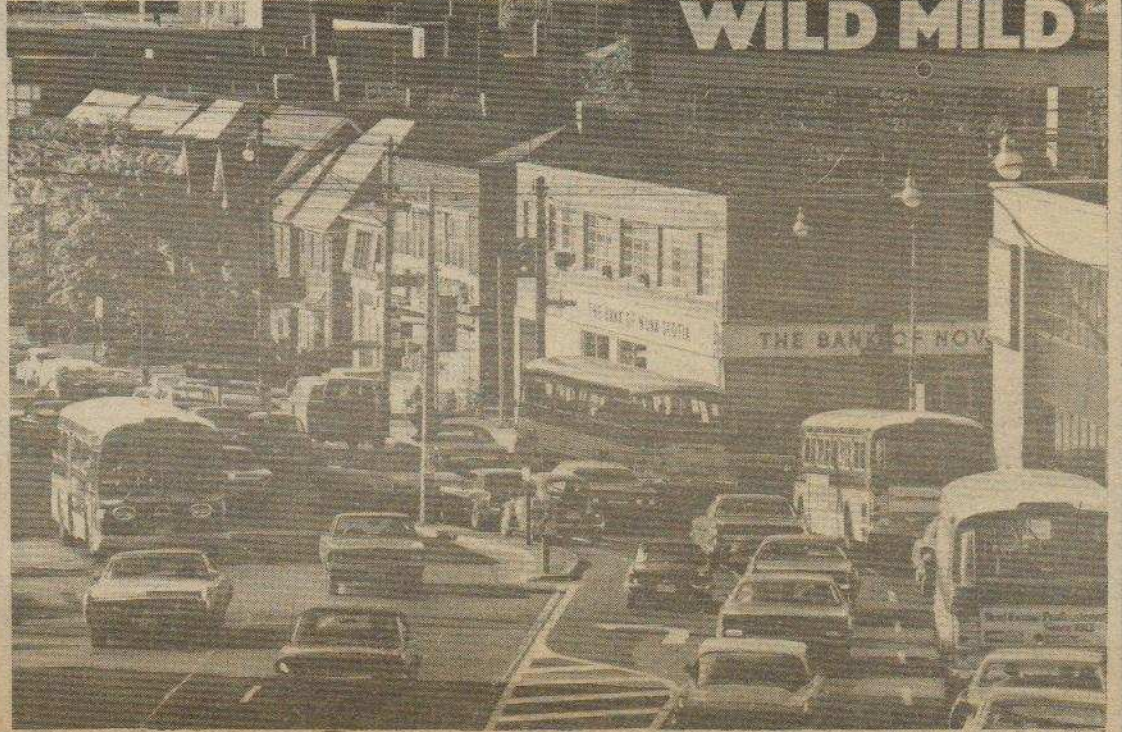


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MIDTOWN'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER 25c

Where would you put a subway station?



Metro Council chose the ravine on the left. See story below.

Photo by Phil Lapidis

Bathurst routes rejected

Metro chooses defunct (maybe) expressway route for northwest subway

By Virginia Smith

Metro Council ignored the recommendations of the Metro Transportation Committee, of its own Transportation Planning Committee, of the City of Toronto and of the Borough of York, when it voted September 8 for a northwest subway alignment which follows the proposed route of the Spadina Expressway. The Transportation Committee a month earlier had approved another alignment — from Bloor Street north along Bathurst Street to the Cedarvale Ravine, several blocks above St. Clair, where the route would curve and join the Spadina Expressway route.

North York politicians considered the September 8 vote a victory for a revived Spadina expressway, since they think of the expressway and subway as a single package. On the same day, Council voted to build a four-lane highway on the unpaved Spadina road-bed from Lawrence to Eglinton; this idea has since been vetoed by the province. The subway route approved by Council begins north of the 401 and proceeds along the Spadina expressway route to Eglinton, where it cuts south through the Cedarvale and Nordheimer ravines to Spadina Road, and hence south to Bloor Street.

The vote in Council was 18-8. Toronto City politicians who voted for

the Spadina alignment were Mayor Dennison and Aldermen David Rotenberg, Fred Beavis, Paul Pickett and Anthony O'Donohue. Voting against it were Aldermen Ying Hope, Karl Jaffary, Ben Grys and Allan Lamport.

The vote concluded months of public discussion which began last December when the Joint Technical Transportation Planning Committee recommended an alignment just east of Bathurst, which ran along Albany Avenue in the Annex. Citizens' groups along the proposed route held a series of public meetings and recommended the Bathurst Street alignment, which the JTTPC had not even considered, but which the Transportation Committee finally recommended. City Council and York Council both voted their approval for a Bathurst route as far north as Lawrence.

When it decided on the Spadina route, Metro Council not only defied public opinion. It voted for a subway which doesn't satisfy the criteria established by the JTTPC for a northwest subway.

According to the JTTPC report, the Spadina route will not generate the kind of redevelopment that occurred along the Bloor line, because its stations are not situated at commerce centres. The Spadina alignment, says the report, would be "essentially disruptive rather than creative."

Beyond this, the Spadina alignment doesn't meet transportation needs not even considered by the JTTPC. The Spadina subway will not encourage rapid transit use, because its station locations simply will not attract riders. The route has no stations at the busy Bathurst-St. Clair and Bathurst-Eglinton intersections. The plan instead calls for stations perched in the Nordheimer and Cedarvale ravines. The Bathurst route approved by the Transportation Committee services Bathurst-St. Clair; the Bathurst to Lawrence plan calls for stations at population centres along Bathurst — at St. Clair, Eglinton and Glencairn.

Building along the Spadina alignment, according to Jaffary, means "putting the subway where the people aren't." Planning routes for a subway and an expressway aren't the same, Jaffary told Metro Council; an expressway should avoid large population centres, but a subway must run close to homes.

The Spadina subway swerves to avoid large population clusters, and damages both the Nordheimer and Cedarvale ravines. Hope urged the Council not to "throw away 40 acres of ravine land" and either to approve a Bathurst alignment south of Cedarvale ravine, which would leave the Nordheimer untouched, or to approve the Bathurst alignment all the way to

Lawrence, which would affect neither ravine.

At the insistence of York Borough Mayor Phillip White, the alignment motion for the Spadina route was amended to provide for restoration of the ravines after construction. North York Controller Irving Paisley at first agreed to rewrite the motion to specify tunneling under the ravines. But he switched to cut-and-cover, which he had mistaken for tunneling. Cut-and-cover, which involves excavating and refilling, is more damaging but less expensive than tunneling, which means boring like a mole. Godfrey said that the destruction of ravine land was a minor problem, because he visited a ravine a few weeks ago and "no one was there."

The Spadina alignment makes little sense by itself or in relationship to the city's transportation system as a whole. After Metro Centre opens, Metro will probably have to build a third north-south subway south of Bloor. Works Commissioner Ray Bremner has acknowledged the need for an additional line. Bathurst makes a good deal more sense than Spadina as a site for the southern alignment, simply because Spadina is so close to the University Avenue line. The JTTPC report notes that the selection of the

(continued, page 11)

A PARK GONE TO THE DOGS

Huron-Washington area residents have succeeded in persuading City Hall to fence part of their local parkette. See story, page 4.



3 WOMEN NOMINATED IN MIDTOWN RIDINGS

Three more women have been nominated as candidates in midtown ridings for next month's federal election.

Aideen Nicholson, a 44-year-old social worker, defeated four other prospective candidates to become the Liberal standard bearer in Trinity. She will try to unseat Paul Hellyer, the former Liberal cabinet minister who quit the party and will now defend the seat as a Conservative.

Mary Boyce won the NDP nomination in St. Paul's riding by acclamation last week. The 35-year-old lawyer faces four other candidates in the October 30 election including Ian Wahn, the veteran Liberal member.

Elizabeth Hill has been chosen by the Communist Party to also run in St. Paul's. Last year the 29-year-old Communist Party organizer ran in the provincial election in St. Andrew-St. Patrick and finished fourth out of six candidates.

Selection of the trio brings to six the number of women running in the midtown ridings of Spadina, St. Paul's, Trinity and Rosedale. Eight men have already been picked as candidates in the ridings.

The NDP is still without candidates in two ridings, Rosedale and Trinity. In Rosedale, a nomination meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 27, at the Don Vale Community Centre at 8 p.m. The only known candidate is Ronald Sabourin, 31, a sociology professor at Glendon College. The seat is held by Donald MacDonald, the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

As the *Citizen* went to press, the NDP had not yet set a date for a nomination meeting in Trinity. The party originally selected Ellie Prepas but she resigned as candidate in August because of the suppression of the Waffle movement by NDP provincial leaders. An attempt to get Jim de Candole, the party's

standard bearer in 1968, to run proved unsuccessful.

During the past two weeks, the campaigns of the 14 nominated candidates involved organizational work and a continuation of door-to-door canvassing. The pace is expected to pick up in the next little while but as yet no major all-candidate meetings have been set in any of the ridings.

Charges of faulty enumeration procedures have been made in Spadina and St. Paul's ridings and there are fears that many voters, particularly large numbers of students eligible to vote for the first time, have been left off the voters list.

Election officials point out that those omitted from the lists will be able to register on October 11, 12 and 13 at locations in each riding to be announced later.

Hope says no double vote

Alderman Ying Hope, senior alderman from Ward Five, has told the *Citizen* he did not vote twice in the 1969 municipal election as a magazine article to be published later this month will allege. Hope refused further comment on Ron Haggert's upcoming *Toronto Life* City Hall column.

Haggert's story, leaked to the daily press last week, says that City records show that Hope and his wife received ballots in both Ward Five polling areas where they owned properties at the time of the 1969 election. Haggert quotes Hope as saying, "On my conscience, I cast one ballot." It is expected that publication of the article will initiate investigation of the charges. If a person is convicted of having voted twice, he is disqualified from running for office in the next election and from holding any public office for two more years.

Annex wants speeds cut

The Annex Ratepayers Association will ask the province to have the speed limit in urban residential areas dropped from 25 to 10 miles an hour.

The Association's Board of Directors passed a resolution calling for the reduction at a meeting last week. The proposal is to go to the City of Toronto for referral to the provincial government; the province controls minimum and maximum speed limits.

Annex President Jim Lemon said

the action was taken because the present 25-mile limit doesn't have much effect on motorists who travel through the Annex's crowded and narrow streets at high speeds.

"By getting the speed limit lowered to 10 or 15 miles we hope that motorists would at least slow down enough so that pedestrians, particularly children, can cope," Lemon said. The City is likely to take some action on the issue later this autumn.

FORUM WILL DISCUSS WARDS 5,6,9

Citizens' Forum, the biweekly discussion group of Toronto City politics buffs and local politicians, will discuss midtown Wards Five and Six and Ward Nine at its next meeting, September 26. The meeting is the second of a series at which the situations in the City's eleven wards on the eve of the

municipal election will be assessed. At its last gathering, September 12, Wards Ten and Eleven were discussed. Organizers reported a good crowd and worthwhile discussion. Citizen's Forum meets in Committee Room 1 at new City Hall; sessions start at 8 p.m.

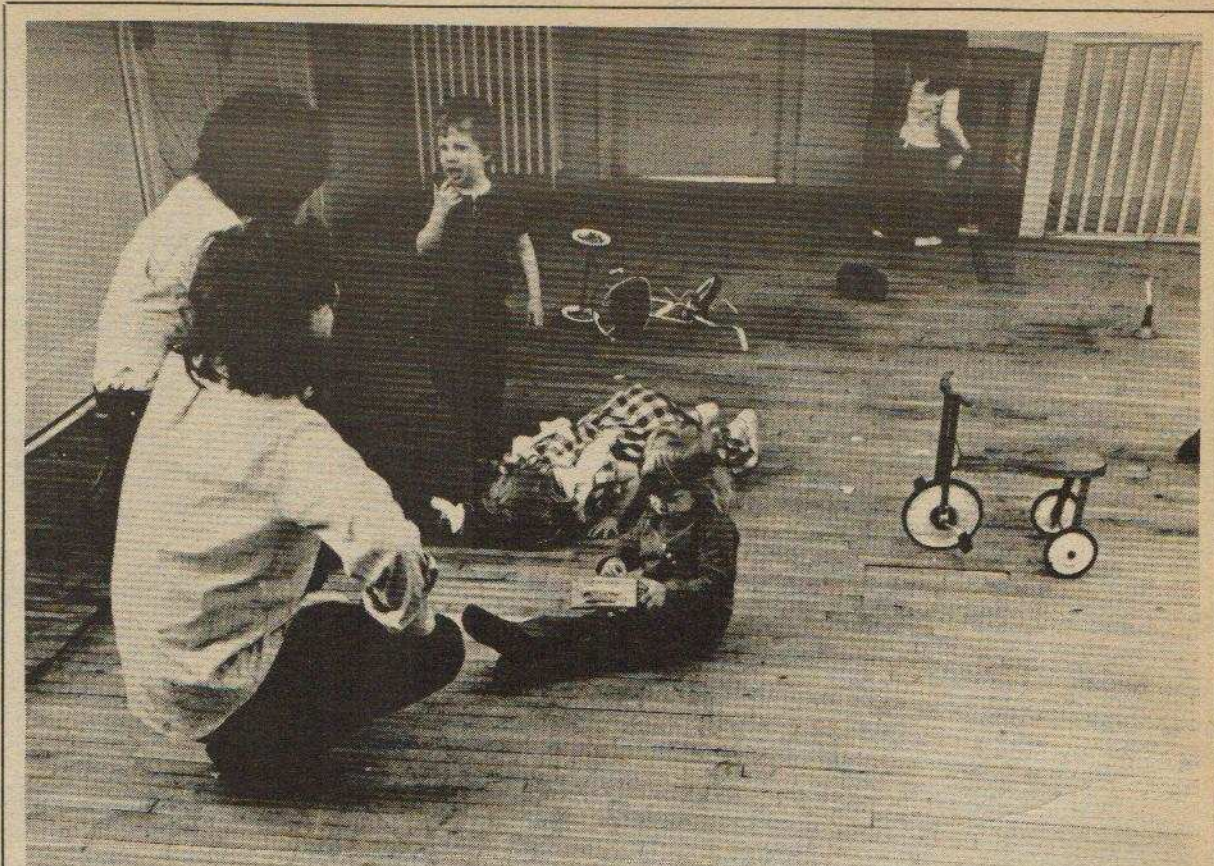


Photo by Phil Lapidès

The conflict between the University of Toronto administration and the Campus Cooperative Daycare Centre has resumed again after a summer lull. The bone of contention is the University's vacant

Meteorological Clubhouse on Devonshire Place which the daycare people occupied last spring and have been using since as a centre for children over two.

Campus Co-op, U of T seek daycare crisis solution

The conflict between the Campus Cooperative Daycare Centre and the administration of the University of Toronto is rapidly coming to a head. The present struggle began last spring when a group of parents occupied the vacant Meteorological Clubhouse on Devonshire Place and set up daycare for children over two years old. Most of the children had formerly been at the Coöp's under-two centre on Sussex Street.

The Coöp had unsuccessfully attempted to negotiate with the University for space for an over-two centre.

As this issue of the *Citizen* goes to press, the administration is

meeting with Coöp representatives and holding private sessions among some of its own members to reach a settlement. Some parents fear the settlement will involve a police raid against the "trespassers" in the unused Clubhouse.

The issue is complicated by differing ideas about day-care and a University day-care centre. The administration may propose sponsoring a centre, but it may suggest a governing structure which would involve parents only in an advisory capacity — and then only as half of an advisory panel. The Coöp believes that parents should have a decisive role in the centre — in deciding what the format of daycare will be, what personnel

will be hired and so forth. The parents also expect the University-sponsored scheme may push the cost of daycare beyond the reach of many people, and that there will be no new spaces available for more children.

The parents are soliciting the support not only of sympathetic members of the University community but of members of the neighborhoods which surround the campus as well. They believe the issue of parental-governed daycare is a basic question in the wider community as well as in their own situation.

The *Citizen* will report further on the controversy as it develops.

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Davis vetoes ditch paving

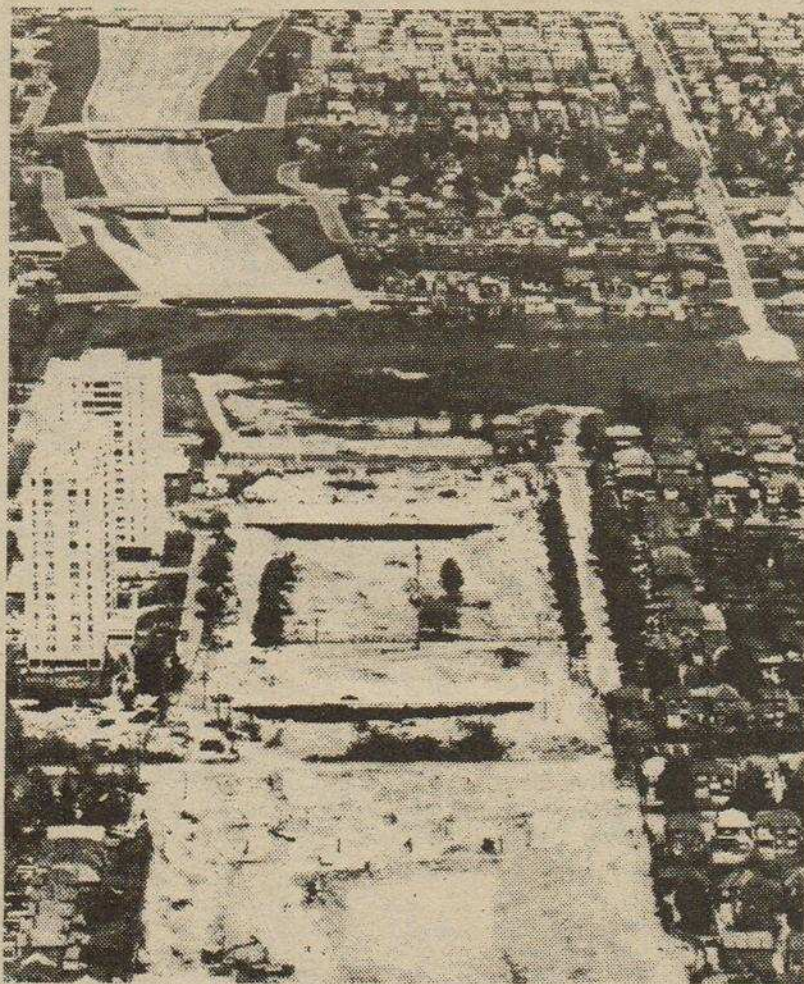
The Spadina Expressway is stopped again, but Metro Council still has cards to play.

by Virginia Smith

Ontario Premier William Davis last week said no once again to the Spadina Expressway. Metro Council had voted on September 8 to build a four lane highway on the unpaved Spadina roadbed from Lawrence to Eglinton. Davis announced last Wednesday that the province will not pay half the cost of the road, which would run to about \$1.5 million. Expressway opponents feel reassured, but are on the alert for further Metro maneuvers.

When the Metro Transportation Committee approved the construction several weeks ago, some politicians and bureaucrats equivocated about the meaning of the highway. A Metro-provincial Joint Technical Transportation Planning Committee had recommended the road as a "temporary solution" to traffic problems in the northwest part of the city.

During the debate at Metro Council, it became clear that everyone was talking about a second stretch of the Spadina expressway. East York Mayor True Davidson comforted York Mayor Philip White, the highway's most vocal opponent, by assuring him it was only the first step to the full expressway. White had given an impassioned plea on behalf of his borough; traffic leaving the temporary highway at Eglinton would stream into York's residential streets. North York Controller Paul Godfrey, one of the Expressway's most fervent backers, taunted White by claiming that "you will be our biggest supporter as the expressway moves southward," in order to ease traffic pressures on the Borough of York. "We'll welcome you to the club," said Godfrey. City Alderman David Rotenberg, who supported the road, said that, "if we start, it means we go all the way downtown." White warned Godfrey and North York Controller



"An expressway is a bit like a mythical beast — you have to kill it three times." [Jane Jacobs]

Irving Paisley, who are spearheading the Go Spadina movement, that "you are Goliath, but we are David."

David apparently won last week, but the skirmishing is not yet over. Metro could finance the road without provincial help, but the \$1.5 million would have to be taken from this year's tax revenues and deposited in a reserve account. The construction would require a two-thirds vote in Metro Council. Some

members of Toronto's Executive Committee — David Rotenberg, Tony O'Donohue, and Paul Pickett — last week seemed hesitant about going it alone, and their opposition could be decisive.

Premier Davis said that he would look for ways to block the road if Metro tried to build it out of current expenses. Expressway opponents last week said that the province could invoke or pass a law to halt construction. The Interpretation Act permits the province to

repeal laws authorizing road building.

Plebiscite

After the premier's decision, Metro Chairman Ab Campbell called for a Metro-wide plebiscite on the Expressway at December's municipal election. Since Metro can't do this itself, Godfrey this week is approaching all Metro municipalities and asking them to place the question on the ballot. White says that he wouldn't support a plebiscite, which he feels would be a waste of \$75,000 - \$100,000. Advocates of the vote should "find out first if Davis would be swayed by it." White thinks that the vote in the 1971 provincial election, after the first Spadina decision, indicates that most Toronto citizens support Davis' position. "People didn't vote against him except in the northwest corridor."

After the Metro Council decision, but before Davis' announcement, expressway opponents revived the Spadina Review Corporation. Colin Vaughan, Corporation chairman and aldermanic candidate in Ward Five, says that "we now feel that the matter is in hand."

The Corporation has asked its legal counsel to keep an eye on what's happening in Metro. "We're making sure that we're well informed on what any move means." The Expressway is still a political issue, but it's mainly a complex legal question right now, says Vaughan.

Hoots of derision

When Davis halted the paving, he said that he would devise a solution to Metro's transportation problems within six months. Campbell greeted Davis' assurance with hoots of derision. White is skeptical about the six-month estimate but says that "we must give Davis the time that he needs to come up with transportation solutions." If an acceptable solution is not found within five to seven years, the Spadina decision should be reviewed, said White.

The Spadina Expressway is apparently dead once again. Vaughan thinks that the matter could disappear for a while and come back in a different form. At the time of Davis' 1971 decision, Jane Jacobs, a leader of the Stop Spadina fight, warned that the expressway is a bit like a mythical beast — "you have to kill it three times."

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Lewis fingers Cadillac: corporate welfare bum

New Democratic Party leader David Lewis continued his attack on "corporate welfare bums" at a Toronto press conference last week with remarks about real estate and development in Metro. Citing NDP research and the Dennis report on housing commissioned by the federal government's Central

Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Lewis singled out Cadillac Development, Markborough Properties and Bramalea Development as companies which "rip off" Canadians through the tax system. What follows is a partial transcript of Lewis' remarks.

It is clear that speculation in land is a major cause of the high cost of housing. The average Canadian, particularly the young family just getting started, cannot afford adequate housing under present policies. And, again, our tax system allows big developers to engage in publicly subsidized speculation.

A Toronto real estate researcher said last month the average price of a new home in metropolitan Toronto was \$35,000. That is an increase of 51.8 per cent over the last six years.

The Dennis Report estimates that 18,000 of the estimated 19,600 acres required in Toronto for the next ten years, are held by six leading developers. It is for this reason that the Report stated that the cost of land for housing would double in the next decade.

The Dennis Report and the NDP's researchers make it clear that developers are partially financing their rip-off through the tax system.

Today I want to document three Toronto examples. They are Bramalea Development Corporation, Markborough Properties and Cadillac Development Corporation, which is closely tied to Canadian Equity and Development Company Limited and Cemp Investments.

These three companies together, in 1970, received an interest-free loan — mortgages at no interest if you like — amounting to \$15 million as a result of deferred taxes.

Markborough did not pay one cent of income tax to the federal and provincial governments between 1966 and 1970 during which time the company's net earnings were \$12.1 million.

Why? First the company was able to charge \$1.7 million in depreciation against net earnings plus \$200,000 in bank interest and \$5 million in mortgage interest.

Just imagine how much the same concession would mean to a young family buying a \$30,000

home. A 25-year mortgage at current Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation lending rates will mean that the couple will pay \$63,000 for their home. If they were able to deduct the \$33,000 interest from their taxable income over the next 25 years they would truly benefit. But then they are just ordinary taxpayers and not corporations.

Markborough, which is allowed such deductions, was left with \$5.2 million after the deductions I have just mentioned. Of this, \$2.7 million was deferred tax, and \$2.5 million was clear profits. Thus, thanks to the corporate rip-off, and the corporate community chest known as deferred taxes, Markborough did not pay a single penny in taxes for the five-year period.

Cadillac, which is in both home and commercial development, as the result of its tie-up with Bronfman and Canadian Equity and Development, also paid no income tax between 1966 and 1970.

Its net earnings in that period amounted to \$47.4 million. After depreciation and other "charges" against net earnings, the net income of the company was \$13.3 million. Again, deferred taxes of \$9.4 million meant that this company paid no income tax and, in fact, benefitted at the average taxpayer's expense by having interest-free mortgage money to continue along its merry way.

An interesting side note on Cadillac is the interest rate at which it borrows money and acquires mortgages. The company claims that the average rate of interest on mortgages for its income-producing properties was 7.1 per cent.

The NDP has long pleaded for a home mortgage rate of 6 per cent under CMHC, and I can see no reason why that cannot be achieved if a profit-making corporation like Cadillac can borrow at 7.1 per cent. (Editor's note: Individuals now borrowing from CMHC pay interest rates of higher than 8 per cent.)

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Seven candidates vie for trustee in Ward Six

Incumbents Yip and Rose face a grab-bag of challengers

by Ellen Murray

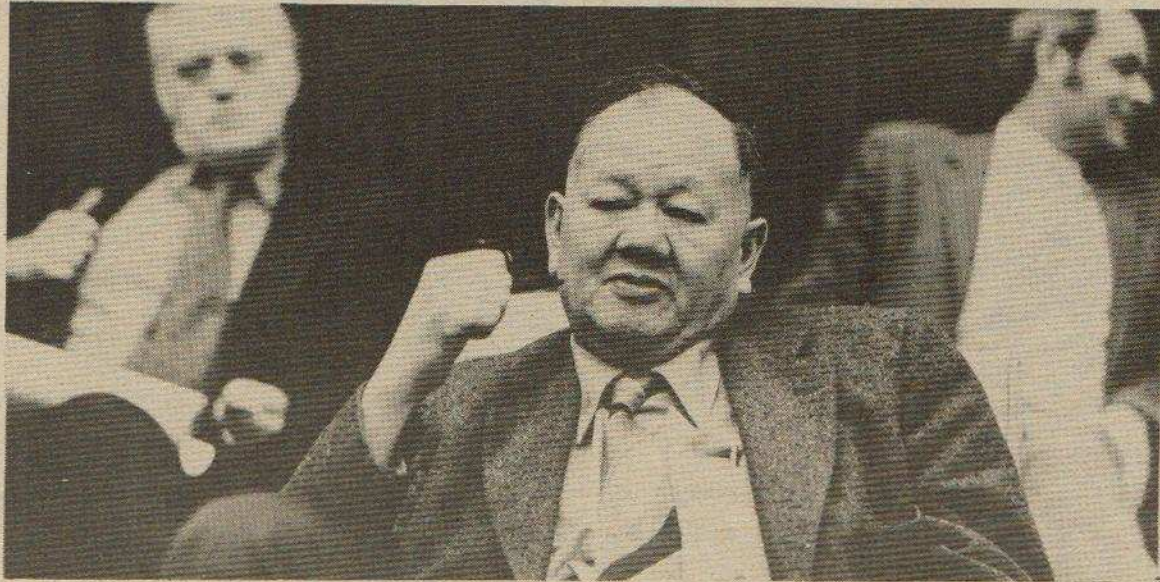
Midtown Ward Six's incumbent trustees, K. Dock Yip and Ben Rose, will face at least five challengers for their Board of Education positions in this December's municipal elections.

New candidates for the positions who have announced to date are Murray Starr, past president of the Kensington Citizens' Committee; Alan Schwam, past vice president of CORRA, (the Confederation of Ratepayers and Residents Associations); Peter Maloney, unsuccessful Liberal candidate in the St. George riding in last year's provincial election; and Bob Spencer and Dan Leckie, who served on the University of Toronto Students' Administrative Council last year and were leaders in the fight to make the university open its new library to community use.

Yip says he and Rose will run as a team. Two issues which he wants to emphasize are ways to lower the high cost of education, and the need for early childhood education programmes for children in inner city areas like Ward Six. Rose would have been disqualified from this election if he had maintained his residence in North York. A new provincial regulation says that trustees must live in the municipality they represent, but Rose plans to move to an apartment in the ward before the election.

Starr helped form the Kensington Citizens' Committee two years ago to plan a "community school" for the area, and he is presently embroiled in a fight with Board of Education officials. He says they reneged on their promises to involve the community in the hiring of staff and planning of curriculum for the new school. He says the community is especially upset because very few Portuguese staff have been hired for the school in a neighborhood which is largely Portuguese. A petition is being circulated in the area to empower him to bring these grievances to the Board.

Starr sees the trouble at Ken-



Trustee K. Dock Yip

Photo by Phil Lapides

sington as just another instance of bureaucratic insensitivity to community problems, and he says he would act on the Board as a mouthpiece for community groups who wanted some control over the way their schools were run. He says that, although the two incumbent trustees were cooperative with the Kensington community, they haven't offered much support "in the crunch" which is occurring there now.

Vocational streaming

Starr is critical of the education given inner city children and says that they are kept out of academic courses and streamed into vocational programmes which don't prepare them for jobs. He doesn't at this time propose specific solutions, other than to say that ideas should be explored within the community. A long time ward resident, he is presently the director of a local theatre group called MAD 100.

Leckie was Educational Commissioner and Spencer was President of SAC last year; they are running as a team. They have had no direct involvement in Ward Six schools, but they were instrumental in convincing SAC to give financial and educational

help to many community educational projects — the Black Education Project on College Street, Laneway School in Ward Seven, the Park School Council, several high school student newspapers and a student rights handbook.

Leckie says that the current trustees in Ward Six — and, in fact, in most wards — take a paternalistic attitude towards the people in their area. "They'll respond to complaints and get band-aid solutions," he says, "but they keep people isolated. They don't help them to organize" and to attack their problems by themselves. Leckie and Spencer say they are committed to a new approach in which the trustee works full time to help people organize, does research for citizens in his ward and generally acts as an educational resource.

They criticize downtown schools for not being able to cope with working class, ethnic children. Middle class Canadian cultural values embodied in teachers and school curriculum force these children to choose between school and home and create both behavioral and academic problems. Leckie and Spencer also condemn the widespread streaming of these children into vocational and technical courses. Their solution to this is a decentralization of educational decision-making and funding, and the gradual involvement of parents in school activities in preparation for their serious involvement in the decision-making at the school.

Spencer and Leckie seem to be the only candidates committed to full-time work in the job of trustee, although other candidates say they will work at it "as if it were a full time job." The position pays only \$3,600 a year, and most trustees now hold other jobs as well.

Door-to-door

Leckie and Spencer think they can count on a strong university vote, but they do not want to win with only this sup-

port. They plan what they call a "process campaign" which will involve a lot of door-to-door visits and block coffee sessions to discuss educational problems and will include as many local workers as they can attract. They see this process as just the beginning of community involve-

ment in education which should continue after the election. During their campaign on the university campus, they plan to stress the obligation the university has to share its educational personnel, facilities and other resources with the community.

Spencer presently works for Screen Gems Productions, and Leckie is teaching a course on Alternatives in Education at the U. of T. Both live downtown, but not within the ward; they point out that they work in the ward.

Maloney said in an interview last month in the *Citizen* that he is running for trustee because he would like to hold public office and thinks he would be good at the job. He worked for the Toronto Stock Exchange until recently. Early this year he declared bankruptcy, and under current legislation he would not be permitted to hold most public offices but could be a trustee.

Maloney wants to experiment with community control in the secondary schools, handing admin-
continued, page 6

Huron residents win park fence

Six months of effort by residents of the Huron-Washington Streets neighborhood to have the City Parks Department build a fence around a small park near the intersection of the two streets concluded September 14 when City Council's Parks Committee recommended that a fence be built. City Council's routine approval of the recommendation at its meeting September 27 is anticipated.

Area residents wanted the fence to prevent stray dogs from wandering into the park to do their daily business. There are quite a number of loose dogs in the neighborhood, and for several months the park has been littered at one and two yard intervals with varieties of dog debris at various stages of decomposition. Apart from the general annoyance of the problem, parents have been concerned about the possible effects of playing in the park on their children's health. There have, as well, been two reported cases of dogs biting children, and several more of children being menaced by large, aggressive animals.

The residents formed a committee early this year to pester the Parks Department about the situation. In reply to a committee letter, Parks Commissioner Ivan Forrest wrote May 1 that the park was the property of the University of Toronto and that the university administration seemed "reluctant to acknowledge and endeavor to resolve" the problem.

Forrest said that, anyway, a fence wouldn't do much because people would still let dogs into the park. "The matter of prohibiting the use of the parkette to dogs and posting a sign stating same," wrote Forrest, "would have to be given the authority of City Council, and I do not anticipate this occurring in the foreseeable future." Forrest thanked the committee for their interest in the matter.

Alderman June Marks

The neighborhood accepted Forrest's statement that the University owns the land. In fact, according to a Parks Department official, the University owns only half, and the City owns the other

half. The residents also accepted Forrest's implication that posting a sign prohibiting dogs would take considerable time; it would have been possible, according to a City Clerk's assistant, for a sign to be authorized and erected within a matter of weeks. Instead of challenging Forrest, the residents contacted their representative at City Hall, Alderman June Marks. "Marks," said a committee leader, "was no help at all. She was worthless."

In August the committee circulated a petition requesting a fence which about 80 local people signed and which was sent along with another letter to Commissioner Forrest. The letter and petition were placed on the Parks Committee's September 14 agenda. Area residents were not informed that the item would be discussed by the Committee and only learned this because the *Citizen*, making inquiries about the issue, found out.

Prior to the meeting the residents' group solicited the assistance of Ward Five Alderman William Archer who has made little secret of his plans to run in Ward Six in this year's municipal election. "Archer was very helpful — getting information and so forth," said a neighborhood spokesman. "He was ready to make a statement on our behalf." During the Parks Committee meeting, Marks, who is a member of the Committee, remained silent. An area spokesman presented the neighborhood's case, and the Committee approved the fence unanimously after some discussion.

What local residents eventually asked for is a fence which will enclose only half the park, a children's playground and some surrounding grass. There will be a gate, rather than just an opening, so that stray dogs can be shut out. The rest of the park will remain open. The fence will cost about \$1,500.

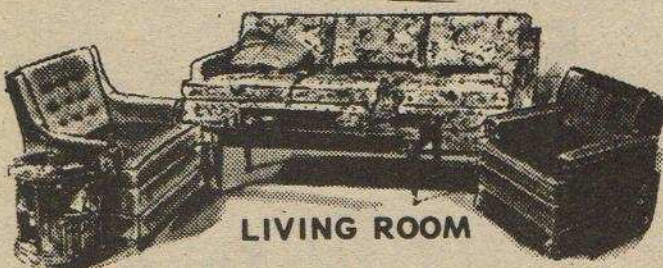
The residents' committee will meet with the governing council of Rochdale College later this month to seek Rochdale's co-operation in regard to the fence. Many of the loose dogs, according to Huron-Washington residents, are owned by residents of Rochdale which is a block north of the park.

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(The Citizen began coverage of the 1972 municipal election in January with an article about political parties in Toronto politics. In April we interviewed Alderman David Rotenberg, the City's most powerful politician, whom it was clear was preparing to run for mayor. And we also analyzed the CO'72 reform movement. In July we interviewed Alderman David Crombie on the morning he declared his mayoralty candidacy, and in the same issue we took a critical look at the City's "reform" movement. In this issue we're publishing an interview done last week with Alderman Anthony O'Donohue, who has made no secret of his own desire to be mayor. And we are taking a look at the situation in the City's eleven wards, about two months prior to the election, in the article which follows.)

by John Cobb

The December 4 municipal election will be a critical political event in Toronto City and Metro. For the first time in Metro's modern "boomtown" era, there is a serious challenge to the incumbent majority of Toronto's City Council.

Municipal governments in Metro during the past 20 years have dealt not only with the typical chores of urban and suburban administrations. They have also supervised massive change and growth — of population, of economy, of physical landscape. Statistically, and in many big ways socially, Toronto is not the same place it was in the late Forties. Few other major cities in North America have changed so much in so short a time.

During the late Sixties there began, in one of Metro's six boroughs, Toronto City, a wave of protest about the kind of supervision which was controlling and guiding development and change. During struggles about various issues, particularly about the Spadina Expressway, urban renewal in Trefann Court and several high rise redevelopment schemes, this protest became a mounting political force.

The government-opposition polarization which increasingly characterizes the City's politics has no parallel in Metro's other municipalities, the five suburban boroughs — except perhaps somewhat in York — or at Metro Council. But major trends in the City's politics have implications for the rest of Metro because the City controls a third of the seats at Metro Council, and because big decisions at City Council, about questions like Metro Centre or downtown automobile policy, affect all of Metro.

The questions now at issue in the City can for the most part be summarized in three points:

1) The opposition believes that the incumbent government at City Hall is far too attentive to the needs and desires of the real estate and land development businesses and pays too little attention to the City's planners, its less powerful citizens and its past. The government believes that development, as it has been occurring, is an essential and necessary part of a growing City.

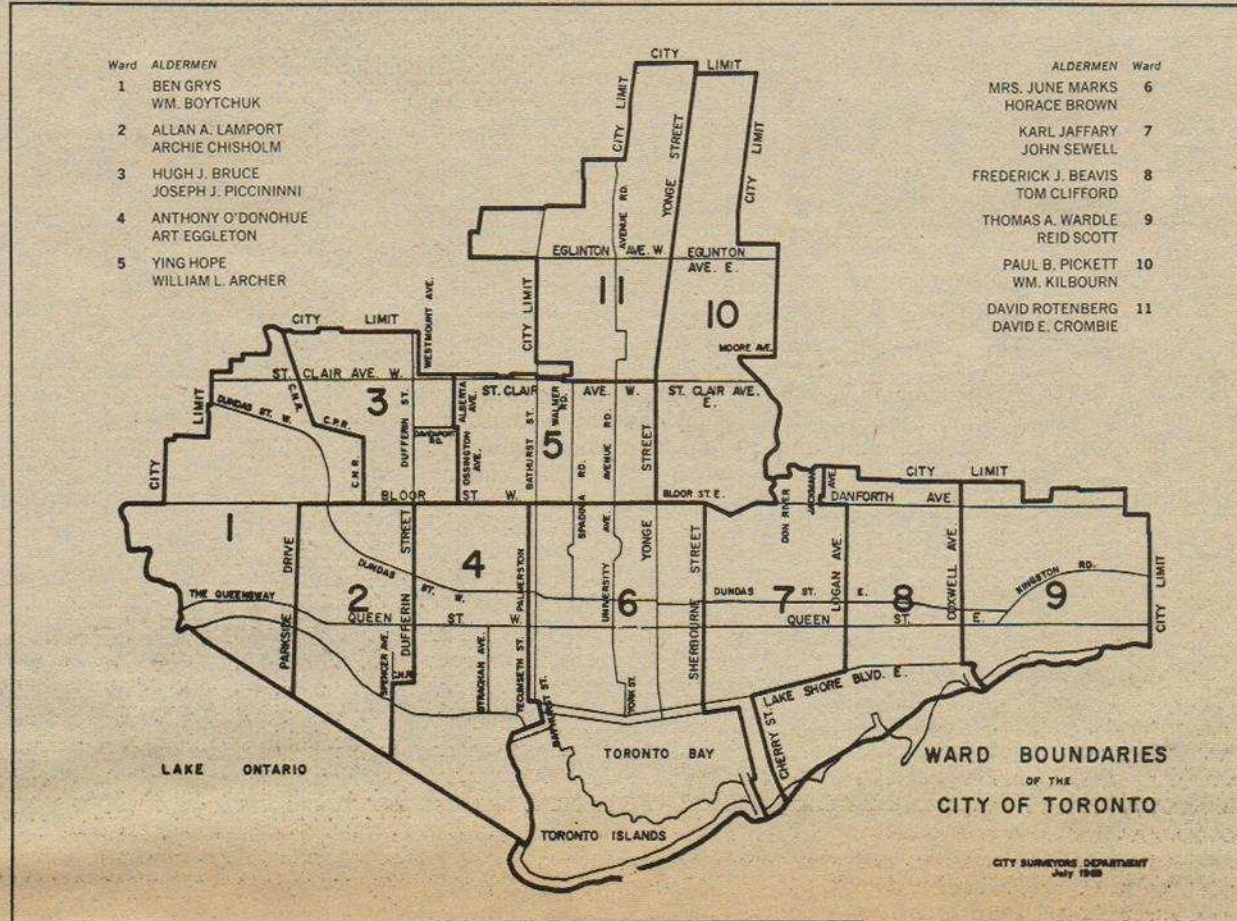
2) The opposition believes that the government is more concerned about the needs of people who use the City — for example, suburban commuters who drive to work, or business-oriented groups like the Harbour Commission — at the expense of people who live in the neighbourhoods of the City.

3) The opposition does not believe the majority of aldermen try to run a representative government. Voting records kept and assessed by the Confederation of Ratepayers and Residents Associations indicate that a majority of aldermen habitually vote against the position of local residents on issues outside the aldermen's own wards. The incumbent government believes that local residents who organize to express their views do not represent the majority of people who live in the City.

A fourth group of issues, about which some among the opposition are vocal and others are silent,

The fight's on!

The mayoralty fight is where the glamour is, but the important races in December's municipal election are for the aldermanic seats. Twelve makes a majority.



TORONTO'S ELEVEN WARDS

Toronto has had 11 wards for about 4 years. During the last term of Council [1966-69], the City's four posts of controller, which had been filled by City-wide vote, were abolished. The City's 9 wards were reshaped to 11, adding four aldermanic posts, to keep the size of Council the same — 23 members. Of these, only the mayor is now elected City-wide. In the redistricting,

the old strip wards — long, skinny wards which crossed several parts of the City — were erased at a battle between reformers and the old guard at the Ontario Municipal Board. Political observers have suggested this change, which means wards more nearly represent natural social areas of the city, is having serious implications for Toronto politics.

concerns the consistently more solicitous manner of the City toward areas of the City where middle and upper class people live as compared with the treatment of working and lower class neighbourhoods.

Small groups

Although, like most politics, the battles that have been going on have usually involved only small groups of active people on both sides, the opposition believes that

the issues are being dramatized sufficiently, and that the incumbent government has alienated enough people from occasion to occasion, to make the election of at least a few more opposition alderman likely. In their most optimistic moments, some members of opposition groups even entertain the possibility of taking control of the City government. The opposition bloc at Council now ranges from four (Sewell, Jaffary, Chisholm and

Kilbourn), on more serious deviations from past policy, to eight (these four plus Eggleton, Hope, Scott and Crombie), on more conservative questions.

In this article, based on conversations with people all across the city, we will review the announced and likely aldermanic candidates who will run in each of the City's wards. Two points should be made:

— People labelled as opposition candidates come from varied back-

grounds and have varied ideas. They range from conservationist-minded PCs to militant community organizers. While united in opposition, they are not an organized group in any but the very loosest sense.

— The situation in the wards has been changing continually in recent days, and by the time this sees print will likely have altered in at least a couple of wards; we will update this overview in future issues.

Ward One

1969 results: Ben Grys, 9,031; William Boytchuk, 4,544; five others, about 11,000.

September, 1972: Grys, who admitted taking part in Council procedures about an issue in which he had a financial conflict of interest, and who is a faithful member of Council's majority, will run again. Boytchuk, who also votes with the government, will probably run again too. A local PC big shot Carl Gluszczyk has announced his candidacy, and it is expected that Elizabeth Eayrs, of Swansea Ratepayers, will enter the race shortly. Eayrs has some support from local people involved in opposition politics, but their feelings are less than wholly enthusiastic because it isn't clear to them just what sort of alderman Eayrs will be. She will have to run a strong campaign because, according to observers, she is barely known among any but active ratepayer group members outside Swansea — a corner of the ward cut off from the rest by Bloor Street and High Park. Other candidates probably will emerge, but there is little likelihood a strong ward-wide opposition candidate will come forward. This is a puzzle to some opposition workers in other parts of the City who point out that one of the most bitter redevelopment struggles of the last few years concerned Ward One's Gothic-Quebec neighborhood. Other observers point out that a large part of the ward is made up of Eastern European people among whom opposition sentiments have made little headway to date and who do not seem too concerned about Grys' notoriety.

Prognosis: Grys will be re-elected. Boytchuk, as an incumbent, presently has the edge for the other seat if he runs, but a cluster of ethnic-based candidates could give Eayrs a break.

Ward Two

1979 results: Allan Lamport, 5,861; Archie Chisholm, 4,437; six others, about 9,000.

September, 1972: Lamport, who has been in Toronto politics since 1937, hied off to Ward Two when the city-wide post of controller, which he held, was abolished and ward boundaries were redrawn prior to the 1969 election. Lamport votes solidly with the majority. The junior alderman, Chisholm, is one of Council's most consistent opposition members. Chisholm will run again, and Lamport probably will.

continued, page 6

MIDTOWN'S WARD SIX . . .



William Archer, a Toronto politician since 1959, is moving to Ward Six from Five where reform strength makes his re-election unlikely.



Rose Smith is a neighborhood candidate from the Sussex-Brunswick area in west end of the Ward.



Dan Heap is emerging as the strongest opposition candidate in Six.



June Marks, who carried the senior aldermanic spot in 1969 by 2,000 votes, is now in deep trouble with Ward constituents.

Ward-by-ward rundown

continued, from page 5

Other candidates, to date, are David May of High Park Ratepayers and Mike Hookway, who will run with Chisholm on an NDP slate. Both May and Hookway seem to have much in common with opposition thinking. The presence of three opposition names on the ballot is expected to hurt Hookway and May, but not incumbent Chisholm.

Prognosis: The big question is, if Lamport runs again, can he be beaten, now that he's a more known factor than he was in 1969. Toronto has been voting for Lamport on and off for 25 years, and he's probably not beatable. Will he run? Lamport loves city politics like a bear loves honey. Lamport and Chisholm will return from Ward Two.

Ward Three

1969 results: Hugh Bruce, 5,131; Joe Piccininni, 4,340; four others, about 3,500.

September, 1972: It's not known if Bruce, who locals say attracts the voting Anglo-Saxon minority in an area with a huge but generally non-voting Italian majority, will run again. He and Piccininni, who will run again and poll well among the Italians, are both among Council's majority. Michael Goldrick, an articulate but lesser known



Mike Goldrick

opposition candidate has been working in the ward for more than a year — organizing, helping folks out and generally gathering support. Vincenzo Garisto, a PC stalwart, has also declared his candidacy.

Prognosis: Piccininni for one seat; the other is uncertain — probably Bruce, if he runs.

Ward Four

1969 results: Tony O'Donohue, 4,972; Art Eggleton, 2,688; six others, about 5,500.

September, 1972: Ward Four is one of the wild ones. O'Donohue will run for mayor and leave a seat vacant. Margot Andras, an opposition sparkplug and community organizer who has become known in Ward Four as a result of her work in the Lionstar controversy and other local problems, began running for the open seat in mid-summer; she is running harder and better than several opposition observers had expected she would. The other

declared candidate, until last week, was a man named Ted Culp who is assessed as a threat to nobody. Culp polled 768 votes running in Ward Five in 1969. Old-time Toronto pol Harold Menzies, who ran third in Ward Five in 1969 — his old ward was chopped up by the new ward lines — announced last week he'd be a candidate in Ward Four. George Ben, a former Liberal MPP who lost his seat in the 1971 provincial election, is expected to become a candidate soon. And one has begun hearing the name of Mary Fraser, presently Ward Four's senior school trustee, as an aldermanic possibility. She's well-known and popular throughout the ward. Her politics are somewhat undefined, perhaps vaguely progressive.

Prognosis: Eggleton, as an incumbent, has a good chance to return. Fraser has a good shot at the other seat if she runs. If not, it's uncertain.

Ward Five

1969 results: Ying Hope, 6,016; Bill Archer, 5,370; seven others, 13,500.

September, 1972: Ward Five is probably the opposition's strongest ward at present. The Italian western segment will vote old guard if there's a candidate; opposition strength across the rest of the area, which is almost entirely organized in residents' associations, will swamp the ward. Archer, who's not exactly a member of Council's majority, but sort of tends that way, is getting out while the getting is good to Ward Six. Colin Vaughan, a leader of the Stop Spadina forces, is the only candidate in sight for the open seat. Some others may emerge, but they'll be entering an uphill fight.

Prognosis: Vaughan and Hope. The battle is for top spot.

Ward Six

1969 results: June Marks, 4,738; Horace Brown, 2,810; eight others, 12,000.

September, 1972: Horace Brown appears too ill to run again, and Marks, who invariably votes with the majority, is in deep trouble with constituents all over the ward. Archer, from Five, has been playing Ward Six alderman for several months and been cozying up to residents and business groups throughout downtown. Dan Heap, unsuccessful St. Andrew-St. Patrick NDP candidate in the 1971 provincial election, who polled well against PC strongman, Allan Grossman, has declared his candidacy. Rose Smith, a neighborhood candidate from the Brunswick-Sussex area, and John Conforzi, who finished 5,000 votes out of the money in 1969, may run. There is speculation that if Peter Stollery's bid for MP as a Liberal against incumbent P.C. Perry Ryan is unsuccessful, he may enter the municipal race. Stollery finished 42 votes behind Brown in 1969. Other candidates are expected.

Prognosis: Archer will take the top spot; Heap has a clear shot at number two.

Ward Seven

1969 results: Karl Jaffary 5,433; John Sewell, 5,054; seven others, about 10,000.

September, 1972: Jaffary and Sewell were the kind of people the old guard were worried about in 1968 when they tried to prevent implementation of new ward boundaries. Ward Seven used to share its aldermen with Rosedale under the old strip-ward gerrymander, and the kinds of issues that Jaffary and Sewell have brought to City Hall used to be buried at the polls by the North-of-Bloor vote. There's speculation that people in the real estate and development industries will offer considerable support to any remotely reasonable candidate who emerges to challenge Jaffary or

Sewell. According to some estimates, more money will be spent in Ward Seven in this election than any other ward to bump off the two aldermen who are the core of the opposition. But an expensive campaign isn't likely to make much of a dent in the type of support Jaffary and Sewell have.

Prognosis: Jaffary and Sewell again.

Ward Eight

1969 results: Fred Beavis, 7,183; Tom Clifford, 4,158; five others, about 9,500.

September, 1972: Beavis won't run for mayor, the knowledgeable Michael Best notwithstanding. He'll run in Eight again where the folks love Fred. Clifford is running for MP as a PC in the federal election, will be creamed by the NDP in this NDP stronghold, then will switch over to the aldermanic campaign with a quantity of heavy federal campaigning in the area under his belt. Dallard Runge, formerly a member of the City's planning staff, who has ties with opposition workers across the City, has been campaigning since spring and recently was endorsed by the NDP as aldermanic candidate. Runge's campaign has been growing rapidly; he's plugged into the NDP canvassing network that the party always seems to be able to produce in its areas of popularity. There may be other candidates announcing soon.

Prognosis: Beavis will win top spot again. Runge and Clifford will have a battle royal for second seat.

Ward Nine

1969 results: Tom Wardle, 9,264; Reid Scott, 9,074; four others, 12,000.

September, 1972: Wardle, a silent member of Council's majority, was told to resign from City politics or quit as an MPP by the province; he chose the former and has left a seat vacant. One rumor has it that Tom Wardle, Jr., will run for the seat. Joe McNulty, a real estate agent and former president of the Balmy Beach Club, is a candidate. McNulty will likely vote with the old guard if elected. Dorothy Thomas is the opposition candidate for the Wardle seat. Scott will run again, and other candidates may emerge.

Prognosis: Scott will win top spot. It's too soon to pick a runner-up.

Ward Ten

1969 results: Paul Pickett, 13,810; William Kilbourn, 8,221; five others, about 14,000.

September, 1972: Pickett, a majority member, and Kilbourn, of the opposition, will run again. Juane Hensol, a Planning Board member, whose sentiments are opposition, may run — stating clearly it's Pickett's seat she's after. No other noteworthy candidates are likely to emerge.

Prognosis: Kilbourn on top; Pickett, number two — reversing the 1969 tally.

Ward Eleven

1969 results: David Rotenberg, 15,518; David Crombie, 14,036; four others, 11,500.

September, 1972: Rotenberg and Crombie are running for mayor, leaving both seats open. Ann Johnson, an opposition candidate from the north end of the ward, is reported to be running well. Larry Grossman, son of Allan Grossman of Big Blue Machine fame, will run for the formerly Rotenberg Forest Hill vote. Grossman has made some incongruous opposition noises — incongruous because of his occupational and family ties. (His interesting occupational tie is with lawyer Marvin Horwitz, Grossman's legal partner. Horwitz has close ties with various high rise entrepreneurs, among them Cadillac Development.) Other candidates of unknown persuasion are in the wings — defeated

Liberal candidate for MPP in Eglington riding, Hugh Morris; PC Ron Atkey, who will lose the St. Paul's federal seat to incumbent Liberal Ian Wahn in the October

election; and Bill McKay, an area resident whose politics are not a source of enthusiasm to opposition spokesmen.

Prognosis: Uncertain

Heap: use street closings to control development

A current issue at City Hall concerns whether or not the City should close Pearl Street within the King-Richmond-York-Bay block and sell it to a developer whose site plan calls for rebuilding a large part of the block. One side of the controversy says that the City should not close and turn over the street until the development plans have been publically seen and discussed. The other side argues that, with the exception of Eaton Centre, the City has not used a street closing as a control on development. This groups says that Olympia and York owns the land and is willing to comply with the legal zoning; hence, the company should be able to build what it considers the best investment. The first side replies to this that the City has been too lax in its control of development to date and that all opportunities to help guide development should be considered appropriate whether they have pre-

cedents or not.

Dan Heap, aldermanic candidate in Ward Six, submitted the following press release about the Pearl Street closing to the *Citizen*:

To close Pearl Street without even having a firm site plan would be a disaster for the City. The City must control its downtown development and at present its only lever on Olympia and York Developments is Pearl Street. To build an 80 story tower, for example, could alter the whole character of downtown Toronto. Such a decision cannot be left to a private investor. It must be made by the people of Toronto through their representatives in City Council.

Pearl Street is not alone. Cadillac also wishes to close Inkerman; Fairview wishes to close several streets, and so does Metro Centre. If City Council gives up its downtown streets to a developer with "carte blanche," the people of Toronto are losing control of their city.

Midtown nursery schools still have vacancies

Two midtown area nursery schools are looking for more children for the current academic year, Vaughan Nursery, which operates out of St. Matthew's United Church on St. Clair Avenue, has a few places left in morning sessions which run from 9 to 11:30. The nursery has been in operation for more than 20 years and has a long history of providing a good, solid, early childhood experience.

Vaughan Nursery operates on a co-operative basis. Its 40 children are divided into two groups which are led by qualified nursery teachers assisted by mothers and fathers who come into the school regularly to work with the children. Most mothers volunteer for one morning a week, and fathers help when they can, sometimes replacing a mother for a morning. For more information call Vaughan Nursery at

651-6718.

The second nursery is affiliated with the Bloor Street United Church and is seeking four-year-old children for its afternoon program. The Nursery was founded this month to meet the needs of junior kindergarten children at nearby Huron Street school. But so far not enough have registered for the project to continue. The nursery is open to the general public and runs between noon and 5:30 p.m.

The nursery is using the facilities and equipment of the Church's morning school, which has been in existence for 13 years, and has qualified teachers running it. About ten more children are needed to see the project through its first year and interested parents should telephone Cynthia O'Beirne at 921-4897 for more information.

WARD SIX TRUSTEES

continued, from page 4

istration over to a board of students, teachers, parents and other citizens. He thinks the ethnic and class discrimination found in the school system should be attacked by a compensatory educational programme, and he advocates pumping more money into downtown schools for this purpose. Maloney is presently a director of the Community Homophile Association (CHAT). He says that, as a homosexual, he feels a special concern for sexual liberation — women's liberation and gay liberation — in the schools. He wants changes in the sexual education and guidance counselling programmes. If elected trustee, he would continue in his post as a CHAT director.

A "fraud"

Schwam, a town planner who helped form the now defunct Kensington Area Residents' Association, has had no previous association with school groups. Trustees working with citizens, he says, have to take back policy-making power from educational bureaucrats. He commits himself to helping citizens' groups to organize in schools, but rejects the local Kensington Citizens' Committee as a "fraud". Ac-

cording to Schwam, it made few real decisions and was used by the Board to give a facade of community participation. He points to Kensington as a reason why immediate "community control" of the schools would not mean anything, contending that fledgling school groups would be manipulated by educational officials. He says he sees community control of schools as a second step, which would come after citizens' groups had worked with trustees.

Schwam says he doesn't feel that inner city schools have "special problems" over and above other schools, and he thinks the idea that they do is simply being used by others to get votes. He does feel that schools in general do a poor job, however, and is anxious to take learning out of formal classroom situations. Some children, he says, do have learning problems because of home environment, and he would send instructors into homes to teach parents how to create a positive learning environment for their children. He says that unjustified streaming of ethnic students into non-academic courses does exist, but he feels that, once ethnic parents are educated to realize the broader opportunities that exist for their children, they will solve this problem themselves.

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Keeping poor kids poor

The children of the middle and upper classes get educated. And the children of the working and lower classes get taught to stay in their place.

by Mark Golden

When I lived in Ottawa in the early sixties, I went to an institution called Nepean High School. This seemed to be a good name because it described the place pretty well in general terms. High school is what comes after public school, right? And my friends and I sued to kid people we knew across town who attended Glebe Collegiate Institute for putting on airs. Who ever heard of a Collegiate Institute?

Then I moved to Toronto, where I heard of Collegiate Institutes and Secondary Schools and Technical Schools and Vocational Schools and High Schools of Commerce. I even realized there was a difference between Glebe Collegiate and Nepean High School — we had shop classes and they didn't. And I learned that different names described very different schools indeed.

Toronto's secondary institutions are divided into five classes (these classifications apply only to the Toronto City Board area, not to all of Metro or Ontario):

— Collegiate Institutes offer four and five year general arts and science programmes leading to University entrance.

— Technical Schools and High Schools of Commerce offer four and five year courses in technical education. This involves a less ambitious academic programme combined with technical and commercial subjects. Some of these schools also offer collegiate-type programmes; 15 per cent of Danforth Tech students are in such courses. Technical and commercial graduates can enter Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology or Universities.

— Secondary Schools offer both academic and technical-commercial courses. About 66 per cent of students at Monarch Park take an academic programme.

— High Schools offer two year programmes designed to prepare students for immediate employment. Students graduate with a Grade 10 standing.

— Vocational Schools are for students with "special problems". Most of these students come from academic-vocational, or the so-called "opportunity" classes of elementary schools. The Vocational Schools offer a four year programme. The first two years are remedial, and the last two, if completed, qualify the student for a Certificate of Attendance. This is not equivalent to Grade 10.

What this system amounts to, of course, is streaming. It's supposed to be fairly easy to move from one stream to another. Recent research, however, indicates otherwise. A sample of Vocational School students in Toronto shows only 9 per cent leaving school to attend a High School; less than 1 per cent went on to a four or five year programme or to a community college. By way of contrast, 5 per cent entered correctional institutes or rehabilitation centres. Similarly, only 11 per cent of High School students were able to move up to the next stream — a four or five year programme.

This doesn't mean they don't want to move. The same research indicates that 31 per cent of Vocational School "graduates" and 22 per cent of those from High Schools gave "unfavourable replies" to the question, "How well did you like it there?"

This dissatisfaction with Vocational Schools and special High Schools is easy to explain. The Collegiates send over 60 per cent of their graduates to university, still the main road to social, economic and political power in Ontario. Some technical and commercial graduates — less than 15 per cent — go to university. More go to com-

munity colleges, where they are trained to take skilled and often highly paid positions in the work force. In 1970, 11,005 students in Technical Courses received Grade 12 diplomas. Of these, 3,051 were in a five year programme; only 22 (.73 per cent) of these were recommended for Grade 13 diplomas in 1971. (Report of the Minister of Education, 1970-71).

Lead nowhere

But Vocational and special High Schools lead nowhere. Special High School graduates are eligible for most trade apprenticeships; but apprenticeships are hard to find. The Toronto Board of Education Research Department says at least 27 per cent of High School graduates are unemployed two years after leaving school, compared to a national unemployment rate of 8 per cent and an Ontario rate of 5 per cent. Vocational School students fare even worse. Almost completely uneducated, they are lucky to find menial, often non-union, work as sales-people, shippers, dishwashers or the like. 30 per cent remain unemployed; those working start at an average wage of \$68.00 a week. (The Ontario minimum wage is \$1.65/hour — \$66.00 a week.)

Then why do students go to these schools in the first place?

They are placed in Vocational and special High Schools, just as they are placed in the elementary "opportunity" and A-V classes that lead to these schools. The Secondary Schools and Boards of Education Act is quite clear:

Subject to the regulations, a resident pupil may be required to attend any special vocational school or class.

Students are placed in technical-commercial and collegiate streams as well. But they're a different class of students. Streaming in Toronto schools is not really based on intelligence or on "aptitude", but on social class.

The child of a lawyer or other professional has almost a 90 per cent chance of entering the five year programmes, the stream leading to university. If the child's father is a labourer, chances are cut in half. If the father is on welfare, chances are down to one in five — less than one-quarter as good as a lawyer's child.

The differences are even more striking if we look at who goes into vocational schools. The welfare child has almost three chances in ten of going to a vocational school. He has more chance of going to a school providing the least possible education—for that's what a vocational school does—than any other kind. His chances are 60 times that of a lawyer's child. An unskilled labourer's child has 20 times as much chance of going to a vocational school as a lawyer's child. The child of a skilled labourer is eight times as likely to attend such a school as the lawyer's child.



Photo by Phil Lapidis

"Our schools are supposed to teach everyone. That they don't is appallingly clear."

Why? Well, let's look at the school system's answers first. Some trustees, and even a few spokesmen for the teachers' federations, think it's simply because kids with working-class backgrounds — poor kids — are dumber than middle class kids. "If you're so smart, why aren't you rich?" It's enough to say that this "explanation" contradicts everything we understand about heredity. If native intelligence determined placement in different programmes, labourers' children and lawyers' children would be in collegiates and vocational schools in equal proportions.

Most of our educational administrators have a more sophisticated answer. Working-class children, they say, are "culturally deprived". They are slow to learn the basic and essential skills of reading and writing because their homes are crowded and dirty — a bad learning environment; because their parents do not value book learning; because their family and friends are "non-verbal". Working-class children, they say, are bad students because they come from bad homes.

Simplistic rationalization

This is a simplistic rationalization of the inequalities of our school system. Poverty is a manifestation of the systematic inequalities of our society. Schools are manifestations of and contributors to this same social system. The schools are not justified in blaming other sectors of society for producing inequalities while they also promote. "Free public education" costs us all a great deal of money. The poor pay for it too; perhaps they pay more than their share. The educational system should be working to equalize the economic disparities among the people. There can be no excuse for shirking the responsibility of teaching every child the skills necessary to take a meaningful and fulfilling role in society.

The real causes for the class bias in Toronto schools operate on two levels. Streaming and its effects are a result not only of the function of schools in our society, but also of the classroom situation itself.

Substantial research has been done which indicates that the

teacher's attitude to students has an immense effect on the students' progress and ability to learn. The most revealing work was published in *Pygmalion In The Classroom* (Rosenthal & Jacobsen). First, children at a low-income U.S. public school were given intelligence tests. Then, supposedly on the basis of their findings, the investigators informed the teachers that certain children could be expected to "bloom" academically that year. In fact, unknown to the teachers, the designated children were randomly chosen from all levels of "intelligence". Most of them performed substantially better when their teachers' expectations were increased. One child jumped 69 I.Q. points in a single year. This research also showed that teachers tend to react positively when their expectations are realized, and negatively when students did not meet their expectations. Some of the non-designated children also improved although not predicted to do so. Children who fail to live up to their teachers' expectations, even though their "failure" was in the direction of growth, were penalized in the estimation of their teachers.

It's a self-fulfilling prophecy. Teachers don't expect kids from working-class areas to learn, and they don't.

The *Every Student Survey* provides some statistical confirmation of these findings. The percentage of children of "clergymen, librarians, etc." in "opportunity" classes across the city is .8 per cent. In "eight selected schools", the predominantly working class schools south of Dundas Street in Ward Seven, the percentage is 1.6. Teachers' lack of confidence in students affects even those who have a home life supposedly more favourable to learning.

Such research is essential for an understanding of the way working-class kids are streamed. Our administrators do not hesitate to indicate their belief that poor kids *must*, because of their background, do poorly at school. Our teachers and principals seem to share this belief. The hesitation of many of them to live in their teaching areas is an indicator of their negative attitudes to the working class.

Our schools are supposed to educate everyone, to teach every student at least the basic skills. That they don't is appallingly clear in several surveys. 81 per cent of the Grade 5 students at Park School in Ward Seven read below grade level. So do 79 per cent in Grade 9 at Western Tech in Ward One. Toronto educators admit this readily. *But they do not do anything about it.*

Some sporadic testing and report writing is done. Some administrators even read the reports and try to carry out suggestions from researchers in School Boards, the Ministry of Education and OISE. But these suggestions don't amount to much. Those who make them are far removed from the working-class communities which they pretend to help.

Hardly revolutionary

One very plausible set of suggestions has not even been tried. It comes from those most concerned — the same parents whose "culturally deprived" homes cause all the problems for our middle class schools.

In late 1971, the Park School Community Council, a group representing teachers and parents at Park School in Trefann Court, presented a brief to the Toronto Board of Education. It contained many of the same figures and arguments I have used here. It also went on to make proposals for solving some of

continued page 11

THE "CLASSLESS SOCIETY" — A MYTH

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS: WELFARE LABOURER SKILLED WORKER PROFESSIONAL

% BY PROGRAMME

VOCATIONAL	28.6	9.0	3.8	.5
2 OR 3 YEAR	24.5	12.8	6.4	1.2
4 YEAR	25.5	31.7	28.7	8.7
5 YEAR	21.4	46.5	61.1	89.7

From the "Every Student Survey"

CITIZEN INTERVIEW:

Anthony O'Donohue

Alderman Anthony O'Donohue, professional engineer, pollution fighter and member of City Council's Executive Committee, is running for mayor although he hasn't yet declared his candidacy. Some of his critics say he has been running for the past three years, making a lot of personal appearances and speeches, and getting his name in print. They also charge him with being light on administrative work and ineffectual in debates at City Council. O'Donohue sweeps all this aside, claiming he is misunderstood because of his professional and technical approach to city problems. Because he had not yet publicly produced his platform O'Donohue was reluctant to talk about specific proposals when the Citizen interviewed him. Still, through his answers, perhaps the best and worst of Tony O'Donohue did emerge. A partial transcript follows.



Look to the future

The Citizen: If you are elected mayor, what will an O'Donohue administration bring to the City of Toronto?

O'Donohue: I think I'm looking to the future more than anything else. The quality of the air you breathe, what it is doing to people who live and work in the downtown areas. That's a long term goal of mine. The bringing up of children in cities and of course, again, the effect this dirty air has on the respiratory system of these children. The quality of water in the beaches.

The Citizen: So, basically you are talking about pollution...

O'Donohue: No. I'm talking about more than that. That's only one part of it. Then I'm talking about the safety in the streets. I love to hear people who come here say, "Your streets are nice and clean. You can walk on the streets at night. Gee, you can't walk on the streets in our city at night like in a lot of American cities." I like that about Toronto, and I want to keep it that way. And you can keep it that way, and be a happy city, and that's the other side of the coin. You see, I love life, I love to go out dancing, all kinds of sports, I play a musical instrument, I join in with the band now and again - I'm a member of the union, and I won't want to drop that. That's part of life in Toronto, and that's part of my life, and just because I become mayor I won't want to get out of that so...

The Citizen: Get a little more specific. Is there anything you would do different than other people to see that we retain this "good life"?

O'Donohue: Oh yes, there is much to be done. I think that Toronto as a tourist attraction is the coming city in North America. Our tourist business, which is the cleanest dollar, and it gives you a lot of pride in your city when you show it off - I'd like to develop the tourism and convention business. It's the non-polluting dollar, I call it. It brings a lot of people into our city, and we can become the showplace of Canada.

The stability of neighbourhoods. Now I know that a lot of people talk about that. It's a motherhood issue. Everybody likes to say it. "We are going to look after our neighbourhoods, and we are going to do this." Yes, that's part and parcel, I think, of the general administration of a good mayor. I'm not what you would call a person who is in any particular camp when you look at issues. I want to make it very, very clear that I'm my own man when it comes to issues. I do not represent any particular group view on City Hall...

The Citizen: Since you have been on City Council, and particularly in the past three years when you were on the Executive, what are some of your accomplishments?

O'Donohue: They have basically been involved with the environment. Since I

If Tony O'Donohue becomes mayor, insiders believe it will be his charm rather than his real ideas about how to run the city that he's the favourite, and his

photos: Jack McLeod

came here I believe I can take a lot of the credit for the Hearn power generating station turning over to natural gas. The same way with the Pearl Street plant, curtailing the expansion of the Pearl Street plant and going to natural gas and cleaner fuels. The same thing with the plants we have behind our buildings here, the hospital plant. I've been very, very instrumental in plans that will clean up the western beaches. We had a section cleaned up last year at no cost to the city. I have made what I consider a major impact into the use of garbage as a fuel. It's a rather technical thing but more than anything else I'm an engineer. It's very hard to talk this over with lawyers, and we have too many of these people on Council that don't understand these problems. The traditional things are the ones they want to talk about and the same old thing every election. But there are many, many technical problems that this city is faced with.

Voting record

The Citizen: Let's look at your voting record as it concerns some of the things we normally discuss in the Citizen. How did you vote on the issue of whether or not to pave the Spadina ditch?

O'Donohue: I voted against it.

The Citizen: Why?

O'Donohue: I think they are transferring the problem from one area to another. Either you build the whole thing or you don't build it at all.

The Citizen: How about the subway route? Which route did you vote for?

O'Donohue: I voted for Bathurst Street first, then, rather than have no subway at all, I voted in the end with the majority for the Spadina route.

The Citizen: How did you vote on Gothic-Quebec?

O'Donohue: I voted for it because it was recommended by the Planning Board and by all our staff people, and I thought if there had to be changes made there, they should have been made quite a few years ago. Our approach to that was a conceptual plan for a total area, and I thought it was a fairly good plan.

The Citizen: What about West St. Jamestown?

O'Donohue: I voted against West St. Jamestown. I thought there were too many people there. To be honest with you, I don't know how many people would be right for West St. Jamestown, but I know that what they presented was too much.

The Citizen: Eaton Centre?

O'Donohue: I voted for that with modification. I wanted to have a park right north of the old City Hall which would be complimentary to the old City Hall

and the new City Hall. about that, and unfortunately that we missed.

The Citizen: What about

O'Donohue: I voted for it with modifications, the Crombie wanted. It was really. Myself, Art Eggleston and to a certain extent worked out a series of concerning parks and more

The Citizen: Were you concerned about the lack of housing for the low wage-earning Centre?

O'Donohue: It's not really a concern. I have had a lot of people have concerns. I have had a lot of people have concerns about the location of children and pollution is concerned about that in my books... I've been talking to people in crowd especially.

The Citizen: How about the new Sir Winston Churchill Centre?

O'Donohue: I voted for it. At the beginning I voted to finance it.

The Citizen: How does it feel about the fact that you were not in the park space in Eaton Centre? You voted to take away the police tower.

O'Donohue: I don't see all because, how big is the park space? 40 feet... if the architecturally, it won't be a bad.

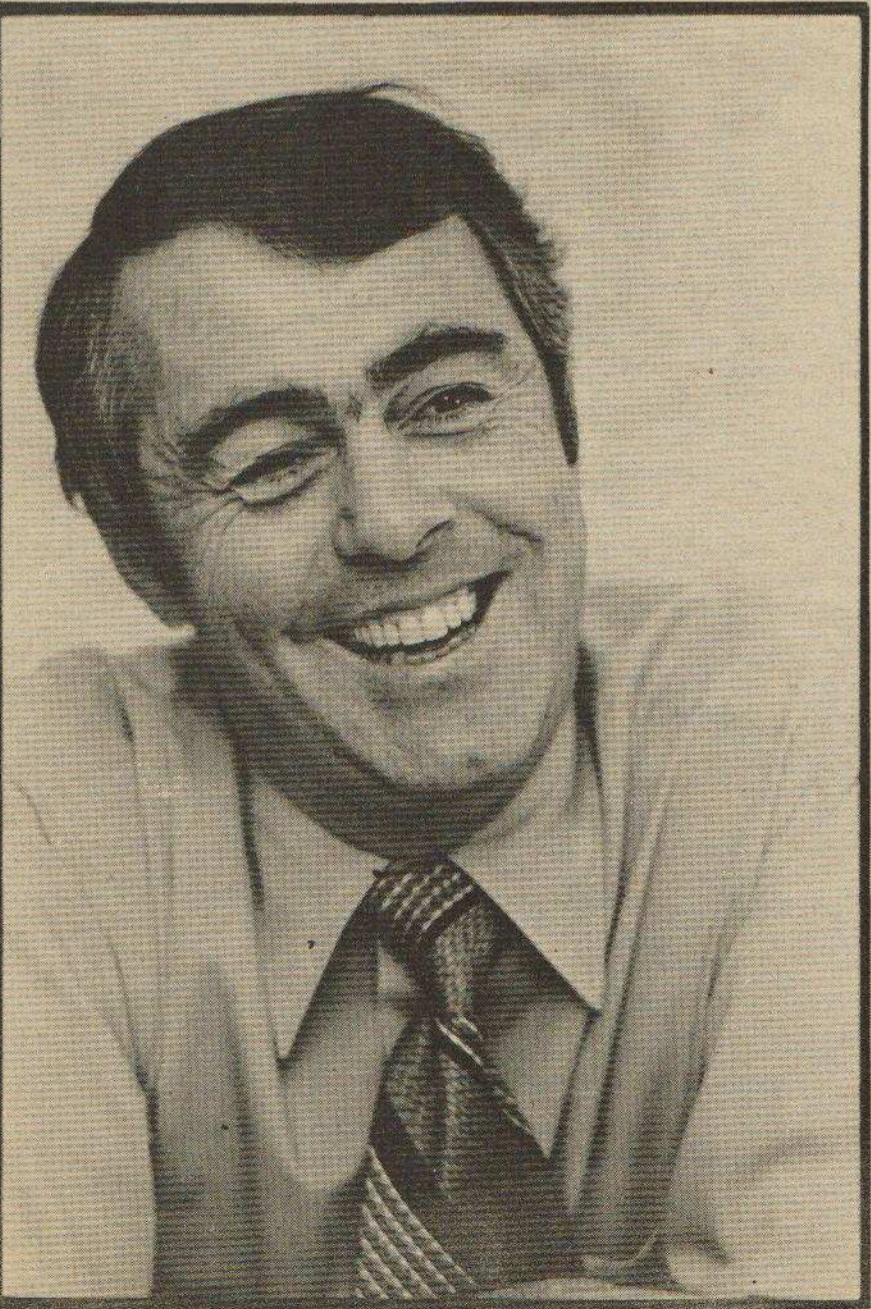
Lionstar

The Citizen: What about your own ward, the Lionstar?

O'Donohue: I have always been in favour of development of that area. People have always wanted it, but the plan only that, but the plan presented a conceptual plan showing high rise, and a lot of people came in and tried to fit it in. I was elected on that, and I voted against it. I didn't have to vote against it. As far as the people wanted it. If it, I don't want to push it.

The Citizen: Where do you see the future of the port for O'Donohue for?

O'Donohue: I think I'm a working man and to be a cause I've basically come from the same type of system, but a poor environment. But with them on construction other things, I believe I have a lot of strength there. I would have quite a bit of the professional people.



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If Tony O'Donohue becomes mayor, insiders believe it will be because of his charm rather than his record or ideas about how to run the City. Still, he's the favourite, and he knows it.

photos: Jack McLeod

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and the new City Hall. I was very strong about that, and unfortunately this is one thing that we missed.

The Citizen: What about Metro Centre?

O'Donohue: I voted for Metro Centre with modifications, the same as the ones Crombie wanted. It was a CIVAC thing really. Myself, Art Eggleton and Crombie, and to a certain extent, Rotenberg, worked out a series of amendments concerning parks and more open space.

The Citizen: Were you concerned with the lack of housing for families, particularly low wage-earning families, in Metro Centre?

O'Donohue: It's not really one of my concerns. I have had a different concern than most people have had on that. The location of children as far as areas of pollution is concerned is a very serious thing in my books... I don't like sticking people in crowded areas, children especially.

The Citizen: How about the Police Tower in Sir Winston Churchill Park?

O'Donohue: I voted for that. In the beginning I voted to find another place.

The Citizen: How does this lineup with the fact that you were voting for more park space in Eaton and Metro centres? You voted to take away park space for the police tower.

O'Donohue: I don't see the problem at all because, how big is the tower - 40 feet by 40 feet... if they can dress it up architecturally, it won't have to look that bad.

Lionstar

The Citizen: What about an issue in your own ward, the Lionstar development?

O'Donohue: I have always supported the development of that area, always. The people have always wanted it... Not only that, but the planning staff presented a conceptual plan for the area showing high rise, and any developer that came in tried to fit it in. I ran in the last election on that, and there was no one against it. I didn't have one person speak to me against it. As far as I was concerned the people wanted it. If they don't want it, I don't want to push it on them.

The Citizen: Where do you believe your geography, or types of people, the support for O'Donohue for mayor exists?

O'Donohue: I think I appeal to the working man and to the immigrant because I've basically come through the same type of system, having grown up in a poor environment. Because I've worked with them on construction safety and other things, I believe I will have substantial strength there. I would also think I would have quite a bit of support among the professional people.

The Citizen: Because of your engineering background?

O'Donohue: And because of the many technical papers I've done.

Working class people

The Citizen: Do you think that the working class people have their fair share of the power in decision making at City Council?

O'Donohue: Yes and no, I suppose, if you are looking at it from the point of view of the poor are represented on Council. On that I'd have to say no, as there is no poor man on Council. Even the people who are supposed to represent the poor are by no means poor. Very few people on Council understand how other people live and work in the city. I haven't been able to get a tour laid on of our underground sewers from public works for the last year and a half. I haven't been able to set it up. I just wanted to show them how people work, the type of work they do, how hard it is.

The Citizen: Conversely, do you believe the developers have had a larger share of the power in the City than they should have had?

O'Donohue: Yes, I'd have to say very definitely yes.

The Citizen: That brings us to the issue of campaign funds. Are we going to be finding out who is providing the money to get Tony O'Donohue elected?

O'Donohue: Yes.

The Citizen: That's a very short answer. I don't want a list now but what are you...

O'Donohue: I prefer when I make my position on this clear that I be able to do it in full.

The Citizen: But there is no question that a list of your contributors is going to be made public?

O'Donohue: No question whatsoever. Of course that gives me problems. As you probably well know.

The Citizen: Tell me about them.

O'Donohue: Several people that give funds want to give them without letting anybody know exactly where the funds are coming from. And, of course, I'll have to have a restricted list of people I won't accept funds from. I'll go into that...

Conflict of interest

The Citizen: What kind of people are you not going to take money from?

O'Donohue: Well, normally we have people come before us at the various committee levels and big projects that would involve say, with all this interest in

conflict of interest if I accepted to declare a conflict of interest on these projects in my mind. That's respect to me. I will be in a statement.

Citizen: David have mentioned run a proper mayor, while on much less figure you think

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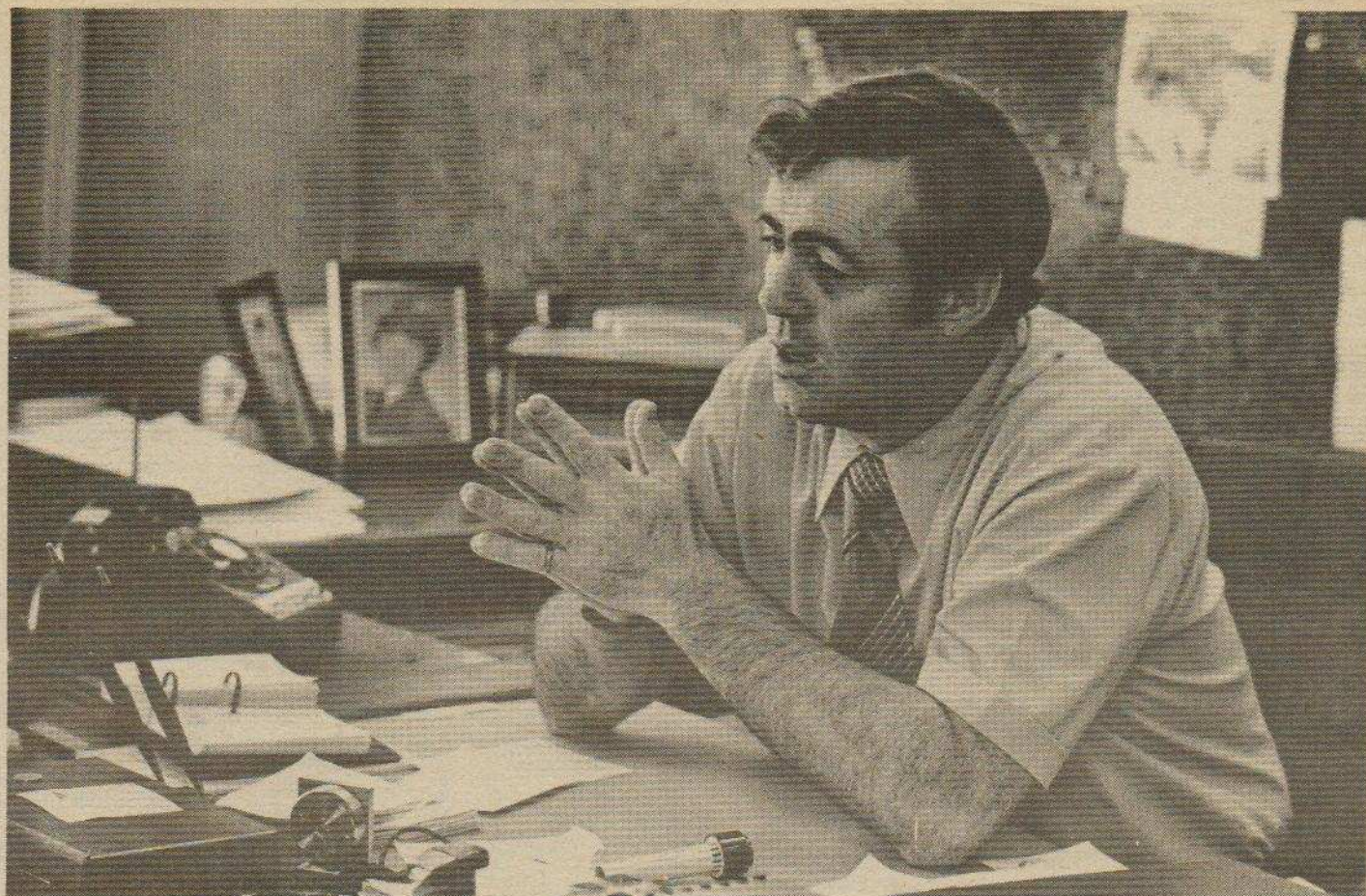
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conflict of interest, me voting for it. Now
 if I accepted a donation I'd have to
 declare a conflict of interest on a lot of
 these projects, so I've got to bear that in
 mind. That's sort of fundamental in
 respect to my position on funds. How-
 ever, I will be making a far more interest-
 ing statement on that later on.

Citizen: David Rotenberg and others
 have mentioned the sum of \$75,000 to
 run a proper campaign to get elected
 mayor, while Mayor Dennison has done it
 on much less. Have you any ballpark
 figure you think is reasonable?

O'Donohue: Yes, I've got figures all the
 way from the Dennison figure to the
 buying it like Rotenberg was talking
 about.

The Citizen: You think the \$75,000
 figure is very excessive?

O'Donohue: Yes, I think it's excessive,
 very excessive. I think it's almost obscene
 to say that you would spend that much
 money to become mayor. I simply say
 that the mayoralty should not be bought.
 I think that a poor man or a man with
 not much money should have as much
 chance to become mayor as a rich man.

The Citizen: But is that a realistic obser-
 vation?

O'Donohue: Unfortunately not. There
 has to be a system worked out where
 there has to be a limit on funds spent.

First priority

The Citizen: If you are elected mayor,
 what will be the first priority in your
 mind that the city needs?

O'Donohue: I think the number one
 thing is something that you may have
 different views on. I like stability. I'm
 talking basically about family
 life... When you talk about stability,
 you're talking about facilities for the kids
 so that parents will take an active interest
 in what they're doing and how they're
 brought up and how they're develop-
 ed... I'm talking about facilities for
 people to do things together.

The Citizen: Community centres?

O'Donohue: Right. The development of
 the neighbourhood, even medical centres,
 so you don't have to go down to the
 hospital, you can get local treatment. The
 development of local recreation centres
 that would allow the father and kids to
 go out and skate together and things like
 that. Maybe it's an old-fashioned view,
 but I think that family life has been
 deteriorating in the past 15 or 20 years,
 and that's the problem why we have so
 many people on drugs... I think we have
 tended to ignore the family as a unit.

The Citizen: Who are the men and phil-
 osophies who have influenced you most
 in your political career?

O'Donohue: It's probably the most frus-
 trating thing that when I discuss things in
 Council or at Committee level it's usually
 things that are foreign to that Council or
 Committee level because of the absence
 of my profession at the political level. It's
 very difficult. You create a lot of enemies
 because you talk like a know-it-all, or like
 a person that is trying to show people up.
 It's the most difficult thing a politician
 like me has. That's why I think I wasn't
 able to win my fight on the amalgamation
 of the Streets and Works departments.
 Because I was able to talk a lot more
 about what we have in our Streets and
 Works, and what could work. It sounded
 like a consultant's report coming out and
 that's why it was sort of jumped on by
 lawyers who said, well, it's not complete.

The Citizen: Could we go back to the
 question of what men or philosophies
 may have shaped you as a political
 leader?

O'Donohue: I'm sorry. Yes I suppose
 there were. I grew up in the JFK era,
 before I went into politics. He was the
 ideal type of politician. That was even
 before I thought of politics. I liked Phil
 Givens... There was a little bit of pi-
 zazz about the way he did things. He
 made himself known. That's the local
 level of course. I had great admiration for
 some of the big people in Europe. For
 example, I thought that De Gaulle was a
 great statesman, although I didn't like
 what he said about Quebec and things
 like that. But as a man that made his
 country, I think he made a tremendous
 contribution. At our level of Govern-
 ment, I like John Turner.

Breaking new ground

The Citizen: Before you said you regard
 yourself as your own man. But exactly
 where do you put yourself on the munic-
 ipal political spectrum? Are you a reform-
 er?

O'Donohue: Well, everybody regards
 themselves to a degree as a reformer. The
 things that interest me most are the
 things that aren't done by Council now.
 And I would have to say that it's com-
 pletely new ground breaking. And here
 again I'm talking about some of the
 problems we always have with us in the
 city and how to change them. The quality
 of air, water, the disposal of waste, the
 style of development, that sort of thing.
 When I say I'm my own man, of course,
 we are influenced all the time by rate-
 payer groups, by developers. Everybody
 comes down here to see us, and they all
 want us to vote the way they think we
 should vote. But unfortunately we can't
 do that. I don't have to make notes to
 myself as to what I said today or what I'll
 say tomorrow. That's probably the best
 thing I can say about myself. I don't have
 to go back and say, "Gee, did I say
 that?" If I said it, fine, I said it, I was
 wrong. That's been missing in politics, a
 politician who changes his mind and says,

"Gee, you know we are not know-it-alls.
 Show me information; I'll change my
 mind if I think the information is good
 and you've got a good legitimate point,
 I'll change my mind." That's been my
 philosophy. I don't think a politician
 should stick to something, and once he's
 stuck to the decision, that's it, he can't
 change.

The Citizen: What do you consider your
 liabilities as you go into a campaign for
 mayor?

O'Donohue: Everyone of us has our own
 little problems. I've got an accent. To
 some people it's a liability. Some people
 say "You have only been here 16 years."
 But I think it's a tremendous thing that
 even a guy like me can be considered as a
 candidate for mayor in view of the past
 history of Toronto, and especially my
 background. It speaks a lot for what has
 happened to Toronto in the past 20
 years.

The Citizen: Does the position of mayor
 have enough power in relationship to the
 rest of the people on City Council?

O'Donohue: No. The mayor has got very
 little power. I think the mayor's job
 basically is going to be tailored around
 the personality of the mayor. And that's
 about the best way of saying it. He's just
 one vote on Council. But he can certainly
 create an image for this city through his
 personality that I think I've got.

The Citizen: Do you consider yourself
 leading the race for mayor at this stage?
 Who is going to give you the most
 trouble?

O'Donohue: Well, I think Rotenberg will
 be the biggest threat as far as I'm con-
 cerned. I think from the public point of
 view, I'm ahead. I know I'm ahead in
 certain areas. Substantially ahead.

The Citizen: If you are elected as mayor
 and a group of reformers takes control of
 Council, do you think you will be able to
 get along with them?

O'Donohue: Yeah, I think I'm some-
 where in the middle of the whole group.
 As I've said before, I've got very definite
 personal views on the city. I don't fit
 myself into the John Sewell camp or the
 David Rotenberg camp as far as develop-
 ment is concerned, or anything like that.
 Perhaps you'll see in my term as mayor, if
 I do become mayor, some sort of
 architectural-engineering renaissance in
 this city which perhaps I shouldn't talk
 about. I'm getting into something dif-
 ferent, but these are the things I know
 about. I know about in my fingers, I
 know about in my head, things that I
 think can make this city great.

The Citizen: So, you are a man with
 vision.

O'Donohue: I would hope so.

ENCOUNTER GROUPS USES AND ABUSES

Discussion and Film presented by Community Affairs Dep't, Toronto Arts Foundation with EGO Programme York University.

Moderator: Barbara Frum — CBC Interviewer.

Panelists: Andrew Malcolm, M.D.
Herbert Pollock, Ph.D.
Betty Smith, M.Ed.
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by Jon Caulfield

Talking to the walls

Every parcel of land in the City is zoned for uses permitted and amount of building floor-space allowed. Someone who owns land may build on it anything which conforms with the lot's zoning, and which doesn't violate the special little rules that affect some areas — regulations about height or frontage or site-size limits, or signs permitted, or whatever.

The City's bonus system is a method of economic incentive which gives the City more control over development than simple zoning allows. If a developer proposes to do something that fits in well with an area plan, or which City Council and the Planning Board and Council's Buildings and Development Committee think is a good idea, the developer may be allowed more floor space than the zoning specifies — a bonus. And so a developer may be able to stack a few more stories on a high rise apartment house and, as a result, enjoy a bigger return on his investment.

An oversimplified recent history of the bonus system goes something like this. The City's 1969's Official Plan doesn't spell out a bonus policy. It simply talks, in reference to high density residential development, about taking into account, "among other things, the area of landscaping or recreational space, the size of site... or other features which contribute to the quality of living conditions."

What this means is that there isn't really a bonus policy — which might spell out "quality of living conditions" or might talk about housing priorities or might mention explicitly, in the context of the Plan, just what sort of development the City would like to encourage. The Plan, written as it is, leaves decisions about bonuses pretty much up to Council to make as it pleases from occasion to occasion.

A swell idea

This probably seems like a swell idea to Cadillac and Meridian and the other people who make their living — and then some — building high rises. Given the type of thinking about development which prevails at Council and the B. & D. Committee these days, the non-policy about bonuses has meant that rolling out some sod and digging in a few saplings on cleared parts of sites earns a bonus. They call it "landscaped open space." Nobody uses it much; it just sort of sits there and gets sprinkled in the summer and snowed on in the winter, and that's that. Or bonuses have been earned by developers with big sites. There's some ambiguity about just what this means, but one thing it seems to mean is that, if a developer assembles and wrecks surrounding old houses to enlarge his site so that his buildings take up a smaller percentage of the total area of the site, he's rewarded with a bonus. The vacant land is usually used for parking and "landscaped open space."

The province was not too enthusiastic about this bonus system. The Department of Municipal Affairs, through its various offices and its Ontario Municipal Board, likes to keep a pretty close eye on what's going on, and the City was asked for a more explicit policy. And so, after meetings and discussions and whatnot, the B. & D. Committee sent a revision of the Official Plan statement about bonuses to Council September 13. The new version about high density development mentions five specific ways to earn bonuses — large sites, housing suitable for families, landscaped areas, low buildings, land available for public use — and concludes with a kicker about unspecified beneficial features which Council is left to take to mean anything it wants the clause to mean.

A soft policy

Three aldermen wanted to talk about bonuses at Council — Art Eggleton, Karl Jaffary and John Sewell. Sewell spoke first and said that the revised Plan statement was, if a policy at all, a soft policy. Simply listing some desirable housing features, he argued, doesn't really develop the Plan much beyond the vagueness of the original bonus provision and does not satisfy the provision in the Plan which requires a policy about bonuses. He moved that the item be referred back to committee for a tougher rewriting.

Jaffary said that the new version doesn't do anything about making the bonus policy part of the Plan rather than a matter to be left up to the whim of politicians on different occasions. He suggested something slightly less open to interpretation might be preferable.

Halfway through his remarks, Jaffary stopped

and said he wouldn't continue till there was a quorum at Council. A quorum is 12 of the 23 councillors. Several had been in the chamber when discussion of the bonus policy began, but only Sewell, Eggleton, Reid Scott, William Kilbourn, Allan Lamport and Mayor Dennison remained to listen to Jaffary.

The others were in the lounge behind the chamber having coffee or a smoke, or were in the gallery chatting with spectators or journalists. Tom Clifford, who was in the chair, rang the quorum bell, and half a dozen aldermen wandered to their seats. They had to because, theoretically, Council is adjourned automatically whenever a quorum is absent. The aldermen who were around, but were ignoring the business of Council during Jaffary's talk, were David Rotenberg, Tony O'Donohue, Fred Beavis, William Boytchuk, Ying Hope, William Archer, David Crombie, Joe Piccininni, Paul Pickett, Hugh Bruce, June Marks and Ben Gryns. When Jaffary had a quorum, he continued.

Eggleton spoke as the chamber slowly began to empty. He repeated Sewell's comment that the revision was not a policy, and he went on to say that he didn't see how Council could write a bonus policy without a housing policy. He pointed out to a dozen and a half vacant seats that Council hasn't got a housing policy and said that three of the items mentioned in the new bonus statement — about family housing, low buildings and public space — seem to be important priorities and ought to be emphasized. He concurred with Sewell's motion to refer the matter back to B. & D. for something more meaningful, something that didn't just put what Council's haphazard practice has been in language that may be slightly more acceptable to a provincial minister.

That was the end of the debate. Nobody got up to explain why the revised statement is a good policy, or to defend it against the assertions it isn't a policy at all and doesn't meet Plan requirements for a policy. Council passed on to other business.

Nobody listens, nobody talks

Later in the meeting Council voted formally. Sewell's motion to refer back, lost 11-6. At this point Eggleton suggested an amendment which would require family housing, public space or low buildings to be a necessary feature of any bonus application. At least, he felt, this would eliminate the possibility that a bonus would be given simply for a big lot or for landscaped open space or for some other proposal the politicians of the moment decided would mean "quality of living". He and Sewell indicated why this would be a good amendment from their viewpoints. Nobody got up to explain why it was a bad amendment. Nobody got up to talk about why no priorities should be formally spelled out.

The amendment lost 11-6 too.

One odd thing is that the two 11 and 6 votes weren't quite the same. Eggleton, Sewell, Jaffary, Kilbourn and Scott voted for both referral back and amendment; Dennison, Rotenberg, Beavis, Marks, Gryns, Lamport, Piccininni, Archer, Bruce and Clifford voted against both. But Pickett voted for referral back and against amendment, and O'Donohue voted against referral back but in favor of amendment. Pickett and O'Donohue vote like this from time to time. On Gothic-Quebec, for example, Pickett took a strong position against wrecking some fine old houses to make way for nothing more than a smaller number of smaller townhouses.

When this position lost, he voted to support the development. O'Donohue expressed strong reservations about aspects of the Eaton Centre plan, then voted to support the development although amendments that satisfied his reservations lost. It's not clear exactly what impact aldermen believe their heartily expressed doubts will have when, habitually in the end, they meekly agree to the original idea as it was.

The lack of any real debate is characteristic of Council. Something of relative importance, like a bonus policy, arises, and just about nobody listens, and just about nobody talks. Jaffary, Eggleton and Sewell might as well have been talking to the wall. The notion that big decisions are made after thorough open discussion is an illusion. Politicians usually know how they're going to vote before an item arises on an agenda, and, when their side is going to be able to muster a majority come hell or high water, they don't bother with silly business like explaining their position.

And so we all remain in the dark about why Council's majority votes the way it does.

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A funny place to build a subway

"Complicating" the Y and cutting-and-covering through two ravines

(continued from page 1)

Spadina alignment would seriously complicate construction of a southern Bathurst Street line.

The Spadina alignment will also complicate any future use of the Y which would permit Bloor-Danforth passengers to ride downtown on the University line without a transfer. The TTC ran the Y for a few months in 1966, but discontinued the operation because of excessive delays. Many are unwilling to abandon the \$14 million dollar facility permanently.

Sitting in tunnels

According to a TTC report on the Y, a Spadina route would simply add to the problems of the single ride operation. If the TTC attempted to integrate the Spadina line and the Bloor line with the University Avenue subway, passengers on both routes would end up spending a lot of time sitting in subway tunnels. If the Spadina line were simply eliminated from the Y plan, Bloor passengers could ride downtown while Spadina passengers would have to transfer.

The TTC rates the Bathurst alignment higher on "operating flexibility." If the Bathurst subway ended at the Bloor-Bathurst station, Bathurst passengers could, in future years, ride downtown along the southern Bathurst line. The Bathurst and Bloor-University downtown rides would then not interfere with each other.

According to the JTTPC analysis, the Spadina route scores low on all criteria except cost, building time, and traffic disruptions during construction. The Spadina route, says the JTTPC, will damage the community and environment, and generally complicate the city's transportation plans. The Spadina route would cost \$154 million and

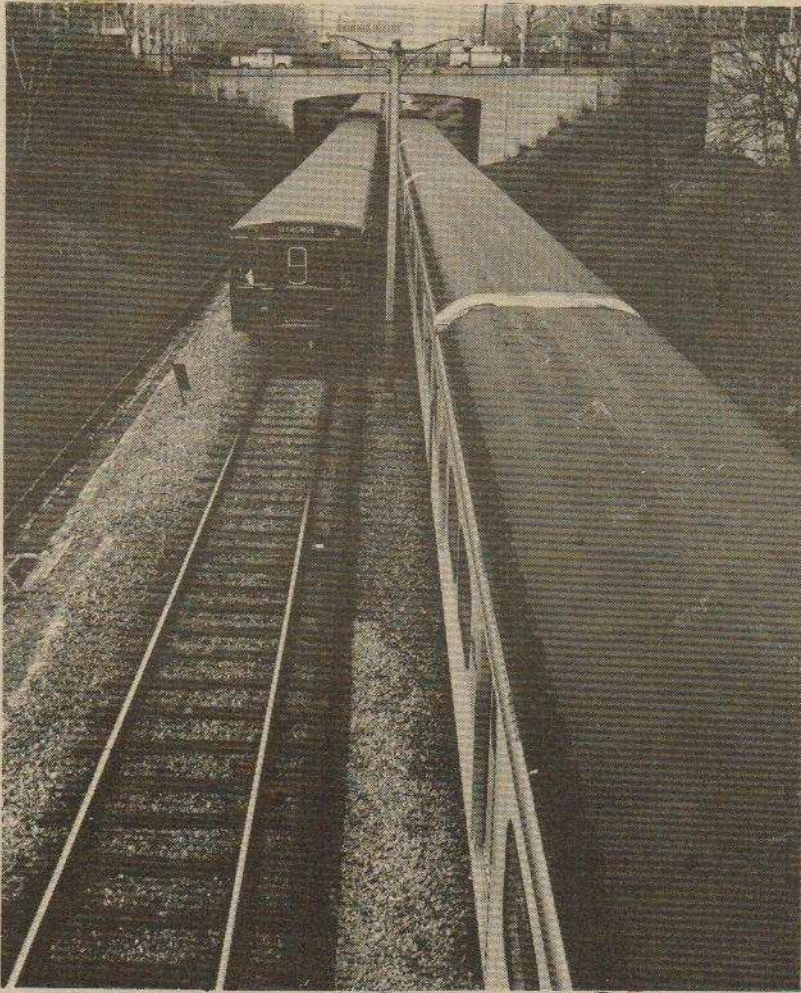


Photo by Phil Lapidés

take five years to construct. But costs like the loss of ravine land are not computed in these figures.

Hope and Philip White pointed out that by destroying ravine land, Council was not saving money, but was throwing out an additional \$20-\$25 million. Godfrey said that he would rather disrupt ravines than the surrounding community, which would be inconvenienced during construction. Jaffary pointed out that the municipalities of

Toronto and York, where most of the disruption will take place, support the Bathurst line.

Advocates of the Spadina route seemed eager to hurry along construction as quickly as possible. Paisley insisted that "a decision must be made, and a decision must be made today." Rotenberg said that he could support either route; although the Spadina alignment had a slight edge because of time and money factors. The important thing, stressed Rotenberg, was to make a decision, because Toronto needed a northwest subway yesterday — it would be better to make the wrong decision than no decision at all.

Ghost of Spadina

Even more important to North York politicians than time or money is the ghost of the Spadina expressway. Paisley and Godfrey seem to consider the subway and expressway inseparable, although they have in fact become separate issues.

The Spadina Route, said Godfrey, will keep expressway options

open. "Sanity will someday overcome stubbornness", and the expressway-subway will cut through the City together. Hope insisted that the North York Controllers had got even their engineering wrong. By pushing for the Spadina alignment, said Hope, Paisley is destroying his own idea. He is effectively "sealing the fate of the expressway." JTTPC plans and estimates do not allow for an expressway running on top of the subway. The TTC on several occasions has stated that the proposed subway will be much shallower than it would have to be if it were coupled with the expressway.

In the general stampede to the Spadina alignment, Metro Council completely forgot about a third route supported by the City and York Borough — a Bathurst alignment all the way up to Lawrence. The Bathurst to Lawrence route completely separates the subway and old expressway alignments as far as Lawrence; the route runs with the expressway only along the completed portion north of Lawrence. It leaves both the Cedarvale and Nordheimer ravines intact, and it serves population centres along Bathurst. A TTC evaluation hastily prepared for Metro Council said little more than that the route would cost \$250 million and take eight years to complete.

Hope feels that the TTC estimate includes an unnecessary station on Lawrence west of Bathurst which could easily be eliminated from the scheme, since it is close to the Glencairn station. The estimate, moreover, calls for tunneling a very wide and very expensive curve from Bathurst onto Lawrence. Hope, an engineer, says that the TTC could cut expenses by cut-and-cover rather than tunneling at the point of the turn onto Lawrence. The Cedarvale ratepayers — a York citizens group — claim that the turn could be built on a much sharper curve.

The Bathurst alignments, like the Spadina expressway, are not yet dead issues. The Borough of York may contest Council's choice at the Ontario Municipal Board. Philip White has been discussing the issue with citizens' groups, but has not yet approached York Council for

support. "We have some time on this yet," says White, "since the OMB won't be considering the subway this year."

C. Vaughan, a leader of the Stop Spadina fight, and aldermanic candidate in Ward Five, considers the Bloor a good forum to discuss the issue. Vaughan, like his North York opponents, considers the subway decision a choice for the expressway. Because of the pressures for the expressway, there have been constraints on the discussion of this line right from the first, Vaughan says. The JTTPC always assumed that the northern end of the subway would approximate the route of the Spadina expressway. Opponents of the expressway were at first reluctant to challenge the JTTPC's premises, because they felt they would be accused of "being negative and fighting everything." The final decision now rests with the province. "The OMB must make a complete evaluation of every aspect of the subway route", says Vaughan

High schools

(continued from page 7)

the problems of downtown schools.

The Park Council asked that two full-time teacher's-aides be hired from the school community to work in each classroom; that reading tests be given systematically across Toronto, and the results be made public; that good libraries be set up in each classroom; and that teachers and teacher's-aides be given a thorough training in teaching basic skills. It is hardly a revolutionary programme, but the Board refused to consider it, even in principle.

That refusal makes the Board's priorities pretty clear. Education isn't the main function of our schools. Their purpose is to maintain the social order, to support a society where one man works and another man owns, where one man is rich and another is poor.

The school accomplishes this unstated aim subtly by shaping students' attitudes to authority. The hierarchy within the school, the atmosphere it establishes, the rules it requires adherence to, the patterns of behaviour it promotes — all serve to establish the student in the role he has been designated to take in our society. The first duty of a principal is, after all, according to the *Schools Administration Act* to "maintain proper order and discipline in the school".

The definition of "proper order and discipline" differs from school to school, of course. Students' conduct is judged on class lines no less than their intelligence. Kids in middle-class schools can be allowed a certain leeway; they will someday assume positions of authority or responsibility, and a little spirit will do them good. Working-class kids must learn to take orders.

Thus the "eight selected schools", and the two other down-

town schools with similar socio-economic characteristics, boasted 58 pupil suspensions in the last two months of 1972, almost all for "flagrant opposition to authority". The other 10 Toronto schools had just 70 suspensions among them.

More overtly, the schools fulfill their function in society by streaming. The discrepancies in programme placement between middle-class and working-class kids become easily explainable when you realize that the establishment which controls society — law courts, industry, business — also controls the schools, and is served by the schools. Industry, more than any other sector, requires labour to operate — cheap labour to operate profitably, tractable labour to operate efficiently. That labour will not come from the powerful middle and upper-classes; those holding power generally use it in their own interests. It will come from the same source it has always come from, from those too poor and politically powerless to prevent their children from being streamed into dead-end schools. "The poor ye have always with you," and they are the same poor, the children of poor who were children of poor — the schools see to that. All the talk about "cultural deprivation" and I.Q. tests and aptitude tests and "non-verbal communities" and the rest is just a blind for the class bias of our schools.

This is what goes on in the school system. Neither the Hall-Dennis Report, nor Circular H51, nor any of our other liberal reforms have affected this reality. A groovy classroom and unstructured curriculum won't, in themselves, help any child gain the tools which will enable him to play a fulfilling and meaningful role in society.



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DO YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN?

by Tom Hendry

Theatre is breaking out all over. The predicted hiatus in creation (*I* was even quoted, for God's sake, in one prominent Toronto daily as saying there was a shortage of playable new plays. Erroneously I need hardly add) has failed to materialize. Latest to announce dramatic fare is the Theatre in the Dell where manager Bill de Laurentis is returning for a few months to his original policy of legitimate theatre after 10, these many years of revue. First production here will be my own two one-act comedies *You Smell Good to Me*, which was tried out some months ago at the Factory Lab, and *Seance*, a new and innocent farce. Featured in both plays will be Barbara Hamilton, Tom Harvey and Bill Kemp; director and designer for both is David Gustafson. The production opens on October 2nd for an indefinite run.

Dropped into the Lab the other day and, looking over the col-



Barbara Hamilton

lection of posters was again struck by the fact that the Lab is one of Canada's most important theatres in terms of production history alone: *Creeps*, *Sacktown Rag*, *Maybe We Could Get Some Bach*, *Brussels Sprouts* — the list goes on and on. At Toronto Free Theatre John Palmer's re-written and vastly improved *The End* is settling in for a comfortable run with both audiences and critics strongly in favour of its blend of frenetic farce and unashamed melancholia. Over at Tarragon it will be *Leaving Home* for a while, repeating no doubt its spring success and followed by various interesting enterprises, among them David Freeman's new play *Battering Ram* which you will recall from its spring try-out at the Lab. Down at Passe-Muraille the problem is in keeping them down at Trinity Square, now that they've seen *The Farm*. Paul Thompson and his colleagues, having spent the summer acquainting themselves first-hand with the trials, tribulations and triumphs of our farmers have fashioned a collective creation out of the experience, one which, Thompson has said, he would like to tour through smaller centres with perhaps the aid of a LIP grant

The High School market
Meanwhile, back at the Play-



Tom Harvey

wrights Co-op, the continuation of that laudable initiative seems assured with subsidizing bodies hurrying to support its programmes. The new catalogue, and the poster, have achieved a wide distribution and already the Autumn orders are rolling in. As university and high school students begin to study the works of Canadian playwrights (The actors in *The End* for example were disconcerted several times last week to notice young people with notebooks taking reams of notes throughout the performances. Turned out they were high school students and *The End* was their study project for this term) it would appear that a market for Canadian plays in paperback educational editions will appear with alarming swiftness. *Creeps*, *Wedding in White*, *How Are Things With the Walking Wounded*, *Leaving Home* and others have all been spoken for in commercial editions ranging from the austere to the yummy-yummy, but what about the educational market? Perhaps this might be a natural development for the Co-op.

The Co-op by the way has become the place to meet and talk with playwrights and directors, a real crossroads of alive theatre. Out-of-towners, Torontonians, theatre people from wherever, now head for 344 Dupont when

things theatrical are on their mind. Suggestion: why not start a Co-op Coffee Shop somewhere central, a drop-in nexus for interested audience members, directors, writers, actors. Such enterprises have been tried in the past but most attendees went for the cruising rather than the stimulating intellectual contacts, partly because, since there were very few actual creative writers (a) around and (b) prepared to patronize a place that was *Their Own*, the places were a little ahead of their time. But why not? Not too big and with lots of foreign magazines and newspapers around and decorated with posters of Canadian plays. There are enough such in existence right now to cover a couple of very good size walls.

CBC Melodrama

Saddening Realization Department: we are seeing, with the advent of things like *Purple Playhouse*, the ultimate confession of creative bankruptcy over at CBC-TV drama. PP, you will recall, is the series based on the hilarious notion of resurrecting a bunch of 19th Century melodramas and "adapting" them for tv. About as hilarious as a sackful of dead bunny rabbits. Traditionally in summer stock, that theatrical embodiment of contempt for one's audience, when all else fails, one puts on a melodrama. The outworn conventions and flamboyant language tend to be mildly amusing for five or ten minutes and after that the audience is abandoned to its fate, left to amuse itself by booing, hissing

and cheering on cue as the actors grind out the dreary clichés to the bitter (or sacchrine) end, only too aware of how low they have allowed themselves to fall artistically. So cheer up, lucky Canadians, you will have a whole season of such fare given you at a time when people are tripping over playwrights all over Toronto; this fact seems known to everyone, except those in charge of drama at the Corporation, the very same Corporation which, years ago, presented original drama overseas countries were only oo glad to purchase and broadcast.

Lister Sinclair, your work is cut out for you; the temple needs cleansing. When oh when is somebody going to write an analysis of the colonial tradition in the Canadian theatre, beginning with vaudeville and those touring companies, going on to the founding of the Dominion Drama Festival (And Lord Bessborough, who was British, created the Festival in his own image. And He saw that it was good), carrying on to the founding of the Stratford Festival and exploring the dead hand *that* enterprise laid on Canadian dramaturgy, and completing the sorry circle by pointing out how the regional theatres, seduced by the Stratford success but lacking the bread to do only classics, went instead to the DDF repertoire which they took over holus-bolus. Now that the Retread Years are coming to an end, such a study would make a great deal of sense. Good idea, we'll get someone over from UK. to look into it.

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FAT CITY

by Wyndham Wise and Anne Service

Fat City is a film about losers — not the beautiful, sensitive kind of Cohen's novel, nor the existential variety that have become so popular in today's fiction. Fat City's losers are the drunks, tramps, pimps and whores that form the undercurrent of any big city, the men and women who never gain control of themselves or their destinies and become dried up and hollow before they reach thirty. They and their thousands of brothers and sisters are the Fat City that circumvents our ordered existence.

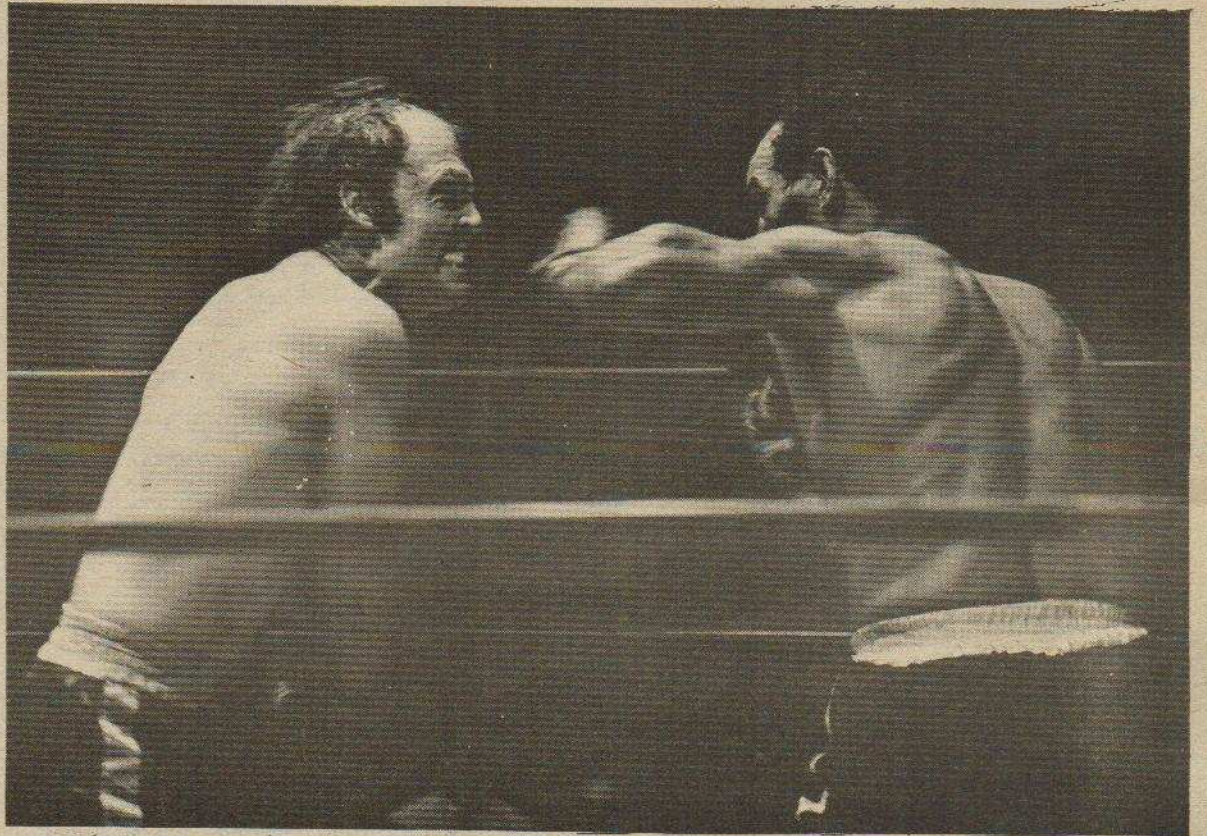
The film opens with a sweeping shot of skid row in a northern California town. It is one of those amazing shots that sets the mood and tone of the film within a few minutes. The camera then rests on a shabby flop house, then fades inwards to a close-up of Stacy Keach. He looks drawn-out and is searching in his hovel of a room for a match to light his last cigarette. After a futile search around the room, he slumps on the bed, drained from that simple task. The meager light that filters into the room reflects his loneliness and the utter futility of his situation.

This great opening sequence, that gives Fat City a promise of greatness, is unfortunately not entirely fulfilled. Director John Huston has fallen into the pitfall that traps all but the greatest of directors. He fails to tell a connected story, although Fat City has continuity and power beyond the

normal run-of-the-mill films.

Fat City is based on a novel by Leonard Gardner, who also wrote the screenplay. It's about the world of boxing, although not necessarily about boxing itself, and follows the lives of two semi-pros as they struggle to gain direction and purpose through their fists. Bill Tully (Keach) is a washed-out fighter who got cut badly in a fight in Panama and wants to try one more come-back. Ernie Munger (Jeff Bridges of The Last Picture Show fame) is a young amateur encouraged by Tully to take the step into the big time. Ernie tries and gets beaten badly; Tully for the most part can't get off the bar stool to train. Driven finally to the point of despair, he trains and manages to get a fight with a broken Mexican pro (Sixto Rodriguez). Tully wins, but it's a Pyrrhic victory. He's so battered that he doesn't realize his triumph. He receives a mere \$100 for his efforts and almost immediately returns to his former life, again given in to despair.

The film is limited by a script that wanders back and forth between the events in Tully's life and those of Munger's. A lot of footage is wasted on unrelated details. There is a scene where Ernie tries to free his car from a mud-filled road during the pouring rain after he just made it with his girl. Presumably Huston is stating the obvious and Munger is a younger version of Tully heading in the same direction. This is fine and effects a balance but too many of the scenes are gratuitous. Another weak point is Nick Colasanto as Tully's sometime manager. The part he plays is rather ill-defined,



a cross between a comic and a father role and this somehow doesn't jell.

On the brighter side is Susan Tyrrell as Oma, a loud-mouthed, dried-up bar fly who takes up with Tully when her man is thrown into prison for a knife fight. The scenes between her and Keach are marvelous and work that thin line between comedy and tragedy. Keach as Tully is superb and this film is indicative of how a great actor's talents can be expanded by a sensitive director. Keach as the young cop in The New Centurions was almost devoid of any personality under the poor direction of Fleischer. Yet, in Fat City he gives the best performance of his career so far.

This is the first film Huston has made in the U.S. in ten years. From a director who has made such widely diverse films as the great African Queen and the dreadful Casino Royale, Fat City is an exemplary effort. It's almost as if the masters such as Hitchcock (at 72) with Frenzy and now

Huston (at 66) with Fat City are deliberately showing off what years of experience and sensitive understanding of material can do. The trendy Kubricks and the younger Bogdanoviches have a lot to learn.

Fat City is a depressing film about a brutal subject. The fight scenes are especially hard to take, unless of course you're the type that gets off on battered faces and the senseless art of boxing. The beating that Keach takes from the Mexican is vicious and sickening.

Yet, the film is a work of art


reflecting Huston's personal vision. The final scene, again I think gratuitous, but still superbly handled, se street again. He bumps into Munger and they go for a coffee. Tully searches around himself, looking at all the tramps and bodies that inhabit the cafe. He stops at the ancient Chinaman who serves the coffee and mumbles "Maybe he's happy. Maybe we're all happy." In Huston's world this could easily be translated into "Maybe he's a loser. Maybe we're all losers."

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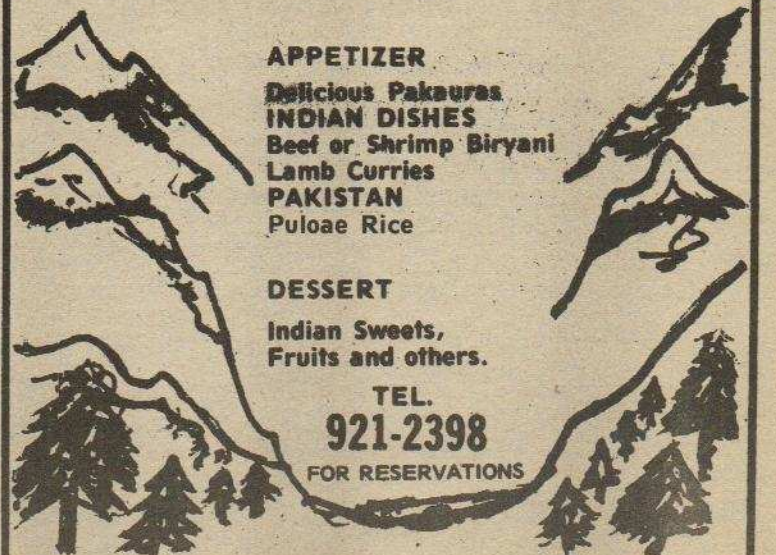


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THE STAGE

THE END
by Nigel Spencer

While awaiting news of a possible L.I.P. extension, Toronto Free Theatre has decided to go ahead with revivals of two plays presented earlier in the summer.

The first, a revised version of John Palmer's *The End*, opened last week and continues — with free admission — until October 15.

This time around, the production is considerably smoother and more balanced. One role has been dropped, two re-assigned, and numerous cuts have been made in the text. These, plus the noticeable development of two performances — Peter Jobin as Webster, and George Dawson as his "femme fataliste" — have helped this version become far more humane and comprehensible than the first.

The complexities of love and character in the marriage of Webster and Belinda have become much clearer and more integral to the show. This is largely due to Jobin's relaxed approach and the sensitive underplaying of newcomer Chappelle Jaffe. Now that these two seem more consistent and less peripheral to everyone else's crises, the whole play is stronger.

Clare Coulter seems far more at home in her new role as Judy Malone, and makes the repressed loner less tortured, though more loveable, than before.

In general, all the characters have lost some of their caricature simplicity and craziness and have taken a step away from farce to melodrama. By cutting out the maniacal love-child, Chicken, and the closing fireworks of violence, Palmer and director Martin Kinch have won four and lost three. The ending seems rather arbitrary and contrived, and too much is demanded of Brenda Donohue, and especially Don MacQuarrie, as they impose business to fill gaps left by the missing character. In fact, MacQuarrie spends much of his time in a void without much to play against. Likewise, the story of Judy Malone seems incomplete without her near-miss

love affair and pathetic rape.

At least with a shorter, tidier second act, George Dawson's *Ju-Jube* no longer drowns in pathos, and Saul Rubinek's *Blossimwalde* seems less alone on the teeter-totter.

The End is now a little like watching Chaplin at "natural" speed. In any case, it is well worth seeing.

THE JUST ASSASSINS / EVERLASTING SALVATION MACHINE

by David McCaughna

The echo of the Stratford bugles has barely faded now that the Toronto Theatre season has begun again for what sounds like a very busy year. The Royal Alex and O'Keefe Centre will, for the most part, be offering the usual Broadway-bound or Broadway-receding drivel, but the St. Lawrence Centre has announced a good, solid series of plays, and our ever-increasing string of little theatres and die-hard companies are all gearing for action. Once more the major burden rests with them. To inaugurate the new season they have brought us two quite commendable new productions.

Louis Capson's *Creation 11* group has been around for some time. This energetic communal ensemble, sticking mainly to director Capson's own plays have graduated from performing at the Factory Theatre Lab and the University College Playhouse, to scale the heights of the National Arts Centre and the St. Lawrence Centre. It is certainly a deserved ascension. *Everlasting Salvation Machine*, playing at the St. Lawrence Centre, was written, directed and produced by the industrious Mr. Capson. The company freely acknowledges its Brechtian similarities, and the master's inheritance is very evident in the

production. Each of the sixteen scenes is announced and good use is made of song. It's a complex and very ambitious play, whose premise, intriguing as it sounds, runs out of fuel before the production is over. Set in a not-too-future time, *Everlasting Salvation Machine* fuses that rigid brigade of Christian soldiers, the Salvation Army, with the SS of Hitler's Germany. It's a clever fusion; God's army takes on the characteristics of the fascist body. The religious army has left its true roots and forgotten its essential course, and a search is made for these roots, but when the 'last poor man' turns up, he is a disappointment. The simple, pristine love of God is dead. There are a couple of members who realize this deceit and strike off on their own, while the army is reduced to a pack of howling animals.

The play wears thin towards the end. Brecht, in his best work, always created very full and alive characters to carry his arguments, but in *Everlasting Salvation Machine* the polemics rest with barely visible characters. The ideas are stretched too thinly and the play takes on a shrill quality by the final scenes.

More successful than the play itself is the production which saves the day. Capson handles his actors with an agile hand. In the large group scenes, the *Creation 11* team shows a genuine feel for the dynamics of group theatre. There is a snappy, big-scale number, a Broadway strip-cum-chorus to the tune of 'A Little Bit of Devil in Us All', that is a highlight.

Two of the actors from the company, in the meatiest parts, stood out. As one of the nonconformists, Lance Weisser, bearing an uncanny resemblance to a youthful John Diefenbaker, brings intensity to a part that is too sketchy, and Gary Reeves as the other outsider, an actor with a 'lean and hungry look', is wholly interesting to watch.

Uptown, at the Global Village, W.W. Theatre Productions staged what will probably, and regrettably be their final production, *Camus' Les Justes* (*The Just Assassins*). *Les Justes* deals with one of Camus' primary concerns, the place of the rebel, and opened in an appropriate week, right on the heels of the Munich Massacre.

Anyone familiar with Camus' thought will find the play containing many aspects of his dogma, but the basic question is the obligation of the revolutionary and these poles are taken by Boria and Yanek. Boria is the tough, hard-line revolutionary, embittered by a lengthy prison term, he stands for the supremacy of the revolu-

most of the time, continually interrupting each other, talking all at once, muttering, and breaking up the surface rhetoric of the play to render it more palatable.

Across a stage strewn with debris, under dark lighting, we watch the revolutionaries shiver in the Moscow winter. Zoe Alexander' Dora, Yanek's companion, was a performance molded by an expression of anguish, a feeling of helplessness; in spite of some hesitation, it worked very well, and in the too-perfect conclusion took on a radiance. Equally memorable was Barry Wasman's Boria, brimming with bitterness, he remained surly and tortured, as if he were being devoured by some rare bug picked up in the Steppes.

The LIP program, while it may have failed in other territories, has provided us with some worthwhile theatre. Hopefully W.W. Productions will have their grant extended.

IMAGINARY INVALID

by Nigel Spencer

Adolf Toman, whose Classical Stage productions made a promising debut this spring with a recent Czech play, has opted to fill his coming season at the Colonnade with nothing but old masters — the most modern being Balzac.

The first masterpiece to which he adds his share of undeserved dust is Moliere's *Le Malade Imaginaire* translated by person(s) unknown at *The Hypochondriac*.

Despite the uneven but workable talents of a professional cast, Toman's naive approach to this terrifying comedy ignores the overwhelmingly simple and theatrical qualities built into it and leaves the text to fight its own way out. This it barely manages despite an overlarding of play-schooled sets and doll costumes, complete with flaxen wigs.

Most of the cast are only too eager to jump into the one-level simplicity of it all and they come off looking like a bad sendup of *Punch and Judy*. Moliere's people were not meant to be humans masquerading as puppets, but the exact opposite.

With better directing, Bob Windsor's Argan and Eliza Creighton's Toinette might have made it, and Bonnie Britton's shrill screaming would not be an embarrassing sendup-that-wasn't. Ken John Grant as a notary and a physician, and Andrew Bassett-Spiers as Diafoirus Sr., can handle the caricatures and balance them with the language quite adequately.

Perhaps the closest thing to genuine Moliere comes from Don Legros in the dual roles of Diafoirus Jr. and an enema-wielding apothecary. His nuttiness is clearly defined and smoothly delivered. You don't have to wonder which lines are supposed to be funny and which aren't.

OH DAD, POOR DAD

by Gethin James

Arthur Kopit's *Oh Dad, Poor Dad...* at the Central Library Theatre, described as "a farce in three scenes", is a semi-poetic piece in the vein of William's *Suddenly Last Summer*. Similar thematics prevail the arch-dominant mother; her immaculate son, whom she sees as prey to another aggressively sensual woman. In its "corpse on stage" motif, the plays draws on the atmosphere of Joe Orton as well.

Johnathan, almost spastic in his suppression, stutters pathetically about the stage; he is an omnipresent symbol of the effects of a barbarous possessiveness. On stage correlates are provided by potted venus fly traps, and bowled monster-fish.

Madame Rosepettle is an exercise in emasculation. She is far from satisfied with the jangled chords she strikes from Johnathan as he gurgles his resentment to her incessant attentions; she practises a nightly vigilante service on the beach in order to kick sand in the faces of courting couples! In a scene that harks back to Dylan Thomas' description of Jack Black, in *Under Milk Wood*, she... "pads out, torched and bibles, grimfully, joyfully, into the already sinning dusk!"

Rosalie provides the pubescent principle. She pits her charms against this mangled celibate of a son. But he, in turn, strangles her, crowning the success with orgasms of rare coins and stamps (*Midnight Cowboy* style).

Offers of love, too, are repulsed in grand style by Mme. Rosepettle. A local commodore attempts to lavish affection upon her, and gets only a sustained rationale for misanthropy in return. This prolonged soliloquy on her marriage to Mr. Rosepettle, deceased, and her avowed castration of all men, is Arthur Kopit's message for every mother's son!

Under the direction of Pamela Guzman, *The Menagerie Players* cannot be faulted easily. The play deserves better support than it is currently enjoying. Continuing September 19 to 23.

NEWS

by Connie Brissenden

Theatre Passe Muraille spent the summer in Clinton, Ontario, and the results of their working holiday, *The Farm Show*, will be seen in Toronto, opening September 21. The cast includes Janet Amos, Anne Anglin, David Fina MacDonnell and Miles Potter. Paul Thompson directs. Also planned for the Fall season, *The Dog in the Manager*, by Lope de Vega, to be directed by Louis Del Grande. This show will be ready in late October. Theatre Passe Muraille plans to make greater use of their small theatre on the second floor of 11 Trinity Square. Tentatively planned for The Space Upstairs is a new play by Hrant Alianak, called *Boo*, which should open on September 14.

The Global Village has announced their 1972-3 season of six shows, a combination of four musicals and two children's song-story evenings. *Rats*, by Robert and Elizabeth Swerdlow, an original Dance-Drama-Comedy, premiers on October 24 and will run for four weeks. *Copper Mountain '73*, a revised version of their popular children's musical, follows from December 11 for a five-week run. The first 1973 show will be Larry Fineberg's new musical, *The Life and Good Times of Sir Oswald Mosely*, to be directed by Eric Steiner. Described as "a madcap romp which deals with the personal highlights in the life of Sir Oswald and his friends," Fineberg's play opens on January 30 for a four-week run.

On March 30, *The Big Apple*, another Swerdlow creation, follows *Sir Oswald*. This play deals with the inability to choose between good and evil in the year 2020. The final two plays of the Global Village season will be *Nuts and Bolts and Rusty Things* by Fredrick Thury (directed by Roy Fleming, opening March 17 for five weeks) and *The Big Musical* by Canadian Philip Schaus (directed by Leonard McHardy, opening May 15).

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MIDTOWN'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

READING

by Gary Weiss

Welfare: Hidden Backlash, Morris C. Shumiatcher. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1971.

Morris Shumiatcher says that Indians have been shafted. Hardly a revelation, that.

Indians and their woes have been "in" for several years already. Easy talk about minority problems is a growth industry, instant experts everywhere.

But **Welfare: Hidden Backlash** is different. It shuns typical lamentations and ready-to-rip remedies. Involved with Indian affairs for the past 25 years, starting with a four-year stint as an assistant to former Saskatchewan Premier Tommy Douglas, the author long ago abandoned easy answers and quack cures.

Nevertheless, his thesis is simple and radical, concerned as much with the future of all Canada as with the tragic past of its abused native minority. Subjugated by a century of compulsory humanitarianism, "the Indian," he argues, "is the first victim of the welfare state. If it continues to expand, the state will assuredly make Indians of us all." The

experience of the Indian premonishes the reduction of the rest of society by well-meaning officialdom.

Shumiatcher recounts the history of "institutionalized benevolence" and its effects: the belittlement of the Indian at every turn, the erosion of his self-esteem, his ultimate despair and self-disparagement.

In the beginning the relationship was different. The first Europeans to the Canadian Northwest were impressed by the dignity and self-reliance of the native. There were arts and moral codes and effective hygiene. Personal and tribal relations were well-ordered. There was a strong and developed sense of responsibility.

However, the nomadic bands of the aborigines could not resist white technology and numbers. Soon they yielded — not abjectly, but rather with "an acceptance of change and a willingness to adapt to a new way of life."

Indian leaders trusted in the justice and wisdom of the Great White Queen across the water. She would bring him a better life, he thought.

The Queen's Commissioners expected the Indian to eventually learn the white man's habits and

cunning. But he was not yet thought ready. So, until he had learned white ways, he was to be shielded from the natural vicissitudes of life. His refuge was the Reservation. There he would shed a millenia of trapping and hunting and gathering and emerge a farmer in the pattern of the good English yeoman. Victorian liberalism assured him free schools and hospitals. And careful supervision by the omni-present Indian agent.

Conceived as protection from unscrupulous whites, trade and commerce were forbidden the Indian. Permission from the Indian agent was required in order to sell or barter to non-Indians eggs or livestock or grain or hay or potatoes or carrots or chickens or, in fact, anything produced on the Reserve. The land itself was denied him; he owned it only as an idiot or a child owns land — in trust. Unable to pledge it as security, he naturally could not obtain loans for improvements. But, after all, the wardship of the red man was to be only temporary. And the ways of the white, experts agreed, were best learned in protective segregation — behind, that is, the "buckskin curtain."

"The man who zealously promises to become his brother's

keeper has a strange way of becoming his jailer," Shumiatcher observes.

So it was with the Indian as he became the unwilling beneficiary of countless uplifters.

While European and Asian immigrants toiled on railroads and farms, in factories and in mines — sometimes succeeding, sometimes not — the Indian remained on his reserve, stagnating.

Vainly he waited for a chance to participate in the life of the world outside the Reserve, to share in the life of the new nation. But the opportunity never came. The red man's dignity steadily dwindled; eventually pride was displaced by dejection and self-hate. Excluded from participation in a growing country, those "first in Canada became the last and least among us," says Shumiatcher.

Tragically, today the Indian, particularly on the Canadian Plains, is, according to Shumiatcher, characterised by bitterness, sloth, alcoholism, promiscuity and irresponsibility.

Swaddled in the statist blanket, the Indian is secured from competition. Saved from the sadness of loss, he has consequently been denied the exaltation of success,

the justifiable pride of accomplishment.

Submitting to the white man's superior technology saved the Indian's life. Unwittingly exchanging liberty for pottage, he became the complete dependent, a perpetual infant, a pitied ward.

The present preference, with exceptions, is for the security of the minimal, the mediocrity of security. Numerous Indian spokesmen today fear an escape to freedom, voting instead for the existing social landscape, dreary but familiar.

Shumiatcher's conclusions are gloomy. The book does not end with exhortations for further funds, additional programs, new departments and new bureaucrats to "aid" the Indian. He had already been given those glittering and fatal trinkets; and their dispensation has rendered him neither wiser nor swifter.

Yet, despite the lack of success with their Indian experiment, the lessons of dependence have been ignored by government. "Post colonial paternalism that masquerades under the label of welfarism has," writes Shumiatcher, "become the keystone to legislative and economic programs in Canada."

CLASSICAL COMMENTARY

RECENT RECORD RELEASES

HANDEL Ballet Music
Neville Marriner conducting the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-fields
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Some of Handel's most appealing material is in the ballet music and extracts of his long neglected operas. This record contains a delectable array of minuets, gavottes, overtures and dances from Alcina, Ariodante and Il Pastor Fido. Those who are familiar with Sir Thomas Beecham's ballet *Love in Bath* will recognize some of the tunes on side two, here in their original form. The performances brim with wit and charm.

MENDELSSOHN
Violin Concerto in E minor
Op. 64

Violin Concerto in D minor (1822)

Yehudi Menuhin — Violinist,
London Symphony Orchestra
conducted by Rafael Fruhbeck

de Burgos
ANGEL S-36850

Yehudi Menuhin discovered the "other" Mendelssohn violin Concerto in 1951 and made an earlier mono recording of it with Sir Adrian Boult. This concerto was written when Mendelssohn was thirteen and indicates that he would have been a formidable rival for the child Mozart had they been contemporaries. Menuhin's readings are spacious and expressive, and the orchestra and conductor match his every change of mood.

PAGANINI
Caprices, Opus 1
Steven Staryk, Violinist
Select CC-15.076

This is the second release on Select label by the world famous Canadian violinist, Steven Staryk. Playing the "Muntz" Stradivarius, he brings virtuosity and sterling musicianship to Paganini's 24 Caprices. Six of these will be familiar

to many in the piano transcriptions by Franz Liszt, and the 24th is known to all as the theme for Rachmaninoff's *Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini*. Here in their original form, the Caprices have a diamond like brilliance more akin to Scarlatti Sonatas than the romantic climate they came to light in.

BENJAMIN BRITTEN
Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 13

Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 15
Sviatoslav Richter, Piano
Mark Lubotsky, Violin
English Chamber Orchestra conducted by Benjamin Britten
LONDON CS 6723

These early works were both written in 1938 and 1939. The Violin Concerto was composed during the composer's stay in Canada and received its premier in New York in 1940. It was all but forgotten until this recording.

The Piano Concerto is the more appealing work and turned up occasionally over the years in

concert performances by the American pianist Jacques Abram and Britain's Eileen Joyce. Under the direction of the composer, both works receive definitive performances. Special praise goes to Russian virtuoso Sviatoslav Richter who plays with a sparkle and elegance not displayed in any previous recording.

WAGNER
Symphony in C major
A Faust Overture
Overture to "Rienzi"
Bamberg Symphony Orchestra conducted by Otto Gerdes
DGG 2530 194

Do you enjoy torturing friends by playing records and asking them to "name that tune"? (If you do, you should be shot at sunrise.) Try this Symphony by Richard Wagner, which he composed in his student days, and guesses will probably include everyone from Mozart to Mendelssohn and Weber. Quite a good work despite a complete absence of the composer's later distinctive orchestral style. The "Rienzi"

by Lawson Cook

Overture is more characteristic and contains one of Wagner's grandest, most memorable tunes. **BACH AND HANDEL ARIAS**
Kathleen Ferrier, Contralto
London Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sir Adrian Boult
Ace of Diamonds SDD 2184

A fascinating recording by one of this century's best loved and remembered artists. This was Kathleen Ferrier's last recording — originally released in mono-then transferred into stereo by superimposing a new accompaniment on the original monophonic version. London records are re-issuing their library of Ferrier recordings on their Ace of Diamonds budget line — surely making this Bach-Handel album the bargain of the year. If you love great singing, don't miss it. Perhaps London Records will try to acquire permission to release a recently discovered BBC tape of a London Promenade Concert at which Ferrier sang the Brahms Four Serious Songs in the orchestral arrangement by Sir Malcolm Sargent.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21

11:30 a.m. — Until October 7 at the Artists' Gallery, exhibitions by Leo Insam and Vaclav Vaca. 275 Richmond Street West.

Noon — The Toronto Gallery of Photography, 11 Charles Street West, has opened its new season. It is a non-profit organization dedicated to the encouragement and promotion of photography and the visual arts. It also operates a large and comprehensive photographic bookstore. 922-2211.

7:30 and 9:30 p.m. — Citizen Kane and The Magnificent Ambersons at the OISE auditorium, 252 Bloor West.

8:30 p.m. — Foul Play at the Factory Theatre Lab, 374 Dupont Street. These five one-act black comedies by University of British Columbia teacher Lawrence Russell look at the serious and comic, calm and grotesque elements in human relationships. 921-5989.

8:30 p.m. — Solange (looking at the typical dogmatism of a religious education) and Goglu (the story of a frustrated Quebecois struggling against his working-class life and the illusions put forth by a consumer society), two one-act plays in French by Quebecer Jean Barbeau play at Le Theatre du P'tit Bonheur until October 7. 95 Danforth Avenue, 466-8400.

8:30 p.m. — The End by John Palmer, which played to standing room audiences in August, has reopened at Toronto Free Theatre with extensive re-writes. 24 Berkeley Street, 368-2856.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

3:30 p.m. — The Afghan Hound Club Specialty Show at the St. Lawrence Market. Owners of these elegant canines parade them in the manner to which they wish to become accustomed. Everyone assembles in formal dress to fraternize and watch 300 or so of their darlings compete for the championship title.

8 p.m. — The Case for Gay Liberation, a look into the issue by John Wilson of Toronto Gay Action at the Vanguard Forum, 334 Queen Street West. Admission 50 cents for adults, students and unemployed 25 cents. Information 364-5908.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

ALL DAY — Coloured drawings by Angosalgo of Baker Lake are featured at The Inuit Gallery, 30 Avenue Road. Exhibition runs to October 12.

ALL DAY — Tai Chi Chuan, a way of centering, with Al Huang. Today and tomorrow at the Claremont Centre, 85 Spadina Road. For more information call 921-7777.

10:30 a.m. — The Global Village, 17 St. Nicholas Street, is presenting Children's Theatre Sessions. Each session consists of 6 meetings, once every Saturday, and the object of the session is to familiarize youngsters with all the aspects of theatre. The fourth and fifth sessions will be devoted to rehearsing Snow Castle, a play written for young actors. 964-0035.

8:30 p.m. — Quebec pop-singer Robert Charlebois at Massey Hall.

Midnight — At the original 99 cent Roxy, The Magic Christian and What's Up Tiger Lily? 1215 Danforth at the Greenwood Subway. 461-2401.

6 p.m. — For 30 straight hours the largest citizen produced television show in Canadian history, CANADATHON 72, a fund raiser for the Committee for an Independent Canada, will be aired on Channel 79. On cable its channel 7. Entertainment, history, appeals, fun and games.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

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.

2-5 p.m. — Help elect a woman to Parliament. Kay MacPherson is sponsored by the Women for Political Action. If you would like to see Kay come to Open House every Sunday, 1066 Yonge St. (across from the Rosedale subway) For more information call 967-0113.

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.

the citizen calendar

culture/politics/community events

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

8 p.m. — Workshop on U.S. voting rights. A special meeting for Americans living in the Metro area. Sponsored by Americans Abroad for McGovern. At University Student Centre, 610 Spadina Avenue. For information call 920-4339 or 922-1884.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

ALL DAY — The art gallery of Theatre in Camera presents an exhibition of drawings by Michel Bourignon at 736 Bathurst Street.

7:30 p.m. — Poetry Workshop. The autumn season of regular Tuesday meetings has started again. The group is primarily interested in reading and discussing each others' poetry and in exploring different styles and techniques. New members are invited. At Bloor-Gladstone Branch Library, 1089 Bloor West, one block east of the Dufferin Subway stop.

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. Its 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.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

1:30 p.m. — The program of movies for senior citizens only continues at the Ontario Science Centre with Wuthering Heights (1939). 429-4100 ext. 153 or 175.

5:30 p.m. — Michael Ondaatje reads from his own ovrks 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.

7 p.m. — The Student Christian Movement at the University of Toronto presents a meeting on "Our Role in World Development." Its an introduction to the subject with a film and speech by Dennis Adair of the United Nations. Open to the public. At Hart House on the University main campus.

7 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents some of the best of the National Film Board. Tonight: Temples of Time, a leisurely nature study of the Canadian Rocky Mountains; Cold Rodders, a look at snowmobiling in Canada; and "Water, water everywhere..." a fish's life in a polluted stream. At the Museum. FREE.

8 p.m. — How much community control of schools should there be? This and related questions in the school and community issue will be aired at a general meeting of the Huron Street Home and School Community Association. Panel and floor discussion. Panelists include William McCordic, former director of education for Metro; Dr. Vincent D'Oyley of OISE; Gillian Hedrick, a social worker; and Judith Major, former President of Brown School Parents Association. At the school on Huron Street, just north of Lowther.

8:30 P.M. — The Farm Show at Theatre Passe Maraille, 11 Trinity Sq. runs weekly Wednesday — Sunday, 366-3376.

8:30 P.M. — W.W. Theatre Productions Presents The Just Assassins by Albert Camers at The Global Village Theatre 17 St. Nicholas St. To September 30th. Tel. 964-1031.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 28

ALL DAY — The Royal Ontario Museum present its 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 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. Runs to November 5.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

NOON — True Davidson, the vocal, controversial and charming Mayor of East York is the guest at Holy Trinity's Noon on the Square. A chance to listen and question Miss Davidson about her colourful career and opinions. At 10 Trinity Square. Refreshments available.

7:30 and 9:30 p.m. — The Go-Between and Accident at the OISE auditorium, 252 Bloor West.

8 p.m. — The Dukla Ukrainian Dance Company in its first tour of North America, at Maple Leaf Gardens.

8:30 p.m. — The Gunner's Rope (a black comedy) and Joan Of Arc's Violin (an absurd comedy), two original one-act plays by Canadian Eugene Benson, open at the Backdoor Theatre Workshop, 474 Ontario Street, and run until October 22. 961-1505 or 964-1513.

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.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

9 a.m. to 10 p.m. — The fourth annual Toronto Actors' Studio Booksale. The best in second hand books, records and magazines are on sale to the public. It's at the Theatre-Art Centre at 390 Dupont Street at Brunswick.

8 p.m. — The uses and abuses of encounter groups. This is the subject of tonight's program at the St. Lawrence Centre. It will cover innovative approaches to human relations, sensitivity training, organizational development, T groups and encounter groups. Besides film excerpts there will be a panel of Barbara Frum, CBC interviewer, Andrew Malcolm, M.D., Herbert Pollock, Ph.D.; Betty Smith, M ed., and Paul Vereshack, M.D., D.psych. Free admission, everyone welcome.

8 p.m. — Women and the Federal Election is the topic at Vanguard Forum. Vi Thompson of Women for Political Action and Jackie Henderson, editor of Labour Challenge, are the featured panelists. Its at 334 Queen Street West. Admission 50c, 25c for students and the unemployed.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

ALL DAY — the sixth annual Soap Box Derby presented by the Big Brothers of Metropolitan Toronto. Both big and little brothers participate in this fun-filled event. Time trials begin at 9 a.m. and actual racing at 12:30. The prizes go out at 4 p.m. Its at Deer Pan Road in High Park.

9 a.m. - 2 p.m. — The first annual Annex Home Produce Fair. Its midtown's answer to the rural fall fair as home grown produce, preserves, baked goods and curios from some of the Annex's finest cellars go on sale. Its another chance to buy something you may or may not need (but at a very good price). Also a chance to mingle with the community. All proceeds to the Annex Ratepayers 50th anniversary fund. Its at Huron Street School.

9 a.m. to 10 p.m. — The second and last day of the fourth annual Actors' Studio Booksale. Second hand books, records and magazines are on sale at the Theatre-Art Centre at 390 Dupont Street at Brunswick.

10 a.m. — the new Pollock Gallery at 356 Dundas Street opens with its first showing — an exhibition of paintings and prints by Josef Albers, one of the founding fathers of the abstract movement. Canadian gallery artists' work will also be on display. Exhibition runs to October 27.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1

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.

11 a.m. — Let's Look at the United Appeal, a discussion at the weekly services at the Unitarian Church, 175 St. Clair Avenue West. The pros and cons of how millions of dollars are raised and spent for community services every year. Everyone welcome.

7 p.m. - Archival film festival tonight presents Edison Pioneer Films [U.S. 1895-1907]; New York Hat [U.S. - 1912] and The Great

White Silence [Britain 1910-13]. At the Royal Ontario Museum, Avenue Road at Bloor. FREE.

7:30 p.m. — Pollution and politics, a panel discussion sponsored by the Canadian Environmental Law Research Foundation. Representatives from the political parties (Robert Kaplan, Andrew Brewin, Ron Atkey) along with David Crombie and Thomas Beckett, a Hamilton lawyer. Audience participation. Room 2158, Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2

7:30 p.m. — How can we get the best value for our investment in Education? a panel featuring a student, parent, teacher and school superintendent. An informative discussion presented by the Ward Five Educational Council. At Palmerston Avenue School (north of Bloor). Everyone welcome.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4

5:30 p.m. — Dennis Lee reads from his own works in the Fresco Gallery at the Royal Ontario Museum. It's part of the "In Person" series and is free. For more information call 928-3690.

7 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents some of the best of the National Film Board. Tonight: The Conquered Dream, the men who sought to conquer Canada's north and Angus, portrait of Angus Mowat; At the Museum, Bloor and Avenue Roads. free.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5

7:30 and 9:30 p.m. — If and Zero de Conduite at the OISE auditorium, 252 Bloor West.

8:30 p.m. — Participatory lecture by Dr. William Schultz, a pioneer in the sensory awareness movement, on expanding human awareness "The Self as an integrated organism". At the Royal York Ballroom. Sponsored by Claremont Centre. Fee \$5.00, students \$3.00. For more information call 921-7777. Special one-day seminar to follow on Friday.

8:30 p.m. — Cops and The General, two of Buster Keaton's greatest movies, are at the Toronto Public Libraries Learning Resources Centre, 666 Eglinton Avenue West. Admission Free. For more information phone 787-4595.

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.



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