

toronto citizen

MIDTOWN'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER 25¢

DEVELOPER'S LAND COSTS CITY 30% MORE THAN MARKET VALUE

Cadillac-Council deal runs \$135,000 to \$175,000 too high

by Jon Caulfield

The City of Toronto will purchase slightly less than one acre of land controlled by the Cadillac Development Corporation for approximately \$135,000 more than representatives of five large real estate firms believe might be a fair price for the land on the open market. The price is also \$175,000 more than the individuals who controlled the parcel six months ago indicated would be fair.

The City is buying the 37,979 square feet of land within the interior of the block immediately northeast of the intersection of Church and Wellesley Streets for a park. There is presently hardly any park space within the area bounded by Carlton, Bloor, Yonge and Sherbourne Streets, and the local residents' group, the North Jarvis Community Association, has been clamoring loudly for more than a year that the City do something about the situation. On the recommendation of its Executive Committee, City Council decided August 23 to buy the Cadillac-controlled land for \$875,000 at a rate of \$23.03 a square foot.

Personnel knowledgeable about the midtown land market at five realty agencies, A.E. LePage, United Trust, Bosley, Metropolitan Trust and Gibson-Willoughby, told the *Citizen* that a parcel of land of the specifications of the Cadillac-controlled bloc would fetch a fair price at a rate of about \$20 a square foot, or approximately \$740,000 in all. A member of an agency which recently completed a survey of commercially-zoned land in the Church-Wellesley vicinity said that \$23 a square foot is roughly the going rate for commercial property in the area. He said that rates for residentially-zoned land, like the Cadillac-controlled parcel, are customarily lower than rates for commercially-zoned property and that he would not even attempt to sell land fitting the description of the Cadillac bloc for a rate as high as \$23.

The City's Real Estate Department recommended that Council offer no more than \$700,000 for the land, or \$18.52 a square foot. The department based this figure on the amount which Marvin Horwitz, one of the individuals who controlled the land prior to Cadillac, suggested last spring would be acceptable. "The Executive Committee completely ignored our recommendation," a Real Estate Department official told the *Citizen*.

At roughly the same time as they indicated to the City that \$700,000 would be an appropriate price, Horwitz, Miller Investments and Hefner Construction entered into an option agreement for the land with a large developer who subsequently exercised the option. Horwitz, who is a lawyer and has represented the developer in negotiations with the City about the land, refused to tell the City the identity of the developer during the bar-

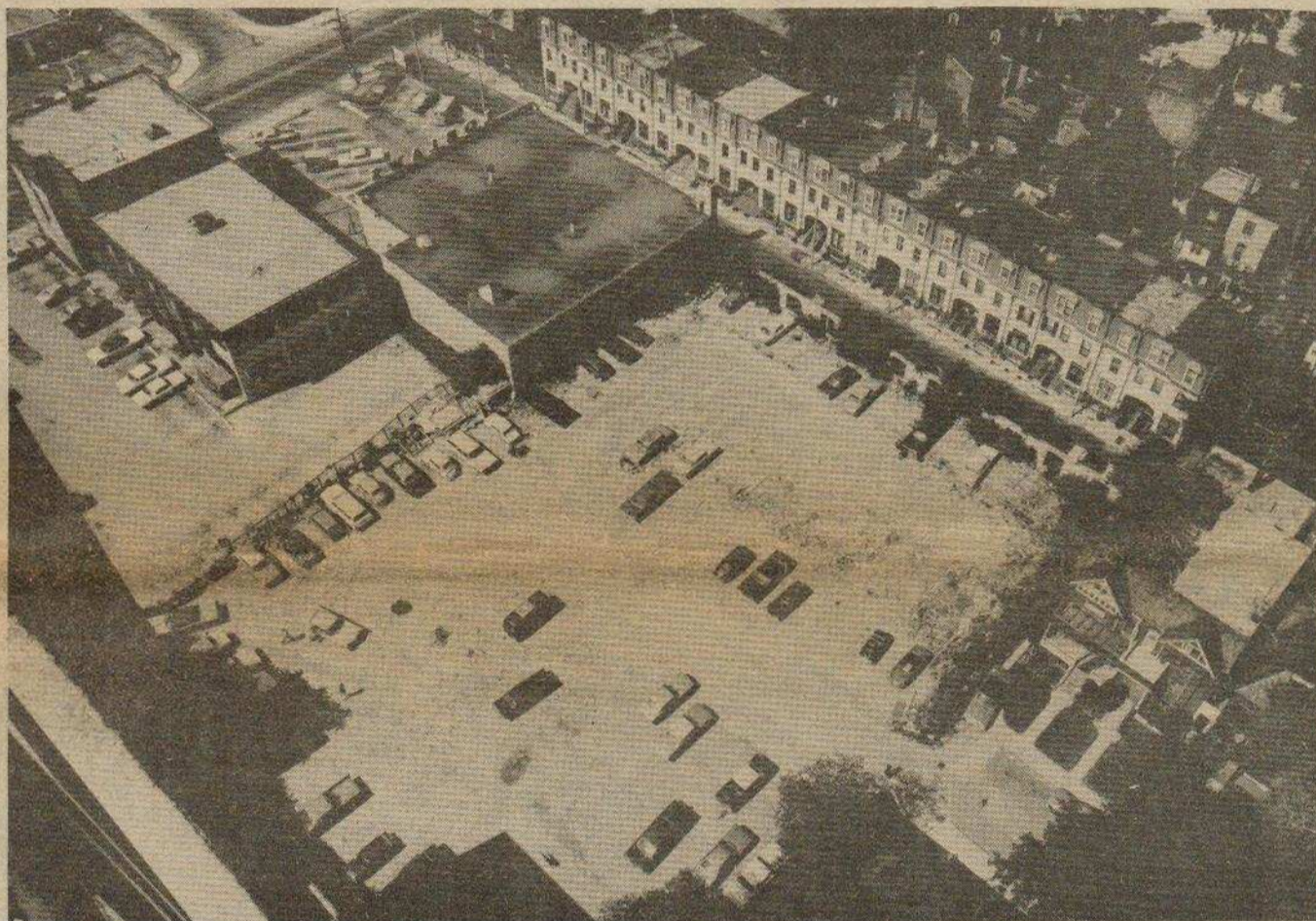


photo: Phil Lapidés

Toronto City Council voted to purchase this parking lot just east of Church Street for \$875,000. The land will be used for a small park. The City's Real Estate

Department recommended a maximum offer of \$700,000.

gaining. Council knew it was Cadillac only because Alderman John Sewell did some digging and told them so. Contacted by the *Citizen* after the City's decision, Horwitz refused to name the developer. He said there was no reason why he should do so, remarked that "our laws are our laws" and referred to the ethics of his profession and the necessity for confidentiality in the legal business.

Alderman David Rotenberg, the City's budget chief, and the most powerful member of the Executive Committee, told the *Citizen* he couldn't remember the name of the company which had exercised the op-

tion. Was it Cadillac? He didn't know, or couldn't recall, or something. According to Alderman Tony O'Donohue, Rotenberg had known at some point. "Nobody (on Council) knows who the owner is except Rotenberg," he told the *Star*. "He's been dealing with them."

A high official of the City's Real Estate Department said he had no idea who the anonymous developer is.

Three calls to Cadillac to confirm that it was the company in question proved fruitless. On two occasions, at midday on weekdays, a *Citizen* reporter was told that no-one was present in the office who could answer the in-

quiry; people were either out or at meetings. During a third call placed in late afternoon, the *Citizen* was referred to someone who said he knew nothing about the property.

The identity of the anonymous developer was confirmed by an official of an Ontario government department which had been interested in co-developing the land. "Cadillac controls it under an option from the owner," he told the *Citizen*.

During the months between spring and summer of this year, after Horwitz had indicated on behalf of Horwitz, Miller and Hefner that \$700,000 would be an acceptable price, after the City had indicated strong interest in buying the land, and in the period when Cadillac exercised its option, the price of the land was lifted from \$700,000 to \$900,000 — from \$18.52 to \$23.81 a square foot. The Executive Committee subsequently bargained the price down to the final \$23.03 rate.

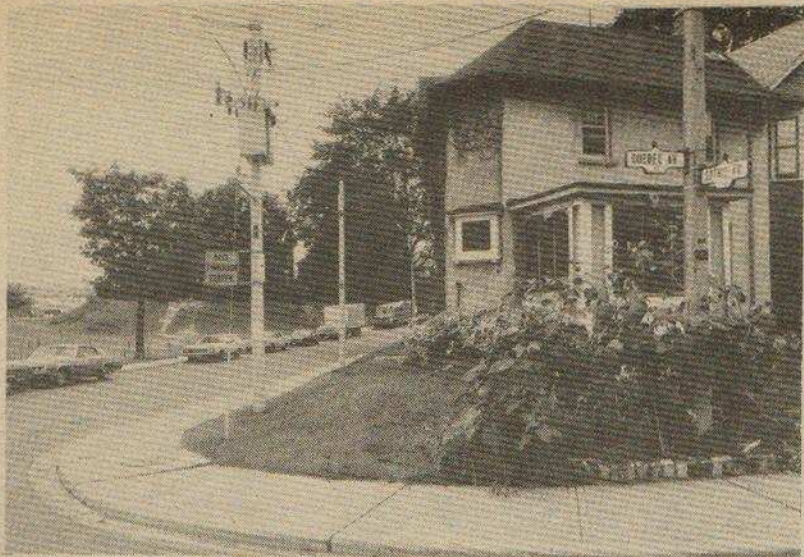
Contacted about the basis for the \$23.03 price, Horwitz said, "Well, wait, now — where did you get that figure? From the newspapers?" He was told that the figure was published in the City Council agenda. "Fair enough," he said, and he explained that the selling price was arrived at by negotiation. He said the price seemed

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Midtown's four ridings prepare
for federal election, page 7

Bureaucracy buries the arts,
page 15

Magic, page 13



The City sold Gothic Avenue to Cadillac/Greenwin for the average cost of assembling abutting properties.

CITY-CADILLAC DEAL

(continued from page 1)

fair to him and mentioned a property near the Cadillac-controlled parcel for which the asking price had been \$25 a square foot. He did not mention that the land he referred to as an example fronts on Church Street and is commercially-zoned, and that no buyer emerged to purchase the property at that price.

Alderman Rotenberg told the *Citizen* that, while he felt the City got "no bargain" on the Cadillac parcel, the price was not an overpayment. He mentioned something which he termed "land dynamics", about which he said *Citizen* reporters should know, and which he said pushed up the price. He explained that expropriating the land, as Alderman Karl Jaffary suggested, would have been more expensive, in the long run, than simply paying the high price. While the principles involved here are not clear, Rotenberg is probably right about the costs. Although the City can initiate expropriation proceedings against people who don't have much money with some confidence that a long, expensive court case won't result, expropriation of the well-to-do, for example, a developer like Cadillac, invites an expensive legal process.

By "land dynamics" Rotenberg may have meant the fact that Cadillac controlled something which the City very much wanted, potential parkland, and hence could charge the City the highest possible price. One of the *Citizen's* real estate informants talked about this type of selling situation when the reason for the inquiry was explained to him. (All of the real estate people contacted by the *Citizen* were told why they were being asked about average Church-Wellesley area land prices after they had given their estimate for a parcel of land meeting the specifications of Cadillac's. All indicated they believed the City was paying quite a high price.) When a single buyer wants a property badly, the agent said, the seller usually charges and gets more than market value. The same circumstances are a feature of developers' assemblies for apartment construction. After an assembly has been going on for a while, and local homeowners begin to realize what is happening, asking prices begin to

rise well above what they would be in an ordinary market situation.

A similar situation, in reverse, arose between the City and Cadillac last spring when Cadillac, which had been assembling, with the Greenwin Corporation, land in the Gothic-Quebec neighborhood in west Toronto for high rise development, wanted to buy Gothic Avenue from the City. The City sold the street to the developers for the average cost-per-square-foot rate of their entire assembly. The City's Real Estate Department calculated the price of Gothic Avenue by averaging the rates of each other property assembled by the developers, both the cheaper parcels purchased at the beginning of assembly, and the more expensive later parcels. In other words, the City gave Cadillac/Greenwin a very good deal on land that the developers, and only the developers, wanted badly. The City sold Gothic Avenue for \$15.11 a square foot, far lower than the prevailing prices in the neighborhood for recently assembled and yet-unassembled property. During the latter phases of the Gothic-Quebec assembly, prices were running well above \$20 a square foot; several were higher than \$25.

Selling land to developers on an average-of-assembly basis is Council policy. But Council has no policy for situations in which it wishes to buy land from a developer, and on the basis of the Church-Wellesley Cadillac parcel deal, it seems as though the developers' policy, or at least Cadillac's, is to charge the City as much as it can, regardless of prevailing area land prices. Hence the price of the North Jarvis parkland rose about 30 per cent after the City indicated serious interest in buying the parcel.

The square footage area of Gothic Avenue sold to Cadillac/Greenwin, 37,740, is co-incidentally almost exactly the same as the square footage area of the Church-Wellesley parcel, 37,979. The developers' paid about \$570,000 for Gothic Avenue. By charging highest possible price for the Church-Wellesley parcel and paying average price for the Gothic parcel, the Cadillac Development Corporation and its associates have cleared a cool few hundred thousand dollars at the expense of the people of the City of Toronto.

Letters

Meridian banks at The Commerce, customer closes account

(The letter which follows was recently sent by a member of the South of St. Jamestown community to the manager of his branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and to the national president of the bank.)

Mr. R.L. Wilson, Manager,
Parliament Street Branch,
Canadian Imperial Bank
of Commerce,
245 Carlton Street.

Mr. Wilson:

I have decided to close my personal chequing account today at the Parliament Street Branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

My chief reason for closing this account is that one of your wealthy customers is the Meridian Building Group, a major developer which has been destroying a small, inner-city community in Toronto called South of St. Jamestown. Specifically, Meridian has been demolishing many houses, evicting low-income tenants and waging court battles (to re-possess the houses) against many of them during the past year. Meridian has been pursuing this aggressive and exploitative policy, so that it can build

more high-rise apartment buildings in this area, which undoubtedly will result in even larger profits. All this destruction of a community is going on, despite the facts that: 1) South of St. Jamestown has not yet been rezoned for high density development; 2) Meridian has no city permit to build or redevelop the area, and 3) Meridian can not possibly begin building for at least two years - if not longer.

Yet, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (specifically the Bay-King Street Branch) has consented to handle or loan large sums of money for Meridian, so that it can continue building more high-rises upon the ruins of the communities like South of St. Jamestown which it has destroyed. I should add that many South of St. Jamestown tenants I know have been suffering great psychological stress during the past year - largely as a result of Meridian's demolitions and evictions in their community.

So long as the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce continues to

handle or loan money to Meridian, your customer, I never again will open an account at any branch of your bank. Furthermore, I am now urging many of my colleagues and friends to close their accounts at your bank.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a recently published Pollution Probe brochure ("Meridian Blockbusting Hurts Toronto") which gives a more detailed and carefully researched report on this human community crisis.

Yours truly,
Don Weitz, M.A.
Community Psychologist

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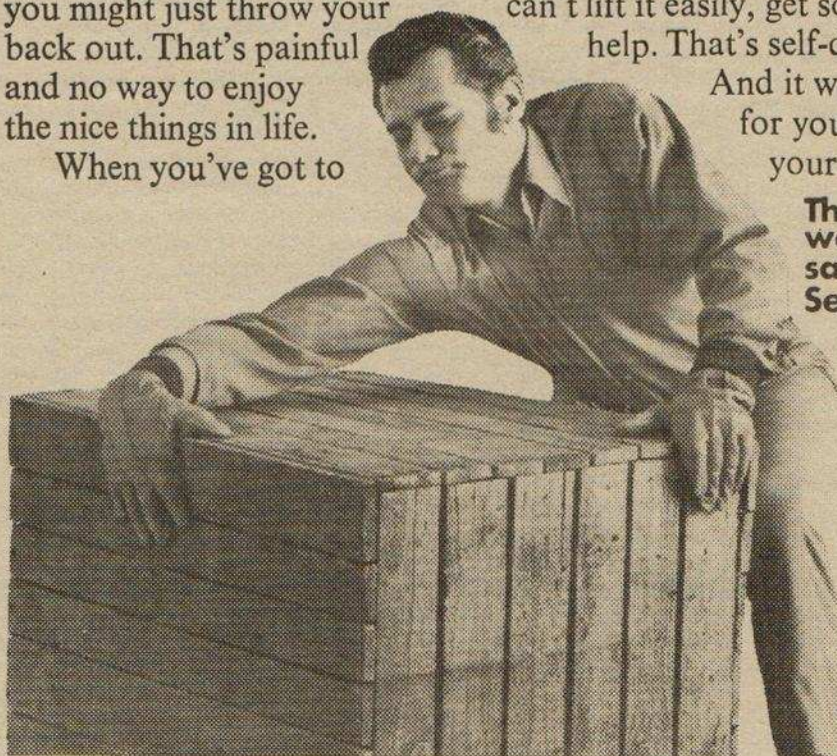
Throwing your back into something means that maybe you might just throw your back out. That's painful and no way to enjoy the nice things in life.

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move or lift something, first test the weight. If you can't lift it easily, get some help. That's self-defence.

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photo: Phil Lapides

Midnight shotgun blast at Marxist bookstore

Bookworld, the Davenport Road store that features works of Marx, Lenin and other Communist writers, suffered another attack on its premises recently. A shotgun blast broke the front window and about a dozen pellets lodged in walls and books.

A nearby resident said he heard what sounded like a car backfiring shortly after midnight on Sunday, August 27. No one was hurt in the attack and no arrests have yet been made.

Last year a mysterious fire was set at Bookworld, then located on College Street. It destroyed 900 books and caused \$3,000 damage.

Maggie Bizzell, the manager of Bookworld, yesterday presented a brief to the City Council's Executive Committee calling for determined Police efforts to find the people responsible for the attack and other attacks directed against minority and leftwing organizations throughout the City.

The incident at Bookworld occurred only hours after members of the rightwing Western Guard disrupted a meeting discussing the Ugandan Asian question at the International Centre, also on Davenport Road.

Police Commission refuses to discuss new station with Grange residents

The Board of Police Commissioners has so far refused to respond to Community complaints about a new 52 Division station planned for the Grange Park area. Grange Park residents protested police plans to relocate College Street headquarters on Beverley Street, between D'Arcy and Dundas at the August 30 meeting of City Council's Executive Committee. The Executive recommended that the Police Commission form a committee of police and local residents to discuss the matter. After an August 31 meeting, which was not open to the public, the Commission advised the City Clerk that it will consider proposals on the station advanced by the City of Toronto. It indicated no willingness to meet with the community.

Many residents are angry primarily because the police never consulted them about the re-location, and because the new station will deplete the housing stock in a predominantly residential area. Wes Lore, of the Chinese Canadian Association, told the Executive that the police station would disrupt the Chinese community and drastically alter the area. David Kidd, of the Grange Park Residents Association, suggested that the police had not considered all possible sites in the Division 52 district, which runs from the railroad tracks to the Lake, and from Spadina to Jarvis.

Police Inspector Jack Marks told the executive that, although the department is willing to consult City Council about the design of the station, it is reluctant to meet with members of the community. When pressed, Marks said that the Department would consider discussing the matter with local residents. At the Executive Ward Five Alderman William Archer, appearing on behalf of area residents, suggested the formation of a committee composed of aldermen, police, community residents and a member of the City planning staff. If the Police Commissioners refuse to set up the Committee, said Archer, then the City Executive should. Ward Six

Alderman June Marks endorsed the committee idea, and said that she had urged the Police Commissioners to discuss their plans for the station.

Marks added that she made no apologies for supporting the Beverley Street station, just as she had

supported the construction of a Hydro transformer station in Grange Park. Hydro was not permitted to build in Grange Park, mainly because of strong community opposition. The police station protest, said Marks, is no more than "Grange Park looking for an issue."

NDP riding ends strike

The NDP St. Andrew-St. Patrick Riding Association last week ended the "strike" it went on in June. The action was a protest against the decision of the Party's Provincial Council to disband the Waffle Movement. During the 77-day

strike, the riding withheld new membership registrations and curtailed much of its normal communication with the Party's Provincial Headquarters. The Riding voted to end the strike although the chief demands it made in June, that the Waffle be allowed to remain within the party and not be unduly harassed by the leadership, were not met.

Three members of the association's executive, Marilyn Landras, Norm Rogers and Judy De Haven, have resigned from the party because of its treatment of the Waffle. An unknown number of members have either reduced their involvement with the party or have quit without bothering to officially resign. But Don Munro, the association president, said the vast majority of the riding's 320 members are "pulling out of the depression caused by the Waffle dispute because they want to get involved in the federal election campaign, particularly in Spadina, where they believe the party has a good candidate and a good chance to win."

HEALTH CENTRE HANDBOOK DUE

The *Community Health Centre Handbook*, a booklet which explains what community health centres are, their role as alternatives to our existing system of health care and the ways in which they work, will be published later this month by Wayland Workshop.

The *Handbook*, which was discussed at length in the *Citizen* August 3, outlines some of the problems of our current health care system, problems which suggest that alternatives are necessary. The booklet describes different methods for funding, staffing and administering community health centres. It also provides a guide to existing community health centres in Metro with some essential information about each.

The *Handbook* will probably sell for about 75 cents, perhaps cheaper, and will be available at bulk rates for 5 or more. Wayland, an L.I.P. project, is located at Room 211, 455 Spadina Avenue; the phone number is 964-2418.

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Yonge-St. Clair plan deferred to Sept. 26

The Planning Board voted August 29 to defer consideration of five development applications for the Yonge-St. Clair area until September 26, when the local citizen Task Force will submit its studies of the district. The Board also gave the Task Force \$1,215 to cover the cost of traffic studies.

The Planning Board's Part II detailed area study of Yonge-St. Clair has been underway for about a year. This May, local residents rejected the Planning Board's preliminary Part II plan. They said the Board's approach would badly aggravate already serious traffic problems in the area. The Board agreed to consider a Task Force study, and the residents have been preparing their report since.

The Task Force is now racing with the impatience of developers who can no longer postpone building. After two years of waiting for approval, Garfield Weston has already withdrawn a rezoning application for a tower at the Yonge-St. Clair corner and is preparing to build within the present zoning by-laws. A second developer is considering a similar move.

Another developer, Fred Eisen, director of Four Seasons Hotels, which is planning to build on the St. Clair Avenue Granite Club site, asked the Board to forward his rezoning application to the Committee on Buildings and Development on September 26, even with a negative recommendation, so that he will know how things stand. He is modifying his development according to Task Force demands and is prepared to go forward "with hands bound". But he wants the delay of his application to end.

Ward Ten Alderman Paul Pickett and Ward Five Alderman Ying

Hope urged the Board to defer the matter until the Task Force report is completed in its own time. "We must remove pressure from the process," said Pickett. Ward Eight Alderman Fred Beavis, the mayor's representative on the Board, strongly opposed indefinite postponement. "The September 26 deferral is the last I'm willing to go along with."

The completion of the area study is being held up mainly by insufficient information on traffic densities in the district. The Board agreed to provide \$875 for the services of a traffic engineer, \$200 for a list of all properties in the area and \$140 to print questionnaires for a survey. Dennis Barker, the City's chief planner, warned that "we are more than a month away from resolving the traffic issues." The Department of Works, according to Barker, said that a proper traffic study would take half a year.

REFORMERS OPEN PUB

Alderman Karl Jaffary and several "reform" candidates for City Council who will be running in December's civic election have organized a pub where people involved in the "reform" campaign are invited to gather, talk politics and party. The opening night will be Thursday, September 14; anyone who's interested is invited to drop by after 9:30. If the first night is a success, the pub will continue every Thursday night until the election. The pub is located above the Pretzel Bell at 127 Simcoe Street.



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Yonge-Front development under fire

Alternatives emphasize lower density, open space, respect for historic site

by Gary Weiss

The City received plans August 25 for a high-density commercial development proposed for municipal and private properties located on Front Street east of Yonge directly north of the O'Keefe and St. Lawrence Centres. The \$100 million project, which was described in detail in the last *Citizen* (August 24), proposes development

to the maximum permissible density and involves three large office-hotel towers above adjoining lower building which will cover virtually all of the site. The only open space proposed is beneath building overhang on the southern corners of the block across from the O'Keefe Center.

As an alternative to new construction, the *Toronto Star* early

last month proposed "grass, trees, flowers and a few benches", at least for the public lands on the eastern part of the site.

There are other alternatives. Density, human scale and economic profit are possible in the downtown, says Paul Reuber, a young architect who worked for a year on designs for the site when he was a student at the University of Toronto.

Proceeding from the premise that "the last thing needed downtown is another set of monumental office buildings," Reuber's design incorporates residential, recreational, office and retail space. His proposal would be built at half the density now permitted for the site.

Localized atmosphere

Reuber's design endeavours to create a localized atmosphere which encourages a mingling of different sorts of people amidst a diversity of activities. His proposal includes:

- a central glass-covered mall, lined with small shops, running eastward from Yonge Street to a new street 140 feet from the old Gooderham Building;
- a small amphitheatre in the center of the mall;

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- a large tree-shaded plaza on Front Street;

- buildings integrating office, retail and residential usage;

- an annex identical in height and of similar design to be built alongside the Gooderham Building;

- the elimination of the surrounding expressway-style streets - Front and Wellington - by widening the sidewalks and permitting all day curbside parking;

- a bus loop through the site which, besides furnishing transportation, would limit the frequent "ghettoizing" effects of superblock developments.

Building heights in Reuber's development would not exceed ten floors. A typical structure would have three floors of office space, topped by four to six levels of apartment accommodation, including three and four bedroom units.

The proposed apartments are "straight-through", with one exposure towards the street and the other on large inner courtyards of wooded "parkland" built on the roof of three storey sections of the project. Balconies and outside stairs would face the enclosed courtyards.

The drawback to Reuber's, or to any other low density project, is the current zoning. Downzoning from the present twelve, to five or six times coverage, would be necessary. This, says Reuber, would lower land prices sufficiently to make feasible a more modest project than the one now before the City. Downzoning would cause complex problems because property owners would probably demand compensation for resulting depreciation of land values. (On the other hand, where private properties are increased in value by upzoning, the City receives no payment for the beneficiary of the change.)

Nominal charge

Even without downzoning, lower density development might be practicable if the City were to lease its land at nominal charge. "The City should not be in the real estate business the same way as a developer," says Professor Donovan Pinker of the University of Toronto's Faculty of Architecture. Pinker, who also heads a firm of regional planning consultants, insists that "the City should have other yardsticks, not just money. They should encourage good development and let the land values fall where they may. By downzoning its

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own properties, the City wouldn't lose money - they just wouldn't make as much."

According to Pinker, consistent downtown overzoning inflates land values and encourages commercial rather than residential construction. The resulting high-density development attracts more cars, thus adding to traffic congestion. Also, new developments frequently disrupt the existing scale, incongruously placing multi-storied towers next to 19th Century facades.

Pinker, however, terms Reuber's lower density design "a very good proposal, one meant to work within the existing neighborhood rather than turning the block into a little self-enclosed island.

"When you consider the dense development going up in Eaton and Metro Centres, you wonder why the City can't allow this little area to be built at a lower density."

An architect involved in the design of three proposed office towers for the Front-Yonge site agrees that it is "unfortunate to see buildings going higher and higher, development becoming denser. I would prefer a lower texture. I would hate to see maximum coverage in the old part of the city; I like to see variety."

Different perspective

Considering the site from a different perspective, a class at the University of Toronto's Department of Landscape Architecture last year drafted a number of intriguing plans for the area which emphasize public use of open spaces. Student sketches included squares and parks bordered by outdoor restaurants and one or two rows of small stores.

By closing Front Street altogether, one plan integrated the existing cultural centers with a new Massey Hall. Space was provided for relocation from other parts of the City of small historic buildings threatened with demolition by developers.

The core of early Toronto runs east from the Front-Yonge site, notes one of the students, Fidenzio Salvatore. "If that history is to be preserved, the start should be made here, even if it means that the City may 'lose' a major development."

"Lose?" scoffs Pinker. "Where are the developers going to go, Brampton? No, they'll simply go someplace else in Toronto."

City Hall's choices on Front-Yonge are not inexorably limited to one or another pile of high-priced offices and ritzy boutiques. The power of zoning and bonusing, municipal ownership of the key site, and the need for street closings place much of the determination of the shape, scale and character of the final development in the hands of City officials.



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Ward Five park again proposed for police tower



Winston Churchill Park

Midtown residents lost their second major battle in as many weeks when City Council voted August 23 to locate a 320 foot police communications tower in a Ward Five Park. The City's decision came on the heels of a move by Metro Council's Transportation Committee to complete four lanes of the Spadina Expressway from Lawrence Avenue to Eglinton Avenue.

The police tower issue, like the expressway, has been kicking around for more than two years at City Council, Metro Council, the Ontario Municipal Board and the provincial cabinet. The August vote was the fifth time City Council has, with Metro Council agreement, approved a Police Commission application to rezone Winston Churchill Park for the tower. Similar tower bylaws have already been vetoed by the O.M.B. three times. The cabinet has initiated its own studies of the situation in preparation for an eventual appeal of an O.M.B. decision. If the O.M.B. decides again, when the new application comes before

it, to prohibit the park site, Metro Council and the Police Commission will probably appeal; if the O.M.B. reverses its position, local residents will appeal.

A new police radio tower is necessary, according to the Police Commission. As Metro has grown the number of police transmissions has risen rapidly. As a result of overcrowded frequencies, the present system of communications between stations and cruisers sometimes causes delays of five to ten minutes before messages can be relayed.

Since April, 1970, the Commission has insisted that the park is the only site which is suitable for the tower. The O.M.B. has blocked construction because it says the police have not brought forward adequate proof as to why the tower should be built on parkland rather than one of three alternative non-park sites.

In support of its present application for the tower zoning, the police have brought forward a re-

port to defend the park site which is written by a firm that calls itself Electrical Engineering Associates, Ltd., whose only address is a postal box. Ward Five Alderman Ying Hope, who is an engineer, terms the report "specious" and "clumsy".

The report contends that, at two alternate sites, other nearby radio towers would interfere with police transmission. This is the first mention of this seemingly critical problem in any of the police reports to date. A third alternate site would be inappropriate, the new report argues, because a tower there would impede high rise residential development nearby.

Citizen's Forum revives

Citizens' Forum, the discussion group aimed at closing the communication gap between aldermen and the electorate, starts its third year next week with a special program leading to the December Municipal election. The Forum meets in Committee Room One at City Hall every Tuesday night before City Council's regular Wednesday session to discuss issues coming up before Council. A number of aldermen usually attend the Forum meetings, which allows direct communication and confrontation not readily available elsewhere.

This autumn each Forum meeting will be devoted to small groups of wards to discuss how their particular problems relate to City Council. Wards Ten and Eleven will be discussed at the September 12 meeting, and, at the next gathering,

September 26, Ward Five, Six and Nine will be on the agenda.

VOTE NOTE

Students and other recent movers should make sure that they are added to municipal election voting lists sometime during the next two weeks. Enumerators will be visiting homes sometime before September 12.

If you were not residing in your present home during the summer, your name will not appear on the City's assessment rolls, for which voting lists are compiled. Make sure your landlord adds your name to the list. The alternatives are a trip down to City Hall, or disqualification from voting.

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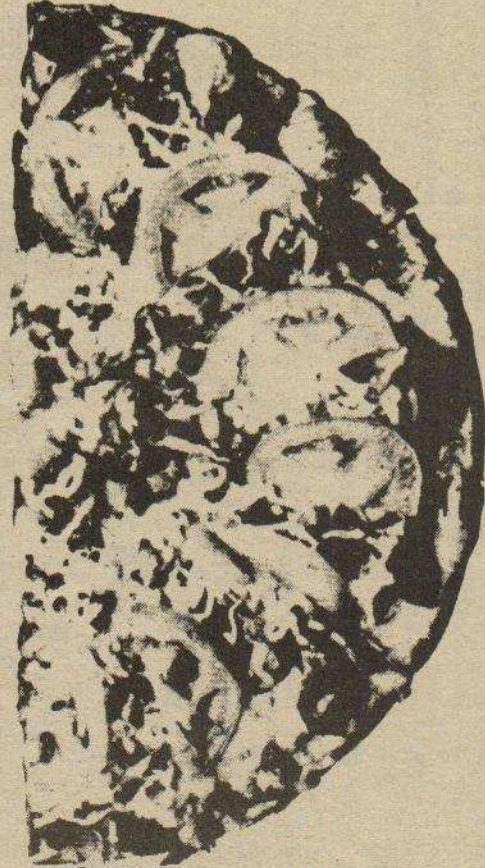
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A report on reports

The latest episode in the City trustees' battle with the Board administration for information about the school system for which trustees are supposed to be responsible was at the August 24 Board meeting when a "report on reports" was presented. The grand report was a response to trustees' request for a list of informational reports which they have asked for, many over a year ago. It showed 61 reports still outstanding, and put a \$36,000 price-tag on their completion.

The reports concern such varied matters as how to establish an experimental high school in Toronto, the function of the guidance department in the schools, the feasibility of phasing out heads and chairmanships of departments, and ways to cut down the parking problem at the Education Centre. Some trustees say that they made requests for these reports only after they had tried informally to obtain information and failed.

Some trustees had questions about cost estimates for the reports, and were obviously surprised that they should be so expensive. The estimates seem to be based on what it would cost to hire outside personnel, paid at a rate of \$17.00 an hour, to do the job. Administrators recommended, however, that most of the work be done by regular Board staff, and this would cost

nothing extra beyond the salaries already being paid. This suggests that the \$36,000 figure is somewhat misleading.

At least one trustee, Fiona Nelson (Ward Five) speculated later that cost estimates on reports were being used as a deterrent to push trustees to withdraw requests for reports on sensitive issues. The report she wanted on the function of the guidance system turned up with a \$3,000 price, and she said that other reports which she thought would involve similar or greater amounts of work were estimated much lower.

Trustees decided to refer all report requests back to the appropriate committees to question further the costs estimated for their completion and to deliberate whether they were really necessary.

Where do good teachers come from?

Trustees considered a motion which would have discontinued chairmanships in the elementary schools at a savings of \$300,000, but they deferred a decision and sent the proposal to a joint teacher-trustee committee under pressure from the Toronto Teachers' Federation.

There are now about 380 chairmen of departments in Toronto's public schools, all of whom earn an extra \$615 to \$1560 for filling this position. A lot of people question whether the position is necessary at all. A couple of trustees have asked for reports on the matter, with no response. Nelson charges that the one of every ten teachers acting in this position simply adds to the system's "overadministration" and says that some of these "departments" involve only one or two people. The Teachers' Federation itself suggested last winter that the Board might make necessary budget cuts by eliminating this position rather than firing teachers and raising the pupil-teacher ratio.

Now the TTF is opposing the move, saying that it was recommended only on the understanding that such a change would take place all across Metro. Defence of this position by TTF spokesman Phyllis Edmondson did not concentrate on arguing that the job done by chairmen was useful. Rather she emphasized that loss of the extra salary would drive "top teachers" away from Toronto schools which have more "special problems", than those in other boroughs. Edmondson said that chairmanships were useful plums with which to



Ward Five's Trustee Fiona Nelson: criticized cost estimates, charged over-administration and termed guidance counsellors "a shoulder to cry on."

behavior which will keep the classroom functioning smoothly — "desirable" not so much for the child as for those who are running the school.

An experiment which had been planned for a downtown school this year, but was later abandoned, would have formally trained the whole school staff to use these techniques. Barr thinks it significant that the Board's senior staff supported this plan. He says that they encourage this approach among counselling and teaching staff even though the specific programme was turned down. He would like to see adoption of a counselling and teaching philosophy which puts a premium on development of each student as an individual — not on classroom control.

Fiona Nelson (Ward Five) requested a report on the function of guidance in the schools in April. Nelson questions the need for guidance counsellors altogether, saying that all they provide is "a shoulder to cry on" and just another adult in the school for children to talk to a few hours during the year. Too often, she says, the guidance staff drives a wedge between student and teacher or serves as an espionage arm for the school administration. What she thinks students, especially younger ones, need is a strong relationship with one adult — the teacher — in which "counselling" activities would develop naturally. She'd like to see the guidance department abolished and smaller classes created to make this possible.

Other trustees, including Nelson, have criticized guidance services for sexual and class biases which affect the career and educational paths which are urged for students. Lower class students are encouraged to enroll in terminal courses and aim for low-paying jobs, and women are steered towards pursuits which are "thought to be 'feminine'".

After the Board meeting I talked with a Toronto high school guidance counsellor who's also critical of the function her department plays in the schools. In her school, guidance people have been warned by the principal against talking to students about jobs or educational choices. They are expected to center their talks on personal and social problems. She says that they do a good job in this area. They help students who have trouble in school to work out solutions by making clear the consequences of different choices they might make, and do this without necessarily supporting the teachers or administration. But the role they play in doing this, she says, provides a safety valve for frustrated students and for teachers who can't handle these students. Structural changes in the school are forestalled by the counsellors' very success at their job.

Those who are critical of the counselling services in the schools seem to have different remedies for the situation — counsellors who are really therapists; counsellors who eschew a therapeutic function and concentrate on giving information on jobs and educational opportunities; no counsellors but teachers who will provide "good" adult models for the students. The criticisms which have been made of the counselling services in the schools deserve lengthy discussion, but trustees as a group are noticeably squeamish when it comes to talking about the teaching and learning which are supposed to go on in schools.

The report on the function of the guidance system is due at a December Board meeting, and hopefully then those trustees who are critical of it can coax others into serious discussion and consideration of change.

reward teachers with "leadership qualities" who had already reached the top pay bracket (\$16,100). She said that this ploy had been used in the past to lure teachers out of the Toronto system.

Nelson attacked the chairmanship system as "an inefficient form of merit pay" which required no evaluation. Toronto teachers voted down a merit pay scheme earlier this summer. "If teachers are now in favour of merit pay," she said, "surely they are in favour of a more equitable form of merit pay."

The economic sense of the TTF argument is questionable. It's difficult to hold that, in an era when the market for teachers is shrinking severely, the loss of this honorarium will drain Toronto of good teachers. There just aren't many jobs open, and Boards which need to stretch their budgets often prefer to hire teachers with less experience at lower salaries.

But a more troubling aspect of the TTF line is its emphasis on the financial bonus which is said to be necessary to attract and keep "good" teachers in City schools. A similar argument was advanced by a representative of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation in a public discussion of the provincially-ordered budget cuts this winter. When a member of the audience suggested that the Board cut out free parking for teachers — the meeting was at a school where a new underground lot was being constructed at a cost of over \$500,000 — the teacher replied that if Toronto didn't offer free parking like its suburban counterparts, "good" teachers might be snatched from downtown schools. According to this line of reasoning, the Board could offer a two-week vacation in the Bahamas to all teachers and expect to attract a superb staff.

The \$300,000 which now goes to fund chairmanships could be spent on more lay assistants in the classroom, more books or materials, or to make smaller classes possible. Surely teachers need adequate salaries, but it seems that the good teachers we need to deal with the "special problems" found in Toronto schools would be attracted more by an improvement in their classroom situation than by a salary bonus or free parking.

"Child adjustment"

Toronto schools, like others in Canada and the States, employ large contingents of "counsellors" as well as teachers to deal with students. Psychologists do some counselling work, but the people most concerned with it are guidance counsellors. They are supposed to advise students about careers, further educational choices and academic problems. They are also supposed to help in "personal and social development". They talk to students about personal problems, and often see students who have become "behavioral" or learning "problems" in the school. Secondary schools have fairly large staffs of counsellors; primary schools have smaller ones.

The effectiveness and goals of counselling in the Toronto school system came up for some discussion at the last Board meeting when the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education asked permission to place some of their students with Toronto Psychology, Guidance and Research departments for part time work and practical training. All they got was approval to approach principals for permission to work in their schools. During the debate it became clear that a few trustees were severely critical of the counselling services in the schools.

Some of the questions these trustees have are what counselling personnel in our schools supposed to be doing? what are they doing? how well are they doing it? should those involved in counselling services be taking a different approach? do we need special people in the role of counsellor? Ernest Barr (Ward One) thinks that counsellors — and teachers — in Toronto schools simply concentrate on controlling students so that they're not a "problem" in the classroom. "Why do you think the department's called 'child adjustment'?" he said. Barr says that, although physical punishment is officially forbidden in Toronto schools, more subtle techniques of behavioral control have been substituted. Staff do not have to worry about the cause of "behavioral problems"; they just manipulate rewards such as privileges in the school or praise or special attention to produce "desirable" behavior. This means

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Midtown ridings dig in for election

Liberal defections, PC drive, NDP unreadiness, energetic independents, create uncertain situation

by P.M. Mullings

The defection of two Liberal MPs to the Conservative Party has added a large measure of uncertainty to the situation of the four midtown federal ridings as the October 30 general election approaches.

Two years ago Perry Ryan bolted the Liberals and became an independent for a short period before joining the Conservatives. Paul Hellyer, from Trinity riding, quit the cabinet and went on to form Action Canada, the right-wing pressure group which made a short-lived attempt to become a new political party. In July, Hellyer came out of his self imposed political wilderness and also joined the Tories. These two men are the only Conservatives among Metro's 21 MPs.

In the other two midtown ridings Liberals are defending large majorities gained in the 1968 election. Sitting on about 10,000 vote margins are the Minister of Mines, Energy and Resources, Donald Macdonald, in Rosedale riding, and Ian Wahn, in St. Paul's. But the Conservatives have energetic new candidates off to fast campaign starts in both ridings, and they claim upsets are in the offing.

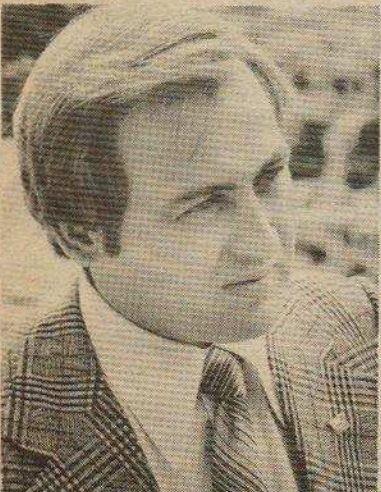
The New Democratic Party has only one candidate already in the field, Bob Beardsley in Spadina, but the party expects to fill the other three openings within the next two weeks.

The Communist Party is running candidates in Spadina and Trinity, and representatives from Women for Political Action will run in St. Paul's and Rosedale. Other independent and Social Credit standard bearers are likely to be declared later.

SPADINA

In Spadina, Perry Ryan will be testing two theories. The first is his contention that Prime Minister Trudeau's diplomatic approaches to the Peoples' Republic of China and other Communist governments have disturbed voters in the riding. The second is that it was Sylvester Perry Ryan rather than the Liberal Party that chalked up four comfortable victories in the riding.

Ryan, a 54-year-old lawyer, originally won Spadina for the Liberals in 1962 with an upset victory over John Bassett, the media and sporting entrepreneur who ran for the Conservatives. In 1968 Ryan polled 9,379 votes (57 per cent) to the NDP's 3,943 (22 per cent). The Conservatives managed only 3,353 votes (20 per cent).

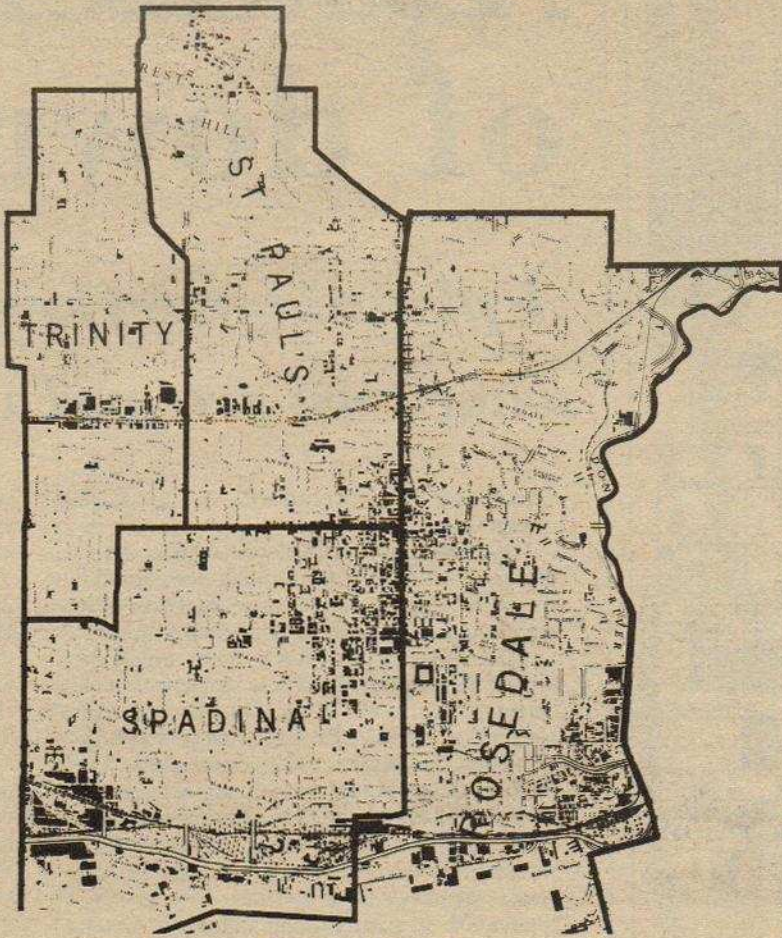


Warren Beamish,
PC, Rosedale

Now as a Conservative, Ryan seemingly has to make up more than 6,000 votes. He also knows that in the 12 elections since the riding was created in 1935, the Liberals have won nine times, the Conservatives only three.

Peter Stollery, the 36-year-old Liberal candidate says that he has canvassed about 25 per cent of the riding in the past seven months and that Liberal strength has not been eroded by Ryan's defection.

Stollery is making his third attempt for public office. He ran



The City's four midtown ridings: Spadina, Trinity, St. Paul's, Rosedale.

twice for alderman and lost by only 21 votes in 1969. His campaign manager this time is David Collette, the Liberal's executive director of their Ontario campaign.

One problem the Liberals will have to overcome is the near total collapse by party candidates in many parts of the riding in last year's provincial election. For example, in St. Andrew-St. Patrick riding, the Liberals received only about 8 per cent of the vote. Stollery says the federal election team is different from the provincial one and another collapse is impossible.

Surprisingly enough, one person who hopes Stollery is right is Bob Beardsley, the 45-year-old NDP candidate. His strategy for victory depends on Ryan and Stollery each taking about 30 per cent of the vote and leaving him an open shot for the 35-40 per cent he needs to win.

The figuring isn't a result of pulling straws out of the air. Earlier this year the NDP ran a check of the percentage of votes the party received in last year's provincial election in the parts of the four provincial ridings that make up Spadina. It showed that the NDP polled 32.5 per cent of the vote. Beardsley, echoing party dogma on this point, believes that, because NDP voters don't switch their allegiance from provincial to federal elections, the share of the vote he needs to win is attainable if Stollery and Ryan evenly split the rest.

The Communist Party candidate is Maggie Bizzell, the manager of Bookworld on Davenport Road, who migrated to Canada in 1966 from South Africa. She has taught English to new arrived immigrants for two years and has also worked as an educational consultant for the Students' Administrative Council at the University of Toronto.

TRINITY

Paul Hellyer is the highest ranking member of the Liberal Party who has defected in at least the last generation. The voters of Trinity will now get the chance either to approve his political flitting of the past three years, or treat him with the special scorn often reserved for politicians who switch rather than fight.

When Hellyer left the cabinet because of his difference with Prime Minister Trudeau on national housing policy, many of his

Liberal workers in Trinity remained loyal to him. Some changed their minds when he launched Action Canada, but it was only when he made the final move to the Conservatives that Hellyer lost most of the Liberal Association members in the riding.

Hellyer remains a politician of



Kate MacPherson
Independent, St. Paul's

stature, and the Conservatives are definitely going to be making an all-out effort to get him re-elected. But like Ryan, Hellyer will also be finding out if it was the party or the man who attracted the votes. Since 1935, Trinity has gone Liberal 11 times and Conservative only twice. Of course, five of those Liberal wins belong to Hellyer.

In the last election he polled 13,125 votes to only 5,360 for the Conservative candidate and 4,178 for the NDP's Jim de Candole. One of Hellyer's advantages is that neither the Liberals nor the NDP has a candidate in the field yet.

The Liberals will hold their nomination convention Monday, September 11 at 8 p.m. at the West-end Veterans Hall, College and Montrose Avenue. Among the five people set to run are Aideen Nicholson, a social worker; Frank Kennerley, an aeronautical lawyer; and Wilson Grieg, a research scientist.

The NDP had a candidate and an active campaign going until the Waffle dispute broke out. After the party leadership brought down the edict for the Wafflers to disband or face expulsion, campaigning stopped. Two weeks ago the candidate, Waffler Ellie Prepas, resigned. It now appears likely that de Candole will run again.

The Communist Party candidate

is veteran politician Norman Freed who was a member of Toronto City Council in the late forties. He is educational director of the Party's Executive Committee.

ST. PAUL'S

Ten years ago Liberal Ian Wahn scored a major election upset when he defeated Governor-General Roland Michener, the then speaker of the House of Commons, by 27 votes. In the last election Wahn pushed his margin up to 10,135 votes over his Conservative opponent.

On the face of that historical note, it would appear that the present Tory candidate, Ron Atkey, hasn't much reason for expending the enormous effort he is in trying to get elected. But the Conservatives point out that, in defeating Michener in 1962, Wahn himself overcame an 11,001 vote lead. In other words, a victory is possible.

During his decade in office Wahn has built himself a very active and well organized riding association. He keeps in touch with his constituents and has dug deep roots in the riding.

Atkey, who challenges the 56-year-old veteran, is a 30-year-old lawyer and law professor at Osgoode Hall who is also a Special Counsel to the Ontario Law Reform Commission. Through his own efforts, and as part of the Conservatives' stepped up campaign efforts in Metro, Atkey has a smooth campaign underway. His main approach will be to get the thousands of people who vote Conservative in provincial elections to do the same thing federally.

The NDP does not yet have a candidate. In 1968 the party polled only 2,743 votes out of the more than 35,000 cast. The riding association put off selecting a candidate earlier this year, and at a meeting last week there was some support for a plan to help Kay MacPherson, the independent running with the Women for Political Action, rather than field an NDP candidate.

But the meeting was told that if the riding association didn't name a candidate, the NDP's central office would, in order to run a full slate in the Metro area. Mary Boyce and Lorne Strachan are leading candidates for nomination at Huron School, September 13, at 8:00 p.m.

MacPherson, the former President of the Voice of Women, is expected to use her candidacy as a platform for educating the public about its attitude toward women and a number of other issues. A small band of enthusiastic workers has been assembled to run the campaign.

ROSEDALE

The situation in Rosedale is similar to St. Paul's. On the face of it Donald Macdonald appears un-touchable with an almost 10,000 vote edge gained in the last election. But again he faces a very well organized opponent in Conservative Warren Beamish.

Beamish claims it was Trudeau-mania as much as anything else that gave Macdonald the wide edge last time. In the previous election, in



Peter Stollery,
Liberal, Spadina

1965, Macdonald won by only 2,270 votes.

Both the Liberals and Conservatives will run high budget campaigns. Macdonald has had a party information office in the riding for years, and his campaign is expected to be in full gear shortly.

Beamish didn't even wait for the election to be called to get his campaign launched. Besides months of canvassing and leafleting, large billboards advertising Beamish were up three weeks ago and, within minutes of the election being called, party workers were distributing literature on the streets.

A 35-year-old professional engineer who is president of a successful computer systems company, Beamish is also getting help from prominent Conservative campaign organizers. His manager is Sam Hughes, who ran James Walker's winning campaigns in the Diefenbaker era. Beamish is also counting on the campaign workers who helped elect Allan Lawrence in St. George riding and Margaret Scrivener in St. David in last year's provincial election.

The NDP will hold a nomination meeting within the next two weeks to name its candidate. It polled 4,091 votes last time, and its chances to do much better this year appear slim.

Aline Gregory is the Women for Political Action candidate.

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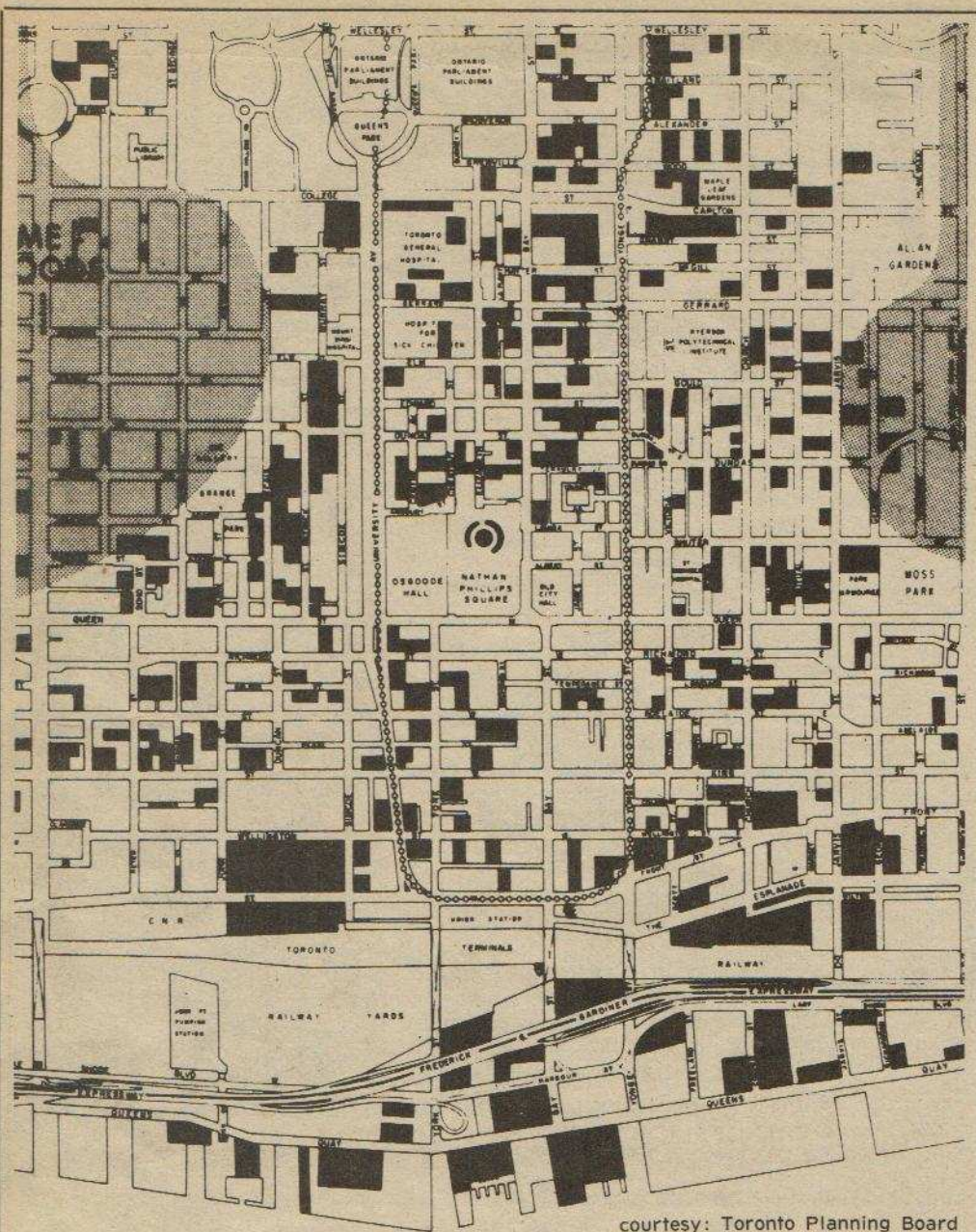
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A planning staff report on Southeast Spadina where we are and what we might do



CLEARED DOWNTOWN LAND

The shaded areas of this map designate land in central Toronto which has been cleared and is being used for parking lots or has just been left useless. The bulk of the land is owned by developers and real estate speculators who are waiting for the demand for high density commercial space to catch up with the supply.

The huge oversupply of this sort of space has been caused by the City's overzoning of land for high density commercial use. The potential profits of commercial property are considerably higher than those of residential property. The speculative buying and selling of this overzoned land has driven its price beyond a level which would make high density residential development as lucrative as high rise apartment builders like their work to be. And so apartment developers

must go elsewhere to build. In the downtown they are going to the lower income residential neighborhoods that surround the core. Encouraged by City policy, Meridian is destroying a neighbourhood South of St. James Street. In other central areas other developers have razed parts of older neighborhoods.

The evidence of this map — that there is an enormous amount of land just waiting for use — belies the loud charges by residential developers like Cadillac that citizens groups are driving builders away from the downtown. It seems, in fact, that it is the City's overzoning of commercial land, and the consequent escalation of land prices, which bottles up the greatest amount of available downtown sites.

A recently completed planning staff report about Southeast Spadina not only documents what makes a healthy neighborhood work, but also discusses some of the big problems of downtown Toronto development — overzoning, destroying the past and lopsided residential development — and illustrates what good planning means.

Southeast Spadina: Tentative Planning Proposals, written by a Toronto City planner, Alan Dean, and the City planning staff, was published earlier this summer by the City Planning Board. On August 29 the Planning Board approved the booklet as basis for continued public discussion and study from which a detailed area plan for the Southeast Spadina area will be developed.

The booklet is based on some two years of planning staff work — doing research and talking with people who live, own businesses or have an involvement in the planning sub-district bounded by Spadina and University Avenues, College and Queen Streets. (Toronto is divided into 24 planning districts; Southeast Spadina is part of one of these.) Last week's Board decision means that 1,000 copies of the booklet will be printed for circulation to City officials, community groups in Southeast Spadina and interested individuals; that a summary of the booklet will be distributed to everybody concerned with Southeast Spadina; and that a series of public meetings about the tentative proposals will begin in the area — first, a big public meeting October 19; then, during the winter, a series of smaller meetings within and among groups in the area; and, in the spring, a second area-wide meeting.

Perhaps a year from now another booklet will appear which outlines a final version of

a Southeast Spadina plan, which will be based on the tentative proposals and the ideas and discussions they generate. This book will be processed through the Planning Board, City Council and the provincial Department of Municipal Affairs; the outcome of the process will be a Southeast Spadina Part II Plan.

Part II plans are detailed area plans that result from a process like that which is going on in Southeast Spadina. The City's Part I plan is a broad overall scheme for the City which was published in 1969 after several years in the writing. The point of Part II plans is that they're meant to go into far more depth about particular parts of town than the Part I plan does, with special care to involve local people in their development, and that they are meant to take account of time that has elapsed since the Part I was done.

Substantial revision

Dean and his co-workers recommend in *Tentative Proposals* that the City substantially revise the Part I plan for Southeast Spadina. The Part I plan suggests that the bulk of the area be zoned "institutional". This zoning would invite development in the area by the major institutions which perch on its boundaries — the University of Toronto, the University Avenue hospitals and the provincial government — or are already in the area — the Art College and art gallery — or by any other institutions that want to locate or relocate downtown. The zoning would also permit high density commercial and residential uses. The 1969 Part I plan suggests that the parts of the area which are not zoned "institutional" — in the south and southwest of the district — should be zoned for high density residential use and for the northern fringe of the lakefront industrial

area which already intrudes a bit above Queen Street.

The revision proposed by Dean and the planning staff isn't a thorough rewriting of the 1969 idea. The booklet suggests that medium and high density residential, commercial and light industrial zoning might be a good idea in the area a few blocks north of Queen Street and a few blocks west of University Avenue. In these places a radical transition has begun — land assemblies for these uses are completed or are well underway, buildings have been demolished and replaced with surface parking. But the northwestern two-thirds of Southeast Spadina, the book explains, is a healthy low density residential area, very much alive and developing in the piecemeal, consistent way that busy little neighborhoods do. City planning policy, the booklet argues, ought to encourage retention of this area as it is — a place for people of low and moderate incomes to live in houses.

Why "institutional"?

The 1969 Park I plan doesn't explain much about what its authors had in mind in recommending an "institutional" zoning for Southeast Spadina, but the 1966 draft version of the Part I plan explains in some detail. Referring to the area west of downtown, the draft plan mentioned a centre for visual arts, an expanded Art College, studios, crafts centres, schools and "the anticipated expansion of the University of Toronto south to Dundas Street". No mention is made of the existing Southeast Spadina neighborhood, or of the people who might have homes there when all these wonderful artsy-craftsy things were about to transpire.

It was typical of planning documents of the early and mid-Sixties to square off huge blocks of land for predominantly single uses in the fashion of Toronto's draft plan. The 1966 version of a schematic planning map of the City depicts masses of green colour representing parks, masses of orange representing high density housing, little blobs of purple representing commercial areas and a big swatch of red, centred southwest of Queens Park, representing institutional uses. In the late Sixties, after the ideas of Jane Jacobs and writers of her perspective began to take hold, people and planners ceased to think that this type of development was such a good idea. "Diversity", mixed uses, regenerating traditional patterns of cities and more complex, less mechanistic ideas about planning have been growing in popularity since then. An idea of a planner today might be a higgledy-piggledy mixture of colours instead of a simple puzzle of large pieces.

At any rate, now that the biggest potential institutional incursion into Southeast Spadina, the university, seems stopped dead at College Street because of the leveling off of Toronto's share of Ontario undergraduates, the development of suburban campuses and a variety of other factors, it appears that the largest 1966 rationale for smashing what presently exists in the area is gone. Exactly what would happen if the area is zoned for institutional and high density uses isn't clear — probably not the growth of crafts centres, though, but more likely, speculative chaos, quite a lot of demolition and spasmodic destruction of the existing community. In two parts of the area, in anticipation of a possible zoning change, land assembly has already begun.

Population transition

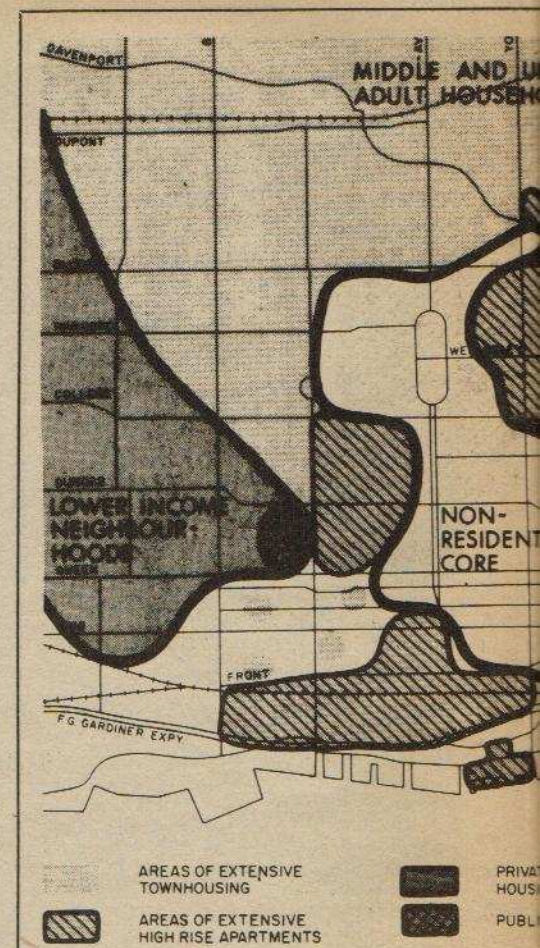
The gist of *Tentative Proposals* isn't just that the residential neighborhoods of Southeast Spadina should be left alone, but that they should be protected. During the last 20 years, a predominantly Jewish population has moved out of the area, toward the

suburbs, and other communities have moved in. About half of the area is now Chinese who have drifted northwest from their old district east of University Avenue under the pressure of downtown growth. Another large group is lower income young people — musicians, students, artists, health food eaters, post-graduate hipsters. Spread among these larger groups are dozens of ordinary Toronto households of all sorts.

Arguing the health of the area, Dean points out that 64 per cent of the houses are owner occupied, that only 3 per cent of the houses are beyond repair and that only about a quarter of them need any substantial renovation. The residents keep their homes in decent shape, grow lawns and gardens, use their porches and streets, and sell or rent to newcomers who want to live in a bustling downtown neighborhood. Mixed within the neighborhood are a number of small institutions — the Hebrew National Association, the local office of the United Steelworkers, the Australian Edelweiss Club, the Metro Association for the Mentally Retarded and others. This element of the area is much alive too — the Chinese community wants to build a home for older people; the Polish Combatants Association plans a new building. Dean doesn't ever exactly say so, but clearly it would be difficult to plan a better neighbourhood than the one which has just sort of happened in Southeast Spadina.

Thousands of houses

The argument in *Tentative Proposals* for maintaining the residential area doesn't stop



TORONTO'S POS

This map depicts the planning staff's idea of what Toronto's central area may soon become if present trends are not changed. No-one will live in the center of town; over-zoning, land prices and City policy are discouraging residential development. Huge areas of middle and upper income high density housing built almost entirely for non-family households will surround much of the core. Extensive townhousing — reno-

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ast Spadina tells how we've gotten
o instead.

here. The book places the neighborhood in the context of central Toronto development during the last couple of decades. Scattered throughout and surrounding the City's downtown in the early Fifties were thousands of two and three storey 50 year old houses. Some were in rotten condition, some needed repair, but the majority were in good shape. The houses made up neighborhoods for low and moderate income family and non-family households of various sorts of backgrounds. People of moderately high and above average income lived above the Dupont tracks, in Rosedale and north of Danforth.

Beyond getting rid of really punk houses and encouraging high density development, the City has had, for all practical purposes, no housing policy in the 20 intervening years. Much of the old downtown and midtown housing stock has simply disappeared. Urban "renewal" and the construction of places like Regent and Alexandra Parks accounts for some of this, but far more significant factors have been the mushrooming expansion of core business and commercial facilities and the construction of high density housing for middle and upper income non-family households.

Tentative Proposals predicts that, if present trends continue, Toronto's core will be an area of solely business and commercial uses surrounded by expanses of higher income adult household high rise apartments which will be surrounded, in turn, by extensive townhousing — upper income renovation of old houses. (A real estate executive

recently told a *Citizen* reporter that the necessary income required to live in Toronto's future downtown and midtown areas will be at least \$12,000.) The only lower income family areas near the centre of town will be the existing renewal projects. Lower middle class people will be driven beyond the Don in the east and beyond Bathurst and Christie Streets in the west. Toronto's downtown will become an entirely different place than it used to be. The core will be lifeless after working and shopping hours; there will no longer be much diversity among downtown residents.

The booklet doesn't fancy this prospect. It points out that there is an enormous amount of cleared unused land in the core today and that there is a large untapped potential for including various sorts of high density housing in central downtown developments. The implication is that there's no good reason on God's green earth for razing neighborhoods like Southeast Spadina and South of St. Jamestown for high density housing. Why does this destruction happen?

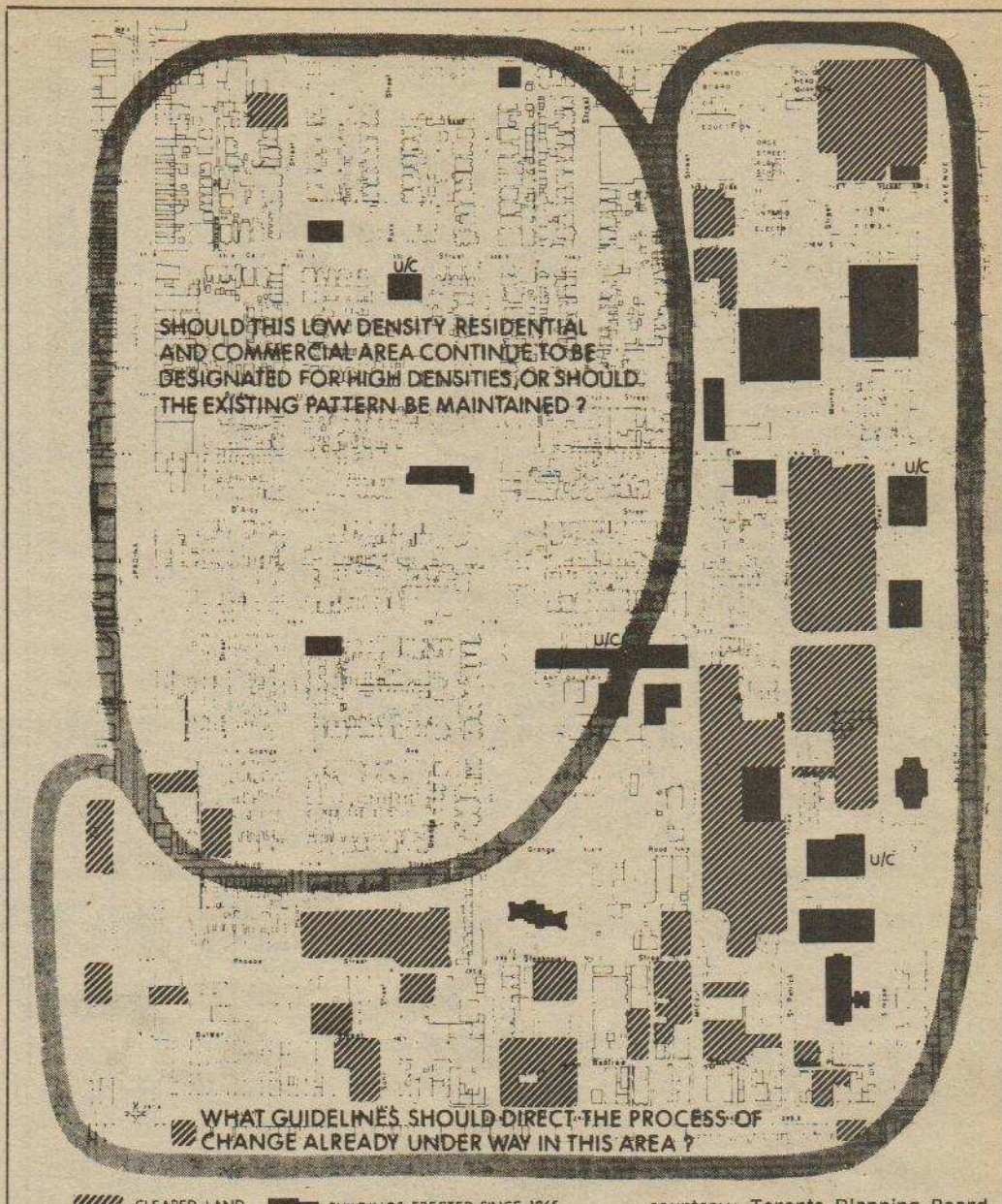
Neanderthal sensibilities

Tentative Proposals doesn't delve into the neanderthal sensibilities of companies like Meridian, Greenwin and Cadillac among the tools of whose trade, one can document with unfortunate ease, are blockbusting and unnecessary destruction. If the booklet has a weakness, it is this diplomatic avoidance of the ills of the Toronto development business — crassness, dishonesty and ignoring real housing needs for the sake of the big buck.

The problem that *Tentative Proposals* does outline, though, is even more serious. Put simply, it's bad government. "In certain cases," writes Dean, "the tax structure encourages demolition even when net returns from renting the building exceed those obtained from using the cleared land as a parking lot." Fairview, for example, has said it will demolish the Eaton properties on Bay Street because this will be more economical than paying the taxes that keeping the buildings would involve. But the tax structure is only a small part of the bad government problem. The major reason why Toronto's downtown is developing as it has been is that too much land is zoned for high commercial densities.

Because of zoning, Dean writes, "land prices around the core are bid up to such high levels that (the land) cannot economically be used for anything but high density (commercial) development. However, the supply of this high priced land frequently exceeds the demand for sites for central areas (italics added)." As a result, the core is full of vacant land used for surface parking. (About 57 per cent of the land bounded by University Avenue, Dundas and Jarvis Streets, and Lakeshore Boulevard is cleared.) As a result, it becomes economically less attractive to include low-profit uses, like housing, in downtown developments. As a result, high density residential developers are pushed onto the fringe of the core — Southeast Spadina, South of St. Jamestown — to do their work.

Let's this seem too much like an excuse for the plight of the poor developer, it might be pointed out that developers consistently refuse to explain what they mean when they talk about economically infeasible proposals and that they don't always tell, as it were, the truth. Fairview categorically said it would not detail what it meant when it said housing would probably be out of the question at Eaton Centre. Metro Centre told City Council that the family housing quotas which the planning staff urged would be economically impossible; yet when the Ontario Municipal Board ruled the planning staff recommendation was appropriate, Metro Centre said there would be no problems.



courtesy: Toronto Planning Board

TWO ZONES IN S.E. SPADINA

This map depicts two zones of Southeast Spadina outlined by the recent planning staff report. The staff's view contrasts with the City's 1969 overall plan which recommended zoning most of the area — all but a southwestern segment — "institutional". This zoning would encourage total demolition of the area and would allow development by institutions like the University of Toronto and the University Avenue hospitals. It would also permit high density residential and commercial development. The non-"institutional" southwestern area, suggested the 1969 plan, should be zoned

high density residential.

The planning staff's tentative proposals for the area recommend maintaining and protecting the low density residential areas in Southeast Spadina — the northwest area and the neighborhood west of Grange Park. The remainder of the area has begun a process of radical transition; many land assemblies have begun, and much land is cleared. The staff recommends tightly monitored medium and high density development of this area for residential, commercial and light industrial uses.

City government at fault

But, taking the development business and its profit motive as a given, it is the City government which is at fault here. The City does not insist that Eaton and Metro Centres and other developers explain their financial problem with building diverse housing, or any housing at all. The City does not use what tools it has to encourage mixed income and mixed household housing in and around the core. Now that the City has zoned so much land for high density commercial use and allowed speculation to run rampant, solutions will be complex. Rezoning the residential zone Southeast Spadina for high density use of any sort would be a giant step in the wrong direction since it is one of the few remaining large, low and moderate income, downtown, mixed household areas.

Some changes have been underway in Southeast Spadina which run against the grain of the area. *Tentative Proposals* recommends that the two land assembly areas, along D'Arcy and Sullivan Streets, be handled to prevent any big changes that are inconsistent with the drift of the neighborhood. A proposed new police station at Beverley and Dundas Streets might be too big a change for the area to assimilate comfortably; local people are trying to talk this out with the Police Commission. Ontario Hydro's assembled, boarded-up and unused block at Baldwin and Beverley is presently the subject of a working committee which wants to redevelop the property in a way that fits in with surrounding streets. The booklet makes the point that none of the processes at work in the residential zone are out of control.

Probably the best way to protect the residential neighborhoods, says the booklet, would be some downzoning and controls on height, frontages and other aspects of possible redevelopment. Another sort of protection which must be provided is against extensive townhousing — the shoving out of the lower income communities by higher income renovators. The booklet outlines

some steps that might be taken in this direction.

For the radically transitional southern and eastern zones of Southeast Spadina, *Tentative Proposals* recommends encouraging mixed development of residential, commercial, light industrial and other uses. Zoning should be carefully controlled to prevent the kinds of problems that plague other parts of downtown from arising.

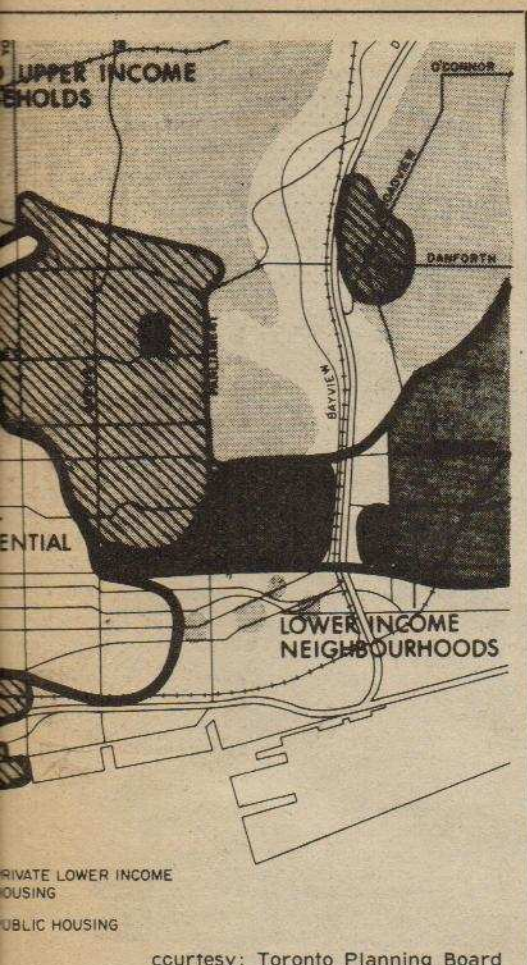
The booklet picks out a third major component of Southeast Spadina, the major streets. These are both places for people to go to shop, for entertainment and so forth, and they are routes, says the booklet. It recommends use consistent with neighborhoods bounded by the streets.

Amid all the volumes of agendas, reports, minutes and studies that City Hall spews forth, it's nice to come across something that's really meant for reading — and something which suggests that, given a chance, the planning process might work.

It's not clear yet whether the planning process will work in Southeast Spadina. While City Council has frozen major rezoning and bylaw changes for the area pending completion of the plan, land assembly, demolition and development consistent with the present mixed zoning may occur. A lot of water might go under the bridge by next summer. Still, things have gotten far farther along in Southeast Spadina than on the east of downtown where Meridian is destroying South of St. Jamestown and where townhousing is rapidly gobbling up older communities. The people in South of St. Jamestown are at the end of their tethers simply trying to stop the wrecking and to get a Part II study begun for their neighborhood. There's considerably more hope for Southeast Spadina.

Southeast Spadina: Tentative Planning Proposals is recommended reading for people interested in what's going on in Toronto these days.

The public meeting October 19 will be at the University Settlement House on Grange Road.



courtesy: Toronto Planning Board

SSIBLE FUTURE

vation of older homes for upper and above average income people — will use up most of the remaining older neighborhoods. With the exception of subsidized renewal housing, there will be little space left near downtown for low and moderate income family households. (A real estate executive recently estimated an income of at least \$12,000 will soon be necessary to live in Toronto's downtown.)

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DO YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN?

by Tom Hendry

He thought the woman wanted money. She was leaning against the doorway of a bank; she looked drunk; and she was motioning to him. He had always been a sucker for beggars and so he went over to her, his hand fumbling in his jacket pocket for a quarter with which he might buy off the feeling of guilt produced in him by another's misery. She didn't want money.

"Help me," she said, "I need help."

He looked more closely at her. She appeared to be about 50. Her forearms were covered with heavy blue tracks, some of which, through infection, had grown to large angry ulcers. Her eyes were heavy, the pupils blank and large.

"Have you been doing dope?" he asked her.

"Shooting junk," she answered, straightforwardly.

"This morning?" he asked her. "This morning, about a half an hour ago." She was beginning to mumble. The words slid in and out of each other. She had been half-crouching before. Now she was frankly leaning on him. Her hand gripped his wrist strongly; he felt disgust.

"I think you've had an overdose, or else bad stuff," he said to her. "I'll have to take you to a hospital. I think you're very sick." "No hospital," she said fiercely, "I've got a record. They'll put me away."

"No they won't," he said, "They don't report you automatically any more."

"No hospital," she said, and then something else, but her power to form words was going fast and he didn't catch the rest. He remembered suddenly that there was a free drug clinic in Rochdale.

"Listen," he said, "Some friends of mine work in Rochdale. There's a drug clinic in there. They won't report you to anybody. They're friends of mine."

"No clinic," she said, "Leave me alone. I thought you were a nice guy." Then again a mumble.

"Look," he said angrily, "Do you want to die? I think you're very sick. You've made yourself very sick. If you don't see somebody who knows what to do about it, I think you'll die. Make up your mind."

"I want to die," she said, simply.

"Come on," he said, "You wouldn't have stopped me if you wanted to die." He put his hand under her arm, and experienced the same feeling of disgust, touching her. She muttered angrily but began to walk with him. Shakily. He was afraid to walk as far as the corner with her, and so crossed directly. Cars stopped suddenly and let them through. She stumbled, like the wounded he had seen in newsreels from Viet Nam. They made it across the street. A young woman who had watched their progress took her other arm. "What's the matter?" the young woman asked.

"Overdose of heroin, I think," he answered. "Do you know where the drug clinic is?"

"I'll show you," she said.

In the foyer the security guards, normally so surly to non-tenants, were almost solicitous. One held the elevator door open for them. Another asked if they needed help. In the elevator, the woman protested, "Hold me like a friend," she said, "Don't hold me like a cop." The other woman put her arm around the sick woman's shoulders, and the action seemed to soothe her.

His friend wasn't in the clinic that morning; there was no doctor on duty. Even so, the staff knew what to do. They found out the

woman's name was Janice. At first he misheard the name, called her Janet. She corrected him. "Janice," she said, "I-C-E on the end. ike ice." He began to feel she would not die.

In an inner office, as soon as she sat down, she began to drift into sleep. The clinic worker spoke sharply to her, slapped at her arms and face, lightly. He had things to do and so asked if he could go; Janice said firmly that if he went, she went, then lapsed into muttering and semi-coma. He decided he ought to stay. The clinic worker went away, asking him to keep Janice aware somehow. He began talking to her, felt rewarded when her heavy eyelids somehow raised themselves, the distorted pupils tried to focus on him. He noticed that she had a good face; that with a little care she would be quite striking. He found that she wasn't fifty at all; she was thirty-three and that she had been using heroin for fifteen or sixteen years. The tracks on her arms confirmed this.

At first, her responses were good; then she began drifting off more and more frequently and rousing her became increasingly difficult. He began to suspect that she had taken more than heroin. He told the clinic worker this and that he felt she was in fact dying; her breathing was bad, her colour that of putty, and she had lost all control of her neck muscles - her head had to be held upright now. The clinic worker agreed and told him she had already telephoned for an ambulance. They rummaged in Janice's purse, looking for evidence of the substances she had taken. They found two empty prescription bottles, both dated the previous day, one for Seconal, one for Methadone. The clinic worker ran back to the telephone to tell the ambulance to hurry. Another worker applied cold compresses. Together, they tried to keep Janice awake.

His feelings of disgust were gone now, except for the shame he felt for having harboured them. His one emotion was of anger at a society that made war on people like Janice and injured them so cruelly. Keeping her awake became the most important thing in his life.

The ambulance arrived, and the shock of movement from chair to stretcher woke her. She was terrified until he and the clinic worker agreed to go to the hospital with her. In the ambulance, he asked her to vomit - at the request of the ambulance attendant - but she was unable to. Too relaxed inside, thanks to the Seconal and everything else.

At the hospital, he and the clinic worker waited for some time. Finally a nurse came to tell them that Janice was responding to treatment, that she'd be in hospital for a while but that she'd probably be all right. The clinic worker said she'd stay for a little while. He split.

A couple of days later he went in to the Clinic to ask about Janice. They told him she was coming along and that she'd probably be out soon, with some sort of psychiatric referral. Any other follow-up? Any other therapy? None.

He said to the clinic worker, "This clinic's a L.I.P. project and L.I.P. is due to end on September 30. What will happen to people like Janice if you people close up?"

"They'll die," the clinic worker said, and went back to the report she had been making out when he came in.

READING

by Keith Richardson

Dateline: Gloucester Pool
Selected Writings of E.U. Schrader
Compiled by Dick MacDonald
Reporter Publications

Journalism is a strange profession. There are always thousands more would-be scribblers than are needed, willing to work odd hours for low pay, willing to fill the spaces between the ds with purportedly enlightening commentary on our changing world.

The noble mission of informing the public and the desire for personal expression are said to inspire the journalistic spirit. Traditionally though, the ideals are espoused, the truths are exposed - by often cynical men. Public heroes are created by writers with little tendency towards self-esteem or self-promotion. No organization in society is safe from probing Paladins of the Pen - except, usually, those very institutions the journalists work for, the Daily Double Standards of the world.

There have been exceptions to the rule, men such as E.U. "Ted" Schrader. As a practising-journalist-turned-educator, Ted devoted his whole life to the advancement of lofty personal ideals through the medium of journalism. In the latter part of his career, as chairman of Ryerson's Journalism course, Ted was always concerned with "professionalism" among journalists. He

worked hard persuading students to dig diligently after all the facts, to observe high ethical standards, to school themselves in objectivity.

Yet in his own body of writing, covering a 45-year span for newspapers, magazines, and research groups across the country, there somehow emerges a personal quality in all his work. A certain enthusiasm, imagination, affection for people shone through the facts he reported. Often he became a columnist, as with his "I Write What I See" feature in the Winnipeg Tribune in the '40s.

Dateline: Gloucester Pool is a collection - a brief survey really - of Schrader's columns and stories from his lifetime in journalism. For his rafts of friends in the media, it's a personal remembrance of Ted. For others who may never have known him, the book has another dimension. It may serve to introduce one of Canada's finest "anecdotal" writers, one of that rare breed who can transform the smallest events of everyday life into rich, delightful experiences for any reader.

With studied casualness, deft irony, and a keen appreciation for the foibles of human nature (especially his own), Schrader essays through topics ranging from his own baldness to loons in his cottage, impressions of people he had met from Lord Thomson to Louis

Armstrong. Power and position held no reverence for him, but people in their daily lives did, and it was this fascination with individual human beings that underscored all his work. (Even in respect to "professionalism in the media", his approach was that it "must be built on the individual integrities of the practitioners".)

Gloucester Pool itself, part of the Severn River system, was where Ted belatedly discovered the supreme joys of summer-cottaging. From his island in the Severn (wherever he escaped from his Alexander St. apartment) contributed irregular columns to the Midland Free Press Herald, from which the title and many of the columns in this current work have been taken. The compiler of the book, like the Severnites, was among comparatively recent friends of Ted Schrader. Dick MacDonald is a young Montrealer who edits Contents a new magazine for Canadian journalists. He came to know Ted in a professional way, but, as always with Ted, soon became a friend. They were corresponding about some joint projects last summer, when Schrader died, at the age of 53, of a heart attack at his beloved Gloucester Pool.

MacDonald never visited Schrader's "island", but it wasn't really necessary. There's an open invitation to anyone through this book.

IN PERSON

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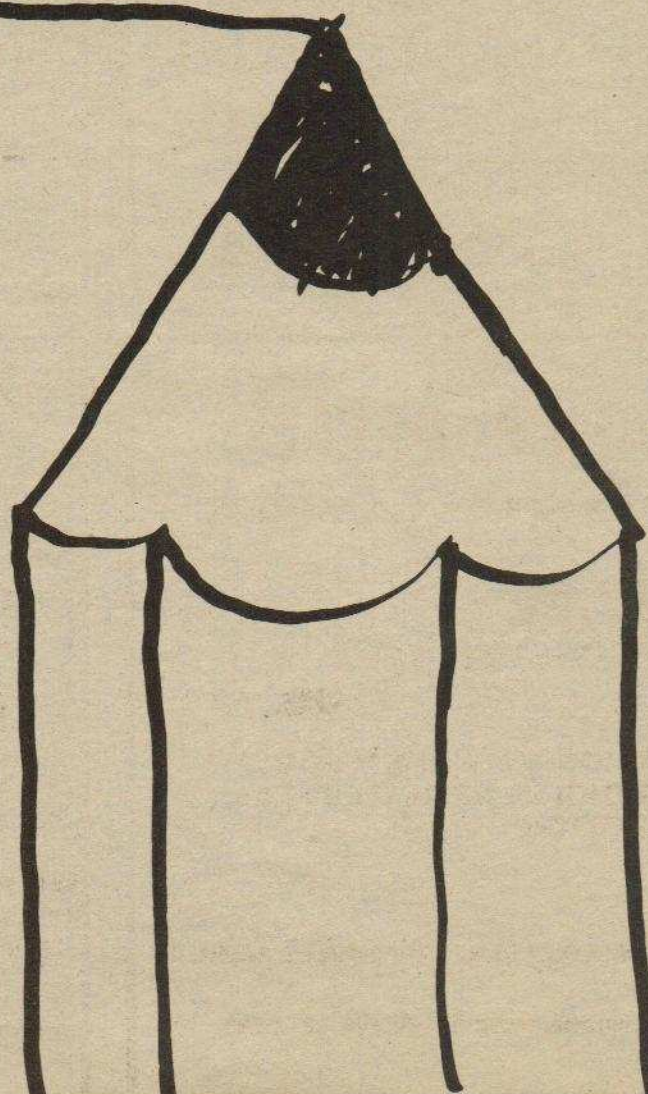
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October 25
Miriam Waddington

In Person



CLASSICAL COMMENTARY

by Lawson Cook

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR TOUR TRIUMPHS

On September 15 at 8:00 p.m. the CBC's FM program "Music-scope" will broadcast a BBC Promenade Concert which took place in the Royal Albert Hall, London, England, August 23. The program will be repeated September 21 at 8:03 p.m. on the AM band. The concert featured the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir and their illustrious conductor, Elmer Iseler and was the first occasion that a Canadian musical organization was invited to perform on the

Proms series.

The program comprises Gabrieli's Jubilate Deo, Johann Sebastian Bach's Cantata No. 191 "Gloria in excelsis Deo", and Igor Stravinsky's Symphony of Psalms.

Guest artists appearing with the choir were Soprano Roxolana Roslak, and a five-man ensemble called the Canadian Brass. The concert was the climax of the choir's triumphant European tour which ran from August 6 - 21 and included concerts in England,

France and Switzerland. The project was financed by the Provincial Government and private donations. The 173 singers performed to capacity audiences throughout the tour, even filling the 7,000 seat Royal Albert Hall. British reaction to the Choir was excellent.

Dr. Iseler, who was thrilled beyond measure with the Choir's success, had special praise for the lovely new concert hall, The Maltings, at the Aldeburgh Festival,

where they performed August 27. He spent an evening with British composer Benjamin Britten who called the choir "absolutely marvellous" and indicated great interest in composing a work especially for them.

Included in the Aldeburgh Festival concert was a performance of Harry Somers' "Five Songs from the Newfoundland Outports" which the choir had previously recorded for RCA Victor LSC.

Prior to their performance at the International Festival of Music in Lucerne, Switzerland, Dr. Iseler

and the choir were informed that they would receive no applause due to European churches having a tradition of permitting no applause during a performance. At the end of the first selection, Aaron Copland's "In the Beginning", the capacity house broke into applause, and again gave the choir a standing ovation at the end of the concert.

One of the most gratifying indications of the tour's success for Dr. Iseler was the warm assurance from all five festivals that the choir would be most welcome for future appearances.

THE STAGE

FALL SEASON
by Connie Brissenden

Those of you who are satiated with the summer run of movie revivals will be glad to hear that the theatre season is starting up again in a few weeks. The small professional theatres in Toronto are already rehearsing their first productions. With the exception of Theatre Passe Muraille, which hasn't returned yet from its working summer in Chatham, Ontario, all of the small theatres have set their production schedules, at least until Christmas.

Tarragon opens with a revival of David French's *Leaving Home* on September 12. The fall production will feature the same cast as its predecessor, with the addition of Anne Butler who is replacing Lisa Creighton in the role of 'Minnie'. After the play finishes its Toronto revival on October 1, it goes to the CBC for taping. On October 10, *The Last of the Order*, a full length play by Calgary author Richard Benner, directed by Brian Meeson and featuring J.B. Douglas in the lead, follows *Leaving Home*. Tarragon will then stage an English translation of

Michel Tremblay's *A Toi, Pour Toujours, Ma Marie-Lou*, to be called *Forever Yours, Marie-Lou*. The translation by Jean Van Burek (director of Toronto's only French-speaking theatre, Theatre de Petit Bonheur) and Bill Glassco, has been greatly praised by the author. The St. Lawrence Centre is also producing a Tremblay play, *Les Belles Soeurs*, in April. The last pre-Christmas production at Tarragon will be Sheldon Rosen's adaptation of Carlo Gozzi's *The Stag King*. Steven Katz is directing and the play hopefully runs for a month. Late in January, Bill Glassco will direct David Freeman's new play *Battering Ram*, which has been rewritten since its workshop production at the Factory Theatre Lab this spring.

The Factory is inaugurating its 3rd season with a group of five surrealistic short plays by Victoria playwright Lawrence Russell. *Foul Play* and its companion pieces open September 20. (Free previews starting September 15). Tim Bond is directing the Russell plays. The Factory's second production will be a revival of Herschel Hardin's *Esker Mike and His Wife Agiluk*, to be directed by Eric Steiner, the Associate Artistic

Director of the theatre. In *Esker Mike and His Wife Agiluk*, the Vancouver playwright mixes fine comic wit with the dark shadows of infanticide. The final pre-Christmas production will be a Festival of Short Plays. The Factory has been inundated with high quality short plays and plans a two evening programme - alternating two groups of four plays throughout the run. While the rest of the season has not been fixed, the Factory hopes to be staging George Walker's new play *Baghdad Saloon*, as well as new plays by Louis del Grande, John Palmer and Larry Fineberg.

Toronto Workshop Productions is not opening until December 5, but the theatre will be used by a variety of visiting groups throughout the fall. The Gaulin Mime Company plays from September 12 - 16, and a Canadian musical by Toronto author Ruth Abrams called *Poor Old World We Love You Anyway* previews on September 26 and runs until October 15. George Luscombe begins rehearsals in mid-October for his 3rd revival of *Hey Rube!*, an original play improvised by the workshop and formalized by Canadian playwright Jack Winter in 1961. *Hey Rube!*, a play about the lives of a group of circus people, was a big success in 1961 and also in its 1966 revival. It mixes music, acrobatics and drama as only George Luscombe can.

Several other small theatres are in a state of crisis at the moment due to the fact that their LIP grants are about to run out. W.W. Productions, the group which was originally formed to produce Bill Fruet's *Wedding in White* at the Poor Alex last winter is now mounting Camus' *Les Justes*. Paul Bettis is directing and the play will be staged at the Global Village, opening September 7. As far as W.W. Productions knows, this will be their last production, unless they get a grant extension.

They hope that this solid "classical" play will encourage the government to reconsider.

Toronto Free Theatre is also in the throes of indecision. This new group gave the summer a boost theatrically with three new Canadian plays, all of which were controversial but none entirely successful. Their grant also runs out this month. Rumours have suggested a revival of *How Are Things With the Walking Wounded?* by Tom Hendry, or production of a non-Canadian play. Good, new full-length Canadian plays are hard to find at the moment, which partly explains why so many groups are reviving past hits. TFT deserves a chance to settle down and prove itself, and it probably will forge ahead.

MUSIC
Michael Schulman

Canadian Opera Company - (363-9256) at O'Keefe Centre, Sept. 15 - Oct. 14. Two new and long overdue productions - *Siegfried* and *Eugene Onegin* - plus three old chestnuts - *Aida*, *Boheme* and *Tosca*. The chestnuts will likely taste stale in comparison to the new productions, although Louis Quilico as Scarpia will add stature to the *Tosca*.

Toronto Symphony - (363-0374) at Massey Hall. Last year it was choral music, this year it's pianists. Eleven of them will solo with the orchestra, starting with Ivan Moravec at the opening concerts (Oct. 24-25). There will be welcome return visits by Emil Gilels, Rudolf Serkin, Andre Watts and Alfred Brendel and the Toronto debut of international competition winners Radu Lupu and Horacio Gutierrez. Two big programs for lovers of Czech music - Smetana's *Ma Vlast*, complete

(Nov. 7-8) and Dvorak's *Stabat Mater*, closing the season (May 15-16).

International Artists Series - (362-1985) at Massey Hall. A bit of a let-down this season, featuring a shorter and less star-studded lineup than in recent years. Vladimir Ashkenazy, a Toronto (and world) favorite, accompanies his violinist friend, Itzhak Perlman (Dec. 11) and then returns for a solo recital (March 12). The brilliant violin-piano duo excites me much more than other offerings in the series, which I find rather insipid - Victoria de los Angeles (Nov. 22), the Vienna Choir Boys (March 10-11) and Van Cliburn (May 7). The once-great Segovia returns (Jan. 14) but the old guitarist's fingers just can't do it any more.

Sanjana's Concert Series (233-5496) at Eaton Auditorium, Eaton's College St. The day after Segovia's recital (see above), young Christopher Parkening, the "new" guitarist, with all his fingers mobile and true, gives a recital (Jan. 15). Even more highly recommendable is Antonio Janigro's outstanding ensemble, I Solisti di Zagreb (March 8). Others in this series include Rosalyn Tureck (Nov. 25), Jose Greco & Co. (Feb. 5) and the Guarneri Quartet (March 31).

Toronto Women's Musical Club - (493-8318) at Eaton Auditorium. Six concerts in this series, of which the Toulouse Chamber Orch. (Oct. 19) and afternoon vocal recitals by Louis Quilico (Dec. 7) and Pilar Lorengar (Feb. 22) stand out as most interesting.

International Quartet Series (366-1656) at Town Hall, St. Lawrence Centre. A chance to hear and compare 7 different string quartets from Canada and 5 other countries, including: The U.S.'s LaSalle (Nov. 2), McMaster University's Czech, with Rudolf Firkushy in Dvorak's Quintet (Dec. 8), Hungary's Bartok (yes, they're playing one of Bartok's Quartets, Jan. 19), Toronto's Orford (Feb. 9), Italy's Italiano (March 29), Russia's Borodin (no, they're not playing one of Borodin's Quartets, April 6) and the U.K.'s Amadeus (April 16).

Faculty of Music - (928-3744) at Edward Johnson Building, Univ. of Toronto.

"A Renaissance Spectacular - An Entertainment for Elizabeth" by the N.Y. Pro Musica (Oct. 12), the Cologne Baroque Orch. (Nov. 5), a history-in-recital of two-piano music (Nov. 12) and a recital by Lois Marshall (Jan. 11).

Other Series - The Toronto Arts Foundation (366-1656) promises, in addition to the Quartet Series, repeats of their Young Canadians and Pianists series at St. Lawrence Centre. The provocative New Music Concerts (481-3371) at Edward Johnson Bldg.

Toronto Chamber Players - (483-7452) perform at St. Lawrence Centre. More news, and reviews, on the above and other events as they happen.

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The magician he sparkles in satin and velvet

by Anne Service

Henning and Mars must have one of the most incredible acts in town.

Mars Barrick, handcuffed and tied in a sack, is chained in a box. Doug Henning stands on the box, pulls up a curtain and says "One Two" - "Three, it's me," says Mars. The curtain is quickly dropped, the chains on the box

audience on an imaginary trip into a fantasy land. Through my magic I make the audience suspend its disbelief in miracles."

Magic and theatre go hand in hand.

"It's like a good play" says Doug. "You know that the person is not dying on stage, but you believe it during the play. I want to be so magical that the audience

I make the audience believe it? It's a show and I'm an actor playing the part of a magician. That belief is essential."

Doug says that referring to a magician and his assistant is old-fashioned. "Mars and I are partners" says Doug. "She dances and helps to create the illusion as I do. We're both artists of illusion."

Doug excitedly. "We're making John Mills-Cockell's music visual through magic and he is interpreting our magic in music. For example, I have a beautiful illusion called 'the crystal sphere'. John wrote a song about the crystal sphere called 'She Won't Be Back Again'. During the song we do this illusion in which the ball floats around the room."

The show itself can vary from 20 to 90 minutes in length. Spellbound for large concerts will be enhanced with the addition of a rhythm section, a female vocal trio, and specially designed lighting. Doug and Mars also hope to do Spellbound with a symphony orchestra. Tours are being put together for North America, Europe and Japan.

The show is in production now. Until February, the three performers will be working together billed as "John Mills-Cockell, formerly of Syrinx and Henning and Mars, Artists of Illusion".

Doug and Mars have many other plans for the fall. They will be featured on Telescope, a documentary about famous Canadians on C.B.C. television in November. The two young artists are also shooting a pilot for their own television series. Other engagements include performing at fairs in Kitchener and Harrow, Ontario and appearing from September 18th - 23rd in Ottawa at Le Hibou coffee house. Doug will also be appearing as a pantomime magician this fall in a cross-Canada trade show advertising Canadian shoes for the Footwear Bureau of Canada. He will be called "Chou

Chou" Canada's magical little shoemaker.

"What I am trying to do with magic" says Doug "is to bring back to people a sense of wonder. This is something too often lost".

Magic in the last few years has been increasing in popularity. Doug thinks that this is partly because of the revival of interest in the occult and also because variety entertainment is also coming back in nightclubs and television.

There are fewer than a handful of professional magicians in Canada.



photo: Phil Lapides

removed, and the sack is now untied to produce Doug, handcuffed!

This act, called "Metamorphosis" is only one of the many illusions which the two young artists perform, to incredulous on-lookers.

"I am a wonder merchant" explains Doug. "I try to take the

really believes in the impossible for the time that they are in the theatre."

Doug believes that for him to be a good magician, he has to really believe in magic itself.

"When I make the cane dance (about 6" from his fingertips) I really believe that the cane comes to life" says Doug. "How else can

Mars feels that dance adds another dimension to their show. "Magic is a form of theatre - it's a visual art" she explains "Anything like colours of costumes and movement that adds to the appeal is good."

Henning and Mars and John Mills-Cockell, perhaps best known as the prime mover of the electronic rock group Syrinx, are combining forces to present a show called SPELLBOUND, which will debut in February. Dance, mime, rock, magic. A synthesis. Doug and Mars are enthusiastic about the show.

"Spellbound is going to be one of the most incredible and spectacular shows ever seen" says

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September 10

La Conquête du Pole: France 1912. Director: George Méliès.

Building a Transcontinental Railway in Canada: Canada 1910.

The Viking: Newfoundland 1930-31. Director: George Melford.

September 17

Grass: A Nation's Battle for Survival: U.S.A. 1924.

Royal Ontario Museum
Avenue Road at Bloor
Information: 928-3690

September 24

Directors: Merian Caldwell Cooper, Ernest Beaumont Schoedsack.

Saving the Sagas: Canada 1922.

The Sentimental Bloke: Australia 1919. Director: Raymond Longford.

September 24

Lumière Programme: France 1895. Auguste and Louis Lumière.

Carry on Sergeant: Canada 1928. Director:

Bruce Bairnsfather.

October 1

Edison Pioneer Films: U.S.A. 1895-1907.

New York Hat: U.S.A. 1912. Director: David Wark Griffith.

The Great White Silence Britain 1910-13. Director: Herbert G. Ponting.



SCREEN GEMS

SLAUGHTERHOUSE FIVE

Evelyn Renold

Slaughterhouse Five, the film, is both a respectful and respectable adaptation of Kurt Vonnegut's surrealistic novel. It's respectful, because the central characters and events of the original work have been transposed to the screen intact, and respectable, because the celluloid version is well thought out and surprisingly well put together in view of the obstacles posed by Vonnegut's schizophrenic, time-shifting narrative.

Unfortunately, director George Roy Hill and screenwriter Stephen Geller have not fully grasped the implications of the novel, and the film, as a result, stays closer to the surface than it should. The filmmakers have ably represented Vonnegut's humanism — his outrage at the constant barrage of indignities, large and small, to which man is subjected, and his bewilderment at the physical and psychological atrocities men are capable of perpetrating on one other; however, an equally important strain in the novel, what might be termed Vonnegut's sense of the ironically absurd, has, for the most part, been overlooked. There is a delicate counterpointing in the novel between hysterical glee and utter despair at man's helplessness and hopelessness, which eludes the filmmakers.

Vonnegut's hero, Billy Pilgrim, has survived the horrors of soldiering during the Second World War — he was present during the fire bombing of Dresden — to become a solid upper-middle class citizen complete with overweight wife,

two loathsome children, a Cadillac, membership in the Lion's club, and a position in his father-in-law's optometry business.

He differs from his grey suburban peers in only one significant respect — he has developed the capacity to become "unstuck" in time, that is, to travel to the past or the future at will. His future, interestingly, includes extended sojourns on the planet Tralfamadore with a former Hollywood starlet by the name of Montant Wildhack. (And so it goes.) Except for the Tralfamadore interludes, Billy's life is portrayed as one long act of submission, from earliest childhood (when Billy's father throws the young Billy into a pool with the command "sink or swim" the passive child drifts slowly to the bottom of the pool) to the moment of his death (armed with the knowledge that he will be murdered by a lunatic he met in the army, Billy calmly, in fact cheerfully, anticipates his own demise). Only on Earth, the Tralfamadoreans sagely inform him, is there any talk of free will.

There's plenty of comedy in the film, but it's rather conventional (which is not, by the way, to imply unfunny) comedy — the real disasters which befall Billy are not played for laughs and the film consequently misses the spirit of recklessness and irreverence which characterize the novel. Part of the problem, I think, is that the filmmakers take Vonnegut's humanism at face value; they think he's really serious about it all the time. Vonnegut, however, is quite capable of poking fun at himself and his almost maudlin view of "man's plight"; for example, at one point in the novel, he temporarily drops



the narrative to announce the following: "There are almost no characters in this story, and almost no dramatic confrontations because most of the people in it are so sick and so much the listless playthings of enormous forces." Vonnegut's detractors might very well read that as the author proclaiming his theme for anyone who might have missed it — even if that's the case, however, the undeniable sarcasm of the passage serves to severely undercut the somberness of the proceedings, and correspondingly, Vonnegut's own seriousness about his material.

It is unfortunate that when Hill does try his hand at freakish, absurdist comedy, the film goes completely out of wack — it can't withstand the shock. The mad race by Billy's wife to the hospital is probably the best case in point. Desperate to reach her injured husband's side, (Billy has been hurt in a plane crash) Mrs. Pilgrim literally smashes her way to the hospital, ultimately demolishing her prized Cadillac and herself. The sequence is funny all right, but it clearly doesn't belong in this film, and it becomes uncomfortable to watch. In the next scene, when Billy's sober-faced son-in-law informs Billy's daughter that her mother has died suddenly and mysteriously, it takes the audience a couple of beats to realize that this indeed is meant to be taken lightly.

The filmmakers also seem to miss the point of some of the bits which they have lifted from the book. In a boxcar on his way to a German prison camp, Billy the soldier meets a hobo who insists that conditions aren't so bad, and that he's been in worse situations before. On the ninth day of the journey the man suddenly dies, the words "You think this is bad? This ain't bad," fresh on his lips.

In the film, the character is introduced, but his subsequent death is never established, an omission which quickly deprives him of his *raison d'être*. Similarly, the long march into Dresden, so effective in the book, seems purposelessly long on film without the explanation that (Billy) "knew too that most of the people watching him would soon be dead."

There are minor annoyances — Michael Sacks, perfectly convincing as the younger Billy, rarely connects as the middle-aged optometrist, despite an elaborate make-up job. (However, the supporting actors — in particular Sharon Gans as Billy's overstuffed wife, and the gifted Ron Leibman as Billy's lunatic army companion Paul Lazzaro — are outstanding). Also, the film perhaps looks a little too real for its own good — the uniformly crisp, clean photography creates a quiet naturalistic visual tone which is really inappropriate to the proceedings.

It may be unfair to measure a film so closely against the original source material, but this film seems to invite such a comparison because it is so faithful — at least superficially — to the book. Certainly, what the film strives for is generally achieved. There are splendid comic moments and, as previously noted, a basic cohesiveness to the whole endeavor which could not have been easy to accomplish. Still, the film finally emerges as a one-track lament for man's inhumanity to man. And there's just more to Vonnegut and Slaughterhouse Five than that.

THREE LIVES by Wyndham Wise

Clive Barnes once commented that he always felt uneasy about writing a review on a play written

by a black man. The same could be said for me in relationship to films directed by women. Three Lives, which had its Canadian premiere a couple of weeks ago at CHAT (The Community Homophile Association of Toronto) during Gay Pride week, on one level is a tirade against men. Three women, each with distinctly different experiences and views on life talk about the men they have known and much of what they have to say isn't pleasant.

Mallory, who was once very wealthy and socially active, angrily denounces her former husband and her "Doll House" type of existence. But unlike Ibsen's heroine, she not only walked out on her husband and her comfortable position, but also fought for two years for custody of their child, while her husband tried to prove her an unsuitable mother.

Lillian, a reflective, middle-aged woman, describes her Italian parents and the slave-like relationship that existed between husband and wife. If her mother stepped out of line, she was beaten. She was always expected to have dinner ready whenever her husband came in, at 6:00 or 10:00. Lillian then goes on to talk about her first husband who just never bothered to come home from the war until three years after it ended.

Robin, the youngest of the three left home at 17 and took up a transient life, which revolved first around drugs, then theatre. Her story isn't so much about male abuse, as it is about social and human misunderstandings. Still she has some pretty strong things to say about males she has known, especially her father.

What makes this film more than just a bitch session is the fact that all three are intelligent, articulate and in the case of Robin very entertaining. All have worked through, or are in the process of working through past difficulties and are coming to grips with themselves as individuals. Kate Millet (author of Sexual Politics and the sister of Mallory) brought the three together in what appears to be a conscious raising session. She and her all-female, non-union crew lived with the three women for three weeks, filming, talking and learning. Millet has achieved a "Warrendale-like" intimacy that gives the film warmth and a refreshingly honest approach. The editing is amateurish and the film switches between black and white and colour without apparent reason; presumably the crew used whatever film they could lay their hands on. At times, Three Lives is boring, angry, and funny — but throughout it is honest, a quality rarely achieved in any medium.

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ADMINISTERING THE ARTS... TOO MANY CHIEFS?

by Nigel Spencer

Approximately five months ago, *Citizen* readers learned of a L.I.P.-financed project concerned with the administration of the arts in Canada. Cultural Data Services was scheduled to end in June, after compiling a Directory of Arts organizations and conducting research into such matters as the absence of Canadian painters from UNESCO and other international exhibits, the role of volunteers in fund-raising, the coverage of the arts in the mass media, and other topics.

As the project nears the end of its three-month extension, we decided to return to see what has come of C.D.S., and what its researchers and secretariat feel about their work and L.I.P. in general.

Research Director, David Upshall, readily concedes that our reservation — expressed at the outset — that the scope of L.I.P.

MULTICULTURALISM IN TORONTO

Prof. Paul Schafer of York University is one of the people involved with research into the status of ethnic cultural expression in Toronto. He commented on some of the raw data currently in hand. Of approximately 25 non-English theatres, clubs, magazines and books, 12 were studied in depth. All of them, including the French-Canadian ones, supported mainly by PRIVATE DONATIONS, while a disproportionate amount of government money goes to support ANGLO-SAXON groups which probably need it LEAST. In addition, Prof. Schafer says this heavy bias is on a definite increase, regardless of the fact that such institutions as the St. Lawrence Centre and even the Japanese Cultural Centre (privately supported) cater to a white, English-speaking public EXCLUSIVELY!

published. Unfortunately, the nature of L.I.P. financing is such that C.D.S. itself cannot disseminate information, and will have to rely on the good faith of the Canadian Conference for the Arts to revise, update and get the Directory into the hands of the public.

Here, too, lies the basic problem with the research projects in

artists for world-wide representation, although organizational problems would have made it nearly impossible. Work on the impact of L.I.P. and Opportunities for Youth has also been disappointing, although the existing work-notes will be turned over to the C.C.A. for possible future development. (Most revealing on this subject were conclusions by C.D.S. staff about their own work.)

Other subjects are at an intermediate stage of development, and again, other organizations may publish finished results in the fall or winter. The executive of Actors' Equity and the C.C.A. may follow up Dubberley's abandoned work on the employment status of performing artists. York University is mid-way through research on the status of ethnic arts groups in Toronto, and on the role of business.

In the meantime surveys at the grass-roots (NOT conducted among arts councils and the like) are being sporadically undertaken by such organizations as the National Gallery (art), Statistics Canada (crafts) and the Canada Council (theatre). These are the only attempts to make DIRECT contact with the actors, writers, composers, dancers, film-makers, designers and technicians who MAKE Canadian art. Even so, how can one seriously expect the Canada Council to communicate with the Québec theatre and film groups which it has lately suppressed? For that matter, how can any of the existing organizations speak for the vast majority of non-organized, non-"established" artists?

In other words, despite the often admirable results of its work, C.D.S. has been drastically limited by the scope of L.I.P. itself. Forced, for example, to rent rather than buy typewriters (far more costly, of course) how can they hope to conduct in-depth surveys to give authority to their findings? How can they be sure their data is properly processed and publicized? They can't. They must rely, in both cases, on the clutter of arts bureaucracies which they themselves had hoped to cut through. It is in fact a vicious cycle, because the researchers have often failed to get serious response to their inquiries since people have a suspi-

cion that nothing they say will ever reach the public.

In fact, this problem goes further, because the C.C.A. itself — and in fact all government-funded institutions — are rendered impotent by the same precarious, short-term existence. How can one expect much more than window-dressing?

Nevertheless, it is clear that C.D.S. researchers have worked hard and carefully to live with this contradiction, and much information of value will come out of the project if it is not filed away and forgotten. The group's determination accounts for a great deal, and their policy of individuals pursuing their personal interests will prove an asset in the long run, if only because it helps sort the

possible from the impossible.

Clearly the variety of regional and professional preoccupations in Canada would put many of their undertakings beyond anybody's reach, regardless of time or money. This is a second great contradiction in Canadian arts. Optimistically, Upshall notes that particularly in the area of film, our artists are gradually gaining more awareness of one another, although how far and how quickly this can proceed is hard to tell.

Yet, the fact remains that no one can predict an end to the disunity and bureaucratic sterility that plague Canadian creativity until artists can show that they perform an indispensable function for the Canadian people.

THE ROLE OF THE VOLUNTEER:

(from "Communique", published by the Canadian Conference for the Arts)

People interviewed included arts administrators, heads of volunteer groups and volunteers themselves. Generally, it was felt that the status quo of the volunteer worker was satisfactory both to herself and to her administrator. Since volunteerism has been an accepted social phenomenon in Canada since the barn-raising and quilting-bees of pioneer days, it is unlikely that management would consciously question the value of the continued existence of the volunteer in the arts community. On the whole, acceptance of volunteerism in the arts as an elitist activity is traditional to this country, and so firmly rooted that any alternative has not really penetrated the thinking of administrators or existing volunteers. We must not forget that in spite of the volunteer's withdrawal from formal fund-raising, she is still a means of access to gifts and donations from her peers within the economic élite. Frequent references to her public relations value were seen to contain this practical innuendo. The question remains — can any arts organization absorb into its service areas such large bodies of volunteers as the Art Gallery of Ontario's 315, or the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's 200?

would force C.D.S. to concentrate on symptoms rather than causes or cures, was extremely well founded. For this reason, he feels that the main achievement has been to compile a relatively accurate and up-to-date Directory of arts organizations within Canada. In addition to listing names, addresses and key personnel of government and private organizations engaged in, or dealing directly with, the arts, it also contains a bibliography of periodicals of practical value to administrators.

It will... if and when it gets

their various stages of development.

Some, such as the reports on mass media coverage and Canadian film-making, are virtually completed and will be published by the C.C.A. in September or October. (See extracts from "Communique") Others have been dropped: attempts to set up a pension fund and unemployment insurance for performing artists were scrapped when their chief backer, Bob Dubberley, left C.D.S. in April. The same is true of the effort to mobilize Canadian

SURVEY OF FILM-MAKING IN CANADA: (from "Communique")

On the subject of distribution, it is interesting to note that the C.F.D.C. instigated a major boom in Canadian feature film production with over 100 feature films in five years, but it ignored the problem of obtaining commercial distribution for those films, leaving it up to the film-maker himself. About eighty per cent of the distribution firms in Canada are foreign owned. Between seventy and eighty per cent of theatres in Canada are foreign subsidiaries — the giant's share falling to Famous Players Corporation and Odeon. It is not surprising then that of 669 feature films shown in 1969, only ten were Canadian. The federal and provincial governments in Canada have shown great initiative in increasing film production at all levels of the industry, but at this stage the Canadian taxpayer's money will have been wasted if he can't see what he has paid for.

MASS MEDIA LOOKS AT THE ARTS (from "Communique")

Most of the respondents felt that the arts were sufficiently covered and lacked, if anything, adequate television coverage.

"We're doing very little in representing the fine arts, humanities, and Canadian history. A number of studies suggest that the arts are supported by a small proportion of people — 4 per cent — and that groups overlaps with people who buy tickets to sporting events. The question is do we want to be elite, or mass-oriented?" Lister Sinclair, C.B.C.

"Most of the arts get more coverage than their following among the population. Artistic events are covered in which the readers are not ready to participate. The whole coverage is out of phase." Robert Fulford, Saturday Night.

"Our readers are definitely arts-conscious — the kind that buy paintings and go to the theatre." John McFarlane, Toronto Life.

"Maybe 3 per cent or less of our readers are interested in the arts. Newspapers do reflect the community." Borden Spears, Toronto Star.

Our communications between arts groups and the media:

"Rather than turn their noses up at the media, the arts groups should study the media and know where they could get in. They should read and study the column where they want coverage. It wouldn't hurt them to take some courses in journalism." Lotta Dempsey, Toronto Star.

"Fire all arts writers, and hire people in the arts to write about them." Anthony Thorn, Toronto Citizen.

"They never give me enough time to get the stories in." Kay Kritzwiser, Globe and Mail.

Why should the arts be regarded as entertainment?

"This is the fault of the publishers. It is a policy that is erroneous, inappropriate, and damaging to the artist." Toronto Citizen.

"This is for the convenience of the reader. Arts and entertainment are not that far apart. Arts are generally enjoyed when there is leisure." Borden Spears, Star.

We asked the respondents if they preferred to cover major arts groups or smaller groups, or if they had any such policy at all.

"Groups must reach professional standards to receive criticism." William Littler, Toronto Star.

"I cover all the groups and I like to help younger artists who are coming along because they need it." Kay Kritzwiser, Globe and Mail.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Recycling of newspapers — For the month of September, the City's newspaper pick-up is Thursday, September 14 (if your garbage

collection days are Monday, Thursday and Friday) and September 15 (if your garbage collection days are Tuesdays and Fridays.)

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

7 p.m. — Archival film festival tonight presents *La Conquete du Pole*; *Building a Transcontinental Railway in Canada*; and *The Viking*. At the Royal Ontario Museum, Avenue Road at Bloor. FREE. For more information call 928-3690.

All day — the last day to enjoy the ninth annual Autumn Festival of the Arts sponsored by the Kiwanis Club of Kingsway. Nearly 400 artists will display their work. At the Carling Brewery site, Highway 401 and highway 427.

7:30 p.m. — The Forum at Ontario Place presents *A Salute to Jerome Kern* with Rudy Toth and the Ontario Place Orchestra with guests Wally Koster, Burnetta Day and Harvey Patterson. Free at the Forum after paying \$1.50 to get into Ontario Place.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

8 p.m. — The Liberal Association in Trinity Riding will hold its nomination meeting to select a candidate for the federal election. All association members are eligible to vote. At the West-end Veterans Hall, College and Montrose Avenue.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

All day — The start of the Royal Ontario Museum's Jubilee Year Exhibition, *Nature's Biographer*. It's a rare, inside look at the work done by ROM researchers and scientists. Specimens of minerals, rocks, bones, shells and fish and insects are on display. The exhibition also demonstrates how these specimens are collected and their value to the community. In Exhibition Hall at the Museum, Bloor and Avenue Road. It runs to November 5.

All day — French Master Drawings of the 17th and 18th centuries in North American Collections. More than 150 drawings by the great artists of the period at the Art Gallery of Ontario. Admission is 25c for adults. Students and children admitted free. No admission on Tuesday and Thursdays. Exhibition runs through October 15.

5:30 - 8:00 p.m. — Registration night for all Social Recreational programs on the YMCA's adult education schedule. Many courses to choose from at very low prices. At 40 College Street. For more information call 921-5171. All courses begin September 18-21.

the citizen calendar

culture/politics/community events

7:30 p.m. — Women for Political Action. Meet the independent women candidates nominated for the federal election in Rosedale and St. Paul's ridings. At Friends House, 60 Lowther Street, north of Bloor near St. George. For information call 486-6226.

8 p.m. — Paulin Gaulin, Mime artist in his Canadian debut. At Toronto Workshop Theatre, 12 Alexander Street. Runs through September 16. Tickets are \$3.00 and \$2.00 for students with ID cards.

8 p.m. — Citizens Forum, the open meeting where the public gets a chance to meet their aldermen and discuss issues coming up before City Council returns for its new season. Because of the December municipal election the schedule this fall will be divided into discussions of problems and politics in various wards. Tonight Wards 10 and 11 will be covered. Residents of these areas are especially welcomed. Its in Committee Room 1 at City Hall.

8 and 10 p.m. — Un Pays Sans Bon Sens, a study of the notion of "country" which is found in the hearts of men, at the Poor Alex Canadian Film Festival until September 17. This documentary unrolls in the context of a nation searching for itself — the French Canadians, including others also landless — The Indians of Quebec and the Bretons of France.

8:30 p.m. — The Menagerie Players present *Oh Dad, Poor Dad, Mamma's Hung You In The Closet And I'm Feelin' So Sad* at the Central Library Theatre until September 16 and then from September 19-23. It's a hilarious, absurdist comedy of a domineering woman who keeps what appears to be a Piranha in her livingroom and her deceased husband in the closet and a powerful and sustaining hold over her son.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

10 a.m. - 5 p.m. — The Canadian Guild of Potters stages exhibition of works by Ken and Diane Cumberland of Cumberland Pottery in Odessa. At the Guild premises, 100 Avenue Road. Show runs until September 30.

1:30 p.m. — The program of movies for senior citizens only continues at the Ontario Science Centre with *The One And Only, Genuine, Original Family Band* (1968, Walter Brennan). 429-4100 ext. 153 or 175.

5:30 p.m. — Adrienne Clarkson reads from her own works in the

Fresco Gallery at the Royal Ontario Museum. Its part of the "In Person" series and is FREE. For more information call 928-3690.

5:30 - 8 p.m. — Registration night for all language courses in the YMCA's adult education program. French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese being offered. At 40 College Street. For more information call 921-5171. All courses begin September 18-21.

8:00 p.m. — A meeting to develop committees for planning The George Hampton Memorial Co-operative Home for ex-mental patients. 117 Roshampton Avenue. For further information call 929-1237.

8:30 p.m. — Fresh from their National Arts Centre engagement, Creation 2 present *Everlasting Salvation Machine* until September 16 at the St. Lawrence Centre. It's the story of a lost army without a general; a mass movement without a founder; a body in search of a head.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

7:30 and 9:30 p.m. — The War Of The Worlds and When World's Collide at the OISE Auditorium, 252 Bloor West.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

8:00 p.m. — The Canadian Opera Company presents their 24th Season of Grand Opera. The O'Keefe Centre's opening performance is Wagner's *Siegfried* [in German]. Tickets range in price from \$3.50 to \$10.00. O'Keefe Centre, Front and Yonge Street, 363-6633.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

All day — Don't Call Them Rocks, a special exhibition by the Walker Mineralogical Club features mineral specimens from members' collections, and photographs of the Club's activities, such as mineral collecting, micromounting and photomicrography. In the Lower Rotunda of the Royal Ontario Museum, Bloor and Avenue Road.

The Stratford International Film Festival opens today and runs until September 23. A lot of premieres and a few re-runs.

Until October 29 at the Art Gallery of Ontario, Ontario Society of Artists: 100 Years. Catalogued by Joan Murray, curator of Canadian art, this retrospective will include approximately 125 paintings, water colours and sculptures, as well as some documentary material. Founded in 1872, the Ontario Society of Artists is Canada's oldest professional artistic institution, and is celebrating its 100th anniversary at the AGO.

1:30 and 3:30 p.m. — Wonders Of The Human Body, a discussion showing that the major systems are interrelated to make the human body a marvelous machine, at the Ontario Science Centre.

8:15 p.m. — The Canadian Opera Company presents their 24th Season of Grand Opera. The O'Keefe Centre's evening performance Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin* (in English). Tickets range in price from \$3.50 to \$10.00. O'Keefe Centre, Front and Yonge Street, 363-6633.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17

7:30 p.m. — The Forum at Ontario Place presents Ivan Romanoff Continental Holiday. Music, songs and dancing with a nostalgic old world flavour. It's \$1.50 to get into Ontario Place and then the concert is free.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

1:30 p.m. — The program of movies for senior citizens only continues at the Ontario Science Centre with *Wuthering Heights*. 429-4100 ext. 153 or 175.

5:30 p.m. — Matt Cohen and Ian Young read from their own works in the Fresco Gallery at the Royal Ontario Museum, Avenue Road and Bloor. Its part of the "In Person" series and is FREE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

8:30 p.m. — Movie *The Cameraman* (1928). Buster Keaton faces countless comic disasters when he tries to become a newsreel photographer. Playing at the Toronto Public Libraries, Learning Resources Centre, 666 Eglinton Avenue West. Admission Free. For more information phone 787-4595.

8:30 p.m. — Le Theatre du P'tit Bonheur, Toronto's only French-language Theatre, opens its fall season with two one-act plays by Quebec writer Jean Barbeau. They are "Solange" and "Goglu". The run lasts until October 7 at the theatre, 95 Danforth Avenue [Broadway subway stop]. For information telephone 466-8400.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

7:30 p.m. — Toronto Record Collectors Society, Free at Locke Library, Yonge and Lawrence. Michael Schulman of the Citizen staff presents a program on "pirated LPs". For information call 691-8573.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

2:00 p.m. — Global Village Theatre. Players present *Modern Fables*, at the Palmerston Library, 560 Palmerston Blvd. Admission is free. For more information phone 964-0035.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

7 p.m. — Archival Film Festival tonight presents *Lumiere Programme from France* (1895) and *Carry on Sergeant*, the Canadian production from 1928. At the Royal Ontario Museum, Avenue Road at Bloor. FREE. For more information telephone 928-3690.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

8 p.m. — Residents of Wards 5, 6, and 9 are extended a special invitation to tonight's Citizen Forum, the open end discussion about what's happening at City Council. Under its fall program the forum tonight will deal with the problems and politics of the wards mentioned above. It's a chance to learn alot more about how decisions are made at City Hall and an opportunity to get your voice heard. In Committee Room 1 at City Hall.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

8:30 p.m. — Movie *The Blacksmith* (1922). Buster Keaton in a burlesque of "The village blacksmith". Also *The Navigator* (1924). Keaton stars as a wealthy playboy who, along with his girl friend, is trapped aboard an abandoned, drifting ocean liner. Playing at the Toronto Public Libraries Learning Resources Centre, 666 Eglinton Avenue West. Admission Free. For more information phone 787-4595.



ONTARIO

PUBLIC NOTICE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD INVITATION TO SUBMIT WRITTEN BRIEFS

On June 30th, 1972, the Ontario Legislature appointed a Select Committee to examine, inquire into and report upon the Ontario Municipal Board and to make recommendations on: (a) the purpose, object and functions of the Ontario Municipal Board. (b) the jurisdiction of the Ontario Municipal Board. (c) the structure and organization of the Ontario Municipal Board. (d) the procedures and practices of the Ontario Municipal Board. (e) the procedures by way of appeal from the orders and rulings of the Ontario Municipal Board, including appeals by way of petitions to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. (f) the relationship of the Ontario Municipal Board in the discharge of its responsibilities with the Provincial Government, local government and the individual citizen.

The Committee invites written briefs from individuals and organizations who may wish to present information, opinions or suggestions regarding any of the above matters relating to the Ontario Municipal Board.

Briefs must be submitted by September 15th, 1972 to the Clerk of the Committee Box 233, Main Parliament Building, Toronto 182, Ontario.

John P. MacBeth, Q.C., M.P.P. Chairman.

Alex McFedries, Clerk.



MIDTOWN'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

25c

"The Toronto Citizen (is) the city's best alternate newspaper . . . The Citizen . . . staffers are careful, digging journalists, and I haven't yet seen them blow a story because they were disrespectful of the facts."

Alexander Ross
Toronto Star, August 14

The Toronto Citizen is midtown's community newspaper. The Citizen reports on the life and times, politics and arts of downtown Metro — for example, this issue's report on the situation in midtown federal ridings on the eve of an election.

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City's gross mismanagement of downtown zoning is destroying central Toronto, how school guidance counsellors are manipulating our children. If you want to know what's going on in Toronto, you can't afford not to subscribe to the Citizen.

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