Residents Committee). The article didn't mention this. Instead it implied that it was prepared by the Labour Council and its member unions only.

2. The fact that this brief was the product of the first joint effort of a residents group and unions against the common problem of industrial polluters — certainly within Canada, perhaps within North America — is at least as important as the contents of the brief and the role now taken by the unions. Previous attempts by governments and corporations to play off one group against the other with the false issue of jobs vs health have failed here. Hopefully this will become a precedent for future joint actions where both groups obviously face a common antagonist.

Sheryl Taylor-Munro

Others were first

To The Editor,

Bob Davis is wrong, when he writes in the June 21-July 4 Citizen that the Canadian members of the United Paperworkers' International Union set a "precedent . . . by being the first Canadian section" to separate from an international union.

The Canadian members of the Communications Workers of America separated two years earlier.

Since labour reporting generally is so bad it hardly matters that the Citizen is inaccurate, too. But such sloppiness degrades the rest of the paper and puts the Citizen's other reporting under suspicion.

Marc Zwelling
District 6
United Steelworkers of America

Davis replies.

I am aware of the separation from the American union in 1972 of the Communication Workers of Canada.

There are four reasons, however, why the Canadian Paperworkers' action this May is the key precedent for the Canadian labour movement. And incidentally, the Communication Workers would be the first to admit how important these differences between the two situations are:

1. Size. The Communication Workers are a union of 4,000 members. The Canadian Paperworkers are much larger with 52,000.

2. National spread. Over half of the Communication Workers work in Saskatchewan Telecommunications. Going Canadian has made possible a recent federation for joint defence and education with 9,000 telephone workers from British Columbia. But C.P.U. membership is clearly from all parts of the country — including a large section from Quebec.

3. Strategic industry. The C.P.U. has a strategic significance because of its size, its spread, but also because of its connection with a key resource industry. Note the potential power it wields in B.C. if it decides on all-out support for the loggers (IWA) now on strike there.

4. Local breakaways. Perhaps most important, the Paperworkers like the Steelworkers have had serious trouble with many disgruntled locals which have pulled out over the past few years to form independent Canadian unions.

Brief, not sketchy

To The Editor,

We noticed with mixed feelings the lengthy review by M. Gordon accorded our most recent publication, The Decline and Fall of a Good Idea: CCF-NDP Manifestoes Introduced by Michael Cross.

Perhaps the best that could be said of the review is that it was long. A less charitable reader might have chosen to call it verbose.

On the subject of word choice we should point out to Mr. Gordon the difference between his word "sketchy" and the more appropriate alternative, "brief". "Sketchy" carries negative connotations that we are certain Mr. Gordon couldn't have intended. Surely he didn't expect the definitive history of the NDP in sixteen pages of introduction, did he? Then why profess to be disappointed? We asked Prof. Cross for a brief historical survey and we were more than delighted with the admirably concise account he gave us.

That is the principal bone we have to pick with the reviewer, as the pamphlet's publishers, but there are a few other items Prof. Cross, as author of the piece in question, might want to take up with the reviewer on his own: a misreading here, a misinterpretation there — the little things that reviewers, including this one, seldom trouble themselves about.

Richard Wright
New Hogtown Press

Right picture, wrong credit

To The Editor,

Thank you for giving Durnan's Boathouse your attention, thank Freyda Godard for bringing it to your attention, but please thank Kari Dehli, Toronto Island Archives for taking it and making it available.

Peter Holt

Thank you, too.

TTC

Continued from page 1
starve." This man takes home less than \$200 a week.

Manpower

Toronto drivers are among the lowest paid transit workers in North America despite the fact the TTC has been named the safest transit system on the continent seven years running.

Mallette says the commission can't resolve the shift problems, "without the possibility of attracting more manpower."

Several drivers told the Citizen a great deal of the TTC's manpower difficulties can be traced to the early retirement of senior men fed up with long hours at poor pay. Mallette denies this and attributes a 50 per cent increase in early retirements in 1973 to improved pension arrangements in the last contract.

Mallette also downplays drivers' anger at the TTC's offer to improve treatment for alcoholic drivers. Although drivers insist alcoholism is a direct result of a nerve-racking job with hours to kill between shifts, Mallette says "I don't think the transit industry is particularly conducive to alcoholism. Alcoholism is a lack of willpower on the part of the individual to take his responsibility."

Mallette rejects arguments that drivers' salaries should be compared to the higher rates paid to drivers in other cities. He feels TTC salaries should be in line with those of other civic employees in maintenance and sanitation.

ATU president Leonard Moynihan has felt the increasing militance from his union members and says that although "these are a bunch of men who are reasonably conservative, you have to realize they mean business and are determined to settle."

For drivers with ten years on the job, the latest round of negotiations seems depressingly familiar. In each of the last two contracts, an eleventh hour settlement that was substantially below union demands was all that averted a strike.

"I'm not looking forward to a strike," said one driver, "but things have got to change. I'll walk out for four, five, six weeks if necessary."

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Teron: help from friends

Continued from page 1

the adjacent land, though not an ideal solution to Campeau's worries, would none the less bring a "new" look, and more important, people to the waterfront.

Teron's selling job for what is Canada's only federally administered urban park aided not only Campeau Corporation but William Teron himself.

Teron is now President of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Several sources including two inside the CMHC have flatly stated that the public's enthusiastic response to the Harborfront Park, coupled with Teron's past support of the Liberal Party, secured his position at CMHC.

Acquisition of the park land was undertaken under the strictest secrecy, presumably so that land might be secured for the lowest possible price. Even the City of Toronto did not know of the government's plans until the announcement was made to the public.

Secrecy

Was all this secrecy really necessary?

In terms of actual out and out purchase, the Government's only acquisition was the Terminal Warehouse, which William Teron secured for the government at a cost estimated by one source to be close to \$12,000,000.

At this point Teron bowed out,

and the government expropriated the remaining property.

The deal for Terminal Warehouse comprised only three acres of the 86 acre parkland.

The government's handling of Harborfront Park has been bungled from the start.

For example, it is interesting to note that Teron's deal for Terminal Warehouse included not just the building, but the buying out of the Terminal Warehouse Corporation.

Transfer of Terminal Warehouse Corporation was made to the Federal government on January 23, 1973, when it became the 207 Queens Quay West Corporation. However, it appears that very few assets of the Corporation, except the Terminal Warehouse building, were included in the deal. For example, the giant Direct-Winters Transport Company went to an American based holding company.

More errors

With no previous experience in the field of urban parks, the Federal government then went on to compound its errors. It was not until the beginning of this summer that the Federal planners began working in cooperation with the City of Toronto planning department.

Although feelings between the City and Federal government ran high the last two years, Susan Fish, special liaison on the waterfront to

Mayor David Crombie, is hopeful of the success of a new cooperative planning process begun last month.

Campeau Corporation, however, may not be feeling quite so cheerful.

Alderman John Sewell, chairman of the Harbor Square Review Committee has said that Campeau would like to see the Terminal Warehouse building come down. Present plans call for retaining the structure.

Furthermore, Harborfront Park president, Edward Miskiman said in an interview that the Park committee was now working on a plan that would allow the expropriated industry to remain. No definite decision has been made on this as yet.

Story suppressed

It is known that the companies, among them, Maple Leaf Mills, Loblaw's and Canada Malting Co. are unhappy with the government's present offers for their property.

When asked to comment about Campeau Corporation's position on Harborfront Park, Toronto Manager L. T. Royes said, "I can't comment on that. As far as I know the company has no official position."

Mr. Royes did suggest that Campeau's Ottawa public-relations office be contacted, as he



Terminal Warehouse figured in deal. photo: Bill Lindsay

was certain that they had already prepared answers to the Harborfront Park questions.

In spite of numerous articles on the Park by Metro's three dailies in the last two years, much of the potentially explosive information has never come out.

At least one reporter for a large daily who has worked on Har-

borfront stories, stated that his paper refused to allow allegations of government favoritism to be printed.

The cost of the Federal park, originally estimated at \$40-million, may now run as high as \$100-million.

An expensive gift, no matter how you look at it.

Mine corps. beg for mercy

The Mining Association of Canada has launched an expensive advertising campaign to beat back what it sees as an all-out effort to tax the mining industry out of existence.

First weapon in the MAC's counter-attack is a pamphlet entitled Supertax! The impending crisis in Canada's mining industry and how it will affect all Canadians.

The Association has printed 15,000 of the booklets and plans to hit every media outlet in Canada as well as every appropriate local group or organization.

The pamphlet centres on taxation proposals already implemented or under study by the federal government and governments in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario. MAC believes these "radical new departures threaten to cripple the future of the industry" or even "systematically dismantle" it.

The 15 page pamphlet goes on to show that mining profits are in line with other manufacturing industries and concludes with the ringing slogan CANADA COUNTS ON MINING.

Round two of the life and death battle will be inaugurated by a series of newspaper ads which will note, as does Supertax, the role of the mining industry in providing employment and aiding Canada's balance of payments.

Oil and politics

Another industry currently spending millions to exercise its right to free speech is the much-maligned and misunderstood petroleum gang. Texaco in particular, has not stinted in its purchase of full-page ads in Toronto's dailies describing how the oil giants heroically fought off a near-catastrophic energy shortage last winter. The main point, of course, is that these champions of cheap energy may not be able to pull it off next year without even greater profits.

A less publicized aspect of the oil company's campaign to lead in the profiteering race occurred in Calgary during the election. Angered at the prospect of oil royalties becoming subject to federal income tax as proposed in the May 6 budget, the oilmen gave their employees a day off with pay to meet the PM.

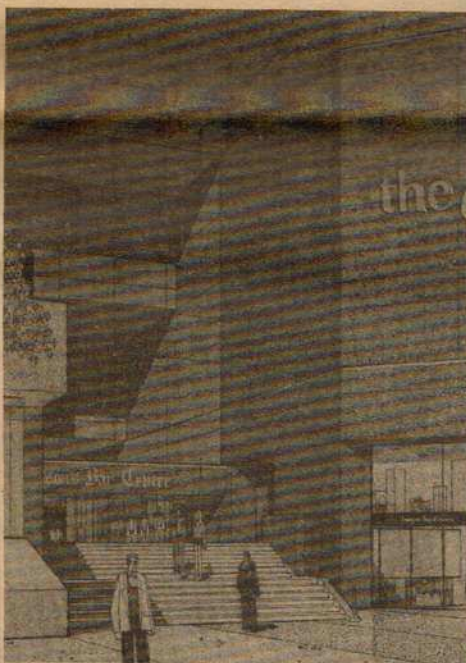
Meet him they did, with heckling, jeers and placards reading "vive l'Alberta Libre." Back at head office, management was drafting a series of sombre announcements that exploration would be cut back pending the disposition of the budget.

Now the Liberals say they will try to reach a compromise on the energy issue.

Right to strike....

A new committee to defend the right to strike was established last month at a Toronto conference. 102 trade unionists and teachers, who were required to show union cards to attend, voted to establish the "Right to Strike Committee" to work on a wide front including

pressure to reform the Labour Relations Board. The group also intends to organize picket line support for key Toronto strikes and to pressure the Metro Labour Council and the Ontario Federation of Labour for action on matters like professional strikebreakers.



Bay's new Bloor Yonge behemoth.

TORONTO SHORTS

The Bay baits shopping trap

The Hudson's Bay Company is announcing the opening of its monster Bloor Bay outlet August 7 with a flurry of gilded, embossed self-congratulatory press releases.

The new store, remarkable for its towering blank wall architecture, will be the Bay's "flagship store" with 260,000 square feet of retail space on five floors and a concourse level.

Store manager Al Guglielmin is enthused about the outlet's location... "after all, how can you beat South Viet Nam and the North Sea. Consolidated being directly overhead the main subway station in town."

The Bay's come a long way since the trapline days. This year it acquired control of Markborough Properties Limited at a cost of \$48,869,000. The Bay's annual report repeats what it calls

the Markborough credo: "We make land work. We take a piece of sleeping land in one hand, a fitting idea in the other and bind them into one: useful, attractive and profitable... We determine the best uses for land, then work with the appropriate governments to achieve those uses."

Another arm of HBC, Siebens Oil and Gas Ltd., is busy extracting oil and gas from the Athabaska Tar sands and off-shore sites in South Viet Nam and the North Sea. Consolidated HBC net earnings for 1973 were nearly \$18,000,000.

The Bay's Board of directors shows the usual spread of financiers, bankers and lawyers. Notables include J. H. Moore, Brascan President and Lord Cobbold, Director of British Petroleum.

TORONTO WHISPERS

Chequered career



You can say a lot about Karl Mallette, but you can't call him pro-union. This month he sits in the Commissioner's chair at the Toronto Transportation Commission, a central figure in the TTC's efforts to keep the transit drivers among the lowest paid on the continent.

Ten years ago he was a journeyman compositor at the Toronto Star. When his union was locked out, on July 9, 1964, Mallette went out to the picket line, but became what one printer remembers as "a constant disruption."

On March 22, 1965, the Toronto Typographical Union expelled him for scabbing. He'd gone back to work.

Mallette only left the Star for good about two years ago. He told the Star reporter at the time "he wouldn't go back unless called back in the event of a strike."

Jaffary rejected



Jaffary before shave.

Alderman Karl Jaffary's star in the race for the presidency of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute is apparently waning. A source close to the committee searching for a new president told the Citizen he was "pretty sure it won't be Jaffary."

The committee has narrowed its choice down to a short-list of five but the source said it is still looking beyond that list for last minute possibilities. He indicated Jaffary has not been dropped from consideration but his appointment is unlikely. The Ryerson presidency is reportedly one of Jaffary's prime interests. The Ward 7 alderman has announced he will not seek re-election in December but his future plans remain unclear.

Another name considered by Ryerson — and rejected — was Morton Shulman.

Market renovations stalled

Everytime the St. Lawrence markets have been rebuilt, something has been lost in the transition. In 1908, J. Ross Robertson lamented in *Landmarks of Toronto* that the farmers' market completed in 1904 "though it may be and probably is far more business like than its predecessor has by no means the same attractiveness."

Similar complaints can be levelled at the city's new farmers' market built as a 1967 Centennial project to replace the 1904 market on the northwest corner of Front and Jarvis Streets. The produce no longer freezes in winter while the farmers are trying to sell it —

new market is both heated and air conditioned — but the building itself has the antiseptic quality of a gymnasium.

This time, City Council has decided to keep what they have. Rather than tear down the south St. Lawrence market which incorporates the remains of Toronto's historic first City Hall, built in 1844, Council this year designated almost \$3-million in funds for the market's renovation.

According to City property commissioner H. A. Wooding, the Province's Ontario Municipal Board, which must approve the expenditure, is "queasy" about letting it through. The renovation

funds were split in two by Council—\$600,000 for preliminary studies and planning from the 1974 budget, and \$2.2-million for the renovations from the 1975 budget. Since this is an election year, a new Council could quash the project thus wasting the funds already spent.

The sketchy preliminary plans, says City architect Don Fraser, call for "keeping the building close to what it is now," maintaining the present tenants, but at the same time expanding the uses and opening both basement and first floor walls out on to pedestrian walkways.

Although complete restoration of the old City Council chamber

would be prohibitively expensive, Fraser said, the renovations would emphasize the facade of the 1844 City Hall building.

The south market is now occupied by 26 tenants, many of whom have been there for generations. Unlike the market on the north side of Front Street, where producers and farmers retail their goods on Saturday mornings only, some of the south market businesses, wholesale meat, fish and produce to restaurants, hotels and other establishments during the week, and all of them sell retail to the Saturday morning shoppers.

Not everyone is satisfied with the plans. One long-time tenant said, "It needs a whole new roof, they need to reinforce the sides. It's a wreck, they should pull it down."

The north market was built for about \$550,000 in 1967-68, and this tenant suggested that a new building could be put up for about \$1.5-million, instead of the \$3-million or more the renovations will cost.

On the other hand, a fruit and vegetable merchant, whose retail business operates all week, commented, "If you renovate, you don't lose the business you have."

He also pointed out that the retail potential of the market "could be very big" once various projects such as the City's St. Lawrence housing scheme are built in the area.

The south market, which has been open and operating since about the turn of the century, is much more aggressive than the farmers' market to the north. The farmers don't hawk their produce, maybe because they're Saturday salesmen only. But in the south market, some stall keepers try to rope in the shoppers by calling out their reduced prices.

And a shopper can get some real bargains. Last weekend, bananas at the end of the day were 10 cents a pound. Even the first price of 2 pounds for 25 cents was a lot cheaper than the supermarket price of 21 cents a pound.

Certain cuts of beef, like sirloin tip roasts, which most would be reluctant to touch at the supermarket price of \$2.14 a pound, could be had at the market for as low as \$1.49. Hamburger was 99 cents a pound at the market compared to \$1.08 for anemic stuff in the supermarket. At the end of the day you could get it three pounds for \$2.

Housing prices drop sharply

by Gary Weiss

"Now is the time to buy a home. Prices will never be lower."

That's the eternal advice of real estate agents. But this time they could be right.

Home prices in the City of Toronto are falling rapidly from the record levels set earlier this year. And conversations with real estate brokers indicate the trend could continue into the fall.

Toronto Real Estate Board (TREB) spokesman Ken Smith estimates that 90-95 per cent of sales are far below asking prices.

The average price in June fell \$3,100 from the May average — from \$42,464 to \$39,365. Metro-wide, the average price dropped nearly \$1,000, to \$44,117 from \$45,095.

Current price changes are in response to zooming interest rates and Ontario's new land speculation tax introduced April 9.

(The aim of the tax was to lower home prices. The method was to eliminate profitable speculation in unimproved real estate. The Land Speculation Tax Act imposes at 50 per cent tax on increases in the selling price over what the property either (a) originally cost, if it was bought after April 9 or (b) what its "fair market value" was at April 9, if purchased on or before April 9. Also enacted was a Land Transfer Tax that imposes a tax of 20 per cent of the value of the consideration on transfers to persons not resident in Canada. You can't avoid either tax by ar-

tificially reducing taxable value.)

How long the uncertain trend will continue is unclear. Brokers and other real estate sources informally surveyed say that the downturn won't last for long.

"I think it's just a pause. As soon as interest rates drop — say to 10-10 1/2 per cent — prices will come up," says H.P. Haddrath, a broker with United Trust.

There's definitely a buyer's resistance to the 12 per cent interest rates on home mortgages, say realtors. But as they get used to these rates that resistance will fade. It already has, assert some real estate people.

Higher interest rates and lower ratio loans reduced demand, thus lowering prices. At the same time, the land speculation act increased the number of homes on the market as speculators rushed to sell secondary holdings to avoid higher taxes.

New MLS listings in April were 4,196 up from 3,841 in March. New May listings were 6,924 and in June, 5,015.

"The thing to hit us more than anything else is the large number of speculators dumping houses," says Don Solley, manager of A.E. LePage's Yonge-Bloor office.

"There're no bargains yet. The speculators are still trying to get a price. But gradually we'll be getting back to a "normal market," predicts Solley.

"By the end of the year I'd guess we'd have the same prices as in April. I doubt if you'll see much

decrease."

But then, after the large supply of housing forced onto the market by the spec tax dries up, prices will start up again, say the real estate pros.

Also consider that: large scale mortgage money is virtually unavailable; developers are pulling out of the apartment market for fear of rent controls and unacceptably high costs and the attraction of more profitable commercial development.

Ontario hospitals

Teachers face wage lag

by Mark Golden

Hospital workers aren't the only ones who need to "catch up".

Teachers in Ontario hospitals for the emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded, in schools for the blind and deaf, and in correctional institutes are paid up to \$2,000 less than teachers with similar qualifications in the public schools.

For example, teachers at the Thistletown Regional Centre in Rexdale earn a basic wage of \$10,300 with a three-year BA and six years experience. Metro high school teachers with the same qualifications earn \$11,400.

And the gap is getting wider. While increases in Metro teacher salaries have been low — about 5 per cent last year — raises for Thistletown teachers have been between 1 and 3 per cent a year.

Responsibility for the teachers' shabby treatment rests squarely with the Ministry of Education. Teachers in the hospital schools, schools for the blind and deaf, and

correctional institutes are forbidden to join unions. Their organizations — the Ontario Hospital Schools Teachers Association, the Special Education Contact Teachers Association, and the Ontario Correctional Teachers Association — have no right to strike or even bargain collectively. They can merely prepare briefs to the School Management Committee, the section of the Ministry which runs the schools. The Committee then sends down its decision, and that decision becomes the "agreement" for the next year.

The Committee has recently

taken to holding a number of meetings and "consultations" with the teacher groups, but this is only a pretence at collective bargaining. However, Ministry officials have entered sufficiently into the spirit of boss-worker relations to use one of the oldest of management tricks. This year the Committee submitted a contract proposal which the associations rejected. It then sent a personal letter to each of the 650 teachers involved which outlined the proposed contract — and somehow failed to mention that it had already been rejected by the teachers' representatives.

Membership in the three teacher groups is voluntary, and their lack of power has caused a serious drop in membership in some areas: less than half of the staffs at Thistletown and Orillia belong to OHSTA, though membership elsewhere is still high. Some hospital teachers have approached OTF for admission as members or even associate members. OTF has responded in its usual vigorous fashion. It has demanded the prior approval of 90 per cent of the teachers, and has yet to help in any way.

Despite these problems, representatives of the hospital and other teachers are calling for parity with the rest of Ontario's teachers this year.

They point out that they all have teaching certificates and many have qualifications in special education. Teachers in the schools for the deaf must have an additional year of training.

They all work with students the regular schools just can't deal with. Many of the Thistletown students, for example, have been labelled "uncontrollable" by local school boards. Most live in at the Centre, so teachers must keep in close contact with other members of the hospital staff as well as work in the classroom.

In addition, the teachers are critical of the Ministry's priorities. Last year the hospital schools underspent their budget by \$100,000. And there are plans to replace the present Thistletown Centre with a new \$6-million complex, at a time when many therapists recommend moving away from large isolated treatment centres towards smaller centres in the community.

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Will developer get screwed in left ear?
Will Piccininni sit on Mayor Crombie?



Station battle underway

"They want to screw a developer in the left ear — that's one reason why some people want to save Union Station," Alderman David Smith told a July 25 special meeting of City Council.

The station is threatened by Metro Centre, a \$1.5-billion private development which is proposed for 200 acres of mostly public land north of the Gardiner Expressway between Yonge and Bathurst Streets.

Metro Centre Developments Ltd., a partnership of the CN and CP railways, wants to wreck the station to make way for about 3.8-million square feet of high rent office space in high rise towers — about one million square feet more than the area of the Commerce Court project.

The company would build a new terminal to replace Union Station at York Street and Lakeshore Boulevard, about two blocks south of the current station site.

Bud Andrews, president of Metro Centre, has said that the fate of the entire 200-acre development rests on whether or not his company is allowed to demolish Union Station; if not, says Andrews, there will be no Metro Centre.

Council controls

City Council controls the future of the old station because the City owns the seven-acre site.

If a tentative land-swap arranged between the company and the City in 1971 is finally endorsed by Council, the City will trade the station site for several small, scattered parcels of railway land elsewhere in Toronto.

The July 25 special meeting was held to receive a \$120,000 consultants' report, commissioned by Council earlier this year, about whether or not Union Station can and should be maintained as Toronto's downtown transportation terminal.

Some members of Council believe that Union Station should be saved because it is the best location for a terminal and because the handsome old building is part of Toronto's historical fabric.

The report was commissioned to determine whether keeping Union Station is feasible.

Most strategic

The consultants reported, "The Union Station can be the basis for the new transportation terminal. It represents the most strategic and convenient location for existing and future users . . . is of historical importance as an operating station, and can accommodate required new terminal

space . . ."

Smith was among eight aldermen who were narrowly defeated in a bid to force Council to make a final decision on the issue August 8, as requested by Andrews, rather than allow at least a month for public discussion of the question.

Other supporters of an August 8 deadline were Fred Beavis, Tom Clifford, Joe Piccininni, William Archer, George Ben, William Boytchuk and Ed Negriddge.

Clifford said Council should receive the report, take no action on it and "get on with the job of proceeding with the development immediately"; he and Ben said that any delay beyond August 8 was "a waste of time".

Piccininni accused aldermen who opposed an August 8 deadline of "deliberately attempting to make Union Station an election issue" in this December's civic campaign.

Blow the duke

"We have to get on with this right away," said Piccininni. "We have to get these dollars in circulation. That's how you keep a city alive. Let's not have deferitis and keep deferring this thing and blow the duke."

After the eight were defeated in their effort, and the consultants' report was simply referred to Council's executive committee, Piccininni, who weighs well in excess of 300 pounds, said, "If the executive members don't get this back to Council by August 8, I promise to go in and sit on every one."

Nine aldermen opposed an August 8 deadline — Reid Scott, Karl Jaffary, William Kilbourn, Art Eggleton, John Sewell, Ying Hope, Dan Heap, Colin Vaughan and Dorothy Thomas.

The remaining members of Council, including Mayor David Crombie, are on holidays.

Sewell said that Council "should not make a key decision about a development that's going to be around 100 years when most people are on vacation."

Make a mockery

Heap told Council that the first public meeting to discuss the report would be August 6 and that to make a final decision two days later would make a mockery of asking for public response.

"This is not a small rezoning," said Heap, "and a lot of people have put a good deal of time and energy into this and need time to

consider it."

Council also defeated a motion by Sewell that Mayor Crombie be asked not to initiate any private negotiations about the issue without the consent of Council.

"We have to make it very clear to him that he can't run off on his own as he is prone to do," said Sewell. "If we don't watch him, he'll run off and try to find the great solution and slay the railroad dragons single-handedly."

Crombie has alienated several aldermen on some past issues by arranging private deals without consulting Council.

Smith opposed Sewell's motion, saying it was "insulting" and that Sewell was "trying to gag the mayor."

Gag Sewell

"If there's anyone I'd like to gag around here, it's Alderman Sewell," said Smith.

Sewell's motion was defeated 11 to six, supported only by Jaffary, Vaughan, Hope, Heap and Thomas.

Council's July 25 decisions mean that Union Station will probably not come back to Council until September or later, Piccininni's threat notwithstanding, and that Crombie probably will attempt to negotiate paths to a compromise settlement behind closed doors.

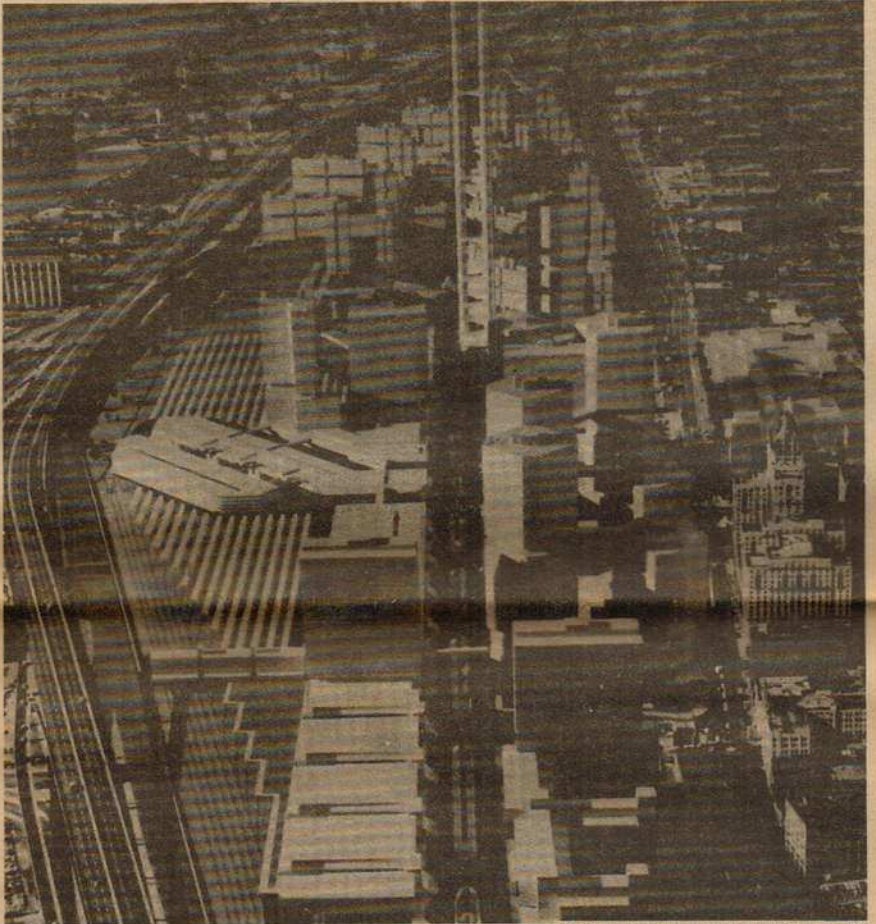


photo courtesy of Metro Centre Developments Ltd.

Toronto's own Metro Centre, the largest urban development project North America, perhaps in the world, will be located on nearly 200 acres of mostly public land if the CN and CP railways get their way. This photo of an architect's model looks east to west. In the foreground the Queen Elizabeth Hotel is on the right; Metro Centre's office towers are in the middle; and the new

transportation terminal, with which the company wants to replace Union Station, is beside the Gardiner Expressway on the left. The acres of high rises in the background — 55 acres in all — are Metro's Centre's residential district. In the centre of the photo is the original model of the CN tower.

Playing for keeps with public lands

There are several decisions about Metro Centre open to Council at this point:

1) Council could opt to go along with Metro Centre's plan for a new terminal in spite of sharp criticism of the scheme by the consultants. In this case, only the Great Hall of Union Station would be saved and would be used as an office complex lobby and boutique mall; the developer plans to make the current Union Station ticket counter into "the longest bar in the world".

2) Council might try to negotiate saving the entire Front Street facade of Union Station as part of the developer's Great Hall scheme; the facade would be integrated into the Metro Centre

office development.

3) Council may act on the consultants' report and attempt to negotiate any one of a number of plans for maintaining Union Station as a terminal, and for shifting some of the developer's office space somewhat to the south.

4) Council might re-think the entire Metro Centre proposal.

Because Andrews says that Metro Centre will pull out if the City tries to save the station, option number (3) may amount to option number (4).

Andrews says that the entire development depends on constructing highly profitable office space as close to downtown as possible, namely on Front Street between University Avenue and

Bay Street.

There is some sentiment at City Hall in favor of re-thinking the whole scheme.

As approved by the 1969-72 Council, the Metro Centre plan has several controversial points besides the Union Station question:

1) The plan concentrates a huge density of office development adjacent to the current downtown core, which will aggravate existing crowding, transit and traffic problems. In all, Metro Centre hopes to build more than 8-million square feet of office space on the Union Station site and nearby blocks — the equivalent of three Commerce Courts; more than

Continued on page 6



photo: Jack McLeod

David Smith: If there's anyone around here I'd like to gag, it's John Sewell.



photo: Phil Lapides

Joe Piccininni: We have to get these dollars in circulation. That's how you keep a city alive.

Dupont tenants get the boot

Tenants in two Dupont Street rooming houses, which are being operated on a non-profit basis, have tried to stave off eviction, but will undoubtedly be on the streets looking for other low cost accommodation by the end of August.

The houses, located at 99 and 101 Dupont Street near Bedford Road belong to a group of developers and real estate dealers who control sizeable chunks of land on both the north and south side of Dupont. Although they operate under various company names, including 111 Group Enterprises, and Wolray Enterprises, the owners are a group of men, including Rodney Woolf, Irving Solnik and Steven

Reiken.

The tenants first received eviction notices from Rodney Woolf last December after a round of housing inspections resulted in minor work orders being issued against the semi-detached houses. But a compromise was worked out, and the superintendent at the time, Ann Harriman, agreed to become the primary tenant and look after the rentals.

Harriman now rents the two houses for a total of \$760 and sublets at no profit to roomers for \$10 to \$20 a week. The 16 tenants who range from old age pensioners to a young woman and her child, live in what Harriman describes as

a "family atmosphere."

In March, following the rash of rooming house fires, housing inspectors again came around, and this time demanded more costly alterations for fire safety. Harriman was given notice to vacate by the end of April, but she tried to gain time by withholding rents to pay for the repairs and by going to court. The judge upheld the eviction, but he gave the tenants until August 31 to get out.

Although Ward Five Alderman Ying Hope, the tenants and the City inspectors worked out a plan that would reduce the cost of alterations to about \$200, Rodney Woolf is still proceeding with the

evictions.

"We have a court order. We're carrying out the terms of the court order. The houses are going on the market for sale," Woolf told the Citizen.

The houses were purchased in December 1972 for a total of \$82,000. According to the real estate agent who has listed the houses, they will be put on the market for \$99,500 each.

Applications for demolition permits were also made July 5 for the two rooming houses at 99 - 101 Dupont as well as for the other holdings of Wolray Enterprises in the area: 91, 93, 107 and 113 Dupont Street, 190 to 200 Bedford Road, and the Lake Simcoe Ice Building on the north side of Dupont.

Last year, Irving Solnik applied for an exemption from the City's

height limitation by-law for an eight-storey retail and residential condominium on the block where the rooming houses are located. But all of the necessary properties in the block have not been assembled, and apparently the owners have decided to sell.

The 111 Group has been meeting with residents in the area to work out plans for a condominium on the site of the Lake Simcoe Ice building. According to Mel Grief of the Annex Ratepayers Association, the residents support the proposed development which will be six storeys high, and will include some stores.

But when an area, such as Dupont and Bedford, is redeveloped it's the low income tenants like those in the Dupont Street houses who feel the pinch.

Metro Centre

Continued from page 5

50,000 people will work in Metro Centre when the project is completed in about ten years' time.

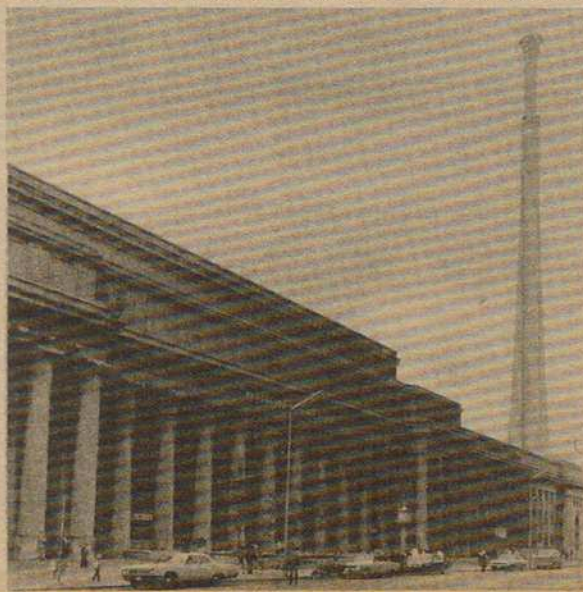
2) The plan works against the City planning objective of trying to mix commercial and housing development downtown. While one proposed component of Metro Centre is a high rise district where about 25,000 people will live — about twice the size of St. Jamestown — this development will be entirely on the western 55 acres of the site, near Spadina and Bathurst Streets. In order to conform with City plan objectives, housing and commercial development would have to be mixed across the whole site.

3) As currently planned, the development will be a huge island more or less unto itself in relation to the City's grid street pattern. There is strong feeling among Council's planning staff that the huge development — roughly the size of the area bounded by Front, College and Yonge Streets and University Avenue — should be integrated into the City's street pattern.

High-rent housing

4) The developer is not currently obligated to build any housing but high-rent housing in the residential component of Metro Centre. To date, the developer's only housing initiatives have been talks with the Meridian, Cadillac and Greenwin companies, three major luxury high rise builders, best known in Toronto for their St. Jamestown (Meridian) and Gothic-Quebec-High Park (Cadillac and Greenwin) developments. Metro Centre will do nothing to help solve the City's current crisis shortage of low-cost housing; the developer plans no non-profit housing.

5) As currently planned, the development encourages and partly depends on heavy automobile traffic; several major road widenings and new six-lane arterial roads are planned to accommodate the development.



Union Station, Toronto's railway terminal since the 1920's, would continue to make a fine transportation centre, according to City Council's consultants. It is ideally located and can be easily expanded.

6) The commercial component of Metro Centre will provide only for white collar, service and professional employment. No light industrial development, to provide for blue collar employment, is planned.

And so, some aldermen will not be unhappy if Metro Centre refuses to agree to save Union Station and instead decides not to develop.

Only a minority

It now appears, however, that only a minority of aldermen, though perhaps as many as one short of a majority of Council's 23 members, may be prepared to take a hard line on the Union Station issue.

Some "moderate" members of Council may go along with the developer because, although they want the old station saved, they are willing to let it be wrecked for the sake of development of the Metro Centre site.

They will argue that, because development of the site involves the enormous expense and difficulty of moving the central harbour railroad tracks, the railways must be involved.

It is believed that, if the railways

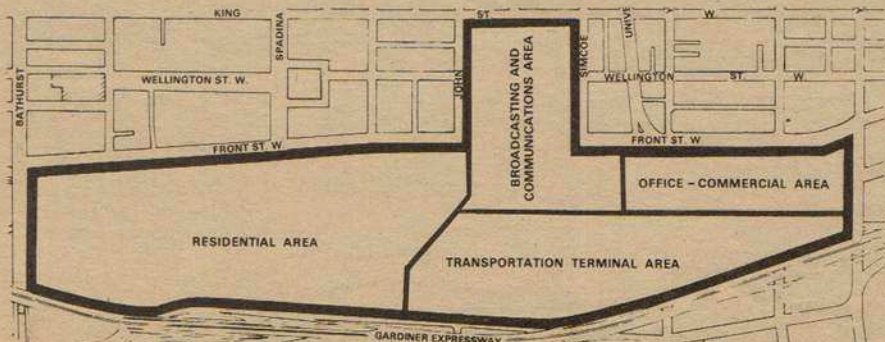
pull out, there can be no development and that the site will remain largely unused rail yards for years to come.

The hard-liners will argue that leaving the rail yards for several years is not the worst thing that could happen; they will say it may even be a good thing in Toronto's current climate of intense downtown development.

They will point out that only 15 acres of the site, those owned by CP rail, are privately owned. (CP also owns half interest in another 25 acres.)

And they will argue that because most of the land is owned by public agencies — the City, the federal government, the Toronto Harbor Commission, the province and CN rail — it should be eventually developed to conform as closely as possible with public interests, not for the benefit of private interests, as under the current plan.

Next issue: how Metro Centre got the public's land



One critical planning complaint with Metro Centre is the segregation of housing and commercial development.

Threatened CNE buildings may get new lease on life

The Canadian National Exhibition has renovated the Horticultural Building dome in what may be the first step in the preservation and restoration of all the Ex's historic buildings.

Many of the Ex's display buildings are currently endangered by a policy known as the Master Plan, drawn up by Metro Toronto officials and approved by the CNE board of directors and Metro Council in 1971.

The Plan calls for sweeping changes in the CNE's format with a new emphasis on the exhibition's role as a trade and convention centre. One key proposal would demolish twelve major exhibition buildings.

Implementation of the Master Plan is currently held up because of Metro Council's March, 1974 decision to retain and enlarge the existing CNE stadium. The plan calls for its demolition.

While the Horticultural Building is not immediately affected by the Master Plan, Friends of the Ex, a CNE pressure group, believes that getting the CNE directors to restore one of the older buildings at a time when the official policy is demolition could have an important "symbolic" effect.

Representatives from "Friends" have been urging the CNE to clean up the Horticultural Building's overhead glass dome and side windows. These have been covered with paint, plywood and tiles ever since the building temporarily housed "Mediscopie", a medical exhibit back in 1961.

Knox Henry, chairman of the committee that runs the Horticultural Building, says he's already used \$8,000 of his budget to restore the glass dome and that spending an additional \$26,000 to clean up the side windows could drive many of the building's exhibitors away.

A number of the exhibitors feel that light coming in from the side windows might produce a shadow effect that would detract from their plant and floral displays.

"Why spend all that money just to get people upset," Henry says. Henry would prefer waiting until \$300,000 is available to install a new plexi-glass roof on the building, an idea about which the exhibitors are "wildly enthusiastic".

The Toronto Historical Board has put the Horticultural Building, constructed in 1907, on a list of structures "worth preserving" for their architectural value. Board spokesman John McGinnis says his people would like to see the building turned into a civic museum. This is the same idea proposed in the Master Plan.

John Hix, a Toronto architect

who has recently completed a book on glass houses, says the Horticultural Building could easily be converted into a winter (year round) garden.

Police probe underway

An inquiry into the workings and effectiveness of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force's complaint bureau is now — more or less — underway.

Toronto attorney Arthur Maloney QC was appointed at a May meeting of the Toronto Police Commission to head up the investigation but did not return from Rome until June when he agreed to take on the assignment.

The investigation is in response to a number of complaints he had received from residents of Rochdale College about police surveillance and harassment.

Explaining the proposed format of the inquiry, Maloney told the Citizen, "We're going to look over the whole complaint bureau, see how it operates, study its files, compile statistics from what has been done there in the way of complaint procedure in the past."

In a series of public notices placed in newspapers, the inquiry, known as the Metropolitan Toronto Review of Citizen-Police Complaint Procedure, solicits briefs and representations from the general public on matters relating to the investigation.

Although the Maloney review was welcomed by most observers as long-overdue and necessary, his appointment has met with some criticism. Several attorneys who have had dealings with the police complaint bureau pointed out that Maloney has — more frequently than any other Toronto lawyer — acted to defend police officers against charges brought by citizens.

While Mr. Maloney conceded that "I suppose someone could criticize me for having acted for the police," he stressed that he has as frequently acted against the police on behalf of citizens and that he has ceased to handle any cases of this type for the duration of the inquiry.

Persons who want to make representations to the Review or appear — publicly or privately — should contact: W. Niels Ortved, Suite 401, 330 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1R9.

Striking workers speak out

Gruesome facts about rubber work

The strike of 1,900 rubber workers at Goodyear in New Toronto is now in its fourth month. Recent developments include wildcat sympathy strikes at Firestone plants in Calgary, Alberta and Joliet, Que. The two North American giants, Goodyear and Firestone, are refusing to grant a cost of living allowance (COLA). The Toronto workers feel they are fighting the front-line battle for a COLA for all North American rubber workers.

But strike demands like the COLA hide the gruesome fact about the rubber industry. Conditions of work — the chemicals the workers must breathe the noise they must put up with, and the severe safety risks — pose a daily physical threat to their lives.

Citizen labour reporter Bob Davis talked to four workers at Goodyear about these conditions in a series of interviews.

Here is a portion of those conversations with Don Stockdale, vice-president of local 232, United Rubber Workers; Darcy Burnie, local secretary and health and safety chairman; Gerry Armstrong, bargaining committee member; and Jim Kehoe, lab technician.

What is the most dangerous chemical you have to breathe?

Stockdale: The chemical that is in the news now is vinyl chloride which seems, from limited tests so far, to cause cancer of the liver and has probably been the cause of death of a goodly number of people in our industry in the States. Without the right tests and records, we can't tell how many hundreds of deaths it has caused in the past. So far as we know, this chemical has not definitely caused any particular sickness or death at our plant. But that's because we don't have a system of testing people. We are pressing the company to have everyone, especially those in the department that uses vinyl chlorides, to get tested to check for any lingering sickness.

According to union treasurer, Victor Hugh, the turnover is very high at Goodyear. Roughly 100 people leave every month. Does breathing this and other chemicals like vinyl chloride cause this?

Kehoe: It's because of lousy working conditions generally. For example, in our banburies, which are huge mixing machines, lots of toxic chemicals are used. In other area many non-toxic chemicals are used which make the air so thick, it's very difficult to breathe. Your eyes water until you get used to it. But why should you have to get used to this, and what is the cost?

In the curing of the rubber, one of the big components is sulphur — the process breaks the sulphur down into various components including sulphur dioxide. Huge billows of this come out and the plant stinks to high heaven. Some people who work there for years, their hands get all scaly and gnarled and dried out.



Workers at Goodyear's New Toronto plant have been on strike more than three months. The crunch issue is a cost of living allowance.

Stockdale: In this bag-o-matic area, the curing area, there is a continuous blue haze in the air all the time. The company has added fans, but so far it just hasn't been enough.

We have lots of cases of dermatitis with a rubber rash. That's a very painful thing, and once it gets into your system, the only thing you can do is get out of that area. There's no known cure for this condition, either.

Armstrong: The thing that bugs me is that we have all these chemicals coming in, and all we know is that it's marked on a drum, CARFAX or MARFAX or whatever. We don't know what the hell is in it.

I know people who have worked for years without any sign of a skin rash or rubber rash, then all of a sudden it breaks out on them. So sometimes I wonder if they're changing the chemicals on us, or if it's a change in the person's system.

There's a rumor that you have a lot of heat walkouts in August at Goodyear. Is that true?

Kehoe: Heat is a serious factor in the summer. It's a four storey plant. Also a lot of heat is needed in curing rubber. The heat in the summer builds and builds. Temperatures of 100 and 110 are common. When it gets around 120 and the humidity gets to be around 70, it becomes impossible to work and people just walk out. We even have a loosely worded heat clause in the contract entitling us to these heat walkouts.

How serious a noise problem do you have? Is any safety protection provided?

Kehoe: Noise is a big problem too. The milling machines are powered by huge motors with very elaborate gear systems. You get loud rumbles or very high pitched whines. The ear protectors are uncomfortable and, to talk about your work, you have to keep taking them off, so lots of people don't wear them.

In the open mills, sometimes air bubbles get trapped in the milled rubber and, just like the bursting of a paper bag, the rubber bubble will burst with a very loud sound. Really, without your ear protector, you think for a moment that you've lost your hearing.

Maybe we could move to the question of industrial accidents at Goodyear. How extreme are the accidents in this plant?

Stockdale: Since our local was established during the war, five people have been killed in industrial accidents in our plant. One explosion and fire in 1969 killed two people. **Burnie:** But most of the lost time injuries in here are back injuries. And that's because of

fatigue.

Stockdale: People are working too many extra hours. And fatigue leads to carelessness. And then you have a lost time accident. Since we signed the last contract, we've been working on a seven day basis here — so much overtime that I could call it a six and two-thirds day work week. Technically we have voluntary overtime here but if you continually turn it down, there are lots of subtle ways the company has of pressuring you.

For instance, Gerry Armstrong here, he's in the tire room. There if you don't cooperate, well next thing you know, you're working on a different kind of tire — one where it's hard to make your incentive money.

Have the workers or the union been protesting this push on overtime?

Kehoe: Not really. Because one of the main reasons for people doing all this overtime is the sudden rise in the cost of living. To protect their standard of living people started working more and more as costs went up.

Armstrong: You know another thing that happens from this continuous production. Where the plant's working seven days a week, there isn't time for the machines to be shut down for proper maintenance.

What other factors contribute to the high accident rate?

Armstrong: Piece work, or incentive work is one. That's the system where you get more money according to how much you produce. And that's most of our work here. It means that you're going all out. The tire builder is sometimes lifting up to 200 pounds. There are hoists and so on. But if a fellow is on piece work, if he sees he can take a short cut and get something going faster than if he uses a hoist, then this is what happens.

Stockdale: Another thing people don't realize about rubber is that it is not dead weight. In a steel plant you pick up a piece of steel, and you get to know how much that weighs. So if it's too heavy, you're not going to pick it up.

A funny thing about rubber is that it fights back. There's a bounce to it, and this is one reason you get a lot of accidents. If your load bounces back at you and you're in an awkward position, you strain a muscle and you hurt your back.

Kehoe: You won't find anyone who actually likes working in a rubber plant. The conditions are definitely among the worst in the entire industrial field.

Canadian talent

CNE claims it did its best

Entertainment at the CNE grandstand this year will be a bit shy of Metro Council's request for 60 per cent Canadian headliners, but CNE General Manager David Garrick is satisfied he did his best.

Garrick said a 40-piece band of Toronto musicians plus other back-up entertainment scheduled for the grandstand brings the number "well over" the 60 per cent mark. Anne Murray, Gordon Lightfoot and other Canadian artists were asked to play this year but because of other commitments, said Garrick, they weren't able to come. He didn't name the other performers, as he hopes to ask them again next year.

Last year \$457,000 was spent booking talented Canadians for performances throughout the grounds alone, not including grandstand shows.

Artists under the Canadian label this year include Lighthouse, from Winnipeg The Bachman-Turner Overdrive, The DeFranco Family and Guess Who, August 20, 28, 29 and 31st respectively.

U.S. motorcycle stuntman Evel Knievel will appear the same night as Lighthouse. Liza Minelli will sing the following night. Toronto's bubblegummers are expected in full force August 30 to hear the Osmonds.

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Industry should take over vocational training

QUEEN'S PARK

by Harold Greer



TORONTO — After mulling it over for a year, the Ontario government has decided to let the public see the report and recommendations of a Task Force which spent three years on a study of industrial training in the province.

Wading through the report's 208 pages, one can understand the government's hesitancy, as well as its caution that no policy decisions have been made. The thing is political dynamite and if implemented would fundamentally alter the social and economic infrastructure of Ontario.

It is not an easy report to understand, highly technical and bureaucratic, and its import will take some time to sink in. The news reporters can be forgiven if they have tended to concentrate on the simpler recommendations, such as one to abolish compulsory certification of tradesmen (except auto mechanics) on the ground that the present system is no guarantee of quality and simply misleads the consuming public.

But the real theme of the study is rather more important. The Task Force wants the government to stop the present intense emphasis on vocational and industrial training in the secondary schools and community colleges and move instead to a system which emphasizes industry training by employers, with the employers being paid by government to do the training.

The Task Force reasons for this view are somewhat obscure, although it does include that in industry training would be a lot cheaper than institutional training and more flexible, responsive and relevant to manpower requirements. One can search in vain in the report for a documented denunciation of the present system, or for a compelling analysis of why in-industry training would be better.

Lack of data

Indeed, the Task Force itself complains over the lack of basic data on which such assessments can be made, and over the plethora of bewildering, overlapping and often contradictory programs by which the federal and provincial governments promote — or try to — vocational skills and training. Lacking such data and assessment, the report would appear to lack authority for recommending a radical change in public policy.

But the main author of this document is W. R. Dymond, who is now deputy director of the Manpower, Social Affairs and Education directorate of O.E.C.D. in Paris. Before that he was chairman of the Department of

Public Administration at the University of Ottawa, and before that the assistant deputy minister in the federal Department of Manpower and Immigration.

Dymond is one of your big names on manpower problems and vocational training. There isn't much he doesn't know about it, and when he recommends we get them out of the schools and into industry, you have to pay attention.

Dymond has also been around government and industry long enough to know that you handle controversial issues with a certain discretion. He is not out to burn down the schools and he knows he will never get government acceptance of his report by embarrassing it publicly, or by stirring up public prejudices. So what he writes is given, shall we say, a certain camouflage.

Social snobbery

A journalist, however, is under no such inhibitions and the thesis of the Dymond report can be fairly summed up as that in the matter of vocational and industrial training, we should willingly go back to yesteryear.

Yesteryear — that is, up to the turn of the century — was when those who went to secondary school went for predominantly academic reasons, with a view of going on to university, entering the professions, etc., etc. Those not so minded went to work, and got their vocational skills on the job, either as apprentices or through some less formal training arrangement.

There was — and is — much social snobbery attached to this, and a consequent demand, supported by the development of ever more sophisticated technology, that the secondary schools offer technical and vocational education as well. In this province, the first Industrial Education Act was passed in 1911 and ever since vocational training was moved out of industry, privately paid for, and into the publicly-supported schools, culminating in the 1960's in the establishment of the fantastically successful Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, the

Ontario equivalent of Quebec's CEGEPS.

It has also been fantastically expensive, causing the Ontario government to set up the Dymond study in 1970 to consider what the relative responsibilities of government and industry are in this field, and to suggest in effect, ways in which more of the burden can be shifted back to industry.

The Task Force's solution is what it calls "employer-centred training programs" whereby the government, operating through the CAAT

colleges, would offer employers technical and financial support to train persons for various skills and occupations. Trainees would not be employees in the usual sense of the term and would be free to seek employment elsewhere on completion of training; the government would therefore pay the employer for the service, taking into account, in calculating the cost, the trainee's worth in production terms. The trainee would receive an income support allowance from the government.

There are a lot of wrinkles to it, which will take some mulling over. The Dymond report insists, for example, that participating employers have the power to decide the selection of trainees, training methods and curriculum. But obviously only the larger employers will be in a position to participate; will they not inevitably favour their own manpower requirements and have first crack at the best graduates, so that their smaller competitors will be disadvantaged?

Stolport committee

Changes to minutes could be criminal

by David Jones

Attorney-General Robert Welch is investigating the "alleged falsification" of Toronto Island Airport Joint Committee (TIAJC) minutes "with a view to laying criminal charges". The investigation was requested in the House by Liberal MPP Margaret Campbell.

The Joint Committee, established by the Province to consider conversion of the Island Airport for commercial airline service, released a set of minutes to reporters and Mrs. Campbell which differed in several respects from that given committee members.

A number of phrases and paragraphs were omitted from the public version, and in two cases outright changes were made.

TIAJC Chairman G. H. Johnston claims the altered minutes were intended only as a "summary" and never purported to be complete. However, there is no indication of the edited version that it is a summary.

Criminal charges

Mrs. Campbell says she did not learn her minutes were incomplete until she was provided with a committee member's set and compared the two.

She called at the end of May for Attorney-General Welch to investigate "with a view to laying criminal charges." Mrs. Campbell says Welch later told her that "in the course of the investigation we have come across something else and we must investigate it." This would delay the report, he told her.

According to Welch's executive assistant, Rick Donaldson, Welch simply meant that he had discovered additional pertinent material which would take time to collect.

Complete sets of minutes have now been released. Both versions

were prepared by the Committee Secretary, P.Y. Davoud. Davoud is Director of Aviation Services for the provincial Ministry of Transportation and Communication (MTC), and a former vice-president of De Havilland Aircraft.

De Havilland is vitally interested in development of the airport for commercial STOL (short take-off and landing) use, and has been lobbying extensively in that regard.

Altered

One change in the minutes concerns a committee discussion of requests by Mrs. Campbell and others to attend the meetings. The official account says "Paul Pentland proposed the membership remain as is."

The altered version says "It was the consensus of the committee that the membership remain as is", and credits the remark to the Chairman.

Pentland represents the Ontario Aviation Council (OAC), an organization of private airplane owners and operators. City representatives have questioned his presence on the committee.

The other change comes in a list of options identified by Johnston at the third meeting. One option listed in the official minutes is "Move G-A (general aviation) to headland." The edited version says "Move G-A to other waterfront site."

The headland cited as a landfill spit at the foot of Leslie St., slated for a future aquatic park. A "confidential" committee report suggesting a new airport site created an uproar when Liberal leader Robert Nixon raised questions about it in the House.

"Undoubtedly"

Aldermen Dorothy Thomas and Dan Heap, the City's representatives on the committee, released the report to the press a week later. Portions deleted from the altered minute include the following:

— a remark that MTC will "undoubtedly" become involved in air service and airstrip development in Southern Ontario.

— the words "MTC suggested" in reference to a study of potential Southern Ontario STOL routes. De Havilland Twin Otters were used in the study.

— the words "as one of a system of airports" in the Toronto area, in reference to the Island Airport.

— remarks by Simon Chamberlain, of Metro Planning Board, and Heap, concerning alternate uses for the East Headland.

— two remarks about moving general aviation and training flights from the Island Airport to another Toronto area site.

— the word "Confidential", describing a report by Aviation Planning Services under study by the committee.

— a warning from the Harbour Commissioners that they will have to close the airport by the end of this year unless they receive a subsidy from Queen's Park or Ottawa. If the airport is closed, the land will revert to the City for park or aquatic purposes.

Donaldson, of the Attorney-General's office, says the investigation is "just about wrapped up". Mrs. Campbell will receive the report by mail, he says.

Mrs. Campbell does not expect much from the investigation. "But if it's a white-wash, I'll scream, and they know it," she says.

Confusion obscures permit parking issue

by Art Moses

Public opposition appears massive to the City's proposed \$24-a-year parking permit scheme for residential streets.

The opposition has forced a delay in a final round of polling until the ballot can be re-worded.

The plan would replace free overnight parking currently available in four wards with a 24-hour permit system through most of the city. It rejects proposals for free parking for residents on their streets.

"The opposition has been huge," an employee in the City Clerk's office told the Citizen. "We've been getting about 500 negative ballots back every day."

Provincial legislation requires

the City to poll residents in areas slated for permit parking to gauge opposition. Residents receive a ballot form to sign which indicates their opposition. Two-thirds of a street's residents must return the

forms to stop the proposal. If permits are rejected, parking will be prohibited on the block between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m., prompting many residents to term the scheme "blackmail."

Ballots not returned are considered affirmative votes, including many which were reportedly sent to people who had moved, died or were too young to drive. Ballots were mailed to residents on last January's assessment rolls, but only those returned by the post office will be counted.

One small block without overnight permits, "inadvertently

included in the poll" according to deputy works commissioner James Near, voted 100 percent against the plan. And a block on Oriole Gardens currently with overnight permits touted a 70 percent return against the scheme.

A Works department employee said the department received about 400 phone calls a day after the larger poll was mailed out and many calls still come in either expressing opposition or seeking information.

Near described the balloting as "not really a poll but an opportunity to register objection." "If two-thirds of the residents on

a block object permit parking may not be introduced. But if a large number of people object, the results will be reported to the Public Works Committee and the aldermen have the option of removing streets from the plan without the precise two-thirds opposed."

City council originally approved the permit scheme in June 1973, with nine reform aldermen opposed. The issue re-appeared last June when the large-scale opposition prompted some aldermen to ask for a delay in polling.

New legislation to lower child care standards

by Gladys De Schepper

When Provincial Social Development Secretary Margaret Birch gets back from Kenya the first week in August, she will face a storm of public opinion that has been building rapidly since she announced a new policy in day care services on June 4.

During the past weeks, parents, professionals from both public and private day care centres, specialists in early childhood education and social services officials have expressed their dismay at the recently proposed change in relations in the Day Nurseries Act.

On June 20, with less than 48 hours' preparation, groups opposed to the policy revision managed to submit to the Legislature petitions with 5,665 signatures from people across the province urging an immediate halt to the changes in regulations. On July 2, over 600 parents and staff from Toronto day care centres met at OISE auditorium to protest the new policy.

These many groups have now formed together under the banner of the Day Care Action Reform Alliance to fight the Birch proposals. They are currently preparing to submit alternative proposals to the Ministry of Community and Social Services' new advisory committee on day care which will be meeting for the first time August 8. If no positive response is forthcoming from the Ministry by September, the day care groups and concerned parents plan to march in public demonstrations on Queen's Park.

The angry mood of those in opposition to the new policy has been inflamed by the government's blatant disregard of public involvement. To date, no day care group or individual has been able to claim input into the formulation of the policy decision. The government has stated that its recommendations were based on a "confidential report," presumably the report of the task force that was appointed two years ago to study the "care and education of young children in Ontario." Birch has refused to release the report to the public, raising the question of whether its recommendations might be at variance with the new policy on day care.

Astronomical

The issues at stake in this growing controversy are the availability and quality of day care in Ontario. Since World War II, the demand for day care has been increasing steadily, largely because of the greater numbers of married women entering the labor force and single parent families. It is now obvious that the need has far outdistanced the services available.

The numbers of children who need day care in Ontario are astronomical — statistics range from 135,000 to 300,000 — but there are only 43,000 spaces in day care centres in the province, less than half of which are full day programs. The cost of day care also removes the accessibility for many families who cannot afford the service without subsidy. Presently only 13,000 children have subsidized day care in Ontario.

Margaret Birch's policy statement on day care is a move to encourage the development of more day care centres — with as little government support as possible — by relaxing regulations in order to lower staff costs from 20 per cent to 50 per cent and to reduce capital expenditures. This policy is consistent with the

provincial government's cutback in new spending in the social services field from 23 per cent annually during the years 1961 to 1971 to "only a percentage point or two above the rate of inflation" as Margaret Birch declared in her statement to the Legislature.

The proposed new regulations would permit a lowering of the ratios of child care staff to numbers of children, remove the requirement that staff other than supervisors have formal qualifications, permit for the first time the granting of licences to centres with no kitchens if they have made adequate arrangements for catering, and no longer require for fire safety that centres be located on the first three stories of a building.

The statement of the provincial social development secretary also included the announcement that beginning September 1, \$15-million would be made available for financial assistance in day care, most of which is slated to cover capital expenditures in opening new centres rather than actual operating costs.

Public outcry

The public outcry following the revelation of the government's new policy has focused on the lowering of quality of day care throughout the province. As one senior social services official, who requested not to be identified, stated, "It is a contradiction in terms to lower the number of staff to number of children and expect to maintain the quality of care."

In an official memo dated June 14, Metro's Deputy Commissioner of Social Services, R. R. Tomlinson, requested the right of municipal discretion concerning the implementation of the new regulations. The memo reads, "We are gravely concerned about some of the proposed changes to present regulations under the Day Nurseries Act. . . . The safety and well-being of the children receiving day care will be placed in jeopardy if staff ratios and qualifications are reduced."

The new staff to child ratios are lower than those recommended in a national study on day care guidelines by the Canadian Council on Social Development and, according to NDP leader Stephen Lewis, are considerably lower than staff to child ratios in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia. Many people fear that the new regulations are the first step in a determined program to make the majority of day care centres in Ontario minimal care stations with staff providing only custodial service. Good quality day care with more staff and greater educational benefits to the child would then become the privilege of high-income families who could alone afford the cost.

The removal of the requirement that all staff have specialized knowledge in "methods of child guidance" is also seen as a lowering in day care standards. It is feared that untrained workers with little appreciation of early childhood development could be hired at a minimum wage, thus cutting costs and quality of care at one stroke. Tight government budgeting of subsidies could also encourage centres to reduce their staff of more highly paid, professionally qualified personnel, or even force them to avoid hiring trained workers altogether.

Whatever their long-term effects on day care in Ontario, it is certain that the lowering of standards will enable more commercially operated centres to open their doors with the assurance that they can survive and even reap a profit. For this reason, many professional day care companies are conspicuously silent in the uproar over the new policy changes.

It is speculated that Mini-Schools Ltd., a commercial operation with seven day care centres serving approximately 900 children in Ontario and whose president is John Christianson, former Minister of Welfare in the Progressive Conservative government of Manitoba (1961-62), was instrumental in exerting pressure on the government in favor of the new regulations.

The fact that Mini-Schools is dedicated to returning a profit on its operations is evidenced by the acquisition of 30 per cent of its common shares by Great-West Life Assurance Co. as part of that insurance company's investment program, and by its standards of staff to child ratios and numbers of qualified staff.

At Kaleidoscope Pre-School Resource Centre, a cooperative founded by ex-Mini-School workers who quit over disputes concerning operating standards, a staff member said that during her employment with Mini-Schools, she and an untrained aide were alone responsible for 22 children aged three years. The required ratio of staff to children in this age group is 1 to 8. Under the revised regulations the ratio would be 1 to 11. When questioned about Mini-Schools' standards, Kenneth Macdonald, director of the Children's Services Bureau, admitted that there has been "some difficulty in licensing" these centres.

Cutting corners

The increasing demand for day care and the new loosening of



Many groups have joined forces to oppose the new day care legislation that they feel would water down present standards.

provincial regulations have created a market that commercial operators are not likely to ignore. This situation has raised the whole issue of day care in the hands of private entrepreneurs. A growing concern is shared by many individuals who, like Liberal MPP Margaret Campbell, feel that "day care should not be in the profit sector at all, because making it pay becomes a matter of cutting corners." Certainly, day care in the hands of private enterprise is much the same thing as allowing business to run the public school system.

At the heart of the problem in creating more good-quality, low-cost day care is the need for government to re-assess its priorities in spending and for the welfare stigma to be removed from the whole area of child care. The acknowledgement that day care is an essential public service rather than a "gift to the poor" and that it should be made accessible to all

families with small children is long overdue. It is also a fallacy to assume that good day care which realistically meets the needs of the public will ever be possible without considerable government assistance.

Birch heralds the new day care policy as "a change away from high-cost institutionalized services, controlled entirely by the government and financed entirely by the taxpayer, a change towards more decentralized and diverse services, supported in part by government but involving much more voluntary action by citizens." Cutting through the rhetoric of this statement, many people are forced to conclude that the Ontario government has seriously sidestepped its own responsibility in the area of day care and thrown a vital public service into the hands of those least able to support it — and into the money purses of those most likely to abuse it.

Race beatings

WGP members face assault charges

Two recent incidents in Toronto led last week to the appearance in provincial court of three members of the Western Guard Party (WGP) on a number of charges.

On July 25, Thomas E. Reade, a WGP member from London, Ontario appeared in Old City Hall's 22 Court and pleaded not guilty to a total of five charges arising out of the disruption of a meeting of the Toronto Committee for Liberation of Portuguese African Colonies (TCLPAC).

Reade, a hulking, pony-tailed man in his twenties was identified from police photographs after a squad of Western Guard members attacked a TCLPAC meeting in the Medical Sciences Auditorium at the University of Toronto on April 7.

The WGP, a quasi-Nazi outfit loosely organized around a white supremacist theme, was apparently attracted to the meeting by the fact that S. Khan, a representative from the FRELIMO guerrilla movement, was to accept the pledge of a truck to be obtained partially through the donations of OXFAM.

According to witnesses, seven or eight men wearing black leather jackets and T-shirts emblazoned with swastikas rushed into the meeting brandishing blackjacks, chains, studded belts, and spray cans of some chemical irritant.

Witnesses said that someone at the door shouted, "White Power, this meeting is over!"; then the

melee began. The thugs ran through the auditorium overturning tables and chairs, smashing a window and a fire extinguisher, and beating anyone that got in their way.

After a five-minute fracas one of the attackers fired a starters' pistol, apparently a signal to end the assault, and the shock troops beat a retreat to automobiles parked in the "reserved" spaces at Queen's Park.

Six people were treated at hospital as a result of the incident, one for a broken jaw and other facial injuries.

Reade was originally charged with one count of assault causing bodily harm (an indictable offense), common assault, and mischief (which is destruction of property and other indictable offenses).

The two indictable offenses, however, were later changed to summary offenses (which carry a maximum penalty of six months as opposed to five years or so for indictable ones) by the Crown Attorney to allow Martin Weiche, an alleged WGP functionary and former Canadian Nazi Party leader, to act on Reade's behalf.

In a short but heated debate with Weiche, the presiding judge at the morning session of the court refused to allow him to take part in the proceedings because of the serious nature of the charges.

Weiche is not a lawyer.

Reade was told to return to court at the afternoon session prepared to defend himself or with qualified counsel.

The Crown Attorney, anticipating that Reade would request a remand in order to get a lawyer, then changed the charges from indictable to summary, presumably to expedite matters. But when court reconvened at two o'clock a different judge was on the bench. He readily agreed to Weiche's advocacy on the reduced charges but much to the disappointment of the Crown, also agreed to grant Reade a remand when informed that two more charges of common assault had been laid.

Reade now faces a total of five charges, and trial date will be set sometime this week.

In 28 court, meanwhile, two more WGP members faced charges in connection with another incident. Don Andrews, titular head of the Toronto WGP and Jack Prins are charged in connection with a WGP raid June 16 on CITY-TV's "Free For All" show.

That raid apparently had something to do with the fact that a number of black musicians were scheduled to appear on the broadcast.

Trial date for Andrews was set for October 29 in Provincial court 33.

Prins' trial was set for September 4, in 28 court.

The Mall

Yonge's insides pour into the street

by Lorrie Goldstein

photos by Robin Williams

Lately pedestrian malls have come about simply by . . . planting trees right in the middle of streets, less for their shade than as a heraldic device of the knights battling to redress urban evils. The results have proved unmemorable . . . It never crosses anybody's mind that a street pavement might be tailored for the use of people.

—architect Bernard Rudofsky

Dump some traffic barricades and potted plants on Yonge Street every summer and what do you create?

"A people place," say City Hall politicians like Alderman David Smith.

"A nightmare," say downtown

merchants, office workers, hospitals, the fire department, the police department, cab drivers and everyone else who has to deal with the Yonge Street mall on a day-to-day basis.

Their complaints are ones that have been on-going since the Yonge Street mall first appeared as a four block, one week affair back in 1971 — crowds, traffic congestion, blocked right-of-ways of emergency vehicles, increased crime rates, noise, pollution and so

on.

"Of course there are problems," admits Smith, "but either we have the mall or we don't and Yonge Street is where the people are so that's where the mall has to be."

Driven to despair

It's that kind of thinking that must drive experts like architect-engineer, Bernard Rudofsky to despair. In his books *Streets for People* and *Architecture Without Architects*, Rudofsky points out

that there's more to creating an enjoyable environment for pedestrians than simply cordoning off traffic.

"The street is not an area but a volume," he insists in *Streets for People*, "it cannot exist in a vacuum; it is inseparable from its environment. In other words it is not better than the company of the houses it keeps."

Currently the Yonge Street mall is "keeping company" with dozens of body rub parlours, pornographic book and movie shops. Many of these turn their insides out onto Yonge Street through tape-recorded messages blared continually over loudspeakers.

And with theatre marquee boasting titles like "Erotomania" and "Young Erotic Fanny Hill", the city's officialdom wonder why their "people place" so often takes on the dimensions of a second-hand orgy.

Left unscathed

Ironically, the latest campaign to "clean up" Yonge Street, while leaving the porno shops unscathed, consisted of kicking off sidewalk artisans. Now they're confined to Edward Street. As Rudofsky notes, street merchants have been an important part of pedestrian walkways for centuries.

And "at a time when any moron in the possession of a transistor is at liberty to masturbate his fellow citizens' eardrums," laments Rudofsky, "a man making honest music in the street" becomes a precious commodity.

But there are more problems with the mall than just the porno shops. You don't have to be a planner with Rudofsky's expertise to know what's wrong and to suggest some alternatives or improvements.

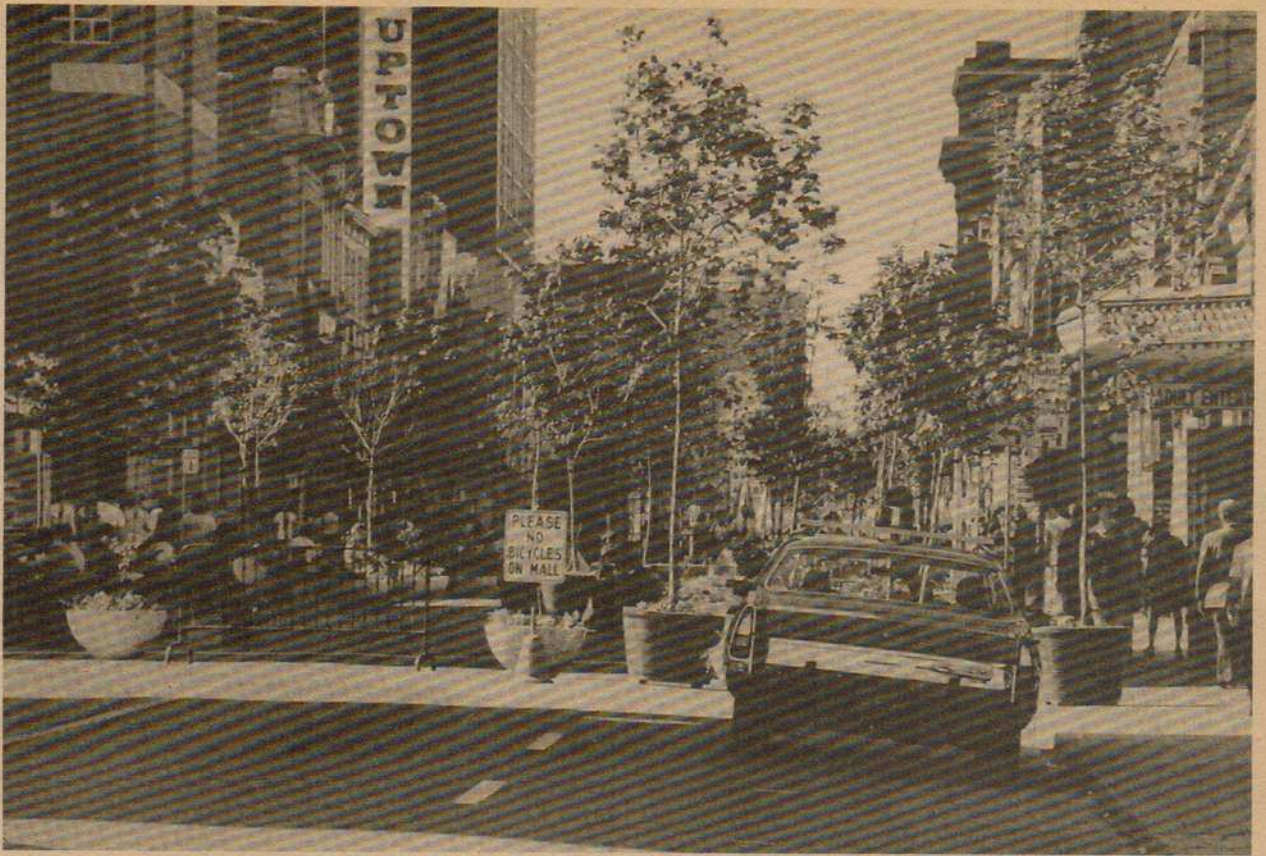
"A frenzy," is the way Beth Appledoorn, owner of the Longhouse Book Shop at 630 Yonge Street, refers to the mall. Her store was just outside the mall's Bloor-St. Mary street portion which ended July 14. Like the majority of merchants in the area, she says the

mall isn't her business. "But just a couple of days ago," she says, "I was all summer long. The mall is a crush once."

Warren Florist at the point, all year-round the best have a market it out pr section last-minute Record vice-pres Council, business represent the shops some cor "Toronto concept a environm the city's there, we want is a streets a fashion v pedestri



heet



mall isn't really helping or hurting her business.

"But just running the mall for a couple of weeks is crazy," she says. "At the very least it should be all summer and better still year round. Then you wouldn't get such a crush of people down here all at once."

Last-minute thing

Warren Horner, owner of Horner Florist at 702 Yonge, agrees up to a point, although he's not sure that a year-round mall on Yonge Street is the best idea. "If they're going to have a mall they should at least lay it out properly," he says. "This section looks like a haphazard, last-minute thing."

Record-man Sam Sniderman, vice-president of the Downtown Council, an association of businesses and merchants that represents "about 80 per cent" of the shops on the mall, also offers some constructive criticism.

"Torontonians like the mall concept and so do we but it's a false environment to close down one of the city's major arteries and say, there, we've got a mall. What we want is a complete network of side streets and laneways in a mall fashion with walkway systems for pedestrians."

Even office workers in the downtown area who spend their lunch hours avoiding Yonge Street have something good to say about malls in general.

"Yonge Street is a disaster," declares Marion Dempsey, "but malls can work if they're planned properly. Take a look at Sparks Street in Ottawa."

Sparks Street is a year round mall that was designed as a integral part of that city's downtown area. In spite of its size the mall is pleasant, clean, and there's little problem with traffic or crowds. The businesses located on the mall do a brisk trade.

Other alternatives

There are other alternatives as well:

—The use of canopies to provide shade and shelter.

—Connecting dead end and little used side-streets by a series of elevated stairways and bridges.

—The incorporation of arcades and porticoes into a city's "formal" architecture.

None of these ideas present "insurmountable technical or financial problems" maintains Rudofsky, if city governments are really concerned with the partial as well as political benefits of

giving streets back to pedestrians.

As for Toronto's City Council, their most recent decision has been to refuse \$7000 for Chinatown's Dragon Mall which has been run for the past three summers on Elizabeth Street. This is a dead-end street behind City Hall.

Council has commissioned a study on the feasibility of a year round mall for Toronto. The study will only consider Yonge Street locations and won't be ready until mid-November.

But Peter Clark, president of the Downtown Council, who along with Sniderman supported the Yonge Street mall in previous years, told the Citizen:

"Frankly, if they don't make a go of it this year I'm going to fight like hell next year to have it stopped. This is the year to prove whether or not we've got the maturity to have a well run mall."

So City Council had better move with unusual quickness if it wants to avoid a confrontation with downtown merchants.

Failing that, a number of angry store owners have suggested an interesting place where the city politicians can put their mall next year.

Noise, congestion and crime seems to curse the Mall. Can we expect any better from an area designed primarily as a traffic artery?



The Printers vs. Toronto's dailies

Ten years ago this summer 680 members of the Toronto Typographical Union and 230 Mailers walked out of the Star, Globe and Telegram. They never got back in. Seven years later picket lines were removed and the papers, using non-union printers, never missed a day's publication.

They walked out July 9, 1964, after 22 months' negotiations, when management unilaterally implemented new work procedures. The printers, without a contract for almost two years, saw it as a lock-out. The publishers have always called it a strike and even gained an injunction to stop the use of 'lock-out' on picket signs.

The printers' story is a grim chapter in Toronto's labour history. The people involved don't like to talk about it and it was never properly covered by the dailies.

Journalist Ron Haggart told the Citizen the dailies' coverage of the events employed "outrageous uses of slanted reporting." In the first few weeks after the walkout the Star and Telegram had "a managing editor or someone of equal rank" covering the story. "They didn't trust their own reporters."

Publishers trap?

Haggart wrote in his Telegram column in 1970 what many unionists also believe. "In July 1964, the typographical union fell into the disastrous trap set by the concerted publishers of the three Toronto newspapers." John Bassett responded then that "no trap was set by the Toronto newspapers for the ITU and indeed in the years since 1952 when I first became publisher of the Telegram I can think of no labour negotiations in which the publishers tried harder for a settlement."

Haggart said recently, "There is no doubt now that the papers decided to get rid of the ITU."

Trap or not, the publishers of the "competing" dailies were certainly well organized. Two days after the walkout, Peter Reilly, then a CBC T.V. newsman reported "management sources" told him the publishers had been planning for a work stoppage since the beginning of 1964. He said there had been over 50 meetings of the publishers and a variety of plans were discussed, especially the idea of a joint publication under a combined title.

Wilfred List wrote in the Globe the day after the walkout, "All three newspapers had made preparations during the 22 months of negotiations with the union for production of the newspapers without the printing craft."

During negotiations the publishers ran schools to teach non-union personnel to operate printing machinery.

Honourable men?

On the other hand, the Toronto Typographical Union, accustomed to the pattern of 72 years of successful bargaining was confident of reaching an agreement without the help of other unions at the papers.

One local member said recently, "the

union thought they were dealing with honourable men — we never had trouble before and we didn't expect it then." Late in 1963 the TTU released the other craft unions from a gentlemen's agreement that they would all sign at the same time, since the printers felt they had only minor issues outstanding. Even after the printers went out, local president Robert McCormack told the Labour Council that the TTU could handle it alone.

In the two years preceding the walkout both sides introduced new bargaining points. One printer put it: "Any time negotiations carry on for 22 months, neither side can be bargaining seriously."

Money matters were solved early. What ostensibly kept the two sides apart was the maintenance of certain craft practices (called "featherbedding" by the publishers), and the effect of new technology on jobs in the composing room, where the printers work.

No vote

The printers said they "had never been opposed to the introduction of new automated processes." Their concern was to protect union jobs and ensure that employees also benefited from higher

productivity and profits.

A tentative settlement reached in October 1963 never came to a membership vote. The ITU international office recommended some changes to further protect jobs. Before agreement on the changes was reached at the local level the union learned of talks between the publishers and IBM over the installation of a multi-use computer which would handle accounting as well as set type.

Because they felt the computer, which could take jobs out of the composing room, might be introduced during the life of the next contract, the union insisted on making it a bargaining issue.

Conciliation began in early 1964 and the publishers agreed to discuss the computer issue. In May the government Conciliation Board reported that a tentative agreement between the parties was not accepted by the ITU international. In June both parties announced that there was agreement on all but the computer issue.

On July 2 the publishers, claiming they could wait no longer, jointly announced that in seven days they would implement the clauses already agreed on, introducing wages and working conditions, even though such action is not allowed by the Ontario Labour Relations Act.

Confrontation

A local meeting two days later voted enthusiastically to reject the ultimatum and prepare to walk out. The membership

followed the advice of the leadership to see any dismissals over the new work rules as a lock-out.

On July 7 the two sides reached a tentative agreement on the computer issue and it was again telephoned to the ITU in Colorado Springs.

There is disagreement within the Toronto local as to whether the International's recommended changes were significant. In any case the publishers rejected them. On July 8 Ontario Minister of Labour Leslie Rowntree asked each party not to take any precipitate action. Yet on July 9 the publishers went ahead and introduced the new measures.

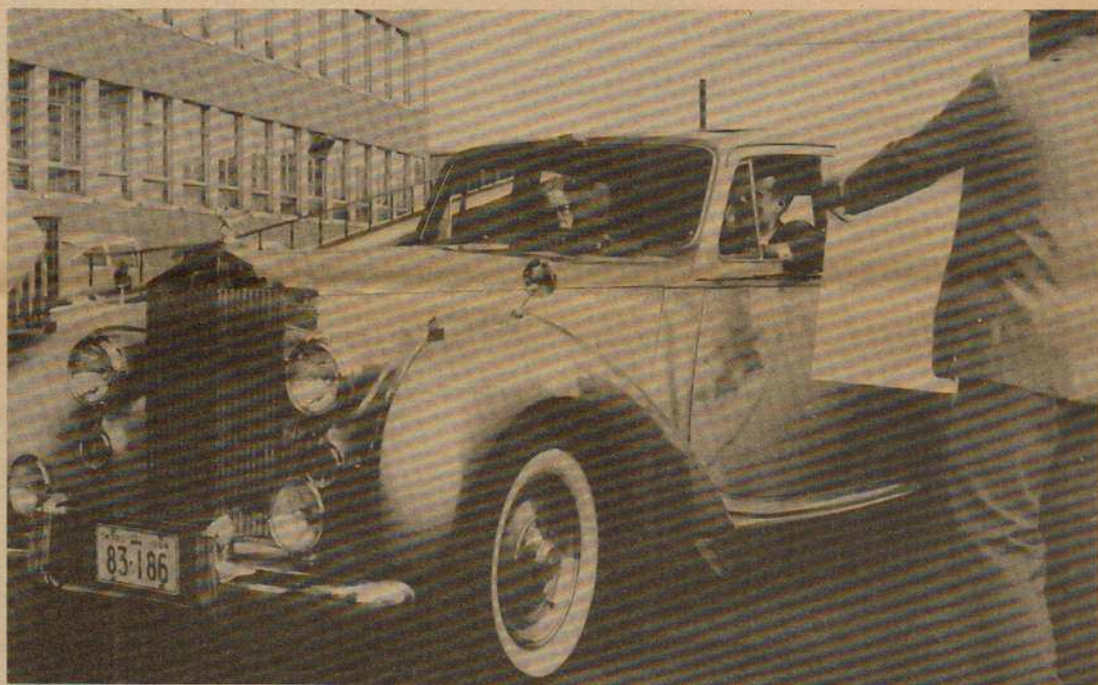
Ted Burke, now an officer of the Toronto local, as leader of the printers at the Star, wrote a detailed account of July 9 into the union record of the day.

Management acts

He writes that the printers were told by the Star to use tapes to set copy which, in this case, came directly from Canadian Press.

"After the first edition had gone out," writes Burke, "I was informed that the foreman had tapes for the automatic linacaster. I asked him if this was the case and if so that I hoped it was experimental. He informed me he had the tapes for production."

The foreman took the tapes to a printer who, by earlier decision of union members,



Telegram publisher John Bassett (smiling) drives his Rolls Royce through the printers' picket line. Bassett (still smiling) got over \$10 million from the STAR (also smiling) when he stopped publishing his afternoon paper in 1971.

Pickering Airport

by Doug Sandwell

A second international airport in the Toronto area is "entirely unnecessary" and would be "hugely uneconomic" if built, according to the Pickering Impact Study produced for the City of Toronto by the firm of Diamond and Myers, Architects and Planners.

The study concludes that federal projections of future air passengers, air cargo and aircraft noise, from which the need for a new airport at Pickering has been deduced, are greatly exaggerated.

The authors of the study believe that technical advances make it possible to accommodate all probable future air traffic, to the year 2000 and beyond, at Malton, while actually reducing the amount of aircraft noise suffered by Malton-area residents.

The Airport Inquiry Commission has agreed to new hearings, beginning August 20, at which the new Impact Study will be accepted as a submission on behalf of the City of Toronto, and its authors will be cross-examined by the government planners they have criticized.

All calculations of future airport needs depend on the difficult question of future use: how many people will be flying in and out of the Toronto area in 1981, in 1991 and in the year 2000?

The federal government's most recent and definitive answer, contained in a Ministry of Trans-

port document published in March of this year, is that there will probably be 46,000,000 passengers flying in or out of a Toronto airport or airports by the year 2000 (as compared to the present level of 6,000,000 passengers).

But this prediction, the Impact Study says, was based on the assumption that oil prices would rise slowly over the next twenty years and that air fares would actually decline in real terms — by 17 per cent between 1971 and 1991.

In fact, international oil prices are already far above the level the MoT foresaw as a possible "high" price for 1991, and air fares have risen 20 per cent this year alone, with the airlines warning of a further 22 per cent hike if Canadian oil prices rise to international market levels.

Diamond and Myers are also

critical of the MoT's treatment of foreign-born residents — who fly internationally three times as often as Canadian-born ones.

They charge that the government planners made no allowance for acculturation, so that the children of immigrants and even their children are assumed to be flying regularly to visit a "homeland" they have never seen.

The Ministry of Transport predictions assume that incomes will rise 150 per cent by the end of the century, and that at the same time, leisure will greatly increase — to allow people to take all the trips predicted.

These assumptions cannot be sustained by any realistic estimate of future gains in productivity, says the City's study, and it adds that government planners have not considered, even in their "low

range" estimates, the possibility of a major oil shortage or recession between now and the year 2,000.

The MoT's forecast for the year 2000 implies, the study's authors say, that "a majority of the population will make two or more flights per year" while "at any given time in the summer of each year around 2000, some 10 to 15 per cent of the entire population will be away on an international air trip" — a scenario they consider highly unlikely.

After correcting these and other MoT "errors", the Impact Study gives a new "most probable" figure for airport use in the year 2000 — 21,000,000 passengers, not 46,000,000.

Of these, the study estimates, only 2,000,000 would freely choose to use a Pickering airport instead of Malton; perhaps 9,000,000 could be forced to use it.

refused to handle them and was fired.
 "I phoned president McCormack and before I finished three more members had been suspended. He told me similar operations were being conducted at the other dailies."

After calling Colorado Springs "McCormack called at 1 p.m. and said a lock-out situation existed and that all members were to form a picket line surrounding the building."

Picket line

"I was lifted up on a make-up table where I conveyed the message to the members. There was a great deal of bravado and hurrah. Personally I felt sick in my stomach."

Balfour McKenzie, the present president of the TTU said that at the time "we thought we could close down the papers."

They did not seek support from the other unions and the Photoengravers signed with the publishers after the printers went out. Alan Heritage, ITU international representative says the publishers who had been willing to settle on two earlier occasions now decided to get the printers "when they saw the TTU didn't have the support of the other unions."

Les Young, president of the Photoengravers says now of the event "It was a pretty sad, serious error in judgment for all of the unions involved, including my own. We shouldn't have crossed the lines."

On July 29, agreement was reached on the computer issue leaving the way open for a complete settlement. But the publishers suddenly tabled changes in 21 sections already agreed upon. They offered a life time guarantee of jobs in return for the elimination of work the publishers labelled "feather bedding"; removal of foremen from the bargaining unit to protect printing machines which the publishers claim the union members had damaged when they went out, and extension of the contract to two years.

The union countered that there was no such thing as life-time job security since contracts had to be negotiated from scratch every one or two years. Haggart also pointed out that the Telegram's life-time offer really only guaranteed the "right to first recall." If there was no opening there was no job.

Talks end

Meetings tailed off in August with no significant progress after that.

The printers picketed all three dailies, published a weekly strike paper, The Printers' Story, and advocated a labour boycott of the papers and their advertisers.

It was the lean season for both news and advertising and the publishers had no trouble putting out thin dailies. They fanned out production to non-union shops all across Metro and employed strikebreakers from both Canada and the U.S. Even members of other unions at the papers did some of the printers' work.



"We thought we could close down the papers." When the printers walked out in 1964 they never thought they would not get back in.

The union tried to have negotiations reopened by appealing to all levels of government. After a demonstration of 1,500 printers and supporters at City Hall, the Board of Control urged the publishers to "resume negotiations on the basis of the July 29 agreement."

A delegation went to Ottawa to ask for the removal of U.S. strikebreakers, although the publishers denied their existence. When the union showed him names and addresses, Rene Tremblay, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, threatened to have them deported.

Strike-busting fund

Despite these efforts, the TTU and the mailers never got back into the papers. Some printers eventually crossed picket lines to get their jobs back. Printers who had spent 20 and 30 years working for the dailies spread all over North America looking for work in their trade. A number who spent seven years on the picket lines were declared unfit for work.

In the end the union paid over \$13-million in strike pay. Millions due the workers in 22 months retroactive pay was never collected. MacKenzie says, "This was their union busting fund."

Role of the international

Louis Fine, the Ontario government's chief conciliation officer during the negotiations, said in a recent telephone interview that the agreement reached at the local level was not ratified because of the International office. Star Vice President Burnett Thall concurred: "A settlement could have been reached" without the interference from the international.

It was established union policy for ITU locals to send tentative agreements to the international office to get expert advice. Heritage, international representative, says it is rather like "a legal service" dispensing advice rather than prohibitions. Local members however point out that the international can withhold financial assistance if problems arise out of a contract which is not approved.

In 1970 the ITU signed a contract with the Ottawa Citizen which was not approved by the International. (Subsequent contracts have been approved.)

In 1964 the situation was particularly difficult for the ITU since the impact of technological changes were as yet unclear and the ITU head office was attempting to define job jurisdiction as well as protecting printers' jobs. At the time local spokesmen emphasized that "the TTU is autonomous but that it wanted to draw on the wisdom of the international to make sure no loopholes remained." Heritage maintains that the computer issue arose late in the negotiations and that disagreement over issues at the local level is what actually prevented a settlement in the early stages.

The publishers were not without their "American Connection", the American Newspaper Publishers Association, in which they took an active part. The union pointed out that in the negotiations over automation in the New York papers the publishers were introducing demands almost identical to the publishers demands in Toronto.

"Watch my smoke"

Burnett Thall, publisher of the Star, is reported to have told an American

Newspaper Publishers Association Convention two years earlier, "Watch my smoke in Toronto."

At La Presse in Montreal in 1972 the ITU battle with the publishers over automation had a much different ending. There the craft unions and the newspaper guild carried on negotiations simultaneously. The ITU did not allow itself to be provoked into walking out. In the end management had the printers literally carried out of the plant. The other craft unions walked out in sympathy and the paper, after publishing for four or five months, closed down operations. The subsequent victory was a result of union solidarity and public support.

Balfour McKenzie talks now of reorganizing the dailies. "Technology will bring us back into the system. Automation will cut a swath through the composing rooms. They have no protection now, no collective agreement. Adversity will force unionization."

The defeat showed clearly the weakness of craft unions when they remain aloof from one another. The ITU was routed from the dailies' composing rooms while the unions that remain are continually made aware of the fact that one union was broken and others could follow. New technology has done a great deal to blur the old craft distinctions.

The unions seem to have learned some lessons. They are presently cooperating in negotiations to avoid being isolated as the ITU was. A number of mergers have occurred at the international level to more accurately represent the work force in the papers and to avoid jurisdictional battles which weaken union strength.

fantasy put to flight

"The new airport, if built, will certainly be hugely uneconomic" the study concludes "and is entirely unnecessary to accommodate traffic."

Diamond and Myers argue that there is ample room at Malton to accommodate all traffic "to the year 2000 — and probably beyond." Expanding Malton is clearly cheaper for the government than building from scratch in Pickering; the study says it is also cheaper for the airlines and for passengers, 80 per cent of whom will find Malton more convenient than Pickering.

The decision to build Pickering rather than expand Malton "was based almost solely on noise problems" the Impact Study says.

The Ministry of Transport has published estimates that 85,000 people were severely affected by aircraft noise at Malton in 1972 and

that 139,000 will be affected in 1985 if a new airport is not built. Malton-area residents are understandably alarmed, and have demanded that the Pickering project be carried through.

But according to the Impact Study, which here relies heavily on submissions to the Airport Inquiry Commission by De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd., the Ministry has ignored technical improvements in aircraft design and procedures that will make it possible to greatly reduce jet noise.

New operating procedures reduced affected areas by one third in 1973, the study says, and further improvements are possible.

New, larger planes may mean that numbers of flights will increase very little — perhaps by less than 10 per cent between now and the end of the century, the

study calculates.

Even after accepting the MoT's projections of numbers of passengers and flights, De Havilland estimates that only 13,500 people will be seriously affected by aircraft noise in 1980 and only 4,500 by 1985 — even if all traffic remains at Malton. That is, technical improvements will improve the lot of Malton-area residents more rapidly, and more effectively and much more cheaply than the construction of another airport.

Of course, "if Pickering is also opened, a further reduction takes place" the study says, "But this reduction is very much smaller than anyone had realized prior to the De Havilland evidence — and could hardly be used alone to justify Pickering Airport being built."

*pack your bags..... soon
we'll all be up in the air*

The most recent Ministry of Transportation projection for airport use in the Toronto area is 46 million passengers by the year 2000.

But this prediction was prepared five years after the decision to build a second major Toronto-area airport was made.

Early forecasts were more exciting. One, produced for the Ministry of Transport in May 1971, suggested that there might be as many as 198 million Toronto-area passengers by the year 2000.

This figure, the authors of the new Pickering Impact Study calculate, "translates to a per capita flight-making frequency of residents of the region of between 7 and 8 per year."

"The scenario implied by this rate," the study continues "is that at any given time during typical summer months, over 85 per cent of the entire population of the area could be expected to be away somewhere on an air trip The productive economy in summer would be zero, but services would boom, since the streets would not be empty — they would be clogged with some 10 million visitors (average summer day) who would tend to choke the city core, avoiding the weeds and ravenous abandoned dogs of the few remaining low and medium density residential areas."

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

New edition of old book shows war of civilizations

by Bill Rockett

STRANGE EMPIRE: Louis Riel and the Metis People. Joseph Howard. James Lewis and Smauel, 1974, 601 pp., \$5.95.

Joseph Kinsey Howard's *Strange Empire* is not a new book, but a re-release of a work first published 22 years ago. However, it is a book worth taking note of, for its new edition will hopefully bring it to the attention of Canadians who have hitherto missed it.

Howard was an American who lived only nine years on the Canadian side of the 49th Parallel and most of his life in Montana quite near the heart of the continent. His interest was chiefly in Assiniboia, a vast area centred on Pembina with the Red River as a spine, Saskatchewan and the Lake of the Woods as its West and East bounds. It is here that three imperial powers were confronted with the troublesome people who clung to what Howard calls "one sure and certain loyalty" — the land and the kind of life the land dictated. The troublesome people were Sioux, Cree, Blackfeet and "Breeds" — the derisive term used by whites for the Metis.

The book was first titled *The Strange Empire of Louis Riel*. The current version, subtitled "Louis Riel and the Metis People" is the more accurate. For this is sociology as much as biography. It is a view of the Metis few Canadians possess, especially east of Rainy River. As Martin Robin notes in his introduction to this new edition, Howard recognized the struggles led by Riel as clashes "between two civilizations rooted

in widely differing economies."

The emphasis must lie with the word "civilization." For the Metis people together with the Indian peoples with whom they hunted and married and fought developed such technology as they required to farm along the rivers, build dwellings, move goods. Britain's interest in keeping a strong foothold in North America through a broad Dominion, Canada's idea of nationhood derived from linking two oceans, *American Manifest Destiny* — these great industrial and imperial states were quite prepared to ignore indigenous aspirations wherever those aspirations conflicted with dreams of empire.

Howard's sympathies are obviously with the Metis and the Indian. As a boy in Canada's West, he often played at the soldier-game of Riel. Since he owned the only Mountie suit in town, he naturally had first option to play "good guy." But Howard even then turned the role down: "The truth, which I never dared to reveal, was that in this contest I was ashamed of the red coat; I alone was willing (worse, I was even eager) to adopt the role of traitor. No one else wanted to assume, even in play, the part of a member of the minority. That was the side that couldn't ever win, made up of people who — shamefully, somehow — weren't even white."

He got to know these people in later years through an exhaustive process of research which included not only reading every word available on the subject, but often interviewing those who remem-

bered, or whose families kept alive the Red River memory. He came to deeply admire the great soldier Gabriel Dumont. He came to respect Louis Riel, a man revered as a symbol-saint from the moment of his hanging, a man considered mad, sometimes satanic by the eastern authorities.

Howard believes that Manitoba might have been given more by Riel than provincial status in a Dominion. He believes that *Assiniboia and eventually Saskatchewan* might have been preserved had action been taken sooner: "Had there been time for them to act upon it there might have been independent, semiprimitive tribal societies in North America such as still exist on the continents as near neighbors to modern states."

Culturally integral

This new state would have taken parts of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan. It would be based on natural, geographic and economic boundaries. It would be culturally integral. It would stand fast against expansionism on both sides of the Parallel.

How long such a state might have stood is questionable. But in his book Howard give us convincing evidence that to have let it stand would have been the honorable, justifiable thing to do.

The James Lewis and Samuel edition is well-printed and quite readable, a vast improvement over the old Swan Publishing paperback. It also costs four times as much as the earlier version, but



Louis Riel

photo: Manitoba Archives

the new publisher may be able to distribute and promote the volume more successfully than Swan. (I found my first battered copy in Edmonton's Museum two years ago, and have never seen it in bookstores since.)

For it is a book that deserves promotion and reading. It is extremely well-written. Its lack of footnotes does not diminish its authority for there is much

evidence that Howard truly immersed himself in the subject and did his research thoroughly. It is the best book available on the Metis and the Plains Indians of Assiniboia. Together with Hartwell Bowsfield's *Louis Riel*, a reader can derive at last what rings true as a picture of Louis Riel, a revolutionary mystic who in the end took the prophetic name David.

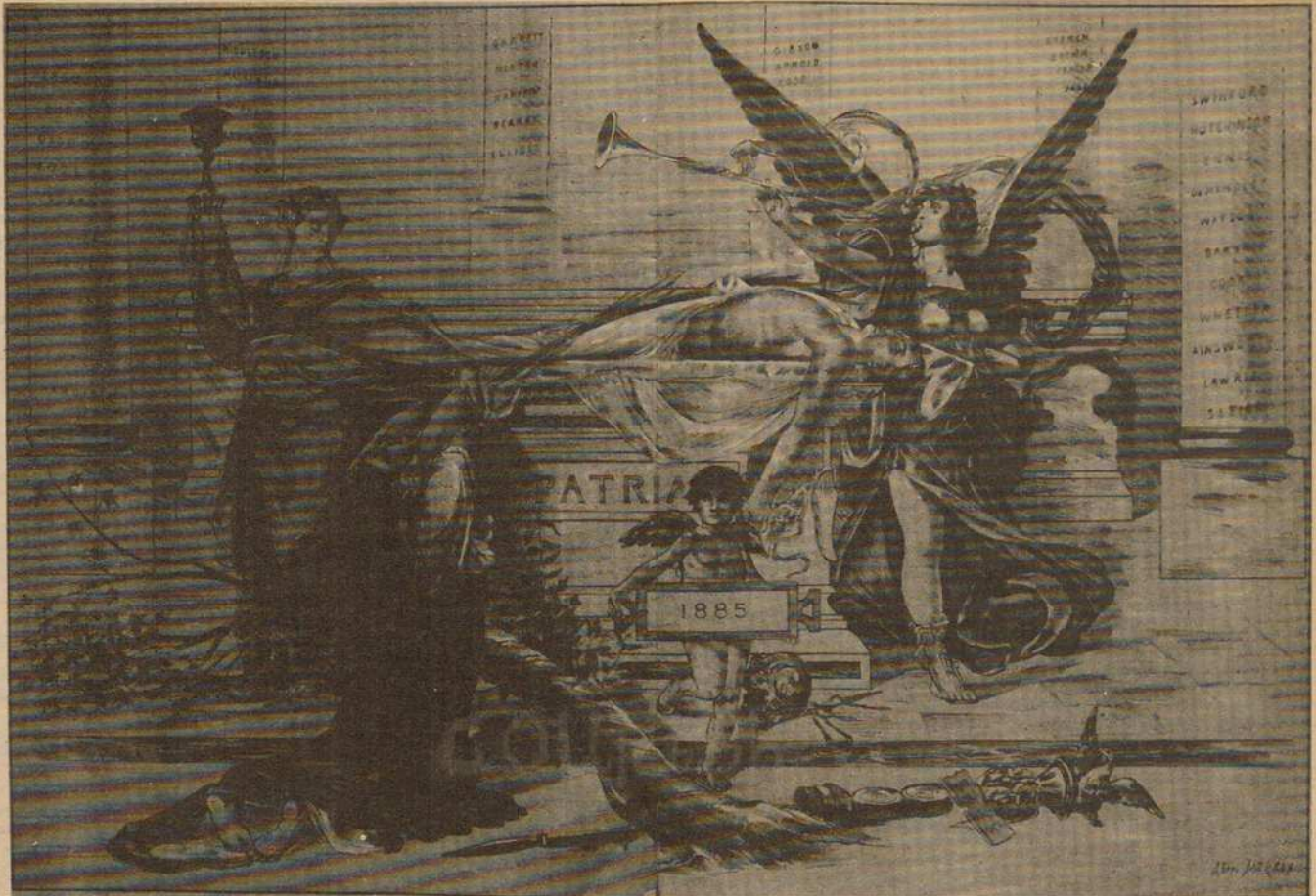


photo: Manitoba Archives

A commemoration of "Canada's" losses entitled "Canada's Sacrifice."

Poetry readings cheap entertainment

by Gerry Shikatani

These days, most forms of entertainment are pretty costly, but poetry readings, which have become more popular in the last few years, come cheaply, most often free.

Poetry was originally spoken, not written on a page. And when you hear it, the rhythms and sounds give a different and exciting dimension.

At the poetry readings in town, you can hear name poets. But you can also hear promising new poets, many of whom have not made it into the different literary magazines around, although they may deserve to. Poets who don't write well enough for publication

also get a chance to be heard, gain response and meet other poets.

The open poetry readings allow all poets, whether serious or just dabblers, to share their poems. And it's often at these readings that many poets gain their first audiences before their wider success.

There are several places in Toronto that now hold regular poetry readings, some of which work into dramatic and involving events.

The House On Gerrard Street (Parliament Street Library) 265 Gerrard Street E.

These readings, run by poet Ted Platos, have been the most im-

portant force in keeping poetry alive in Toronto and in encouraging the work of young Toronto poets. Started four years ago, when almost nothing was happening in the way of readings, this off-shoot of the now defunct New Writers' Workshop migrated through three different places before reaching its present location where it is sponsored by the Toronto Public Libraries.

Readings occur on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, alternating between feature programs and open readings. Poets who have read at The House in the past include Milton Acorn, Miriam Waddington, The Four Horsemen, and outstanding new poets, Sam Johnson, Hans Jewinski and Brenda Saunders.

Upcoming readings:

P. K. Page, Aug. 15
S. G. Dale, Stephanie Nynych, Brenda Saunders, Sept. 12
George Miller, Brian Purdy, Sept. 19

Open Reading, Sept. 26
Readings begin at 7:30 p.m., admission and coffee, free.

The Bohemian Embassy, Harbourfront Park, Queen's Quay and York

Several years ago, the Bohemian Embassy, run by Don Cullen on St. Nicholas Street, was a haven for Toronto's poets and folkniks. One of the regulars there, was a then little known poet, Margaret Atwood. One of the outstanding features of the Harbourfront Park, has been the revival of this once famous coffee house. Again, Don Cullen is running The Embassy, and John Robert Colombo, who helped set up the readings at the original Bohemian Embassy, is back to run the Tuesday night readings, with the financial aid of the Canada Council.

Though a well established poet in his own right, Colombo has mainly been featuring somewhat lesser known poets such as Stephanie Nynych, Eldon Garnet and the group, The House Poets.

In addition to the poetry, the program is filled out by live guitar music. After the scheduled programme, there is always time for anybody else who wishes to read. Unfortunately, the Embassy's existence is terminal: it is to close at the end of August.

Upcoming readings:

Margaret Atwood, Aug. 6 (a special homecoming)
Janis Rapport, Aug. 13
David Donnell, Aug. 20
Open Reading, Aug. 30
Readings begin at 8:00 p.m., admission free

Toronto Free Theatre, 24 Berkeley Street
Toronto Free Theatre has been

running readings fairly regularly for the last two years. Unfortunately, the Free Theatre ran into funding trouble for their Poetry And People series when their financial aid was drastically cut, early this year.

However, Hans Jewinski, one of the better known faces on the local poetry scene, has stepped in to contribute his time and efforts to co-ordinate the program, so that the Free Theatre could keep the series going. Through his contacts and with a desire to encourage local talent, he has put on a fine series, exposing the best of new Toronto poets. The readings are most Monday nights and there is an open reading after each evening's program.

Upcoming readings:

Complications have made specific dates unclear as of yet; however, readings should be starting sometime in August. Tentatively scheduled to read are Harry Howith, Marc Mercer, Gerry Shikatani, Ted Plantos, Len Gasparini and Ian Young.

Readings begin at 8:00 p.m., admission free.

Poetry readings will probably begin in the fall at two other locations: A Space on 85 St. Nicholas Street, and at the Queen Street Magazine, 396A Queen Street West.

"Rolling stone" Wayman writes fine verse

by Bill Rockett

For And Against The Moon: Blues, Yells, And Chuckles. Tom Wayman. Macmillan, 1974. Paper, 157 pp., \$4.95.

Saturday Night's current issue gives us Robert Fulford playing John Robert Colombo's favourite game: making poems out of prose, in this case prose puns. "A rolling stone gathers no grants" reads one line, but Tom Wayman's new book gives it the lie.

Wayman is best known for Waiting For Wayman, which was both a very successful collection of verse and a grant-getter. His new volume, For And Against The Moon: Blues, Yells, And Chuckles, was partially written while Wayman was enjoying a Canada Council bursary. But it is the "rolling stone" side of Wayman which dominates both his poetry and his life.

Wayman might be called an intentional Milton Acorn. Younger to be sure, but both sentiment and life are bound up in the sort of style described in book-jacket rhetoric as "tough, combative, often comic ... logging camps, the backstreets of Vancouver, battles with the Unemployment Insurance Commission." The blurb biography doesn't bother with his age (around 30), but does let us know that Ontario-born Wayman has lived most of his life in British Columbia, served a stint as Instructor in English and Writing at Colorado State University, but has lately worked in a motor truck factory. Other jobs have included construction and demolition.

Wayman does most of his yelling in the pub section, the "Anchor, Cecil, Austin and Yale." He does his blues on the "Cape Scott Trail" or "Blue River: Clearwater". He chuckles nearly everywhere. And everywhere, he is he.

In the earlier book, Wayman found the perfect solution to the use of the pronoun. He was simply called Wayman. That identity apparently established, Wayman now is named he in this new volume. There is only the sometime lapse, when he is short a syllable for handling such incidents as winning the Nobel Prize.

The Acorn Wayman is happiest at the home he has made for himself, achieving a "Beer High" at the Cecil or Anchor: "There are no men like us anywhere in the world. / This is true. There is no talk lighter than ours / and no

laugh harder. There are no trades better / than those here: seaman and fisherman and demolition. / And welfare. There are no tits firm enough / for these hands and no bodies fine enough / for these arms and no cunts in the hall / worthy. But we'll take them anyway. All of them. We are home.

I suppose the nicest thing one can say about that sort of verse is that Wayman is happy there. But he also writes best in that place, better than the shots taken packing through the rain forest on the "Cape Scott Trail" where he finds "the trail turning endlessly, like a track / unfolding in a dream: over a huge log / fallen across, along an earthen shelf / at the top of a gully, and toward the end / past Erie Lake, muskeg bog."

The result is an uneven book. The best-written poetry rings true, while the lesser verse is the stuff that most poets can't write well either these days. But it's a natural disappointment that Wayman misses there too.

Wayman is better, and better off, back at the Cecil. His valedictory in "Beer High": "Stretch your feet out. Get up and take a leak and come back. / Drink it down. We are home. / We are the greatest men alive on the earth in our day.

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Strange Empire
Louis Riel and the Métis People
Joseph Howard
Introduction by Marie Perle

"no Canadian should miss reading this book."
—Jack Richards, Vancouver Sun.

"... a ground breaking book ... a passionate defence of the Métis as a nation. Now reissued as a Canadian paperback, Strange Empire demands the attention it has always deserved."
—Michael Cross, Toronto Star

"An indispensable view of the really wild west ... Strange Empire should kill off the persistent myth that Canadian history is mundane."
—Jack Chambers, Globe & Mail

James Lewis & Samuel, Publishers

the best in Canadian fiction

Roch Carrier's
They Won't Demolish Me!
By one of Quebec's leading novelists, author of the LA GUERRE trilogy, this hilarious, angry novel tells of one man's confrontation with senseless change. The setting is a City and the villain is Progress, in the form of bulldozers which destroy comfortable old neighbourhoods only to replace them with instant highrises. Paper: \$3.25

John Bruce's
Breathing Space
The guests at Mr. Sapper's weekend party are well-heeled, well-off and well-insulated, but their charmed lives are brutally interrupted by the presence of a criminal in the house. This stylish, philosophical comedy has been one of the outstanding successes of the season. Paper: \$3.25

Harold Sonny Laddo's
Yesterdays
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Chinese food — beyond chop suey

There are two great cuisines in the world — French and Chinese. But until fairly recently, it was de rigeur to enjoy only French cooking because "Chinese food" meant chow mein, chop suey and, to the very daring, shrimp with lobster sauce, all eaten in a Western-style "Chinese" restaurant where the chef tried to tone down these already insipid dishes to agree with the Canadian palate.

Also, many people could speak French; communication with personnel in French restaurants was simple. But how many non-Orientals do you know who speak Mandarin Chinese? And, of course, ingredients for French cooking were readily available in local supermarkets, but where could you go for dried black Chinese mushrooms, snow peas or bean curd?

In the past few years, all three obstacles have been overcome. Most Chinese restaurants have headwaiters or managers who speak English and are not afraid to offer you a menu listing Abalone with Baby Corn or Beef in Oyster



Sauce. Chinese groceries liberally dot Dundas Street West from Bay to Spadina. Everyone who shops here has a favorite and mine is Wing Hing Hong, 469 Dundas Street West near Spadina (861-1487). Besides its competitive prices, friendly proprietor and decent selection, it is located near a Japanese grocery (Furuya Trading Company at 460 Dundas West) and an LCBO store (291 Spadina).

For beginners, I recommend the following paperback cookbooks, each of them elementary texts that

don't bog down in overly elaborate preparations.

1. *The Easy Way to Chinese Cooking* by Beverly Lee
2. *The Pleasures of Chinese Cooking* by Grace Zia Chu
3. *Myra Waldo's Chinese Cookbook* by Myra Waldo

Ingredients

Read the instructions on cutting of food and methods of preparation very carefully, then choose a few recipes that seem tantalizing and list any unfamiliar ingredients. Take your list to a Chinese grocer. While there, you should buy the following ingredients which I think are basic and necessary for any Chinese cook (I'm taking for granted that you already have things like MSG, peanut oil, cornstarch and vinegar around the house).

1. Soy sauce. It's cheaper on Dundas Street than at your supermarket. Kikkoman, although a Japanese brand, is the best all-purpose kind. The 16 ounce bottle is about 55 cents and will last a while unless you get hung up on the stuff, in which case you can buy it by the gallon as I do.

2. Sesame oil. This has a very distinctive flavor and is not the kind that is sold in health food stores. Buy the smallest bottle you can, as it is used in small quantities. Maybe \$1.

EATS

by Beth Schulman

ities. Maybe \$1.

3. Fresh ginger root. Buy a plump, smooth piece about the size of a golf ball. About 25 cents. Avoid shriveled pieces, as the juice is gone.

4. Water chestnuts. Unrelated to turkey-stuffing chestnuts, these crisp, roundish vegetables have little taste of their own but add texture contrast to many dishes. One can, 59 cents.

5. Chinese black mushrooms. My grocer has tiny packages for \$1, but the best ones cost \$20 a pound. Since only three or four are used in a dish, it comes to about 35 cents worth per dish.

6. Snow peas. About ¼ pound of these unbelievably delicious edible-podded peas will cost about 50 cents.

7. Bean curd. These 4"x4"x2" white, custard-like bricks each contain seven grams of complete protein, only three grams of carbohydrate and 71 calories, all for a dime. They can also be frozen in foil and then thawed, changing the texture to spongy and sauce-absorbing.

8. Fresh bean sprouts. These are absolutely unrelated in taste, texture, odour and colour to the canned stuff. 30 cents a pound.

9. Star anise. A spice that tastes a little like licorice and is shaped like a daisy. You won't need much — eight pieces will cost about 20 cents.

20. Sake. That LCBO I mentioned is handy here. Use sake for any Chinese recipe that calls for "rice wine" or "sherry". \$1 a bottle.

One recipe I enjoy very much is:

Hot and Sour Soup

- 4 oz. finely shredded pork tenderloin
- 4 Chinese black mushrooms, soaked in hot water for an hour and finely shredded
- 16 water chestnuts, cut in quarters
- 2 cakes fresh bean curd, one cut in ½" slices, one frozen, thawed and cut into 1" cubes
- 1 cup fresh beansprouts
- 4 eggs, separated
- 4 cups chicken broth
- ½ cup soy sauce
- ½ cup vinegar
- 1 teaspoon Tabasco sauce
- Few grindings black pepper
- ¼ teaspoon MSG
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch, dissolved in 3 tablespoons water or broth
- 12 snow peas, washed, stemmed and cut in half
- 2 scallions chopped into ½" slices
- 2 teaspoons sesame oil

Bring chicken broth to a boil. Add pork, mushrooms, water chestnuts, egg yolks and simmer ten minutes. Add bean curd, beansprouts, soy sauce, sugar, vinegar, pepper, MSG and Tabasco. Taste. Keep adding Tabasco until it is strong enough for you; I use three tablespoons. Bring to a boil again. Thicken with cornstarch solution. Immediately turn off heat and add egg whites. Stir vigorously. Sprinkle sesame oil, scallions and snow peas over the top. Serve.

CBC releases more records

Volume Two of the CBC's *Canadian Collection*, consisting of 58 records, has now been released, bringing the total number of available CBC LPs to 128, by far the largest catalogue of Canadian classical LPs issued by any company.

There is much to cheer about the latest release, particularly that these records are being made available to the public at all, for it was not with public sale in mind that the recordings were originally made. Their only raison d'être was to help the CBC economically fill its quota of air time required by the CRTC for Canadian content.

Bill Bessey, the network's Supervisor of Broadcast Recordings, explains that the CBC's many live concerts are recorded under union contracts which limit each tape to a one-shot broadcast. That's why the company started making LP recordings, strictly for broadcast, which are licensed for multiple play over the air by the network and its local stations. These "broadcast recordings" are the source for the Canadian Collection, which is why so many outstanding Canadian works and performances by Canadian artists that exist on CBC concert tapes do not appear on these LPs.

What is also plain is that no long-term thinking about building a coherent, representative library of Canadian recordings has gone into determining which artists record what music on any given disc. "It's the recording producers," says Bessey, "who are responsible for suggesting the music and the artist to an A & R committee here in Toronto. Many artists are reluctant to record Canadian or lesser known compositions and prefer to record familiar works by their favorite composers. In some instances, we've had to make deals whereby we'll allow them to record their

choice this time, but the next time, maybe the Canadian composition."

The upshot is that out of Volume Two's 116 LP sides, approximately one-third is Canadian music, about one-fourth less familiar non-

musical development. When I arrived in Canada from the U.S. four years ago, I was amazed that there were no available recordings of the major works of Willan and Champagne, and hardly any recordings of Canadian music by this country's leading interpreters of the past 30 years — Macmillan, Tourel, London, Gould, Vickers, Forrester, Staryk.

Not that the CBC, a broadcasting corporation and not a record company, should be held responsible for this abysmal situation. If anything, by having released more classical LPs than all Canadian record companies put together, the CBC deserves our thanks. It's just that the Canadian Collection, by being the only game in town, becomes an exposed target for legitimate gripes.

And now for the good news. The new batch of 58 LPs contains some real prizes. To mention a few: Lorand Fenyves and Anton Kuerti playing Bartok's Violin Sonata No. 1 and Rhapsody No. 2; Robert Aitken and Erica Goodman's disc of flute and harp music by Krumpholtz, Lasala, Lauber and Inghelbrecht; Lois Marshall, Judy Loman and the Orford Quartet in Respighi's *Il Tramonto*; Mario Bernardi and the NACO in Brahms's *Serenade No. 1*; Karel Ancerl conducting the Toronto Symphony in Martinu's *Symphony No. 5*.

An example of essential Canadian repertoire is provided by an excellent recital disc on which Steven Staryk plays Willan's Sonata No. 2 as well as violin music by Haydn, Leclair, Mathieu and Papineau-Couture. A cello recital album by Walter Joachim features Weinzwieg's Sonata and attractive short works by Bloch, Dvorak, Martinu and Hindemith. An LP by pianist Andre-Sebastien Savoie includes music by Papineau-Couture, Morel, Hetu and Somers.

MUSIC

by Michael Schulman

Canadian works with the remainder, some 40 per cent of the total, unnecessary duplication of already over recorded standards. I questioned Bessey about the point of recording John Boyden singing 12 Schubert Lieder or Marek Jablonski playing Beethoven's Sonata Op. 109. Who or what was being served by a record on which Peter Schenkman plays Brahms' Cello Sonata No. 2 or the CBC Winnipeg Orchestra performs Meyerbeer's *Patineurs Suite* and two movements for Grieg's *Peer Gynt*?

"But how else will these artists and ensembles get known?" Bessey asks. Certainly, it isn't by recording them in familiar repertoire where they will almost automatically sound second-rate in comparison to major international artists and ensembles that have recorded the same music. If anything, recordings of less familiar music have built-in novelty and appeal to knowledgeable listeners without inviting disastrous comparisons.

And there is still much to record, not least to create on disc a basic repertoire of Canadian music from this and previous generations of composers, a repertoire of symphonic chamber and solo works that should become a part of every Canadian musician's and listener's

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Explosive play probes nursing homes

by Robin Endres

The key to good theatre is compression.

In a well-written and well-produced play there is an explosiveness that derives from the tension between limited time and space, and the amount of history and geography the production manages to convey.

For this to happen, nothing can be wasted. Every superfluous line and ill-defined gesture must be eliminated. Each scene must counterpoint all the other scenes. Peter McConnell's *Aged Stranger*, a new problem play about sending old people to nursing homes, manages enough explosiveness to make the extraneous obvious and obtrusive.

When Robert, the father in his mid-seventies, figures out that his son and daughter-in-law are planning to put him away, he confides his sense of failure to his friend from the bowling league, Mr. Stoddard.

Circumstances

"Nothing is ever anybody's fault entirely," she comforts him, "It's circumstances."

During the climax of the play, Robert's son Spence turns on his father and angrily blames him for his, Spence's, callousness. He derides him for never having had any money, for the fact that Spence had to deny human values in his struggle to provide middle class amenities for his own family. Without Mrs. Stoddard's earlier words, we wouldn't have seen that Spence, too, is trapped by circumstances.

THEATRE

This is one example of the counterpointing McConnell achieves. Interestingly, it is at these moments that the play makes its political points. When extraneous elements are introduced, the points are moralistic.

Spence's wife Lonny, for instance, is an underdeveloped character who adds little to the theme. Consequently, she is thinly portrayed by Francoise Vallee and we have no other response to her viciousness than moralism — she's all bad; her father-in-law is all good.

The same can be said for Mrs. Herron, the supervisor from the nursing home, a character underwritten by McConnell and overacted by Sonja Livingston.

Especially irritating is the prologue to the play, in which a messenger from the Lord interrupts a sermon, and speaking directly to the audience, berates us for our lack of concern for the aged. This demands a religious response (guilt) to a problem which requires a political solution.

It is the characters of Robert and Mrs. Stoddard, and their portrayal by George Murray and Nan Stewart, which constantly bring the focus of the play back to the personal, the social and therefore the political.



George Murray and Nan Stewart in "Aged Stranger".

Always avoiding the liberal cliché about the dignity of the aged, both Murray and Stewart convey the mixture of confusion and knowledge which comes not simply by virtue of being old, but as a result of the contempt and fear with which they are treated.

At one point in the play, their attempt to have a cup of tea and a conversation together are interrupted by Mrs. Herron, come to discuss Robert's imminent disposal to a nursing home. Mrs. Herron raises her voice obnoxiously whenever she addresses

them, doesn't wait for their answers, and talks about them as if they were absent.

Through this entire scene, an expression of vagueness gradually comes over the faces of the two old people, interrupted by an occasional and very slight grimace of irritability. With such sparing and controlled use of gesture, Murray and Stewart convey the message that senility is caused as much by ceasing to exist in the eyes of others as by physiological debilitation. Subtlety is a powerful tool; you have to see it to realize how rare it is on the Toronto stage.

Another rare quality is the use of silence. Murray's pauses are so well handled they're almost loquacious. And Nan Stewart has developed a finely modulated technique for telling us, in her unassuming way, that her lines are being repeated not because she can't remember that she's already said them, but because there are important truths in the obvious.

Aged Stranger is produced by the Smile Company, a community organization which takes revues to old age pensioners who can't get out to the theatre. It's at the Annex Theatre, 121 Avenue Road.

The Playwright's Co-op a national enterprise

by David McCaughna

Before the Playwrights Coop came into existence in 1972, it was virtually impossible for a Canadian playwright to get his play into print. Today other publishing houses are realizing that there is a market for Canadian drama. Coach House Press, Talon Books and the U of T Press are all publishing Canadian plays, but it's the Playwrights Coop that broke the ice in this field.

Begun as a LIP project, the Playwrights Coop has flourished, and the Coop's current catalogue lists over 125 Canadian plays. At the moment the Coop is preparing to expand its sphere of operation and is seeking new ways to market the Canadian play.

Located in a converted grain warehouse in Dupont Street, above Karma Coop, the Playwrights Coop occupies rambling, airy offices.

Heather McAndrew, the director of the Coop, exudes a sense of

optimism about the future of the Coop and the Canadian play. "We are publishing our first real book now," explains McAndrew, "It will be *Inook* and the *Sun*. I mean our first real hardcover published book."

The Coop also plans to explore ways of encouraging more productions of Canadian plays, McAndrew says, especially in the field of amateur theatre. And to help writers, the Coop has a "Playwrights in the Schools" program.

Until now all of the plays published by the Coop were printed in the office on a Gestetner machine. The bulky finished product, while serviceable and often attractive, was as much an acting as a reading script. In their attempt to find new commercial markets (in bookstores), the Coop plans to alter the size of the scripts. The only way to obtain them to date has been by direct order from the Coop.

Heather McAndrew is aided by a staff of five or six, including Bob White, newly appointed dramaturge and Connie Brissenden, who is working on the Coop's expansion program. All scripts that come to the Coop are read by at least three people. The script is sent to two readers, usually in other parts of the country. Each of these readers submits a detailed report on the play, and White also writes a report.

If a play is accepted for publication, the writer is invited to join the Coop. He receives ten of the 200 copies printed and a royalty on each copy sold. If a play is rejected the writer is sent the three reports, and White or other members of the Coop may work along with the writer to polish and develop the script.

"We travel across the country," says Connie Brissenden, "looking at new productions and talking to writers. The Playwrights Coop is a national enterprise, and we encourage writers to think of it that way."

Bob White has the arduous task of reading the numerous scripts that arrive at the Coop each month, and he admits that many of them are pretty terrible. Out of the twenty submitted during July, for

instance, the Coop will probably publish two.

What trends does White observe from reading so many plays? "I notice a turning outward," he explains. "There's a definite interest in the country and its history and the writers are looking to the past and dealing with what makes us Canadians. There's also a lightness of tone and a more positive attitude. White notices that the quality of the basic

craftsmanship is improving.

The Playwrights Coop, as its catalogue proclaims, is "still a cottage industry" and like all publishing houses in this country it suffers financial woes. Heather McAndrew has the unenviable duty of keeping the Coop financially stable. The Canada Council and the Ontario Arts Council both contribute to the Coop but it still isn't enough. In the spring the proceeds from a benefit performance of *Hosanna* went to aid the Coop.

Cabbagetown Caper

by David McCaughna

The *Only Way to Live*, a Cabbagetown-set caper, has settled in at the Central Library Theatre until the end of August. Presented by the Performing Theatre Company, this new play by Robert Windsor is a mildly enjoyable yarn, that presents us with some interesting Cabbagetown denizens.

The characters in *The Only Way to Live* are types associated with Cabbagetown — crooks, pimps and whores. They are faced with a particular dilemma: they must raise a large amount of loot by a certain hour to spring one of the hookers from jail and to purchase a booze-making operation. It is a dilemma that summons up their ingenuity.

The resulting poker game is a rather dull theatrical enterprise. But Windsor's play is populated by some vivid characters, and it is in the strength of these individual creations, even though they are not developed to their potential, that the play has its strong points.

Windsor has written a play which is probably grim and more depressing on stage than he ever intended. The style seems aimed at

the zany, but there's nothing vaguely sentimental or very funny about the collection of losers in the play.

Nevertheless, there's understanding in Windsor's play. Some of the characters stand out from the clichés, and while we can imagine their fate, we are concerned about them.

The production is still in the developing stages. A few days after the opening, a second intermission was dropped and apparently quite a bit of excess cut out. But there are some basic problems in the script. The card game will probably never be too exciting, and the ending has no surprise about it.

But the touches of realism, the sense of brutal underlife, and a feeling for the people and their language elevates Windsor's play above the run-of-the-mill cat-and-mouse drama. Notable among the characters are Martha Gibson as a prostitute and Art Hindle's alcoholic from Rosedale who ended up on the wrong side of the tracks. In both cases the performances are top-calibre, and watching these two forlorn characters is a memorable experience.


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No organic zucchinis at the Marlborough-Godard

I do not love thee, Marlborough-Godard; But the reasons why come slow and hard. (Anon.)

Last issue, the virtues that give the Isaacs Gallery character were described as beauty, vividness and stubborn eccentricity; and the chief exponents of these virtues were said to be John MacGregor, Joyce Wieland and William Kurelek. The purity of Arthur Handy's work and the cerebral excitement of Michael Snow's were also mentioned.

Describing the group exhibition at the Marlborough-Godard Gallery is more complicated. For one thing, the Marlborough-Godard is less comfortable than the Isaacs. There are nuances of a specialty shop that caters to the wealthy. Somehow, this is the only gallery in the city where, though the staff is gracious, one feels one is being evaluated in terms of buying power (I claim this only as a feeling.)

Or is the problem that bad taste is too much banished at the Marlborough-Godard? Perhaps the level of taste is too superb. No Marlborough-Godard artist, for example, is so gauche as to paint in oils. By the same token, you won't find a Marlborough-Godard artist doing documentation of organic zucchinis, either. The work is elegantly up to date without risking a thing. Is there a single one of the Canadian paintings that is not that sure and proper combination, acrylic on canvas?

Though the dominant impression is thus one of cleanness and polish, several rather disparate streams of feeling flow at once through the Marlborough-Godard, like mutually exclusive streams of thought flowing simultaneously

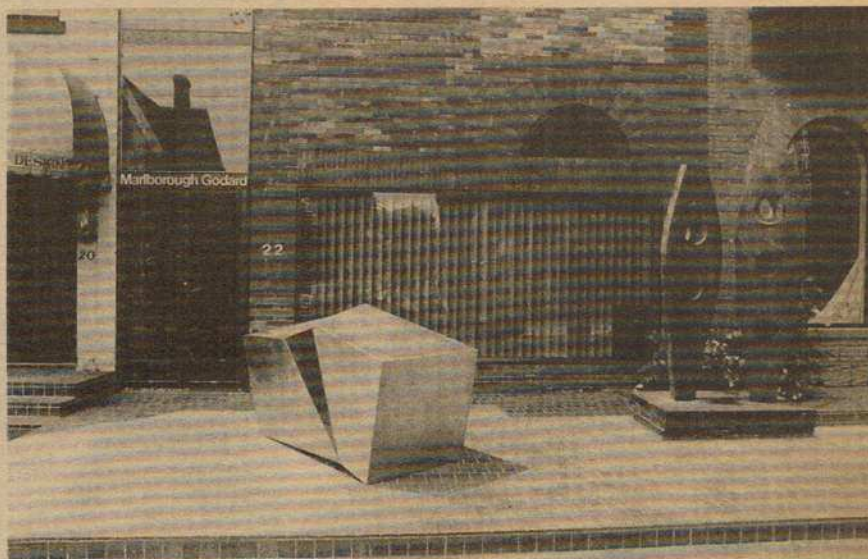
through the same mind. In this case, the mind is so apparently cool and contained that it deceives you into perceiving it as rational and unified.

First, somewhat peripherally present, are established international master non-Canadians. Among them, taste does not reign. Calder can make a bold childish thing on paper, Hepworth can work in so old-fashioned a medium as marble, Lee Krasner can splash and slash her heart out. A series of Lichtenstein screen prints reveal only conceited mindlessness. The rights and freedoms accorded these extra-territorial favourites are unequalled elsewhere in the gallery. They don't even have to be good.

Second stream

The second major stream includes international style abstract and colour painters, Gaucher, Lochhead, Gagnon, Fox. These painters are mostly Montreal based. Here the Marlborough-Godard is definitely superior to the Isaacs Gallery. The Montreal tradition of abstract painting is surer and stronger than that based in Ontario. Like New York abstraction, Montreal abstraction has its roots in French surrealism. Abstract painters in Ontario often seem to lack conviction, having come to this mode second hand, as it were, through New York. These paintings at the Marlborough-Godard definitely rival the work one sees at the David Mirvish Gallery. John Fox's big blue painting 'Susa' is particularly powerful.

The third contending element at the Marlborough-Godard is that of abstracted landscape, best seen in the work of West Coast painters



Cubes and Spikes outside the Marlborough-Godard.

photo: David Groskind

Takao Tanabe, Gordon Smith and Claude Breeze. There are two paintings each by Smith and Tanabe in the current exhibition, and in their refined subtlety of tone and general configuration they are resonant of each other. Canvas is divided between land and sky, or between land, sea and sky. Both Tanabe and Smith build up their landscapes by placing areas of colour next to other areas of colour. They differ mainly in the nature of the shapes they use, the kind of space they create, and the quality of the surfaces of their pictures.

Tanabe's landscapes are simultaneously delicate and strong. He utilizes many different sizes and shapes, from very small areas of colour to very large ones. Earth tones predominate and there are subtle relationships between

the colours. The space of the landscape zig-zags backward in a subtle movement away from the picture plane. A large, full sky dominates serenely.

Simplified

Though Tanabe's landscape is greatly simplified, and done in a wash technique, the ultimate effect is much the same as that produced by so-called "magic realism". One first experiences an invitation into this landscape, a feeling of being able to enter the picture. On closer approach, one is rebuffed by its very delicacy and perfection. An odd nostalgia is evoked by this touch-don't touch experience.

While Tanabe's paint is so thin that the woven surface of the canvas can be seen, Smith uses a thoroughly painted, almost slick surface. His geometric shapes,

coloured similarly to Tanabe's more organic shapes, move backwards in rigid steps from the picture plane. Attention is concentrated very strongly on the foreground, which is flattened up against the picture plane. The smaller space that is fixed in the background is experienced as offering relief, a place to breathe. In Smith's work, the subtlety of the colour relationships make or break the picture. One is not invited in.

The essential weakness in both Smith's and Tanabe's work is absence of passion. The same delicate series of experiences recurs again and again.

Claude Breeze, in contrast, is passion itself. He is represented by three paintings in this exhibition and the two most recent ones, "Canadian Atlas: Journey No. 7" and "Canadian Atlas: Green Window" overflow with brilliant life. Breeze's intensity produces a strong sense of difference and newness from painting to painting.

Breeze uses paint in almost every way it can be used — in splashes, dabs, slashes and free-wheeling strokes. Some sections of the surface are heavily built up with paint, others almost bare. But there is no dependence at all on the worn out clichés of abstract-expressionist brushwork.

The strokes of paint pattern the space they are in with free-falling movement. They suggest foliage, air, earth, but also the sheer power of nature and growth.

Breeze's work has always had power and strength. His instinctual intensity is now surfacing as clarity and brilliance, focusing on light, space, the beauty of the elements of painting themselves. Briefly, Breeze's is exciting painting that manages to live even in the "thou shalt not express thyself too emphatically" atmosphere of the Marlborough-Godard Gallery.

Marlborough-Godard Gallery, 22 Hazelton, Tues-Sat.

"The Mayor's Retrospective, 1973-74"

by John Sewell

The first signs of the City election on December 2nd are now or view at the David Mirvish Gallery on Markham Street.

The show, entitled 'Perspective 74', has been arranged by Barton Myers in conjunction with the Ontario Association of Architects, along with the help of senior city planners like Howard Cohen and Tony Coombes.

In fact, it all looks like a puff for Mayor David Crombie, and might well be entitled 'The Mayor's Retrospective, 1973-74'. After reading a blow-up of the Mayor's letter of endorsement to the exhibition one has a chance to view the recent attempts at politics to obtain the Beautiful City. The display runs from the study to save Union Station as a railway station to the DACHI non-profit scheme in Don Vale, stopping off to laud the proposed new Metro Central Library, Wookey's posh Hazelton Lanes project in Yorkville, and other such accomplishments.

The perspective is very narrow. Emphasized above all else is the question of design, a question that Crombie has made paramount in all of the political deliberations he has engaged in. Unfortunately, that question was dealt with some years ago, and has since been left behind as the struggle centres on economics: what will the rents be in any new project? why must densities be so high? why can't we simply stop the explosion downtown, rather than tinker with design questions (as in the case of Eaton Centre)?

To that extent, the exhibition is dated, and to emphasize the point, the music coming through the

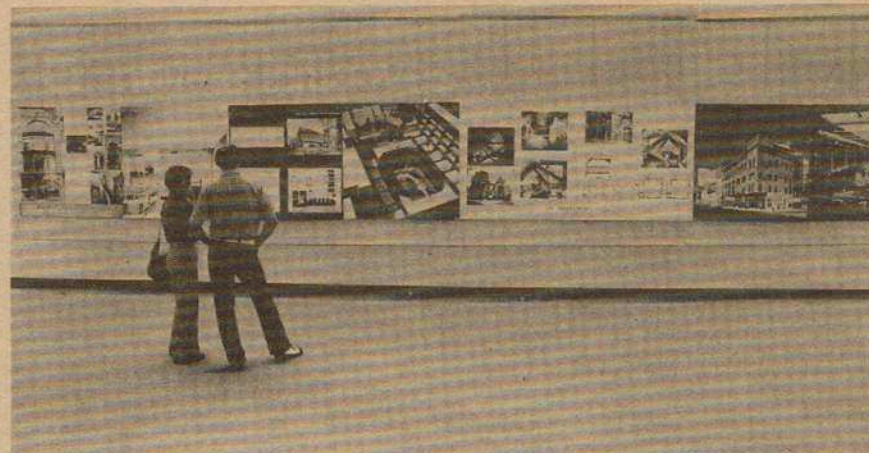


photo: David Groskind

speakers is 'Blowing in the Wind' and 'The Times They are A-Changing', early Bob Dylan stuff which we now realize was a trifle romantic.

However, a retrospective of Mayor Crombie could hope to offer nothing different. He does think the issue is whether or not Toronto is beautiful, and like this show, he is seductive in his approach. Faced with that question alone, one could hardly say that it was not relevant, even though one might conclude that it is not a major problem for Toronto in 1974. And in that respect, the show fails.

For instance, nowhere does one get a sense of struggle, of interest pitted against interest. The importance of Dundas-Sherbourne is not that the design is pretty; rather, that people were willing to rip down hoardings rather than see

houses demolished, even though those same people were then criticized by the Mayor for preferring demonstrations rather than 'getting things done'.

Never alluded to in the DACHI presentation is the bitter attempt by Conservative MPP Margaret Scrivener (who Crombie campaigned for) to keep low income housing out of Don Vale — or that it was Crombie himself who tried to stall Council approval and relented only after some hard bargaining during the Council lunch break.

The question of housing prices is relegated to a small panel of news clippings with the words 'Tenants Get Screwed' painted as an overlay in an unsteady hand — as though that whole question really had no place in such a political show.

Who, I thought, would be happy with the political directions shown

in 'Perspective 74'? Architects would be happy to know that they are now seen as the new political problem solvers. Neal Wood would be relieved that no one questioned what he was up to with Eaton Centre.

Phil Roth would be pleased to know that politics is no more than a question of architectural design. As for the majority of people in Toronto — well, they would never be expected to have heard of the David Mirvish Gallery.

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Citizen SUMMER FILM GUIDE

Review Theatre

Aug. 1, 2 & 3 — Rite, Cry & Whispers.
 Aug. 4, 5 & 6 — Enter The Dragon, Mean Streets.
 Aug. 7, 8 & 9 — Fantastic Planet.
 Aug. 10, 11 & 12 — Death in Venice.
 Aug. 13 & 14 — Married Women, Repulsion.
 Aug. 15, 16, 17 & 18 — Kamouraska.
 Aug. 19, 10 & 21 — Such A Gorgeous Kid Like Me.
 Aug. 22, 23 & 24 — Traffic, U-Turn.
 Aug. 25 & 26 — El Dorado, One Eyed Jack.
 Aug. 27, 28, 29 & 30 — Target, Don't Look Now.
 Aug. 31 — The Harder They Come.

The Cinema, Toronto Dominion Centre

the Cinema will be featuring a series of David Selznick Classics during the month of August. Included in the program are *Duel In The Sun*, *Spiral Staircase*, *The Farmer's Daughter*, *The Garden Allah*.

Kensington Cinema

Aug. 1 — *Mary Queen of Scots*, *The Loves of Isadora*.
 Aug. 2-4 — *Images*, *Repulsion*.
 Aug. 5 & 6 — *Sunset Boulevard*, *Legend of Lyla Claire*.
 Aug. 7 & 8 — *The Servant*, *The Go Between*.
 Aug. 9, 10 & 11 — *Scar-crow*, *Deliverance*.
 Aug. 12 & 13 — *Play It As It Lays*, *Diary Of A Mad Housewife*.
 Aug. 16-18 — *Target*, *Catch*.
 Aug. 19 & 20 — *Notorious*, *Rebecca*.
 Aug. 21 & 22 — *Garden of Finzi Continis*, *The Trial*.
 Aug. 23-25 — *Wild*

Strawberries, Smiles Of A Summer Night.

Aug. 26 & 27 — *Public Enemy*, *Little Caesar*.
 Aug. 28 & 29 — *The Passion of Anna*, *Women In Love*.
 Aug. 30 & 31 — *Sleeper*, *Bananas*.

The Picture Show

This cinema was formerly known as *The New Yorker*. They plan to run in much the same way as the *Roxy Theatre*.

Ontario Film Theatre

Will be showing *Rene Claire* movies in French with English subtitles.

They also run a senior citizen show Wednesday afternoons from 12 noon.

Aug. 7 — *Music man*, 14 — *Paint Your Wagon*; 21 — *Darling Lilly*; 28 — *Great Waltz*.

The Roxy

On Sunday August 4th The Roxy will present a film festival beginning at midnight. They will be giving away gift certificates from *Lovecraft* and there will be a breakfast for those who survive.

Trader Horne, *Thar She Blows*, *The Ramrod*, *The Secret Sex Lives Of Romeo And Juliet*, *The Lusty Cut-Throats*.

On August 15 they will be having a *Beatle Night* featuring: *A Hard Day's Night*, *Help*, *Yellow Submarine*, *Let It Be*.

Cinema Lumiere

They will be continuing their midnight movies.

Aug. 3 — *Burn*.
 Aug. 10 — *Lonesome Cowboys*.

A Festival Of Festivals at Rochdale.

Aug. 3 — *White Zombie*,

Night Of The Living Dead.

Aug. 4 — *My Little Chickadee*, *The General*.
 Aug. 5 — *Greed*.
 Aug. 6 — *The Blue Angel*.
 Aug. 10 — *Vampyr*, *The Cabinet Of Dr. Caligari*.
 Aug. 11 — *Alice In Wonderland*.
 Aug. 12 — *Passion Of Joan Of Arc*, *Storm Over Asia*.

Aug. 13 — *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Aug. 17 — *The Wolfman*, *Frankenstein Meets The Wolfman*.

Aug. 18 — A real biggie but are not able to advertise the title.

Aug. 19 — *Pandora's Box*, *White Gold*.

Aug. 20 — *Triumph Of The Will*.

Aug. 24 — *The Lost World*, *The Hunchback Of Notre Dame*.

Aug. 25 — *Steamboat Bill*.

Aug. 26 — *Die Nibelungen*, pt. 1; *Siegfried*, pt. 2; *Kriemhild's Revenge*.

Aug. 27 — *Fritz The Cat*, *Heavy Traffic*.

Aug. 31 — *Black Sunday*, *Witchcraft Through The Ages*.

The OISE Auditorium

Aug. 7 — *Ninotchka*, *Desire*.

Aug. 8 — *Sleuth*, *X,Y,Z*.

Aug. 14 — *Take The Money & Run*, *Follow The Boys*.

Aug. 15 — *O Lucky Man*.
 Aug. 21 — *Casablanca*, *Sylvia Scarlet*.

Aug. 22 — *Summer Wishes Winter Dreams*, *Laugh & Pain & The Whole Damn Thing*.

Aug. 28 — *Blume In Love*, *Petulia*.

Aug. 29 — *Brother Sun & Sister Moon*, *Romeo & Juliet*.

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



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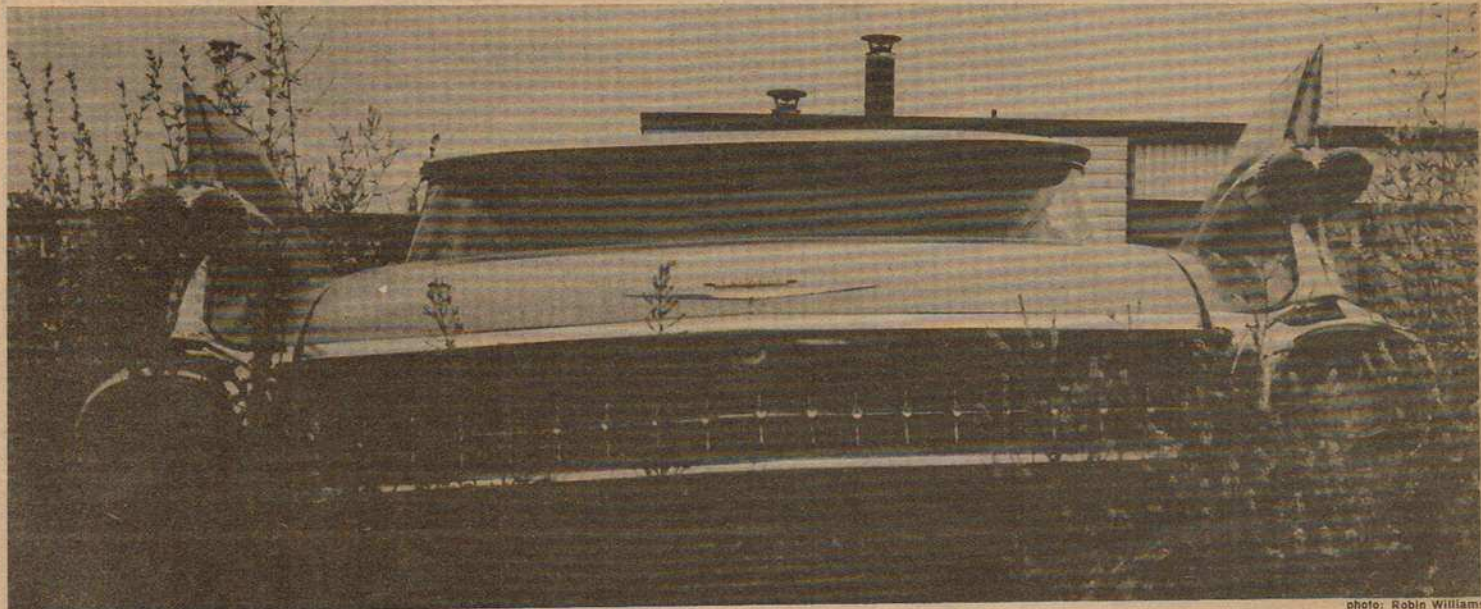


photo: Robin Williams

The Citizen Calendar is free. Mail or phone with 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 in which you wish the listing to appear. 530 rear Richmond St. W. 368-4801.

GALLERIES AND EXHIBITS

Baldwin St. Gallery is sponsoring a summer course in photography for women. \$30. Dark room provided. Call Laura Jones, 364-2630.

Original Graphics by Canadian Artist, at Forest Hill Library, 700 Eglinton Ave. W., thru August.

Exhibit of French Canadian Books, at Locke Library, Yonge and Lawrence, thru August.

Ontario Pre-history, an 11,000 yr. archeological outline, at Woodland Indian Cultural-Education Centre, 184 Mohawk St., Brantford. Til Labour Day.

Jean Reifav, relief prints, at Hart House Map Room, til Aug. 15.

Faces of Old China and Visions of Cathay, photos and fabrics from China, at ROM Aug. 2-Nov. 16.

K.A.A. Group Show and Sale, at K.A.A. Gallery, 4 Kensington Ave., Aug. 5-16.

Genius and Foresight of Leonardo da Vinci, at OISE, 252 Bloor W. Mon.-Fri., 8:30-4:30, til Aug. 8.

Canadiana Cruets, antique pickle castors, at Gibson House, 5172 Yonge St., Willowdale, 9:30-5:00 and Sun. afternoons. Aug. 15-Oct. adults 50c, children 25c.

THEATRE

Blithe Spirit, by Toronto Truck Theatre, at Colonnade Theatre, 131 Bloor W., Wed.-Sat. 8:30 p.m. indefinite run, tel. 925-4573.

Sunwheel, bright plays for kids and oldsters, around town thru August. Call 921-0035.

Crime and Punishment, by Creation 2, at Toronto Free Theatre, 24 Berkeley, Aug. 2-17, Tues.-Sat. 8:30 p.m. \$3 & \$2, tel. 921-7630.

Aged Stranger, a new play, performed by the Smile Company, at Annex Theatre, St. Paul's Centre, 121 Avenue Rd., Aug. 2-3, 8:30 p.m., \$2.50, free for sr. citizens.

Exception and the Rule, by Bertold Brecht, performed by Ontario Youth Theatre, at Colonnade Theatre, Aug. 5-6, 8:30 p.m., free.

Carry on Ward's by Open Circle Theatre, at Ward's Island Assoc. Hall, Fri. & Sat.'s at 8:00 p.m., Aug. 16-31. 99c. for info Maggie O'Brien, 967-6584.

FILMS

Outdoor Films at Eastern Library, Fri.'s at 8:00 thru August in the parking lot.

Bill Cosby on Prejudice and Black History, Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Fri.'s at 8:00, at Parliament St. Library House, 265 Gerrard E. thru August.

Sci-fi, good time, silents and others at Rochdale, 341 Bloor W. Sat.-Tues.'s. Call for info, \$1 if you can.

Films at OISE, 252 Bloor W., Wed.-Thurs.'s at 7:30 & 9:30. Call 537-9631 for info. \$1.50.

MUSIC

Graeme Card & Cathedral, Toronto Centre for the Arts, 390 Dupont, 8:30 p.m., Aug. 4. \$3.00-2.50. info. & res. 967-6969.

Chris Ward, as above, Aug. 11.

Michael Hasek, as above, Aug. 18.

Eddie Sossen Quartet, at Manu-Life Centre courtyard, Bay & Charles, Aug. 7, 12:00-2:00, free.

Wally Koster Orchestra, as above, Aug. 8.

Ellis McClintock Orchestra, in Whitney Park, Queen's Pk. Circle E. at Grosvenor, Aug. 8, 11:45-1:45, free.

Pat Riccio Orchestra, as above, Aug. 15.

The Sounds Of Jerry Toth, as above, Aug. 22.

FOR KIDS

Creative Drama for Children at Gerrard Branch Library, 1432 Gerrard E. 2:00 p.m. Aug. 2.

Let's Make Something at Bloor-Gladstone Branch Library, 1101 Bloor W., Aug. 2 at 2:30.

Stories and Crafts at Palmerston Branch Library, 560 Palmerston, Aug. 3 at 2:00.

Stories and Children's Films at Sanderson Branch, 725 Dundas, Aug. 3 at 2:00.

Critters 'n Things with Dr. Zimmerman, at Learning Resources Centre, 666 Eglinton W., Aug. 3 at 3:00.

Stories With a Song, at St. Clement's Branch Library, 14 St. Clements Ave., Aug. 3 at 10:30 a.m.

Films for Children, including Miss Goodall and the Wild Chimpanzees, Wychwood Branch Library, 1431 Bathurst, Aug. 3 at 2:00.

Pepercorn's Magic, at Colonnade Children's Theatre, 131 Bloor W., Mon.-Fri. at 2:00, Aug. 5-9. 925-4573.

Tactile Sculpture featuring AGO artist Pixie Mudge. Courses at Enoch Turner Schoolhouse Foundation, 106 Trinity St. Aug. 5-16, 863-0010 for details.

The Pleasure is Print Making featuring AGO artist Henry Dunsmore. As above, Aug. 19-30.

Symphony Street, educational concerts for children, at Boys & Girls House, 40 St. George, Aug. 1 at 2:00 and 2:45. 964-9151.

Movie for a Summer Day, Dafford Library, 701 Pape, Aug. 6 at 2:00.

Make a Puppet, Do a Play, at Parkdale Library, 1303 Queen W. Aug. 6 at 2:30.

Kookaburra Drama Workshop, at Sanderson Library, 725 Dundas, Aug. 6 & 13 at 2:00.

Crafts and Stories for 3-6 yr olds at Wychwood Library, 1431 Bathurst, Aug. 6 at 2:00.

Summer Sculpture and Crafts for 6-12 yr olds at Runnymede Library, 2178 Bloor W., Aug. 6 at 2:00.

The Road Charmers, a play and drama workshop at Palmerston Library, 560 Palmerston, Aug. 16 at 1:00.

The Adventures Of Binkley and Doinkel a puppet show on safety hazard product symbols, at Parliament Library, 406 Parliament, Aug. 14 at 2:00 p.m. and at Deer Park Library, 40 St. Clair E., Aug. 16 at 2:00.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bilingual Films at Locke Library, Wed.'s at 8:00 p.m. thru Aug. 483-8578 for details.

Western Ontario District Regatta, Aug. 3 at Long Pond, Toronto Island.

Caribana '74, on the Island, Aug. 3-5.

Family Music Camp on a Laurentian Lake, Aug. 4-11, from \$24. Call CAMMAC in Montreal, (514) 932-8755.

Free Poetry Workshop at Waterfront with Tom Arnett, Mon. & Thurs.'s thru August, 7:30-10:00 p.m. Call Don Cullen, 369-3791.

Student Legal Aid Society discussion groups. Employment Standards Aug. 6-7; debtor's rights, Aug. 13. Call Leslie Yager, 928-6448.

Women and the Law, sponsored by Toronto Community Law School, at Rose Ave. School, 675 Ontario St. off Howard St., Aug. 6-8, 7:30-9:30.

The First World Crafts Exhibition, with special presentation by Lampoon Puppettheatre, Ont. Science Centre, 777 Don Mills, Don Mills.

One Fine Summer Day concert at Toronto Island, Aug. 10-11.

Bill Bisset, Vancouver poet reading at Neil Wyck College, 96 Gerrard E. Aug. 20 at 8:00.

Working Mothers, films and discussion, at City Hall Council Chamber, Aug. 14 at 7:30 p.m.

^{toronto} Citizen 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.

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countable to community or worker controlled health care. Writing skills, resume. Call 961-0418.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Help your library. The Public Library is collecting old periodicals for a special section at a new branch. Contact your local librarian for a list of periodicals needed.

Big Brother's mental retardation program needs volunteers. 20 boys are waiting. Call 925-8981.

There are all sorts of summer courses offered at George Brown College. Call 967-1212 ext. 216 for more information.

Lib-Men-Lib-Women. First Unitarian 175 St. Clair Ave. W. Single people in small discussion groups on themes of single living. Drop-in, \$2.50 for evening activities. Call Eunice Swinarton, 482-6855 evenings.

Pet Help. Cats and Kittens to be placed in homes, temporary or permanent. No Fees, call 924-1816.

Puck Rent-A-Fool "a complete clown service" for rates and bookings call 964-6858.

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