

Seven News Second Decade Fund Needs Your Help

By The Staff

This year is the tenth anniversary of 7 News.

We've grown up with Ward Seven's many other community organizations. We don't do battle quite as often with developers now, but there are still battles to be fought and won, and 7 News wants

to be there.

You're absolutely right — this is yet another request for your money.

7 News tries to be a strong community paper to help people organize. In hard times, 7 News feels the pinch as much as you do — our government grants have declined to virtually nil.

Becoming a supporting member of 7 News would help keep your community paper alive. We need 7 News more than ever — to help fight back against cuts in welfare and other services, unemployment, bad housing — the list is long and familiar to us all.

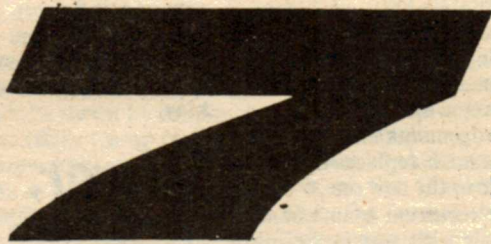
But a community is more than a

battleground — 7 News also prints recipes, "mementoes of yesteryear", school news and more.

We suggest that you send "\$10 for 7 News", but we realize that cutbacks hurt us all, so whatever you can send will be just fine. No amount is too insignificant — they all add up.

Becoming a supporting member of 7 News also gives you a chance to contribute to your community paper if you don't have the time or inclination to write, distribute, etc., though we hasten to say that help is needed there, too.

So please send your checks in. We need you and you need us.



7 NEWS

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Toronto M5A 2A2 Phone: 363-9650

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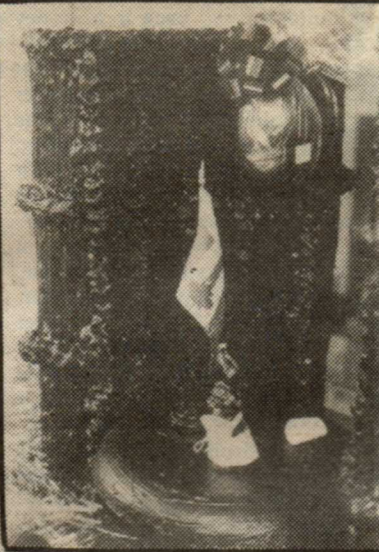
FREE

TAKE ONE



There's a two-tiered edible tribute to Toronto's City Hall on display in the front window of the Pallas Bakery, 648 Danforth Ave. It's constructed entirely of dark sweet chocolate and weighs a total of 220 pounds (or 484 kilos for metric freaks).

The architect Spiros Fournaris, co-owner of the Pallas, has twice won first place in the Bakery Foods Competition sponsored by the Bakery Production Club of Ontario.



Rally challenges nuclear policies

Groups and individuals from across Ontario, forming a coalition known as the April 26 Coalition for a Sane Energy Future are marching to Queen's Park tomorrow to voice their concerns about the direction of nuclear policy in this province. This massive protest, beginning at 1:00 pm at Toronto City Hall, challenges the Ontario government at a time when Premier Davis has renewed his commitment to the continued development of nuclear power in Ontario, by calling for that government's full support for a national, fully public enquiry into nuclear power and its alternatives.

April 26 organizer Gord Cleveland states, "There has never been a national debate in this country on whether we need to utilize nuclear power. Decisions have been made for thirty years and the Canadian public has been completely removed from the decision-making process. It's time for massive public education and public input." Cleveland describes such an enquiry as "an examination of nuclear power in the context of energy policy for Canada. The recent experience of the Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning in Ontario demonstrates how five years and five million dollars can accomplish extraordinarily little when the issue is not examined in a broad enough context."

The Coalition is demanding a complete halt to all nuclear expansion while the enquiry is in progress. "A business-as-usual approach to nuclear development when the issue hasn't been publicly decided, would severely compromise the outcome of the enquiry" states Juliet Huntly, another April 26 worker.

Meanwhile, the Coalition says, the Ontario government should begin to seriously implement conservation measures and promote development and use of renewable resources. According to Ms. Huntly, "We're never going to make the transition from complete dependence on oil and gas unless we reverse the spending priorities in this province and start putting money into renewables and conservation. That nuclear power will solve our energy crisis, which is a fuels crisis, is a fond hope of the industry that has no basis in economic reality."

The Coalition's demands also include a commitment from the Ontario government to support measures to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons around the world. "We see a clear link between civil and military nuclear technology," says Cleveland. "Safeguards didn't work in India in 1974 and they aren't working now."

After presenting its demands to Queen's Park politicians, the Coalition continues its day's events with speakers, music and theatre at Trinity United Church, 427 Bloor St. W. At 7:30 pm they are sponsoring a benefit concert at Convocation Hall, University of Toronto.

The events in Toronto coincide with others in Canada and around the world. One local group will be gathering at the site of an old dam in Charlton, Ontario. The Temiskaming Environmental Action Committee wants to see the dam returned to operation. A massive demonstration is being staged south of the border in Washington, D.C.

For more information about the issues involved, see pages 4 and 5.

Highrise rent hike looms

BY DOUG CARLYLE

The approximately 700 residents of 700 & 730 Ontario St. in St. Jamestown are facing another rent increase. For some the increase is a hefty 44%. Proposed rent increases for the two buildings would bring an additional \$19,000 in revenue per year from \$107,000 to \$126,000.

The two high-rise apartments are owned by Barbara Apartments Ltd. and managed by Evergreen Property Management, affiliated with 308182 Ontario Ltd., more commonly known as the Meridian Group.

The two 20-year old, limited dividend buildings have a history of conflict between tenant and landlord. The battle first centered on the provision of recreation facilities in the surrounding open grounds.

In 1974 the focus of conflict shifted with management proposing its first substantial rent increase. With the institution of a Rent Review Board the landlord filed several applications. In 1977 they sought a 17.6% increase and were awarded 13.79%. In 1978 the landlord sought a 20% increase and was

Continued on page 2

Local notes from City Hall

By CATHY KERR

The Department of Parks and Recreation

Approved in principle a recommendation that the City of Toronto enter into a long term lease with the Second mile Club for the use of the vacant, City-owned church at 474 Ontario St. The Club would pay the costs of renovation and the building would service senior citizens in the area. The committee asked the City commissioner to report back on the specific terms of the lease.

The Committee on Public Works:

Approved a recommendation regarding the installation of traffic barriers on Bain Ave. and recommended that the usual permit hearing be held.

Approved a recommendation for a request for street occupation privileges for the purpose of displays in connection with the Lower East Side Association's Festival.

City Council

Adopted a recommendation from the commissioner of Public works that sidewalk and intersection improvements be carried out at Sherbourne Street at Elm and Maple Avenues.

Referred back to the Commissioner of Public Works a recommendation for the closing and conveyancing of Ontario Street between King and Front Streets so that the land may be used to expand the facilities of the Toronto Sun.

Council requested that the Commissioner of Planning and Development report further on this proposal.

Adopted a recommendation from the Commissioner of Planning and Development that Council approve the plans and drawings submitted with an application for a mixed commercial/residential building at 168 Jarvis Street. The applicant proposed a three story condominium containing seventeen one bedroom units and 1275 square feet of commercial space. The commissioner recommended that approval be contingent on a number of changes to plan including the provision of seventeen parking spaces for the residents' use.

Developer zapped

By JOAN BRYDEN

In the war between the Cimpello Foundation and the Grange Area Co-op for control of the Canada Trust Block (Beverley, McCaul, Phoebe and Sullivan Streets) it appears that the co-op has won a major battle against a private developer.

The battle began last October when the Grange Co-op, supported

by other co-op and non-profit housing groups, decided to challenge Cimpello's application to the CMHC for funds to develop non-profit housing in the area. According to the co-op groups, Cimpello was merely a front for Del Zotto, a private developer who would use government funding to make a profit, squeezing out smaller, legitimate co-ops in the competition for

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Highrise rent hike looms

Continued from page 1

awarded 19.2%, later reduced to 7.6%.

The push for ever higher rent persists. At the April 10th Residential Tenancies Hearing, presided over by Mr. R. Grimson, and attended by several hundred tenants, arguments regarding the proposed rent increases from counsels for the landlord, the tenants, and the tenants themselves were presented.

Mr. R.J. Doumani, solicitor representing the management, agents for the landlord, argued for the increases proposed on the standard Cost Revenue Statement. It outlines the areas where revenue increases for 1980 are contended to be necessary compared with 1978 and 79. The primary argument put forward on behalf of the landlord was that the buildings had been in a money losing position since 1976 and limited dividend permissible had not been taken by the owners. In order for the buildings to break even, the proposed increases were argued to be necessary. Moreover, he stated it was essential that the increase be approved because the rent structure for the building was controlled not only by the provincial Residential Tenancies Act but also by the federal government's Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Both bodies have to approve the rent increase. C.M.H.C. has not yet made a decision on the rent proposal.

Mr. J. Androit, of the landlord's counsel and a former rent review accountant, held up a tabular recorder that had red and green crayon scratched over various items. He stated it represents a work programme now under way to upgrade the building complying not only with the more than 415 work orders issued by the City of Toronto but also on other matters.

Representatives and counsel for the tenants, and many of the tenants themselves, contended the increases could not be justified based on the past track record of the management in maintaining the buildings and their surrounding grounds. At previous hearings the landlords had budgets allocated for various parts of the buildings and no work was done.

Tenants and their counsel argued the prevailing level of maintenance is low and has been diminishing. Now the buildings are in a serious state of disrepair. Partikau, a lawyer for the tenants, argued that while it may well have been that money has and is being spent on maintenance and repair such as plastering, there was no indication from past experience that the landlord cared enough about his buildings to ensure competent maintenance was ongoing. He further contended that the landlord did not wish to lower maintenance costs by pursuing alternative work techniques.

Mr. R.J. Doumani pointed out

that in the Residential Tenancies Act, maintenance is not referred to in absolute terms. Rather the level of maintenance is judged relatively. If a building is already in a deteriorated condition, the level of maintenance can only be said to have decreased if it falls into even greater disrepair. The problem of judging maintenance may be compounded by the ruling on a rent increase being subject to the Residential Tenancies Act which is less than a year old. Judgements and evidence based on the act it replaces may not be applicable to the new one.

The most recurrent maintenance problem dealt with was plastering. The landlord is applying for seventy-five thousand dollars to cover plastering, up from \$33,210.00 spent in 1979. Mr. J. Bain of the Evergreen Property Management said that four hundred to four hundred and fifty units would be plastered (that is an average of \$167.00 to 187.50 per unit). He later contradicted himself, saying he did not know how many units would be plastered.

Both the tenants and the landlord's agents acknowledged the buildings required major plastering work. However the tenants pointed out that the quality of plastering was very poor. Walls and ceiling repairs would be made but the repair work would soon deteriorate. The level of maintenance had dropped so substantially that the new patches were not even painted over.

Partikau asked how much it would cost to rectify the plastering problem. J. Bain answered, \$600,000. but at the same time he was not able to answer how the problem would be solved.

Asked to what extent repairs were going to be made, Androit answered "Only to make repairs which are necessary". (Work was being done to upgrade the building and maintain the level of repair).

Tenants had innumerable questions to ask from the floor but Commissioner Grimson assumed his prerogative cutting off discussion, stating sufficient questions had been asked. He said he wanted the hearing to be expeditious.

A further barrage of questions surrounded the items of interest and bank charges. The yearly difference in interest paid for an outstanding operating loan had been reduced from \$6,360 to \$2,633.00 over a two year period. The question arose from tenants counsel why then the landlord was proposing a rent increase when revenue in 1979 had been sufficient to reduce the loan. Counsel for management refused to answer how the corporation was able to reduce their loan. He stated he would risk the judgement of the Commissioner. Mr. Grimson said he would not seek an answer about how the loan was reduced, followed by shouts of "why" from the audience. He contended the question

was not relevant to the central issue of increasing rents saying interest may not be a function in determining the increase justification.

On several occasions the Commissioner told the hearing that the guidelines of the legislation are for direction only and that he could accept or reject them.

At 11:30 pm the residents' counsel requested and was granted an adjournment until the 20th of May.

Mirror, Mirror

Tired of sitting at home each night watching that boring old TV set? Well then, hop on down to the "Annual Winchester School Presentation".

A full night of entertainment at your favourite school on Thursday, May 8th at 7:30 p.m., 15 Prospect St.

Don't worry about your financial situation, it only costs 50¢ for adults and 25¢ for children. You pay at the door and all students must be accompanied by an adult.

Our program consists of a play called *Mirror, Mirror*, which is a satire of Snow White, put on by our Primary/Junior grades.

We also have a group of young recorder players performing for you. But that's not all — our senior grades will be actively involved in the strings, choir, and band.

All of the students in the presentation have been working hard just for YOU! So don't disappoint them by not coming, because you will truly enjoy the show.

Drop-in still open

The drop-in centre in the Library House at 265 Gerrard St. East will remain open until May 30 because of a donation of funds. A deputation appeared before the Toronto Public Library Board to ask for an extension of time on the drop-in space and this was agreed to as well as a request that the drop-in be allowed to re-open in September. Consideration has also been promised for a request for more space for drop-in activities next year.

May Day clean-up

DACHI (Don Area Co-operative Homes Inc.) is holding its (second) annual spring clean-up next weekend, May 3 and 4. Co-op members will be pitching in to sweep, rake, and plant.

MUSICAL

Recently, the residents of Fudger House, 439 Sherbourne St., were treated to a performance of *Doris' Musical Show*.

Two of the residents of Fudger House reached 90 years of age and were presented with plaques by Premier William Davis. *Doris' Musical Show* was chosen to perform for the two and also for the other residents.

This show is an unusual program for seniors affiliated with the Centre for Creative Living in North York. It involves teaching seniors to sing, dance, perform skits and plays and to play musical instruments even if they have never done so before, thus building their confidence.

Doris' Musical Show will perform for a negotiable fee at various organizations, functions, nursing homes and drop-in centres.

If interested in booking the group, call Doris Fleishman at 248-4764.

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The April 26 Coalition:

April 26, 1980, is an international day of protest against nuclear power and for a sane energy future based on conservation and renewable energy sources. Below, read about the issues behind nuclear power; see the demands being made by the April 26 Coalition. Show your concern by joining in this day of protest. The march starts at 1 p.m. at Toronto City Hall and proceeds to Queen's Park.

FOR MOST OF US, nuclear power conjures up the image of the mushroom cloud, fears about the effects of radiation and, most recently, after the Harrisburg accident, concern about the safety of reactors. We are assured by the nuclear industry that our fears are groundless. The so-called peaceful nuclear programme is supposed to have erased the memories of its ghastly beginnings. The fact that radiation occurs "naturally" is cited in order to defuse concerns about its ill-effects and make it appear "acceptable". And the millions of dollars spent on elaborate safety systems are supposed to convince us that Three Mile Island just won't happen here.

What is the real situation?

Nuclear power development involves a series of steps: the mining and milling of uranium, the refining of the fuel, the operation of the reactor, and the storage of the enormous quantities of wastes generated throughout the process. The common thread—and threat—is exposure of living things to radiation. Our exposure may be direct, as the result of a nuclear accident, or it may be very indirect, as small amounts of radiation travel along biological pathways like food chains, magnifying in quantity until they reach us.

RADIATION—THE THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH.

SOME ATOMS ARE unstable and have a tendency to fall apart. The particles or beams of energy they give off as they decompose are called radioactivity. Radioactive substances decay from one element through a series of others until they reach a stable state. For example, radioactive uranium 238 decays into 14 different elements, including radium and radon, before it finally becomes the stable element lead.

Wherever it comes from, whether "natural" or created in the reactor, radioactivity poses a hazard to human health. Unborn babies and young children are the most susceptible because they are growing so rapidly. Some radioactive elements trick the body into thinking that they are useful. Plutonium is mistaken for iron and is passed through the blood of a mother to her unborn child. There it can kill a cell responsible for the development of an organ like the brain or heart. The child will be born deformed.

Genetic damage can occur when the egg or the sperm cells are exposed to radiation. Genetic mutations may not show up for generations. And genetic mutation does not mean that we produce children with three eyes or two heads. There are over 200 genetic diseases such as Mongolism (Down's Syndrome) and cystic fibrosis that may be caused wholly or in part by exposure to even low doses of radiation.

Radiation is also known to cause cancer and other diseases. Radon taken into the lungs causes lung cancer. Radium and strontium lodge in the bone where they may later cause bone cancer and leukemia. Radioactive iodine may damage cells in the thyroid gland giving rise to thyroid cancer. Radiation can also cause cataracts, skin disorders, severe anaemia, and sexual dysfunction. Many effects are delayed 15 years or more. It is very difficult to tell how much a person has been affected.

Long exposure to very low levels of radiation may actually be more damaging than brief exposure to higher levels. The nine year Tri-State study of 13 million people in the U.S. shows that people exposed to chronic levels of radiation below the permissible limits run even more risk than those people exposed to brief higher radiation levels; they are more likely to contract cancer or leukemia. The study also con-

nects radiation to heart disease, diabetes, and hardening of the arteries, and concludes that radiation may be one of the chief causes of aging.

The American scientist and co-discoverer of plutonium, John Gofman, has estimated that naturally occurring radiation causes approximately 19,000 extra cancer deaths each year in the U.S. There is a risk associated with every increase in the radiation we receive. For workers in the nuclear industry, that risk is much higher. There is no safe level of radiation. Every dose is an overdose.

URANIUM REFINING—THE PORT HOPE STORY.

THE URANIUM USED in Ontario's reactors is refined at the Port Hope nuclear refinery operated by Eldorado Nuclear, a crown corporation. In the 1930s the town was the site of a radium extraction plant. During the early years of the Second World War the facilities were redesigned for the extraction of uranium for the weapons programme. In the mid-1950s the original radium refining buildings were demolished. Contaminated rubble and reclaimed

building materials were liberally distributed throughout the town. A primary school, St. Mary's, was built using fill from the old site.

In 1976 the School was finally tested and it was discovered that 214 children and teachers had been exposed to levels of radon gas from the radioactive fill which were ten times the recommended maximum acceptable level. The school was not demolished, an action which would have created an uncomfortable precedent. Over 150 other homes in Port Hope also had radon levels above those at which, under law, action is supposed to be taken.

Since the 1940s, waste from the radium and uranium processes has been dumped in several sites around Port Hope. The Port Granby dump is 10 miles away on the shore of Lake Ontario. Each year hundreds of pounds of arsenic, uranium, and radium pour into the lake from the site.

Until 1941, waste was simply dumped into an area adjacent to the public beach. Government documents have shown that army engineers measured excessive radiation levels in 1951 at the beach, but the public was never notified. There was nothing to prevent children from wandering across the radioactive dump.

Eldorado has begun construction of a second refinery just three miles down the road from its present site.

URANIUM MINING—FIRST STEP IN THE NUCLEAR FUEL CHAIN.

THE NUCLEAR FUEL CHAIN begins at the uranium mine. For every ton of ore mined, less than three pounds of uranium is produced. The remaining wastes, called "tailings", are simply dumped into nearby lakes or abandoned as slagpiles. The tailings retain 85 per cent of the original radioactivity in the ore. They will remain poisonous for more than 100,000 years.

There are now 80 million tons of this radioactive waste lying in the open environment near Elliot Lake, Ontario. By 1971, the Serpent River watershed contained levels of radium five to 200 times the background level. There were no fish living for 55 miles downstream. An Ontario Royal Commission (the Ham Commission) concluded in 1976 that hundreds of miners in Northern Ontar-

io have died and are dying from lung cancer due to radon gas and dust inhalation. One sixth of the 1900 older homes in Elliot Lake tested since 1976 had levels higher than the maximum acceptable limit.

The Elliot Lake region is undergoing a five-fold expansion as a result of recent 30-year contracts signed between Ontario Hydro and two mining companies, Rio Algom and Denison Mines. The contracts guarantee the companies \$2.3 Billion in profits, and exempt them from any responsibility for clean up of the hundreds of thousands of tons of waste generated. Estimates for the clean-up costs of the waste already there run as high as \$18 Billion!

REACTOR SAFETY—THE UNANSWERED QUESTIONS.

THE NUCLEAR REACTOR is a sophisticated pressure cooker, turning water into steam with the energy released from the fission of natural uranium atoms. Within the reactor core is stored a vast quantity of highly radioactive material. Elaborate safety systems are designed to try to prevent any release of this lethal inventory. If just one per cent of the radiation contained in a reactor like Pickering were allowed to escape into the environment, an unparalleled catastrophe would result.

The nuclear industry assures the Ontario public that its ten operating reactors do not pose an "unacceptable" risk. This does not mean however that a disaster could not happen. It simply means that the odds of it happening are low. If the possibility of an accident causing the immediate deaths of several thousand people, the premature deaths of tens of thousands, and untold billions of dollars in property damage is unacceptable to the people of Ontario, then reactors should immediately be shut down. Unfortunately, the people of Ontario have never had a say in the matter.

"But," protests the industry (who judges what is acceptable for us), "the odds of such an accident are one in a million years." Even if they are right, such an accident could as easily happen tomorrow as a million years down the road. And no insurance company in the world will insure a utility to fully cover the cost of an accident.

"But," says Mr. Hart of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL), "you have probably heard or read about all the horrible things that could happen through the use of nuclear energy. But I bet you have never read or heard much about anything that has happened. . . in fact the record shows that the industry is very safe indeed."

Let's take a plant-by-plant look at that record.

ROLPHTON

THE 22 MEGAWATT plant at Rolph-ton has had 18 shutdowns since 1978. Only three of them were planned. The rest were necessitated by leaks or breakdowns. Documents leaked to the public in 1978 revealed that the Rolph-ton Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS) would be ineffective in the event of an accident. Even after improvements were added to the system, the Ontario Select Committee on Hydro Affairs recommended that the plant stay closed after a month-long shutdown, pending a full investigation. The cause of the shutdown was serious heavy water leaks. Hydro and former Energy Minister James Auld had assured the public that it was for "routine housekeeping."

DOUGLAS POINT

SINCE ITS COMPLETION in 1967, the 200 Megawatt Douglas Point plant has had persistent heavy water leaks. Two years ago, because its emergency safety systems were suspect, the plant was secretly "derated" by the Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB). It is now required to operate at 70 per cent of its capacity in the hope that the lower operating temperatures would prevent a meltdown during an accident. Douglas Point has spent a good part of its existence shut down.

PICKERING A

THE FIRST OF FOUR units of the Pickering generating station was started up in 1971. Unit 3 was shut down for much of 1975. By 1976, leaks in the pressure tubes of all four reactors had led to reported losses of \$140 million. In fact, during that time Unit 4 at the plant operated for precisely seven days of a 377-day period.

Each of the Pickering and Bruce reactors will be shut down for an entire year during the 1980s to replace the pressure tubes, at a cost of \$65 million per reactor.

None of the reactors operating in Ontario have Emergency Core Cooling Systems which operate the way they were designed to. An AECB-appointed committee studying this problem realized that in the event of an accident the public would not be protected to the standard required by the licensing regulations. Their solution? Change the standard! They proposed raising the dose which a member of the public might receive from 25 to 100 rems. (A rem is a measure of the biological damage done). Even the new standard may be exceeded by a factor of 10 if the plants cannot economically achieve it. This means that if an accident occurs, the legal limit to which you could be exposed is 1000 rems. (A 250 rem whole body dose is fatal to 50 per cent of the people exposed.)

More disturbingly, recently-released Hydro reports indicate that the Emergency Core Cooling Systems of the Pickering reactors have often been out of commission for long periods of time. In fact, there were stretches of up to six months in 1973-74 when both the ECCS and containment systems for Pickering Reactor 2 were out of operation. An accident would have been catastrophic.

Four new reactors are being added to the Pickering station, which is 10 miles away from Toronto, a city of two-and-a-half million people.

BRUCE

THE BRUCE REACTORS are the latest and largest on the Ontario scene. Their safety record is no better than any of the others. They too have a history of tubing problems, worries about the incapacities of the ECCS and radiation leaks. On one occasion the amount of radioactivity usually released in a year was inadvertently released in a single day. On another occasion, 1000 gallons of heavy water poured into Lake Huron. On yet another occasion, two maintenance workers received more radiation exposure in one shift than they should have received in an entire year.

In April 1979, Bill Taves, a reactor operator at the Bruce plant, outlined in a letter to his local Member of the Provincial Legislature how every element in the Three Mile Island accident (an accident which according to a U.S. government appointed commission came within an hour of a meltdown) had occurred at the Bruce plant. They just hadn't happened all at once. Taves commented that, "the possibility of all these events happening simultaneously in a CANDU

reactor is remote, but no more remote than the sequence of events at Three Mile Island." Taves further pointed out that the systems unique to the CANDU (containment and backup safety systems) would not make Canadian reactors any safer in an accident than their U.S. counterparts. Taves called his revelations "the tip of the iceberg." Meanwhile, four more reactors are being added to the Bruce plant.

Hydro and the AECL defend this record saying that it was necessary to learn from past mistakes. No doubt a lot was learned from Three Mile Island, but millions of people risked their lives and their environment in the process.

WASTE STORAGE—THE LAST LINK IN THE CHAIN.

NUCLEAR REACTORS produce large quantities of highly radioactive fuel bundles, and at the end of a thirty year lifetime the reactor core itself is a piece of lethal garbage. There is no way of "disposing" of this radioactive waste. All we can hope to do is store it and stand guard over it for unimaginable periods of time.

Ontario's current nuclear programme adds 1000 tons per year to the already accumulated 3000 tons of high-level waste. By the year 2000 we will have to store 35,000 tons of radioactive fuel bundles. These emit dangerous levels of radioactivity and heat for up to 1000 years, and lower levels for hundreds of thousands of years after that.

In its Interim Report on Nuclear Power, Ontario's Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning recommended a halt to nuclear expansion if a "panel of independent experts expressed dissatisfaction with the progress in spent fuel disposal research and development by, say, 1985." Concern about the lack of any feasible solution to the problem led the Canadian Medical Association to pass a resolution calling it "irresponsible for the Government of Canada to allow further development of uranium mining and reactor construction until a safe proven permanent disposal technology is developed for the wastes that have already been generated."

Thirty five other countries also face this problem. In the U.S. the California Energy Commission investigated the present state of waste storage and recommended a moratorium on nuclear power in California pending a solution.

In contrast to this is the present commitment of the Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick and federal governments to expand their nuclear programmes. Premier Allan Blakeney of Saskatchewan says that, "we simply have to make a leap of faith and assume that a satisfactory means of disposal will be shortly found."

In Northern Ontario, AECL has approached at least nine small communities for permission to drill testing holes to study the possibility of waste storage in hard rock formations. All but two have refused. In Atikokan, one of the two communities where the local municipality agreed to let AECL drill, a petition was circulated asking that the drilling be suspended until public hearings could be held. The petition attracted almost twice as many signatures in two days as the last municipal election attracted votes.

The City of Timmins even refused permission for an aerial survey to be done of the local area.

AECL's refusal to make public either the details of its research plans or its criteria for choosing a burial site has infuriated many people in the North.

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For a sane energy future

They are drawing together into a united opposition. And Hydro and AECL will probably have to find someone else's backyard in which to test their burial techniques.

IS NUCLEAR POWER NECESSARY?

A LOOK AT THE hazards posed all along the nuclear fuel chain makes one thing clear: nuclear power is a gamble. The risks are not negligible, as we may have been led to believe. But the big question is this: Do we have to learn to live with nuclear power even if it kills us?

To determine whether we need nuclear energy in Ontario, we must first ask what it is we need energy for.

About half of the energy used in Ontario is for low-grade space and water heating for homes, schools, factories, and offices. Another 30 per cent is for transportation: fuelling cars, trucks, buses, and airplanes. Roughly seven per cent goes for gasoline, hydraulic or compressed air motors. Three per cent is for high-grade (above 260 degrees) heat for industrial processes. That leaves about 12 per cent for necessary electrical uses, which includes all lighting, telecommunications, home appliances, industrial welding and smelting processes, and electric transit systems.

Nuclear energy, in 1979, accounted for about four per cent of Ontario's energy needs. That's about equal to that provided by wood. In contrast, 80 per cent of our energy budget requires heating and transportation fuels — oil and gas.

The industry likes to talk about increasingly replacing fossil fuels with electricity. But even if 50 per cent of Ontario's energy were to be supplied by nuclear generated electricity by the year 2010, it would entail building 60 Pickering A plants. That's about one reactor every three months between now and 1998, assuming a three per cent growth in energy demand! The price tag in 1980 dollars would be about \$250 Billion. Building nuclear plants would consume half of Ontario's total annual budget each year.

And because our primary need is for low-grade heat, splitting the atom to heat our bathwater is, in the words of Amory Lovins, "like cutting butter with a chainsaw."

So how are we to replace dwindling supplies of oil and gas? Our energy future is often presented as a choice between coal and nuclear plants, that is, between acid rain and the risk of radiation poisoning.

Fortunately there is another choice. The most sensible response is to start seriously conserving energy. Conservation actually provides us with an important source of energy since we waste almost half the energy we use. That's like driving around with a large hole in your gas tank. We often think of conserving as cutting back — lowering our living standard or creating unemployment. But with our present inefficiency, we could almost double our economy while maintaining energy demand at a stable level. Plugging the leaking gas tank doesn't lower our living standard.

Conservation is an energy source that can be developed now, without large capital costs or long lead times. Ontario Hydro, with an expanded mandate to provide energy (not just electricity) cheaply and efficiently, could follow the lead of a similar utility in the U.S., the Tennessee Valley Authority. Instead of building additional generating stations, the TVA has found it more economical to provide the means and impetus for individual homeowners to start conserving, through such measures as:

- Interest free loans (repaid through the monthly utility bill) to assist the homeowner to install insulation. This is expected to cost \$176 million but since the utility won't have to build more generating capacity, it expects to save \$711 million!

- "Super-saver" homes built to TVA specifications by local contractors. For an additional \$800 (TVA financed) the homes conserve 75 per cent of heating fuel in winter and 33 per cent of cooling needs in summer.

- changes in its rate structure, so that electricity users pay higher per unit costs for power the more they use.
- the installation of 1000 solar water heaters in Memphis with 50,000 to 100,000 more to be installed by 1987.
- loans of up to \$800 for the installation of approved wood stoves in areas where wood is plentiful.

Ontario Hydro is going to spend \$7 Billion on the new Darlington plant despite a present overcapacity in electricity of 48 per cent. That's an incredible investment of \$3500 for every household in Ontario. Instead of spending it on one nuclear plant, Hydro could give each household a rebate for mandatory home efficiency improvement. The energy savings would completely eliminate the need for the plant, reduce oil consumption dramatically and slash home heating bills. 1979 studies show that if half the money slated for Darlington were invested in conservation, every home in Ontario could be insulated to the point where more money could be saved than Darlington would produce in its lifetime; and 16,000 more person-years of employment would be generated.

The bottom line? The lights are not going to go out on our civilization if we choose to do without nuclear power. We don't need it and we can't afford it — environmentally or economically. CANDU is a superb piece of technology which doesn't have a practical application. It's time we put aside our defence of it at any cost because of our pride in it, and started working towards a sane energy future.

NUCLEAR POWER AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS—THE CONNECTIONS

"... human society is too diverse, national passion too strong, human aggressiveness too deep-seated for the peaceful and the warlike atom to stay divorced for long. We cannot embrace one while abhorring the other; we must learn, if we want to live at all, to live without both."

Jacques Cousteau
United Nations, 1976

CANADA'S CANDU REACTOR has been shown to be a feasible and even a desirable method of building up a nuclear arsenal under the guise of generating electricity. In the words of the Ontario Royal Commission on Electric Power Planning: "... we have no doubt that both the diversion of spent CANDU fuel and its subsequent reprocessing to produce plutonium are real possibilities. ... Therefore we believe that a government already operating nuclear power stations could divert fissile materials, and design and produce nuclear bombs."

Canada is pursuing an aggressive foreign sales programme to shore up a sagging domestic industry operating in some areas at only 55 per cent capacity. AECL allegedly spent \$2.45 million in bribes and commissions just to clinch a contract with Argentina.

Argentina, India and Pakistan, all recipients of CANDUs, have refused to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968. These countries have purchased or are about to purchase plutonium separation plants necessary for the production of weapons. Amnesty International and the Canadian Labour Congress have called for a halt to Canadian nuclear dealings with Argentina because of its record on human rights and the disappearance of an estimated 15,000 persons in that country.

In 1974 India exploded a nuclear device using materials from a CANDU research reactor. In Pakistan the day after the explosion, then Prime Minister Ali Bhutto announced that Pakistanis would be ready to sacrifice anything, "and even eat grass" to ensure

nuclear parity with India.

The danger of proliferation of weapons is real but there is another question: Is nuclear power suited to the needs of our major customers, the developing countries? The industry argues that electricity can replace oil and gas, which many developing countries lack. But the staggering cost of electrifying the Third World will close doors on development rather than opening them, by tying up precious capital, preventing the development of renewable energy sources and leaving developing countries even more reliant on us and even more in our debt. For the half the world on whom our exports are being foisted, nuclear power is a poor bargain.

Because of these and other concerns about the further development of nuclear power, we are demanding the following:

1. A full national inquiry into nuclear power and its alternatives.

PERHAPS THE MOST disturbing aspect of nuclear power is the manner in which vital decisions concerning its development are made without public input. There has never been a national debate on the question of whether Canadians want or need nuclear power. The nuclear industry has a history of concealing important information and quieting public fears with a pat on the shoulder and a "we know best".

That's not good enough. The Canadian public is not reassured — about waste storage, about reactor safety, or about the health of nuclear workers. A national, independent, public inquiry is necessary.

Furthermore, since the nuclear issue is central to a larger debate about what kind of an energy future we want, this inquiry must examine nuclear within the broad context of an overall energy strategy.

Such an inquiry must be part of an ongoing programme of public education on energy issues. It must include equal representation from both sides of the nuclear debate, with adequate funding provided for public interest groups to balance the public relations barrage from the industry. (Hydro has 94 full-time public relations employees.)

2. A complete halt to nuclear expansion while the inquiry is in progress.

THE HISTORY of two provincial uranium mining inquiries makes it clear that if the inquiry is to be meaningful, there must be a complete halt to nuclear expansion while it is underway. In Saskatchewan, the Cluff Lake Board of Inquiry held hearings while uranium development in the province went on unabated. Many saw the inquiry as a charade by a government already committed to uranium mining. The 1979 Bates inquiry into mining in BC raised the same questions about credibility. While British Columbians expressed their views before the inquiry, two mining companies involved in exploration in B.C., Rio Algom and Denison Mines, signed contracts to sell 7 million pounds of uranium oxide to South Korea.

If the inquiry is to be credible, then, the Ontario Government must commit itself to a moratorium on nuclear expansion, including the following:

- no construction licence for Darlington.
- no operating licences for Pickering B or Bruce B.
- no expansion of Eldorado Nuclear.

Both the Ontario and the federal government must cease further exploration for uranium and development of mining and milling facilities. And there must be no further exports of nuclear reactors, nuclear technology, fuel or heavy water.

3. Retraining and guaranteed jobs at union wages for all affected workers.

PEOPLE WORKING in the nuclear industry should not have to bear the cost of a halt to nuclear development. Nor should they be forced to choose between contributing to a technology which threatens the destruction of their communities, or facing the loss of their livelihoods. The skills and experiences of these workers can make valuable contributions to solving Canada's energy crisis instead of being wasted on an energy source which does not contribute to its solution.

This country faces the worst unemployment problem since the 1930s. Study after study has indicated that investments in conservation and the development of renewable energy sources create many more jobs than do investments in the nuclear industry. Already individuals and some unions are actively developing skills in these new and exciting fields. It's time a major effort was made to ensure that thousands more have that opportunity.

4. Enforcement and upgrading of safety standards.

BECAUSE OF changing standards, older reactors in Ontario do not meet existing safety regulations. The Douglas Point and Rolphoton reactors do not have vacuum buildings which are supposed to contain radiation in the event of an accident. The Pickering A station has a vacuum building, but only one emergency shutdown system. Because of concern about the adequacy of the system, the newer reactors like Bruce have two independent shutdown systems. We are demanding that all the reactors upgrade safety systems to meet the latest standards, or be shut down.

CURRENTLY, federal standards limit radiation exposure for the general public to .5 rems per year. For workers in the industry, the limit is ten times as high — 5 rems. The Federal Radiation Council in the U.S. has recommended a limit to public exposure of .17 rems. In this light, we are demanding an immediate reduction in the current radiation limit by 50 per cent, and a re-examination of the standards.

THERE ARE four thousand workers employed in uranium mining and milling in Canada. They face two to five times greater chance of dying of lung cancer than the general population. By 1976, an estimated 90 miners had died of cancer; 61 of these were exposed to radiation levels lower than the "acceptable" limit (four Working Level Months over 30 years). There is no evidence that a safe level of exposure exists. But we are demanding that the workers be able to determine what standard is truly acceptable — to them.

THE MINING OF uranium near Elliot Lake has generated millions of tons of radioactive garbage and has contaminated lakes and watersheds. The companies involved must be forced to pay for the clean-up of these wastes and for the massive environmental contamination — particularly the destruction of the Serpent River system.

THE WASTE STORAGE problem is far from solved, although the pressure on the industry to arrive at a solution is very great. A solution, if one exists, must be feasible and acceptable to the

Canadian public, particularly to those who must live with the waste in their communities.

Therefore we are demanding that a body of independent people be set up to oversee the waste programme. It must be constituted not only of "experts" in a variety of fields, but also of ordinary citizens, including representatives from those communities where the waste might be stored.

5. Rechanneling of funds to large-scale conservation, and alternative energy programmes.

CHEAPER, CLEANER SOURCES of energy have been left under-developed by our enormous investment in nuclear power. Out of \$158 million spent in 1978-'79 on energy research and development, 70 per cent went into nuclear power. Nuclear energy supplied us with 1.3 per cent of our energy needs in 1979. Renewable energy, which supplied 15.5 per cent, received only nine per cent of the total budget. Much of the nuclear share of the pie went into research on new fuel cycles for the CANDU which use plutonium and thorium — processes which are more hazardous than the present cycle and which create larger quantities of toxic waste.

We are demanding that no further money be spent on advanced fuel cycles and that funds be re-assigned for research into renewable energy projects, such as the use of forest industry waste or passive solar design.

With a halt to nuclear expansion, massive amounts of capital will be freed for investment in renewable energy and conservation programmes. Mandatory home insulation (with loans provided to homeowners), increasing fuel efficiency and industrial co-generation all provide more energy and employment than nuclear generated electricity.

AT PRESENT, Hydro's declining rate structure favours large corporate consumers. Industrial users get electricity cheaper, the more they use. Even local utilities do not receive the discount given large single users. In order to encourage conservation, electricity should be more expensive per unit as more is consumed. And the consumer cost of electricity should be based on the expensive cost of nuclear and fossil-fuelled generation, rather than averaging in low-cost hydro-generated electricity, as is done at present. The increased revenues could be used to stabilize Hydro's deteriorating financial position.

6. An end to Canada's involvement in the nuclear arms race.

CANADA HAS long been a partner in the manufacture of nuclear weapons components. Litton Industries in Toronto has been awarded a ten-year contract to manufacture the guidance systems for the new Cruise Missile. We are demanding that Canada end her complicity in the nuclear balance of terror. All nuclear weapons should be removed from Canadian bases, such as the NORAD base in Comox B.C. And Canada must demand nuclear disarmament at NATO and NORAD or get out from under that nuclear umbrella.

CENTRAL NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

349 Ontario Street
Toronto, Ontario

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members of Central Neighbourhood House will be held at 349 Ontario Street, Toronto, Ontario on Tuesday, the 27th (twenty-seventh) day of May 1980 at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:

- a) to receive and consider reports from the President, Nominating Committee, other committees of the Board of Directors and the Executive Director.
- b) to receive and consider the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 1979 and the report thereon from Hilborn & Co. Auditors.
- c) to elect Directors.
- d) to appoint auditors.
- e) generally to transact such further and other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

DATED AT TORONTO, the 18th day of April 1980.

By order of the Board of Directors of Central Neighbourhood House.

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COMMUNITY CALENDAR

Saturday, April 26

Have an anti-nuclear day with the following events:

- A rally at City, 1:00 pm, followed by a march to Queen's Park.
- Speakers, theatre and other forms of entertainment at Trinity United Church, 427 Bloor St. W., from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.
- a benefit concert at Convocation Hall, 7:30 pm, with Stringband, Beverley Glenn-Copeland, Louise Lambert and others. Tickets \$4 in advance, \$6 at the door, at all BASS outlets and Women's Bookstore, Glad Day Books, and SCM Bookroom.

Independent choreographers from Toronto are presenting **Mixed Bag**, a performance of new works, at the Studio, 366 Adelaide St. E., at 8:00 pm. Admission is \$3.50.

Representatives of the **South Asian community** will meet with Mayor John Sewell to discuss the race relations policies of City Council. The meeting, open to the public, will be from 4:00 to 6:00 pm at Bickford Park High School, Bloor St. W. near Christie.

An intensive weekend of **Wen-Do training** (self-defence techniques for women) will be held today and tomorrow at the Woodsworth Co-Op, 133 Wilton St. Cost is \$30 per woman. For information about other times call Marilyn Walsh at 363-2178.

Young People's Theatre Centre, 165 Front St. E., hosts its **3rd annual Open House** on Saturday and Sunday, April 26 and 27. From 12:00 noon until 5:00 pm, continuous activities in all areas of the Centre will entertain children aged 4-16. Admission is \$1.00.

Sunday, April 27

The Forum at St. Luke's Church presents Mr. F. Shomler — "Project North — The

Dene". The location is St. Luke's Church, Sherbourne at Carlton, and the time is 2:30 pm.

Monday, April 28

The **Toronto Public School Annual Chess Tournament** will be held today for schools in areas 1, 2, and 6. This preliminary round will be held at Harbourfront York Quay Centre, 235 Queen's Quay West.

Tuesday, April 29

There will be a **blood clinic** at East York Collegiate, 650 Cosburn Ave., from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm.

Preliminary rounds of the **Toronto Public Schools Annual Chess Tournament** for schools in areas 3, 4, and 5 will be held today at Harbourfront York Quay Centre, 235 Queen's Quay West.

Wednesday, April 30

The Revue Repertory Theatre continues its **Working People in the Movies** series, with four films about working women: Union Maids, With Babies and Banners, The Double Day, and We Won't Live Like That, starting at 7:30 pm.

Mariposa Mainland presents **Odetta**, who sings spirituals, blues, ballads and work songs. For reservations call 869-8412.

The **Open Door Centre**, 315 Dundas St. E., is holding a **bake sale** from 1:00 to 3:30 pm. Any donations of baked goods will be appreciated.

Preliminary rounds for all senior schools in the **Toronto Public Schools Annual Chess Tournament** will be held today at Harbourfront York Quay Centre, 235 Queen's Quay West.

The **Forum** tonight at the St. Lawrence Hall, 27 Front St. E., is "Women Challenging the 80's" — Pensions and Social Poli-

cies". The topic is the extreme poverty faced by elderly women, its causes, and how to change it. All are invited to attend and express their views. Admission is free.

Thursday, May 1

The Charles H. Best Club is holding a **rummage sale** today starting at 11:00 am at St. Clement's Church on Jones Ave.

Friday, May 2

There will be a **fund-raising fashion show** for WoodGreen United Church, 875 Queen St. E. (at Logan), starting at 8:00 pm. Admission is \$1.75.

The **Catholic Women's League** of St. Paul's Church, 83 Power St., is holding a **rummage sale** today from 11:00 am to 6:00 pm, and tomorrow from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Good used clothing for sale, and refreshments will be provided.

Saturday, May 3

The Ladies Section of the Royal Canadian Curling Club is having a **bazaar and flea market** at 131 Broadview Ave. (north of Queen). For sale are baked goods, used clothing, toys, games, books and much more. Admission is free.

The YWCA is presenting a workshop, **Pornography: A New Perspective**, from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm, at 2532 Yonge St. The fee is \$5 and bring your own lunch. Childcare available for an extra \$5. To register, call 487-7151. This workshop is for women only.

A **spring tea and fashion show** will be held at the Riverdale Hospital Auditorium from 1:30 to 4:00 pm. Tickets are \$1. Proceeds to the Riverdale Hospital Auxiliary.

All the residents of Wellesley Park invite you to their yearly **yard sale**. The sale takes place from 11:00 am to 4:00 pm, and an-

tiques, clothes and more will be sold. Wellesley Park is located at the end of Amelia St.

Simpson Ave. United Church, 115 Simpson Ave. (at Howland), is having a **euchre night** beginning at 7:30 pm. Admission is \$2, and refreshments will be served.

Sunday, May 4

Music at the Centre presents Victoria Masynk and Bohdan Sperkacz in a joint recital in the St. Lawrence Centre Town Hall, 7:00 pm. Tickets are \$5.50 and \$4.50, lower rates for students and seniors.

The St. Luke's Forum presents **Alderman Gordon Cressy**, at St. Luke's Church, Sherbourne and Carlton, beginning at 2:30 pm.

Tuesday, May 6

Starting tonight **TVOntario** is showing a six-part series, **Every Child is Special**, featuring dramas, interviews, and phone-ins to experts and parents in the studio and around the province. TV Ontario is on Channel 19.

Wednesday, May 7

The **Toronto Women's ORT** (an organization involved in vocational training) is holding its annual **bazaar and flea market** at the St. Lawrence Market, 92 Front St. E., from 10:00 am to 10:00 pm. Admission is \$1, and there is a \$1,000 door prize.

The **city finals** of the Toronto Public Schools Annual Chess Tournament will be played at the Harbourfront "ballroom" at 222 Queen's Quay West.

Thursday, May 8

Kindergarten registration happens today at St. Ann School, 70 Boulton Ave., from 9:00 to 11:00 am and from 1:00 to 3:30 pm. Junior kindergarten age is any child born before Dec. 31, 1976, and senior kindergarten is for any child born before Dec. 31, 1975. A Catholic baptismal certificate is also required.



This May, help raise your family's standard of loving.

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'Non-profit' developer loses credit union support

Continued from page 1

government money in the process. Central to the whole controversy was the affiliation with and endorsement of Cimpello by the Ontario Credit Union League. Most co-op groups in Toronto are members of a credit union and, by attacking the Credit Union Central (CUC)'s endorsement of Cimpello, the co-ops were finally able to win their battle to develop co-op housing in the Grange area.

After continuous lobbying, which included a threat by the city's largest co-op (Bain Co-op in Ward 7), to withdraw its money from the Credit Union as well as letters to the CUC protesting Cimpello by John Sewell and Ottawa mayor Marion Dewar, the CUC finally announced at its annual meeting (March 22) that all CUC members were being withdrawn from the Cimpello Board. In addition, a task force, consisting of five CUC members and five co-op representatives, was established to look into the whole matter of CUC involvement in non-profit housing.

According to Peter Tabuns at Bain Co-op, Bain's threat to withdraw its funds about \$200,000 from the CUC was "of no consequence". Rather, it was the CUC's desire to avoid bad publicity that caused its reversal of policy. "They could see the co-ops had mounted a strong campaign and they didn't want an ugly fight at the annual meeting."

The formal statement presented by the CUC at its annual meeting backs up Tabuns' impression. The CUC refused to apologize for its involvement with Cimpello saying that the involvement was a logical extension

of the CUC's "longstanding interest in affordable housing for its members." By its association with Cimpello, the CUC hoped only to monitor and become more involved with non-profit housing. However, because Cimpello was perceived to be a private developer by legitimate non-profit housing groups and because the CUC did not want its involvement with Cimpello to appear to conflict with its interest in non-profit housing, the decision was made to sever all connection with Cimpello.

Paul Meehan, once a CUC member of the Cimpello Board, feels that the co-ops were under the misconception that the CUC was opposed in principle to non-profit housing. Because approximately 40% of the CUC members use credit unions to finance mortgage loans, it is, in fact, basic policy of the CUC to encourage individual home ownership. However, says

Meehan, "wherever this is impractical or impossible, credit union policy is to encourage membership in co-operatives. To say that the CUC is opposed to co-op housing is completely wrong. It is the desired alternative to ownership."

With the CUC's link with Cimpello broken, the co-op groups hope they have, in Tabuns' words, "crippled Del Zotto". Cimpello, though still in existence, has dropped its option on the Grange area and Tabuns is not aware of any further

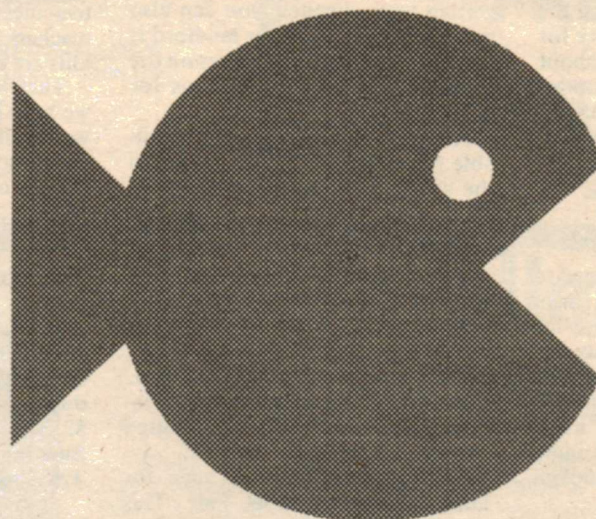
applications by Cimpello for CMHC funds. As long as Cimpello continues to exist, however, the war is not over. Still, the co-ops can take some pleasure from the fact that, at least as Tabuns says "a major battle has been won."

Jarvis Mosaic

The third annual multicultural talent show — **Jarvis Mosaic** — was held recently at Jarvis Collegiate. The 2-1/2 hour show featured performances by students from over 10 countries, who presented the songs, dances and costumes of their native lands.

After the show, the audience gathered in the school cafeteria where a craft display and banquet were held. The evening was a most enjoyable experience for all involved and many thanks go to all those who worked so hard to make it a success.

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LE CENTRE ACADIEN/ACadian Secretarial, 503-B Parliament St., does bilingual typing and translation. Accurate handling of large or small orders. Call Veronica at 923-8713.

HOUSE CLEANING — Reliable attentive cleaning person, now accepting clients in Cabbagetown area. Light yard-work also done. References available. John 698-3864.

PAINTER — Fully experienced in interior and exterior work. For free estimate call Andrew Atkins, 465-3417 after 6 pm.

HANDYMAN for small moving, haulage, or any odd jobs. Minor roof repairs, cleaning of windows, eavestroughs, yards and gardening. Painting, trees cut and removed. Fair rates. 694-2856.

WALL WASHING and vacant home clean-ups by Homepride Services, 694-9599.

NEED A RIDE?

call

operation springboard

315 Dundas Street East at Sherbourne
Toronto 863-6196

We run a regularly scheduled bus service to
FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS

WANT TO GET IN SHAPE? Join us at Pape Recreation Centre. 461-3531. Bad minton, keep fit, volleyball, etc. It's all free.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HUGE YARD SALE at Wellesley Park, located at the end of Amelia St., on May 3 and 4. Antiques, clothes and more.

MEETING SPACE available evenings free to health-related groups at the South Riverdale Community Centre, 126 Pape Ave. (near Queen). Call 461-2494 between 10 am and 5 pm and ask for Mary Geritsma.

The Downtown chapter of **One-Parent Families Association** meets every Wednesday at 8 pm, 20 Spruce St. All welcome. For further information call Veronica at 923-8713.

Tous Bienvenue au "Café-conversation" les premiers Jeudis du mois à 8 h soir, 20 rue Spruce, angle Parliament entre Carlton et Gerrard. Le Centre Acadien, 923-8713.

DAY CARE MEETING

A meeting to discuss the formation of a day care centre operated on Montessori principles will be held in the music room of Withrow School at 7:45 pm, Thursday May 1. Guest speaker Rinaldo Montessori. Also slide show and brief panel discussion. For information call 469-0470 or 461-6427.

NEED A BABYSITTER? I have ten years experience and references. Also will watch kids at odd hours night or day. Reliable. Dundas St. area. Phone 461-6571.

HELP WANTED

SPRUCECOURT CO-OP requires a superintendent, \$13,000-\$13,500 a year plus benefits. Experience in basic carpentry required; plumbing an asset, but not essential. Applications accepted until May 3. Please call 923-3696 or 964-8472 for an appointment.

INSTRUCTION

MOVE INTO SPRING! Movement essentials for everyday life, improvisation, dance. Workshops with Ruth Bernard. Special classes for mimes and professional dancers. Open to all. Centre of Movement. 466-9549.

MISCELLANEOUS

David's Tea Room — Prophecy in a teacup — Predictions from palmistry — signs in the crystal — the mysteries of the Tarot cards. 241 Queen St. E. 368-9610.

TRADESPEOPLE

RENOVATIONS ALL KINDS

• Custom kitchens, rec rooms, bath-rooms, etc.
• 16 years' experience
• Licence No. B4144
• Reasonable rates
• References available
PHONE 690-1216

7 News Classified Ads cost \$2.50 for 25 words or less, and 10¢ for each additional word. All Classified ads MUST be paid in advance. (The ONLY exceptions are ads advertising jobs available and lost and found ads — these are free.)

Fill in the coupon below and mail or bring it with your payment to 7 News, 315 Dundas St. East, Toronto M5A 2A2.

My ad should read as follows:

dixon hall neighbourhood centre

Activities, services, & advocacy for all ages in the interest of local community development...

58 Sumach
863-0498

Notes from the Director

Dixon Hall is a place many of you may have heard something about. You might know for example that we have an Income Tax Clinic or a Legal Aid Clinic. The former service is offered during the months of March and April free for anyone. Last year we assisted about 500 people during those two months. Although we aren't finished this year, we are anticipating an in-



Of Interest to Seniors

More members are encouraged to come out Monday mornings from 10:00 — noon to help prepare for the annual bazaar. The crafts group are now working on a lovely quilt which should be ready in time for the draw June 28. Other items to be raffled off are all handmade: shawl, cushion, purse and hooked rug.

Lunch is served every Monday, noon to 1:00 p.m. — cost \$1.25. Next Pot Luck lunch is May 26. Call Linda for more information.

Mondays at 1:30

May 5 — Al Galdstone — Folk Dancing

12 — Bingo

19 — Victoria Day — Centre Closed.

19 — Ada Clark and her "Musical Memories" will entertain. All May birthdays will be celebrated today.

June 2 — Part 5 and 6 "The National Dream", film based on Pierre Berton's book.

Tuesdays 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. Cards, euchre, bridge and cribbage or Men's Club.

Next Business Meeting Thursday May 1, 10:00 a.m.

TRIPS

Niagara Blossom Tour

Date: Wednesday May 14

Time: Depart from Dixon Hall 11:00 a.m.

Cost: \$8.00 - includes buffet lunch at The Plainsman Restaurant.

After lunch we will drive along old Hwy 8 to see the blossoms and countryside.

Kingston/Upper Canada Village in Morrisburg
May 28-29

crease over that figure. For some of you, that's all you might need from us. But on the other hand, if your unemployment cheque has gone astray, or if you are having trouble getting your cheques, you can also get help here. Or if your landlord is not fulfilling the work orders on the premises, you can come to us for some help.

Another program we have available for many of the youngsters in the area is Big Pals. This program

Cost: \$75.00 Twin, \$85.00 single. Includes: accommodation at Holiday Inn, tour Old Fort Henry, tour Upper Canada Village, lunches, dinner, breakfast and a coffee stop. Call Linda (863-0499) for more information. Full payment required at time of booking.

Keep Saturday June 28 open for Dixon's Annual Street Fair. This year the Seniors' Club will be taking part. We will be having a crafts table, white elephant, Bake Table and a Raffle of handmade items.

matches kids and volunteers together. The volunteer meets with the child on a regular basis and gets him involved in many of the house activities. In many cases the volunteer meets with the parents/school teachers and talks about how the kids are doing.

These are some of the approaches we have going in here at the Hall. I would like to feature some of our programs periodically to give you a flavour of Dixon Hall.

Van Shopping — Every Thursday at 9:30 a.m. Call to reserve your seat. \$1.00 return prepaid.

Light Housekeeping — Call for this service and allow for a couple of days. Charge starting May: \$2.00/hr.

Banking — Call Linda

Transportation — Call Linda

Did You Know?

That some staff members at Dixon Hall have left us for other endeavours and we at Home Help will miss them but wish them well.

Kids' Programs

Monday

Music lessons, Dixon Hall, \$1.00 per lesson.

Young Teen Girls' Club, Dixon Hall, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Teen Girls' Volley ball, St. Paul's School Gym, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Tuesday

Music lessons, Dixon Hall, \$1.00 per lesson.

After-4 Programme, Regent Park United Church, 7-14 years, 3:30-5:30 p.m.

Teen Girls' Volleyball, St. Paul's School Gym, 12-17 yrs., 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Little Rascals' Club, Dixon Hall, 6-9 yrs., 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Tutoring, Park School Basement, Park School Students, Grades 3-8, 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Black Heritage Programme, Regent Park United Church, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

Wednesday

Music lessons, Dixon Hall, \$1.00 per lesson.

After-4 Programme, Regent Park United Church, 7-14 yrs., 3:30-5:30 p.m.

per lesson.

After-4 Programme, Regent Park United Church, 7-14 yrs., 3:30-5:30 p.m.

Young Teen Girls' Club, Dixon Hall, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Young Teen Boys' Basketball, Lord Dufferin School Gym, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Black Heritage Crafts Programme, Regent Park United Church, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Thursday

Music lessons, Dixon Hall, \$1.00 per lesson.

Tutoring, Park School Basement, Park School Students Grades 3-8, 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Young Teen Boys' Basketball, Lord Dufferin School Gym, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

Friday

Music lessons, Dixon Hall, \$1.00 per lesson.

After-4 Programme, Regent Park United Church, 7-14 yrs., 3:30-5:30 p.m.

Adult Activities and Services

Pub Night

Dixon Hall will be having a Pub Night the third Friday of each month from 8:30 - 12:30 p.m. If you enjoy music, dancing, playing billiards, backgammon, etc., or just want to sit and chat with friends, make a point of dropping in. Admission is free and food will be on sale. No minors, please.

Exercise Class

There are now two exercise classes being offered here at Dixon Hall.

One class is held each Thursday afternoon at 1:00 p.m. The class is taught by Andrea Sparling, an experienced dance, movement and exercise instructor. This class is great for relieving tension and stress. Cost is \$1.00 per class. For more information call Janice or Ross.

A second exercise class started on Saturday April 12 at 1:30 p.m. The emphasis here is on exercise to disco music. The instructor is Moreen Meriden, another experienced dancer and exerciser. Cost for this class is also \$1.00. To register, call Janice or Ross.

Ceramics

Ceramics class for adults is held each Wednesday night from 6:30 - 9:30 p.m. Learn to make beautiful mugs, bowls, etc. from start to finish. The instructor is Raquel Baranyai who is from the Ontario College of Art and also has had own studio. Cost is \$5.00 per class - all materials included. For more information call Janice or Ross.

Wen-Do

Dixon Hall will be offering 'Wen-Do' for women starting on Monday, April 28 from 7:30 - 9:30 p.m. This 6 week course teaches women a method of self-defense which enables them to deal more effectively with physical assaults. The instructor is Marilyn Walsh. Cost is \$30.00 for 6 weeks. For information call Janice or Ross.

Dog Training Dog training classes are held each Sunday evening here at Dixon. There are two 1 hour classes — from 8:00 - 9:00 p.m. and from 9:00 - 10:00 p.m. Cost is \$50.00 for 8 weeks. For information call Irene Lee at Dixon Hall.

Bingo

Bingo for adults is held each Sunday afternoon at 12:30 p.m. and Tuesday evening at 7:00 p.m. Admission is 50¢ and there are cash prizes. Everyone welcome!

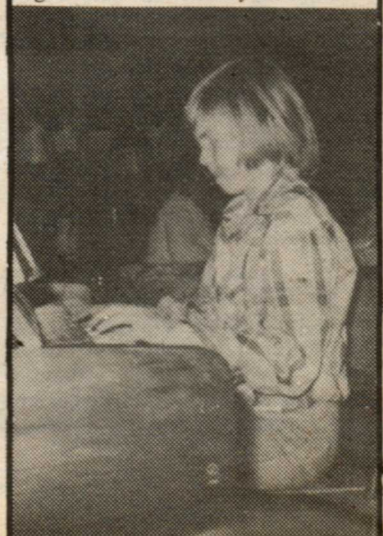
Street Festival

June 28 is a date to remember. That's the day Dixon Hall is holding its annual Street

Festival. We're hoping for great weather as there are lots of great activities planned — for example, craft booths, a bar-b-que, beer garden, games for children, bingo, and of course, dancing to a live band. This year we hope to make the Street Festival a real community event with participation from various groups and organizations in the area. This participation can take many forms: demonstrations, information booths, etc. For more information about the Street Festival drop in or call Janice at 863-0499.

Family Fun Night

Dixon Hall music lovers were treated to a fine performance by the Etobicoke Student Wind Ensemble at the April 10 Family Fun Night. It was especially great for our music school students who were able to see that patience and practice really do pay off. The parents of the Etobicoke musicians, many of whom travelled here to support their kids, were obviously proud of how well the youngsters played, and this attitude certainly helped the kids themselves — and our Family Night was benefitted by all of it.



A music school student entertains at Family Night.

Family Night dates to remember for the next month are May 8th, May 22nd, and June 5th. We are planning an outing of some sort for the 8th. And although plans are not firm-up for the other dates, we are really anxious to start doing things outside as the weather warms up. 7 News Community Calendar will keep you informed about details, or you can call Ross or Kari. Remember, children must be accompanied by their own parent or relative.

A Look in the Mirror: Part Two

In this space last month we began a series of articles based upon Dixon's recent research project aimed at getting an overall picture of who we are, what we need, and how we relate to one another in our community. In that article one fact that we pointed out was that the largest age group in our area is currently the 10-14 year old group, and that the majority of our population is under 30. While the trend we discussed is towards smaller families and fewer children in the future, our community now has a large population of young people who will grow and mature in the community — hopefully with a sense of belonging and mutual respect.

Whose Job Is It?

The responsibility for creating such a climate is a joint one. Certainly the kids have to accept some responsibility on their own behalf — as do their families. But there is also a burden of responsibility upon the rest of us — the Community at large and the agencies and institutions that serve it. A good community, like a good family, cares about and helps its various members.

A Study Of The Situation

During the past year, part of our research effort involved a specific study of area youth in the 16-25 year range...their needs...and the state of services being provided by area agencies for them (and by extension for those approaching that age).

The findings pinpointed three areas of much needed reform:

- 1) That area agencies are not sufficiently committed to co-ordination in the field of youth activities.
- 2) That youth themselves feel outside the decision-making process and have no voice in matters that concern them.
- 3) That the community as a whole does not demonstrate an atmosphere of "caring" about its youth population.

As a result of the research data gathered, and in light of the findings listed above, the researcher made the following recommendations:

- 1) That agencies consider more flexibility in their hours of operation, to accommodate the lifestyle and needs of area youth. For example: Saturday and Sunday openings; late evening hours for older teens; etc.
- 2) That these flexible hours be used in activities planned and organized by and for area youth, with such youth having a major decision-making role.
- 3) That agencies, both private and public, make efforts to co-ordinate their activities in light of the needs and concerns of area youth.
- 4) That the manpower needs of local employers be included in this co-ordination.
- 5) That agencies create a facilitating role within the community.
- 6) That non-active community groups — churches, businessmen groups, service clubs, ratepayer as-

sociations, etc. — be asked to take a greater role in serving the needs of area youth.

- 7) That a community facilitator be hired to begin the process of agency co-ordination, the involvement of youth, the creation of general community awareness and the commitment of government, private and community resources to the needs of youth from the area.
- 8) That some agency-worker time be spent helping in the job of agency co-ordination of youth work.
- 9) That some agency worker time be spent making other agencies, youth workers and the general community more aware of the needs of youth as expressed by these youth themselves.
- 10) That all agencies, organizations and institutions that provide any services to youth whatsoever, commit themselves to becoming more knowledgeable about the programs and activities of each other with the eventual goal of creating a formal communications and referral network.

These and other sources, all agree on those three areas of reform.

So What's Being Done?

One step is what you are doing right now — becoming aware of the problem.

A second is continued dedication on the part of those few agencies and workers who are trying to increase co-ordination in all areas of service in our community.

And a third is a project sponsored by several area agencies in co-ordination: Regent Park Services Unit; Dixon Hall; The Downtown Boys & Girls Club; Parachute and Youth Services Network. This project, being planned and organized by staff from these agencies and local youth, has as its aim the development of an area Youth Association to enable local young people to:

- determine their own needs and priorities; express these needs to
- A survey conducted by the Tenants' Association and the Services Unit in the Regent Park community.
- A series of public forums about

children's services held in the fall.

- Attempts by some agency staff and community workers to get joint programming and projects started in the area.
- Ongoing work by Joel, our outreach youth worker.
- Contacts with youth workers, community workers and kids throughout the area.
- A series of articles and letters in 7 News during the winter about vandalism and the relations between area youth and other segments of the community.

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- determine their own needs and priorities; express these needs to

agencies and refer youth to them;

- relay youth's attitudes about the services being offered; lobby and negotiate with agencies for their needs;
- improve relations with other population groups;
- improve relations between various segments of the youth population itself;
- run special projects for area youth;
- provide leadership examples for younger children.

In short: provide our youth with a voice — and a stake in the community.

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