

# toronto citizen

MIDTOWN'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER 25¢

## ELECTION EXTRA

Campaign rundowns: Mayoralty; Wards 5, 6, 10, 11

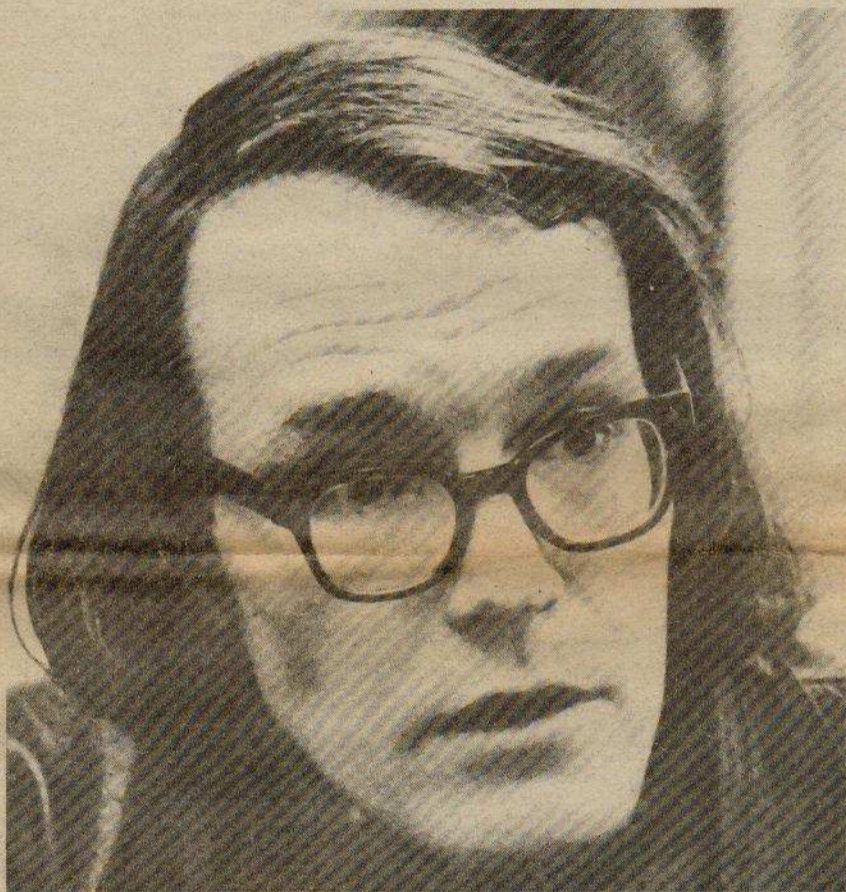


photo: Jack McLeod



photo: Frank Grant

John Sewell (left) and David Rotenberg are the political figureheads of two groups struggling for control of City Hall.

## Reformers running in all wards

Ten Council seats within reach, including four senior aldermanic spots

by Jon Caulfield

Reform candidates — those whose votes at City Council will represent organized residential community groups — are in a good position to win at least ten of Council's 23 seats as the Citizen election extra goes to press, two weeks before the December 4 municipal polling day. With proper campaigns in the final ten days of the civic race, reformers will win these ten seats, among them four senior aldermanic spots which carry with them seats on Metro Council and eligibility for the City's powerful Executive Committee.

Reform incumbents Archie Chisholm in Ward Two, Art Eggleton in Ward Four, Ying Hope in Ward Five, Karl Jaffary and John Sewell in Ward Seven, Reid Scott in Ward Nine and William Kilbourn in Ward Ten seem likely to retain their seats. Three reform newcomers appear to be running well for Council seats vacated by incumbents:

— Mike Hookway in Ward Two, where Allan Lamport is retiring, and where 11 candidates clog the field;

— Colin Vaughan in Ward Five, which William Archer is leaving for Ward Six,

and where Vaughan and Hope are the only credible candidates;

— Anne Johnston in Ward Eleven, which David Rotenberg and David Crombie are leaving to run for mayor, and where 12 names will be on the ballot.

Reformers will win senior aldermanic seats in Ward Two, where Chisholm will top the poll; in Wards Five and Seven, where pairs of reformers are leading the packs; and in Ward Nine, where Scott lost front spot to retiring Tom Wardle by only 190 votes in the last civic election in 1969.

Eight other reform candidates are running for Council seats:

— In two wards reformers face strong fields of opponents in races for seats vacated by incumbents — Margot Andras in Ward Four, which Tony O'Donohue is leaving to run for mayor; and Dorothy Thomas in Ward Nine, where Wardle has retired after becoming an MPP.

— In four wards lone reform challengers face pairs of incumbents — Elizabeth Eayrs against Ben Gryns and William Boytchuk in Ward One; Michael Goldrick against Hugh Bruce and Joe Piccininni in Ward Three; Dan Heap

against June Marks, Horace Brown and Archer in Ward Six; and Dallard Runge against Fred Beavis and Tom Clifford in Ward Eight.

— In Ward Ten reform candidate Juane Hemsol is running against incumbent Paul Pickett while supporting Kilbourn.

— Crombie faces O'Donohue and Rotenberg for the mayoralty.

If the ten stronger-running reformers plus two of these eight win seats, or if any combination of 12 reform candidates is elected, reformers will form a majority of Council.

The key problem which confronts reform candidates is not persuading a majority of voters to their views but rather getting out their vote in a City where interest in civic politics is limited. In fact, the election will not answer the question of how a majority of eligible voters feel about the issues which organized resident groups have raised during the 1969-72 term of Council. The reformers' answer to this question is that the resident groups they represent do reflect the views of the majority of people who live in the City. Aldermen who consistently

vote against resident group positions and those who support these aldermen reply that these organizations speak for only a vocal minority. But neither group really knows whether a huge turnout on December 4 would help or hurt them, and both blocs' chief pre-occupation is delivering their own votes.

The reformers' position on the question of who represents a majority seems more reasonable since the resident group movement is broadly based. CORRA, the Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations, has delegates from many corners of Toronto. But it is also true that many eligible voters' awareness of City politics ends with being able to identify a few key issues and personalities — the Spadina Expressway, Eaton Centre, the mayor, John Sewell. And perhaps even more voters cannot even muster this much knowledge of civic business. The rates of eligible voters who turned out in the last three municipal elections were 35%, 38% and 38%. Making generous allowance for the inflation of voters' lists — with ineligible names and duplications — which has been

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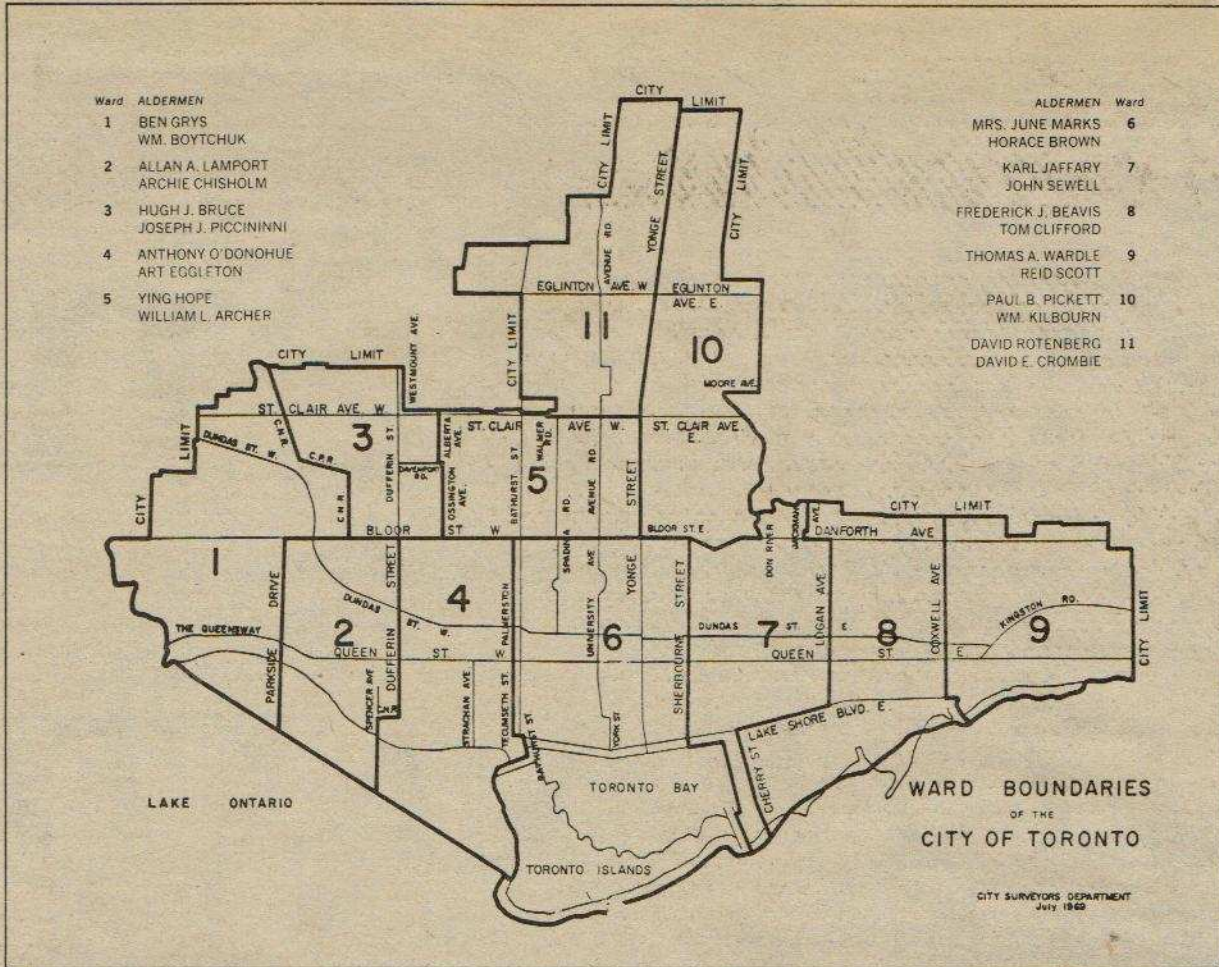
proven to exist, it seems that at most about half the City bothers to vote.

In this context of mass disinterest, a candidate's job is identifying the people who might vote for him or her on election day and then delivering these votes to the polls. The common ways of locating support from amid the population are canvassing and other means of indirect contact with as many voters as possible. Sympathetic voters will be encouraged to come out on election day; on polling day scrutineers and supporters will harass the recalcitrant and forgetful whose names aren't yet checked off at the voting station. The usual low turnout in City elections and the absence of party labels to remind voters of whose views correspond with their own makes the role of canvassers and scrutineers more important in municipal campaigns than in federal or provincial elections. The signs which drill the names of candidates into the public awareness and the all-candidates' debates which only attract the very interested few are of secondary importance.

The reform incumbents have demonstrated — though each only once, in 1969 — that in one way or another they can put together a winning tally. While there seems to be some disenchantment with a couple of them, none have grossly alienated their constituencies, and this year their job is to get out roughly the same vote as they garnered last time, plus as many more voters as they need to hold their lead in the event of higher turnouts, plus as many more votes as they will need to win top spots if they are now junior aldermen and want the senior seats.

**Something good going**

The three stronger-running reform newcomers each have something good going for them in terms of locating and getting out the vote. Hookway shares an NDP Ward Two ticket with popular Archie Chisholm in an area of NDP strength and a part of town where there are some strong, active, municipally-oriented groups — the Parkdale organizations. Hookway has no incumbents to beat, and nine other non-incumbents who lack the kind of organized support he has are scrambling for votes. In the ward which may have the highest proportion of municipally sophisticated voters in the City, Five, Vaughan faces a field of non-incumbents whose grasp of civic issues is best described as embarrassing. In Ward Eleven the 14,000 voters who supported Crombie in 1969 are there for Johnston to draw on if she is



able to convince them she has most claim to Crombie's seat from among a dozen candidates.

The other eight reformers face more difficult problems. Whether voters who agree with resident group views are a majority or just a large number, Eayrs, Goldrick, Heap, Runge and Hemsol will have to produce enough of them on December 4 to overcome presumably existing strength for their incumbent opponents. These five and the other reform candidates have one important ace up their sleeves — that they are the only clearly identifiable reform candidates; they won't be vote-splitting within wards. And there is a measure of dissatisfaction with certain incumbents — in Ward One Gryns may lose some former supporters because of his conflict of interest in a local development project; in Ward Six Marks has stuck in the craw of many constituents, probably a few of whom voted for her in 1969. But the elimination of vote-splitting situations and such voter dissatisfaction as there is will only matter December 4 if they are linked with

another factor — getting a number of new voters out to the polls.

The situations in Wards Four and Nine are more complex. Three of the non-incumbents Andras faces are May Fraser, who polled more than 2,000 votes to win a ward Board of Education post in 1969; Harold Menzies, who was a member of City Council prior to the 1968 re-drawing of ward boundaries, and who placed a weak third to Hope and Archer in Ward Five in 1969; and George Ben, a former Liberal MPP who lost his seat in the 1971 provincial election. In Ward Nine Thomas faces no such notables, but she will have to out-poll other credible newcomers — for example, Joe McNulty, former president of the local Balmy Beach Club — as well as Inez Wardle whose name is well-known to area voters through her husband, former alderman and now MPP. One factor which makes for a difference in the two situations is that Eggleton in Four must be labelled a weak incumbent in terms of his 1969 polling, while Scott has a strong vote-getting record. What sorts of pluralities

Andras and Thomas will have to put together to win is unclear, but a substantial number of new voters will have to be one element.

**Bases of support**

The kinds of support Eayrs, Goldrick, Andras, Heap, Runge, Thomas and Hemsol need have much in common, though the seven candidates have three different primary bases among them:

— Eayrs, Thomas and Hemsol have been leaders of local resident groups and are counting on support which spreads from these groups.

— Heap, who is not running on an NDP ticket, and Runge, who is, count on NDP strength to bring out their vote. Heap, former party candidate for MP and MPP in ridings congruent with much of Ward Six, has polled well, though not successfully, in the area and had the basis of dormant organization into which to plug his municipal campaign. Runge is receiving some help from the powerful east end NDP machine which is exhausted from its successful re-election last month of two area MPs but even at half-throttle counts for a lot in those parts.

— Goldrick and Andras have no clear party ties or past records as executive members of local resident groups. Their campaigns are rooted in their work as organizers in their wards — Goldrick dealing with a plethora of little issues which have bothered Ward Three people, and about which City Hall and the ward's incumbents have been unsympathetic; Andras organizing people in a Ward Four neighborhood to fight high density redevelopment. Their strength begins with local people familiar with their work.

None of these primary bases of support will be enough to elect any of these candidates, however. And so Andras counts some active NDP members among her workers; Heap, highlighting his work as an area organizer, is seeking support from local resident groups; and Runge began working and organizing in his ward late last winter. How successful these three and Eayrs, Goldrick, Thomas and Hemsol will be at putting together enough habitually reform-oriented votes, dissatisfied votes and

**Election-time reading matter**

The publication of five books about Toronto City politics in recent weeks, just in time for the campaign, offers voters the opportunity to be the most informed municipal electorate in local history.

John Sewell's *Up Against City Hall*, published by James Lewis and Samuel, is Canada's best-known alderman's story of his quite nearly accidental entry into local politics and his first term on City Council.

Alan Powell's *The City: Attacking Modern Myths*, published by McClelland and Stewart, is a series of articles about aspects of Toronto government — the real economics of high rise, the impact of zoning — gathered and edited

by Powell, a U. of T. lecturer and Spadina-stopper.

James Lorimer's *Guide to City Politics*, also from James Lewis, is a documentation of the fact that real estate is the core of urban politics and may be the author's best book to date.

David Lewis Stein's *Toronto For Sale*, published by New Press, is an easygoing account of how Stein lost patience with City Hall. Stein watched Council sell out the City, in development after development, from the editorial desk of the *Star* and details here what he saw and felt.

Stephan Clarkson's *City Lib*, a second Hakkert book, is the expression of one sort of mentality which has tried

unsuccessfully to grapple with the grey clam on Nathan Phillips Square — that of the Liberal academic who sees the need for traditional parties and programs.

A sixth book, Graham Fraser's *Fighting Back*, to be published by Hakkert a few days before the election, is an account of urban renewal in Trefann Court, a chapter in Toronto's community control movement which will serve as a prototype for projects in years to come.

These six books expand our bibliography on Toronto politics. The most notable volumes already on the shelf include David and Nadine Nowlan's *Bad Trip*; Sewell, Jaffary, Kilbourn and Crombie's *Inside City Hall*; Lorimer's two earlier books; and Jack Granatstein's *Marlborough Marathon*.

Other useful material for readers seeking some history of recent Toronto politics are back copies of the *Citizen* — available at our office or by mail — in which various issues are dealt with as they arose, particularly those affecting midtown, and past numbers of *City Hall*, the reform aldermen's journal.

Readers with an interest in the Board of Education are less fortunate. Loren Lind's book about local school politics is still in the writing and much awaited. People with a yen for the topic will have to be satisfied for the present with the fine little magazine *Community Schools*. This Magazine's occasional article about Toronto, Ellen Murray's *Citizen* columns and Lind's *Globe* articles — Lind may be the City's best newsman-on-a-beat.

new votes to win will become clear only on election night.

**Crombie**

The eighth reform candidate with a tough fight on his hands is Crombie. Among all reform incumbents he seems least likely to return to Council at this date. Toronto City is one of the two or three largest constituencies in Canada — several times the size of any federal riding — and Crombie cannot rely on the canvass/scrutineering tactic as his primary method of bringing out his vote. He must get across to people in other ways. The media are helping his here insofar as they devote far more space to the mayoral election than ward races. But Crombie must be able to overcome O'Donohue's much more familiar name and Rotenberg's nearly \$100,000 campaign budget, as well as hold his own in campaign coverage, if he is to win. He has so far been holding his own, and O'Donohue and Rotenberg, essentially similar candidates, will split the non-Crombie vote. But Crombie's chances for a plurality at this point cannot be rated good.

And so the stage is set for the 1972 Toronto civic election. Canvassers are pounding the pavement, candidates' nights are underway, signs are up. Besides the 34 candidates for Council already mentioned, there are 57 others — four for mayor and 53 for alderman. At least one of them will win — in Ward Eleven where two seats are open, and where Larry Grossman and a couple of other candidates who mean business are in the race with Johnston. But almost everyone who will sit on Council for the next two years has been named above. And outside of Wards Four, Nine and Eleven, there is small chance that any alderman will be elected who is not either a member of Council's incumbent majority or of the reform movement.

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The Toronto Citizen is published every other Thursday at 171 Harbord Street, Toronto 4, Ontario. Telephone 532-4456. Price 25 cents per issue. Second Class Mail Registration Number 2448. Editor: Arnold Amber. Managing Editor: Jon Caulfield. Assistant Editor: Virginia Smith. Photography Editor: Jack McLeod. Advertising Manager: Geoffrey Lye. Office Manager: Rachel Winkfield. Staff Writers: Ellen Murray, Kathleen McDonnell, Gary Weiss, Ellen Moorehouse, Keith Richardson. Photographer: Phil Lapidis. Advertising Representative: Alfred Freund.



Gothic-Quebec, site of the most bitter recent struggle about redevelopment.

photo: Walter Weary

# Toronto for sale

## A local writer explains why he is fed up with the people who are running City Hall.

**Toronto For Sale.** by David Lewis Stein, is an account of how several major developments — Metro Centre, Eaton Centre, Windlass and others — fared at City Council. In the adapted excerpt which follows Stein explains why he wrote the book and why he believes a change of personnel is necessary at City Council.

by David Lewis Stein  
courtesy of New Press

The title of this book is more than an attempt to catch your eye on the newsstand. I believe it to be an accurate description of what Toronto City Council is doing to Toronto. Our elected leaders are selling out the future for a mess of new developments. They are ruining the city we have now, and the city of the future they want to lead us into will not be worth living in. If the politicians who have permitted this are not stopped, they will destroy Toronto.

Our troubles began where they were supposed to end, with Toronto's Official Plan. The plan sets out where new apartment houses and office buildings are supposed to go. When it went into effect in October 1969, just a few weeks before we elected the current City Council, the plan was supposed to lead to rational and orderly redevelopment of the City. People were supposed to lose their fear of change because they could see change coming a long way off. The era of civic peace was about to begin; "happily ever after" was just around the corner.

Life, however, did not work out according to plan.

Whenever the developers went where the plan told them to go, the people living there told them to go somewhere else. In order to put up their twenty- and thirty-storey buildings, the developers had to get City Council to rezone the land from single-family housing up to the maximum densities allowed by the Official Plan. Small armies of local ratepayers and residents trooped down to City Hall to oppose rezonings in their neighbourhoods. City Hall became an arena where fights between citizens and developers made newspaper headlines. It became fashionable for the media to talk about an "apartment war" in Toronto. If it was "war", the developers have been win-

ing. In development after development — St. James Town West, Lionstar, Quebec-Gothic, Metro Centre and Grange Village — City Council gave the developers just about everything they asked for.

### A time to get angry

... I'm tired of trying to be reasonable. For two years I wrote city editorials for *The Toronto Star*, and part of my job was to always examine both sides of every question and try and reach a reasonable middle ground. I remember once when one of the biggest developers in the city invited me to his office; he wanted to explain, personally, the developers' side of the story. Being a reasonable man by profession, I could hardly refuse.

We spent from ten o'clock in the morning until six in the evening locked in his company's boardroom. He even sent out for sandwiches so that nothing would interrupt our discussion. For eight solid hours the developer and his public relations man hammered away at me. Somewhere about the seventh hour of this marathon, it occurred to me that the only person in the room being reasonable was me.

I had been willing to concede them some points. The developer was willing to concede nothing. The most he would say was that some of his buildings were "out of scale"; they were too tall and tended to dominate the landscape. But that didn't mean he had any intention of putting up lower buildings. His idea of being reasonable was to get me to agree that developers should be allowed to go on doing forever what they have been doing for the past fifteen years.

Well, I don't accept that. I think if the developers and politicians go on the way they have been, Toronto will be a terrible city to live in.

There is a time to be unreasonable. There is a time to have faith in what you believe. There is a time to get angry.

When developers tell me I should be willing to sacrifice my neighbourhood, the Annex, so they can put up apartments and make room for more people downtown, I ask them what sacrifices for the general good they are making. They want me to give up a part of the city I love. What are they giving up?

The way I see it, if I gave up fighting for the Annex and other neighbourhoods in the city, I would get nothing in return and the developer would get rich.

Seems like an uneven trade, somehow.

When politicians tell me I have to make sacrifices for the public good, I tell them that I'm part of the public too. I am just as capable as they are of deciding what "the public" needs and if I can't see that what they want to do is good for me, then I'm going to fight against it.

When they tell me I stand in the way of progress, I ask them what this great new world they want to make will be like. If I don't like their vision of the future, I'm not going to support it.

It's not up to me to prove that what I have now is good.

It's up to them to prove that what they want to do in the future will be better.

I think the future they have been making for the past three years will be bloody awful....

### It didn't have to be this way

It didn't have to be this way. We didn't have to have three years of developers crowding into City Hall and politicians tripping over themselves to give developers everything they asked for. We didn't have to have frustrated organizations of citizens throughout the city and a City Council so racked with hatred that rational discourse among our politicians is now all but impossible.

The City could have been run quite differently. There was another doorway through which Toronto could have entered the future.

The Official Plan that the City of Toronto adopted in 1969 was never intended to be the last word on the future of the City. The cover of the plan says quite clearly, "Part One".

The next step was to be a series of Part Two studies. The planning staff was to study every neighbourhood in depth. The planners were to make recommendations about the future of the City a block at a time.

There was great potential power in these Part Two studies. After they studied a neighbourhood, the planners might come up with quite different ideas about its future than those contained in Part One of the Official Plan. They might even recommend lower densities in an area. In effect, this would mean no apartment houses, or at least smaller apartment houses.

Council could pass these Part Two recommendations as amendments to the Official Plan. They would then take precedence over Part One. These Part Two amendments would become the legal reality the developers would have to work with.

Let's dream for a few minutes.

What if, on the day City Council approved Part One of the Official Plan, Council had also declared a freeze for a year, or even two years, on all rezoning applications.

Developers who had been assembling land would undoubtedly have screamed bloody murder. But they could have been pacified. Council might have found a way not to collect taxes on their land assemblies. This would have created some hardship for the taxpaying homeowners, but given the promise of orderly redevelopment and peaceful change in the City, the homeowners might have been willing to make some sacrifices.

Suppose then that City Council had ordered the planners to conduct a crash programme of Part Two studies. It would have been impossible to cover all of Toronto in a year or two, but at least the areas feeling the greatest pressure from developers could have been attended to.

Let us also suppose that the planners had made it their business to bring together the developers who had assembled land with the people who would have to live next door to the finished apartment towers. The developers and the homeowners and the local businessmen could have sat down together, and finally they might have come up with a plan for redevelopment of the neighbourhood that all the parties concerned could live with.

This is no idealistic pipe dream.

This is essentially the way the City handled urban renewal in Trefann Court. It is essentially the process the planners are trying to get going now south of St. James Town.

Getting all these people to agree to one plan is a long and tortuous business. But when agreement is finally reached, and the developer finally applies to have the land rezoned, he can be reasonably sure that no one in the neighbourhood will oppose him. And if anyone does stick his head up, the people who have been working with the developer will come to his defence.

I actually saw something like this happen at a Buildings and Development Committee meeting.

(continued page 4)

# CITY-WIDE INCUMBENT CANDIDATES' VOTING RECORD

(Midtown and North Toronto voting records are with ward rundowns farther on.)

The Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations has assessed the voting records of incumbent candidates for City Council on ten key issues which arose during the 1969-72 term of Council in terms of whether their votes supported (\*) or opposed (—) positions expressed by resident and ratepayer groups.

	WARD ONE		WARD TWO	WARD THREE		WARD FOUR		WARD SEVEN		WARD EIGHT		WARD NINE
	Grys	Boytchuk	Chisholm	Bruce	Piccininni	Eggleton	Jaffary	Sewell	Beavis	Clifford	Scott	
Gothic-Quebec rezoning	conflict	absent	*	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	*	
St. Jamestown West rezoning	—	absent	*	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	*	
Metro Centre plan	—	?	*	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	*	
Eaton Centre land exchange	—	absent	*	—	conflict	*	*	*	—	—	*	
Wellesley Street widening	—	absent	*	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	*	
Spadina Expressway	—	?	*	—	—	*	*	*	—	—	*	
Riverdale Community Organization support	—	absent	*	—	—	*	*	*	*	—	*	
Winston Churchill Park police tower	—	—	*	—	—	—	*	*	—	—	*	
Citizen representation on Planning Board	—	—	*	—	—	*	*	*	—	*	*	
Unseating Ben Grys	absent	absent	*	absent	absent	—	absent	*	—	—	*	
% SUPPORT FOR RESIDENT AND RATEPAYER GROUPS	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	80%	100%	100%	10%	10%	100%	
Attendance record on recorded votes	91%	73%	80%	57%	72%	92%	92%	92%	94%	97%	66%	

(continued from page 3)

The Committee was considering final approval for a big development on Mt. Pleasant Road. A man came up from the audience with a petition against the rezoning and made a long and passionate speech to the committee.

However, it happened that the developer, Fred Eisen, had gone through a long and painful series of negotiations with the South Eglinton ratepayers and had finally come up with a plan the ratepayers could live with.

Mrs. Juanne Hemsol got up to speak for the ratepayers. She pointed out that there had been many public meetings about Mr. Eisen's development and if the man with the petition was so concerned, he should have come to them. Mrs. Hemsol, a ratepayer, defended Mr. Eisen, a developer, to the Buildings and Development Committee.

The Committee approved Mr. Eisen's development.

If the Part Two studies had been conducted three years ago, before the developers moved into various neighbourhoods, I firmly believe there would not have been nearly as much fighting between ratepayers and developers in City Hall. There would have been no apartment war.

The City was in a good position to drive hard bargains. Toronto was booming in the late sixties and developers were eager to build. In return for giving them permission to build, City Council could have demanded much more than it did from the developers.

But instead of making demands, our elected leaders made concessions. They behaved as though terrified that if they acted at all tough, the developers would go away. So, in the last three years, City Council has lost many opportunities to make developers help improve the city.

## Holy Writ

To have frozen development in the City would have required a City Council with courage and vision. Unfortunately, that was not the kind of City Council we elected last time out.

As soon as the first part of the Official Plan became law, the developers descended on City Hall with their architects and their lawyers.

Walter Manthorpe, the former City development commissioner who now works for Meridian, was fond of telling people that the Official Plan was his "bible".

And indeed, City Council treated Part One of the Official Plan as though it had come straight from God and been carved onto stone tablets.

The aldermen seemed to think they had a sacred duty to rezone land for apartment houses up to the maximum densities allowed in the plan. And in fact, when you study the record of their activities for the past three years, our elected leaders have done hardly anything else.

It is hard to imagine any City Council compiling as dismal a record of non-achievement as this City Council has managed to do in the past three years.

When I approached people in City Hall with my alternative they told me it was wildly impractical. A city just cannot halt all new construction! Absolutely impossible! The world would come to an end! But look at what's happening under our present system. Not one of the apartment developments I have written about in this book is now under construction. Before work can begin on any of them, the Ontario Municipal Board will have to approve the rezonings. In each case, the rezonings will be opposed by ratepayers' groups. If the ratepayers lose at the OMB, they can still appeal to the Ontario Cabinet. If the developers lose, they can also appeal to the Cabinet.

It is entirely possible that the final decisions on rezoning applications begun in 1970 will not be reached until some time in 1974.

It is also entirely possible that if the planners had undertaken the Part Two studies before they dealt with the rezoning applications, some of the



photo: Jack McLeod

While Dennison sat on the sidelines, writes Stein, Rotenberg ran the City.

developments discussed in this book would already be up — although probably not exactly in the shape the developers originally wanted to build.

The most powerful argument against the system of redevelopment and rezoning the City has followed for the past three years is that it simply does not work.

## Paging Mr. Dennison

Who was responsible for this shambles?

The obvious person to look to is the mayor. But for most of the past three years Mayor William Dennison has been seen but seldom heard.

Mr. Dennison was in politics for thirty years before he announced that he would retire after his term expired in 1972. In his early years, as alderman, he was an advocate for the poor as fiery as John Sewell. But during his five years as mayor, he became an advocate for development, the bigger the better. In his last three years, he hardly said anything at all, and when he did open his mouth, he just didn't seem to understand what was going on.

I remember sharing an elevator with him during the debate on St. James Town West. The debate boiled up for two long, hot days in September 1971. The harsh, passionate speeches forced many aldermen to examine their principles and search their souls. In the end, Council approved St. James Town West by only two votes. In the middle of the debate, I had this chance to ask Mayor Denni-

son what he thought about it all. He said, "Our only mistake was letting them build family apartments in St. James Town." (Some of the most vocal opposition to St. James Town West had come from families in the OHC buildings in St. James Town.)

That was his only comment.

My favorite Dennison remark came during the City Executive Committee's debate on Eaton Centre. Alderman John Sewell was worrying out loud about the size of the Eaton Centre buildings, and he charged that the new hotel on the south side of Queen Street covered the City Hall rink with shadow during the winter and made it unpleasant to skate there.

"It helps keep the ice frozen," Mayor Dennison said.

With brilliant thinking like that it's probably a good thing the Mayor decided not to go before the voters again.

## Introducing David Rotenberg

The man who has had the most power in the City during the past three years is Alderman David Rotenberg.

An insurance agent by trade, and a conservative in politics and in taste, he was first elected to City Council in 1960. He spent the next nine years working fairly quietly, learning where the levers of power are in City Hall and occasionally making headlines with some scheme that was much too clever for his colleagues to buy. But after the 1969 election, he became the top man on the

Executive Committee and thus budget chief. He became the politician the civil servants had to listen to. And when Mayor Dennison began to drift away, Mr. Rotenberg took charge of the pro-development Old Guard in City Council. City Hall watchers quickly realized that David Rotenberg was the man running the City.

Mr. Rotenberg is a slender, tense man who has a gift for irritating people when he speaks in public. He is very smart and he likes to rattle off statistics by the yard to prove a point. His speeches are filled with references to efficiency and taxes but they don't show much feeling for people.

David Rotenberg talks so rapidly and is always so nervous that many people think he is putting something over on them when he isn't. He is the kind of politician who could read Little Bo Peep to a public meeting and make it sound as complicated as a company's annual report.

If Mr. Rotenberg makes people nervous, I think it's fair to say that people make Mr. Rotenberg nervous. He prefers getting things done in the privacy of committee rooms and offices. Then he comes to Council and pulls out his schemes like a magician producing rabbits out of a hat.

You listen to him and you can't help feeling that you're missing something. He's speaking too fast and saying too much, and you feel that somehow, the people of the City are going to get something thrust upon them that they won't like. But you can't figure out exactly what's happening. Before you even get a chance to, Mr. Rotenberg has rallied the troopers of the Old Guard, and City Council has passed another development.

Yet for all that, I must confess that as a member of the City Hall press gallery for three years, I came to respect and like David Rotenberg. At least he understood what he was doing, and if you pressed him about something, he could produce arguments to justify it. He thinks about the City.

Most of the other aldermen in the Old Guard seem to favour development just for the sake of development. The sooner they are voted out of City Hall the better.

But Mr. Rotenberg is a thoughtful man. He was the only member of the Old Guard who could give as good as he got in a debate with Aldermen Sewell and Jaffary.

And, too, for what it's worth, Mr. Rotenberg at least has some sense of humour about City Council and about himself. In public, he often has all the grace of a taut piano-wire, but in private he can be warm and charming.

David Rotenberg is one of the most attractive politicians on City Council. I just wish his philosophy of progress did not have such awful consequences for the City.

Nevertheless, Mr. Rotenberg is the man most responsible for what has been going on in the last three years. He gathered the power to himself, and now he will have to answer to the voters for the way he used that power.

If any one man could have changed the direction of the Old Guard, frozen the stream of rezonings for apartments, and directed the planners to conduct a series of Part Two studies, David Rotenberg could have.

But he didn't.

When he comes around seeking your vote for mayor, ask him why. Ask him what he plans to do for an encore.

## The opposition

... About the only common and distinguishing characteristic I can see among the new people reaching for power in the City now is their willingness to ask new questions and try new solutions for old problems. In these confusing times that may be the best we can expect from our politicians.

For my money, it is reason enough to vote the opposition into power.

# 1972: We need more than committees

Reading the newspaper reports on the Toronto Board of Education from 1967-69, you get the impression that City schools in that period were run by a bunch of yahoos. The big educational issues of 1969 were trustees' profligate convention spending and the Board's expropriation of a block of houses at Oak and River Streets for a school. Trustees were scolded for insufficient devotion to duty compounded by tax-financed trips to Hawaii and Las Vegas. On the Oak St. issue they managed as a group to ignore solid community opposition, reports that the location for the new school was unsafe and the houses they were razing much-needed, and the offer of a one-dollar piece of land in Regent Park to spend one million dollars in expropriation to build a school where they wanted it. The school has not yet been built.

A group called Citizens Committee for Change in Schools was formed in 1969 to try to get a more progressive Board of Education elected. One of their number, Don Cook, offered this indictment of the Toronto Board: "The education of Toronto students is in the hands of people who in the main are completely incompetent, have lost touch with what is happening in modern education, and in some cases make a laughing stock of Toronto every time they open their mouths." This scorn for the Toronto Board wasn't limited to a small group of liberal academics. All three dailies had nasty things to say about the people running city schools, but the *Globe and Mail* was the most outspoken: "As several trustees' questions at meetings disarmingly reveal, Board members try normally not to cloud their judgement with too many facts from the classroom. More and more it looks as though we need an almost entirely new Board of Education."

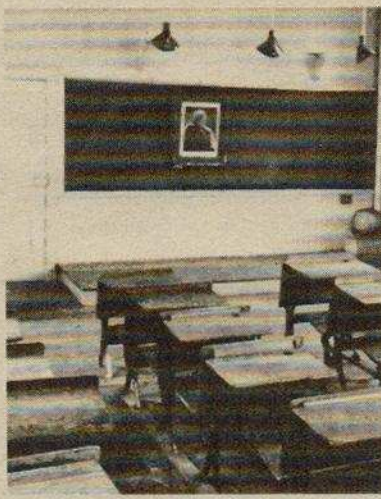
The Board which was elected in December 1969 was expected to usher in big changes. Half the membership was new, and 11 of the 24 had received CCC backing after endorsing the main points in the group's platform. The *Tely* said: "Toronto voters elected a large group of new and progressive-minded school trustees for 1970. Their election platforms featured promises to improve the quality of student-teacher relationships while cutting out the gimmicky and administrative frills that seem to beset educational bureaucracies so heavily."

Thirteen trustees caucused in an effort to make these dreams come true. The new Board quickly pared down their convention budgets and slashed half a million dollars which had been earmarked by the old Board for an addition to the Education Centre garage, which provides free parking for Board employees. But the reform caucus found that they really didn't have that much in common, and the group dissolved after their choice for Director of Education, progressive John Bremer of the Parkway School in Philadelphia, didn't make it. The failure of this coalition didn't mean that there was no reform at the Board, but it did mean that most changes which were effected were piecemeal, not programmatic.

## The last three years

The Board has taken some steps in the last three years which seem good to me and have been welcomed by some community groups. "Alternate" schools were welcomed in the spirit of the Hall-Dennis report, SEED, ALPHA and Laneway, were funded. Community groups were allowed to use school buildings free on weekday nights; previously they had had to pay. Parents were allowed to bypass their district school and send their children to any city school which had room to accept them, thus at least theoretically creating more choice about the education their children received. After-four programmes grew from two to over a dozen, and all were parent-requested and supervised by a parent council.

The Board began paying more attention to parents' and citizens' groups.



Learning a lesson from the Oak Street fiasco, the Board carried on extensive consultations with whatever citizens it could get to consult in the Kensington area before it built a new school there. Parents from Palmy Beach School got to say something about the design and architect for their new building. Rules were bent to give Church St. School parents the junior kindergarten they

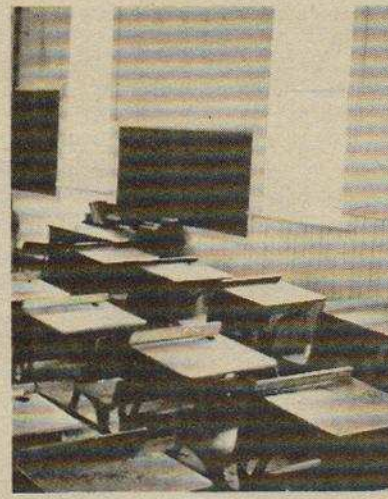
asked for. At Brown School a rather militant parents' group got not only a new school and community centre designed pretty much the way they wanted it, but also a French instruction program for younger students.

After a good deal of breast-beating and a few half-measures, the strap was banned from Toronto schools. Trustees have finally begun to stand up to Board administrators and bureaucrats.

This year I saw officials lambasted for withholding or delaying information requested by trustees, and at the last meeting the Board refused to raise the already high salaries of senior officials.

The Board opposed the usurpation by the Metro School Board of local power with some fairly strong measures, whereas the previous Board had severely criticized a teacher who had mentioned the power shift. They've also managed to bring in a balanced budget all three years, unlike the trustees of 1969.

This Board hasn't exhibited the shocking ignorance or self-interest of its predecessor. It's tried harder, effected many reforms, and has a generally liberal atmosphere which suggests ope-



ness to "experiment." One of its members, however, says, "If anyone's happy with what this Board's done, then they've really been misled." I'd have to agree with him; for all that's been done, the efforts still seem way off the mark, very far away from the problems I hear some parents and students and teachers talk about.

What are these problems? Well,

working class and ethnic students get pushed into opportunity classes where they don't learn to read, then into vocational or special high schools where they still don't learn to read, but where a few of them at least learn useful job skills, and then out into a cut-throat job market where they join the rolls of the unemployed or get a dead-end job. Principals still wield a power which can be and often is used to squelch any suggestions for change from parents, older students and even teachers. High school students are often treated as less than other human beings, don't have anything to say about what goes on in their schools and are taught things that they often don't think are very important or useful. Sexism is rampant in the curriculum and style of classrooms, and within the teaching profession and educational bureaucracy. Parent-teacher groups which come to the Board with specific problems and some solutions to them — like the Park School council or the group from Winchester school — still have a much harder time getting action from the Board than groups which it has set up itself, like those at Oak Street or Kensington.

Why the present Board is so far away from these problems, I'm not sure. Some trustees obviously don't think there is anything seriously wrong with our school system, and have said so. Their point of view says "we've got good schools, but we've just got to make them a bit better."

Other trustees say they think that something is very wrong, but most of the solutions they propose or support are technological or bureaucratic. Mass-produced, specifically designed SEF schools fail to foster the learning improvements they were supposed to. A school-community Task Force of experts produces more acrimony than anything else between the Board and its citizens. A system of area superintendents is a response to a cry for more local control. Solutions to problems like the lack of clear goals for the Board, sexism in the schools, and the deficiencies in the Board's relationship with communities are hoped for from communities on goals, the advancement of women, and school-community programmes.

A few trustees feel there are serious problems in the schools and have solutions in mind which are a little more energetic than new committees, but have a hard time putting their ideas into action. They say the lack of any party system or caucus hampers efforts to get anything done at the Board, which one member described as a "stable with 24 horses all going off in different directions". This lack of organization, plus the fact that most trustees work only part-time and still hold down other jobs, means that there's a power vacuum in the educational affairs of the city, which the non-elected officials are all too happy to fill. They're not used to having trustees who want to take too active a hand in making school policy, anyway. Some trustees hope to form a loose caucus which will make the working out and implementation of a programme at the Board easier, but only six or seven incumbents have already subscribed to the group's platform. Some trustee candidates will soon be accepted into the group.

The disillusioned trustee I quoted above says that he still has some hopes that significant change in schools can be accomplished at the Board, and that's why he'll run again. What gives him some hope, he says, is that "issues have been raised which were never raised before... the quality of education, what is really happening in vocational schools, alternatives in education, control from Metro and the province." That is a beginning, but the discussion won't mean very much unless a majority and not just a handful of trustees do come to believe that there are big problems in our schools which have and still are causing people to suffer every day, and commit themselves to solutions which are a little less painful than committees.

## THERE'S NOT MUCH POWER AT THE BOARD OF ED

by Ron Weihs

Those who are concerned about the schools in Toronto and think that education could stand some improvement and are tired of just talking about it might run for the Toronto Board of Education. That's where the power really lies, isn't that right?

Trustee Herbert Barnes (Ward Ten) has been there already, and he doesn't think so. "It comes to this — we have no room to manoeuvre, because we've given away all our power."

The power of the Toronto Board resides in its statutory rights granted by the province to hire teachers and officials, to build and equip schools, and to run the school system within the broad limits set forth in the Acts and the Regulations of the Department of Education.

In financial terms, the Board controls one budget of \$118 million for current expenses and another a tenth as big for capital expenditures. At least the law says that it does.

In practice, most of this money is tied up and has passed out of the control of the trustees. Moreover, the trustees are having a hard time keeping informed about the schools under their jurisdiction and in making independent judgments about what is required.

— The control of the capital budget has been given over to the Metro School Board. Fifty percent of the operating budget is devoted to teachers' salaries, and these are negotiated by a Committee of Chairmen of all Metro's boards.

— Each of the 12 lines of the Current Accounts Estimates is determined at Metro by a complicated formula that almost no one claims to understand.

— The major question concerning working conditions — the teacher-pupil ratio — is determined by a formula and based on a "gentleman's agreement" made on behalf of the area boards by the Advisory Council of Directors, a body made up of the six directors of the area boards and the Director of the Metro Board.

### The budget

The process by which the budget is concocted is instructive. The ceilings come from the province in October. The area boards start to prepare preliminary budgets, with the ceiling formulas in mind.

These are sent to the Metro Board in November, where they are gone over in detail by the Finance Committee and the Advisory Council of Directors. Near the end of February, target budget amounts for each borough board are sent back, and the borough boards prepare



Photo: Phil Lapides

Herbert Barnes

and approve detailed budgets early in March.

However, the borough boards are not free, in practice, to come up with whatever budget they like even if it meets the target. Their target is based on very complicated trade-offs and compromises made between the boards during these long negotiations. In effect, any substantial changes would mean going back to the drawing board on the whole thing.

The factors involved in arriving at many of these figures are extremely complicated; in these, as in so many other cases, the trustees are simply not in a position to question figures arrived at by their administrative experts. All they can really do is tinker.

A situation which arose October 12 illustrates some of the difficulties the Board has had in staying in control.

The Board was faced with two irate citizens' groups, one from Park School and the other from Winchester School. These schools were losing a few teachers because their enrolment was low, and the Winchester group insisted that they would probably lose their French and music programs.

Most of the trustees who spoke were sympathetic and wanted to prevent the loss of the teachers. But could they do it?

According to the ratio formulas, they could not keep those teachers on, and according to the provincial ceilings they couldn't pay them. And they couldn't take money from one part of their budget and use it in another, because that would disturb the delicate balance of agreements with the other boards and with Metro.

A motion by Fiona Nelson, stating simply that there should be "no staff reductions in any school for the remainder of the school year" began to gather some support among the trustees. The effects would probably have been to repudiate the ceilings and the "gentleman's agreement", force the Board into deficit financing, and to invite the retaliation of the Department and the other boards.

The Associate Director asked the Board to let the administration handle the problem until the next meeting, and the crisis was averted. The problem disappeared back into the administration's purview, from which it would never have emerged if the two citizens' groups had not made a fuss.

The Woods, Gordon Report, a report by a private company on increasing the efficiency of the Board, suggests that the Board should do nothing but make policy and allow the administration to administer it. This formulation is often mentioned by administrators, and it seems like a neat division of labour.

The trouble is that if the Board is not to meddle with how the policies are being, or should be, carried out, then the trustees have nothing really to base their policies on except the advice of the practical men. They are in the position of the blind man who can choose to follow his seeing-eye dog or not.

### Getting back control

The school system is an unstable balance of several strong interest groups — the principals, the teachers and their federations, the area boards, the Department of Education, the ratepayers, the support staff and their unions, the students. Many of the talents of the administrators are those of the diplomat, and this is unquestionably necessary.

However, an educational policy is not a treaty and cannot be formulated entirely through compromise. The Board is the body empowered to decide what the school system will be like, and it holds its debates, quite rightly, in public.

But with much of its power of the purse gone, since many of the basic decisions are made elsewhere, with almost no leeway within the budget and with their very great dependence on the advice and expertise of the administration, the actual power of the Board to steer the mighty machine of the educational system is not very great.

In Trustee Barnes' words, "the big job for the trustees is to get the control back." The question of what to do with it, perhaps, comes after.

# A very virtuous group of candidates

According to their campaign literature, we'll have a good Council, whoever wins

by Gary Weiss

Regardless who wins in the coming elections, the people of Toronto are bound to be ably and energetically represented by their next Mayor and City Council. At least that is the conclusion that might be drawn from a look at the current crop of campaign literature.

According to their flyers, this year's candidates are a pugnacious bunch — always fighting or promising to fight for the right and the good. "Good" things this season include preservation of neighbourhoods, improved transportation, citizen involvement, more parks, pollution control and tax relief. Local and eccentric issues also appear. Ottawa, as usual, is a favourite target for criticism.

The handouts vary in sophistication from the slick to the sad and perhaps the slickest are the saddest. While they all aim to merchandise the candidates' shiny side up with the proper sentiments on all the trendy issues, differences do appear. Against their intent, something of the office-seeker is revealed, though it may be evident only in omissions

or in comparison with reality.

While most incumbents include their record of achievements, others take a different tack.

Ward Six representative Horace Brown, who was seriously injured in a car crash earlier this year, quotes his wife — "Alderman Brown has had many close calls in his lifetime. This makes me feel there is a great force beyond which tells him there is still some work for him to perform for the benefit of mankind." To this endorsement Brown adds, "That I have been spared to continue this service is something that convinces me even more strongly to gratefully dedicate myself to you."

"June Marks is for people," says a leaflet for the other Ward Six incumbent. It says that and not much else. Understandably. A selected voting record prepared by CORRA shows Marks supporting the position expressed by resident and ratepayer associations on only two of 14 occasions during the past two years. Another study of 428 "contentious" votes over about the same period shows Marks voting with the "old guard" on Council 81% of the

time, the same figure as mayoral candidate David Rotenberg. Just what people is June Marks for?

Flyers for Ward One Alderman Ben Grys list his service as chairman of committees on drug abuse and civic pensions. The flyers omit however his experience on the Buildings and Development Committee when, while Chairman, he championed approval of a high-rise development for a site in which he had, according to an Ontario Supreme Court judge who examined the matter, an "indirect pecuniary interest."

#### Listening to citizens

Listening to citizens gets a lot of play in the literature.

A brochure for David Rotenberg, for instance, gives his views on "Citizen Involvement" — "He believes in cutting City Hall 'red tape' and will make our government more accessible and understandable." "Cutting red tape," Rotenberg-style, evidently means more accommodating deals with developers — like the recent sale of Piper Street to the Royal Bank for \$400,000 less than the "minimum acceptable" rate recommended by the City Real Estate Commissioner, and the City's recent purchase of land at Church and Wellesley streets from Cadillac Developments for 30% more than market value. Rotenberg was responsible for both deals. "You catch more bees with honey than vinegar," says the fast-talking alderman.

Rotenberg listens to citizens. "Everyone," he once said, "has a right to be heard but not seven times." Politicians, he says, should not merely be "funnels" for citizen groups. As the editor of a Toronto developers' magazine puts it, "If municipal representatives do not take their responsibilities as something more than mouthing what their

voters tell them, then democracy indeed is a fiasco and all progress may well come to an end."

The lofty attitude towards citizen involvement is found too in the expensive polished literature of Larry Grossman, candidate for alderman in Ward Eleven. In one pamphlet, Grossman, son of PC bigwig Alan Grossman, says "I don't see my function as merely going to Council and raising my hand in accordance with the needs and wants of my citizenry. I see my role as far more than just your local pothole fixer; far more than just your consultant; far more than your mouthpiece." Grossman sees himself as a leader of men; and no doubt has his mind on bigger political pickings in the future.

He urges too an updating of Exhibition Park, which he mistakenly calls the CNE — an error he might not have made had he read the comprehensive "Proposals for the Rehabilitation of Exhibition Park" submitted to Metro Council in April 1971 and probably to be implemented beginning next year, according to CNE general manager David Garrick.

#### Tony's baloney

Mayoral hopeful Tony O'Donohue's literature, like his campaign's ill-chosen kick-off in a park which he had voted against enlarging, shows no better research.

For example, he advocates building "a convention centre to create jobs through tourism and business visitors." Conversations with consultants to the hotel and convention industry suggest that the proposed Toronto Convention Centre would likely turn out to be an unnecessary and extravagant taxpayers' gift to a few selected downtown hotels and restaurants.

But according to O'Donohue, Toronto "loses many profitable conventions to Montreal because of our lack of proper facilities." The public relations director of the Convention and Tourist Bureau of Metropolitan Toronto says, by contrast, that "no one tells us why they didn't choose Toronto. It would be silly to say that all conventions that considered Toronto and didn't select us were lost because of the lack of a convention centre."

Other O'Donohue proposals include amalgamating the Streets and Works Departments which has already been rejected once by City Council when O'Donohue couldn't answer objections to the scheme; the sale of steam — produced by burning garbage — to heat downtown buildings which was rejected by

Council as unproved and too expensive; and measures to reduce air and noise pollution. Paradoxically though, Tony the pollution crusader is one of the politicians favouring the Spadina and Scarborough Expressways.

Moving from issues to the really effective and important parts of the campaign literature — the gimmicks — the three mayoral candidates obviously have a bagful.

Foremost, there is the eye-catching bright red flying phallus of David Rotenberg's literature. Crombie's brochures are festooned, much like advertisements for a political Cadillac, with glamour endorsements — Morton Shulman, MPP; Frank Drea, MPP; Pierre Berton; Jane Jacobs; Harold Town and — seeing is believing — Toronto Sun columnist John Belanger.

Just plain Tony's material depends on a certain schmaltzy bravado. "Tony's Life, Loves and Humble Beginnings" reads one campaign tabloid. In another, the university educated civil engineer from Ireland recounts his storm-tossed immigration to the promised land and begs the reader not to hold his origins against him, not to make it an issue in the campaign. So far, the only candidate that has mentioned O'Donohue's foreign birth is O'Donohue himself.

Campaign photos require at least one leaf-strewn stroll, preferably with family in tow. An O'Donohue shot shows him open-collared, squinting into the wind and trying as hard as he can to look like Jack Nicholson. Another shot no doubt more difficult to obtain, shows Tony paying "close attention to the proceedings in City Council."

Pets are popular. Tony has his dog Sparky. And Richard Kirkup, aldermanic candidate in Ward Seven, and at one time in charge of killing 16,000 cats a year as president of the Toronto Humane Society, is rarely pictured without a hapless feline in hand.

Anti-pollution stands are popular, and many candidates make a point of using recycled paper. Crombie outdoes them all. One of his campaign flyers is made from both recycled paper and something called "consumer waste."

In the end, whether issues, or public relations craft and photogenic faces determine the victors and vanquished depends on the proportion of credulous to querulous voters. For what it's worth, this year most politicians are again practising harder on their smiles and slogans than on their speeches.

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WARD FIVE: CITY COUNCIL

# It's all over but the voting

*Vaughan and Hope vie for top spot in CORRAland*

by Rodney Olsen

In 10 or 20 years when a dispassionate and accurate history of the reform movement in Toronto city politics is written, a special chapter will have to be reserved

for the contribution made by ratepayer groups in Ward Five.

For while Ward Seven has given the City the two aldermen around whom a



Ying Hope and Colin Vaughan

photo: Jack McLeod

reform campaign and philosophy could be built, Ward Five has sprouted ratepayer groups which have involved large numbers of people in the governing process at City Hall and given direction as to how one form of community control of aldermen can work.

With their academic, professional and middle class backgrounds, members of ratepayer and resident groups in Ward Five have prepared well-researched briefs on every conceivable subject and assiduously presented them to City Council, special legislative committees, the Ontario Municipal Board and, when all else failed, to the Provincial Cabinet. At the same time, so many key issues in the City during the past few years have affected Ward Five — the expressway, the new subway line, high-rise development, high-density traffic and the use and development of parkland — that some ratepayer activists are as well known around City Hall as many aldermen.

Local ratepayer influence has also extended across the City through the Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations (CORRA) which Ward Five residents initiated and have helped develop into Toronto's most important non-governmental research and pressure group on municipal affairs.

Given this background, it is no surprise that in this election candidates in Ward Five need some support and backing from the ratepayer associations in order to have a serious chance of getting elected. Members of community groups provide much of the manpower, finances and ideas that are needed to run a successful campaign. These contributions, rather than official association endorsements, are what pay off on election day.

The ratepayer groups didn't take a helter-skelter approach to this year's election. They wanted to avoid the situation which developed in 1969 when a number of good candidates holding views similar to community associations ran against each other and lost. The object in 1972 was to decide on two candidates early in the year and build widely based support for them.

### Ward Five '72

This was the thinking behind the creation in January of Ward Five '72, a loosely structured group with representatives from most of the ward's ratepayer associations. It set up a candidate search committee which subsequently interviewed five potential candidates and then recommended support for the Ward's senior Alderman, Ying Hope, and a veteran of the ratepayer movement, Colin Vaughan.

Two of the other men the committee interviewed decided not to run and the fifth, William Archer, the ward's junior alderman, left to run in Ward Six where a more unstable political situation gives him a better chance to be re-elected to City Council. The search committee rejected Archer because it said his voting record, which was in opposition to most ratepayer groups on key issues concerning transportation, development and parkland issues, made him "unacceptable as a candidate for Ward Five."

Ever since the selection process was completed, knowledgeable observers of City politics have considered Ward Five a locked up situation with Hope and Vaughan as certain winners. Two other candidates, David Astle and Erna Koffman, appeared midway through the campaign, and at the last minute four others surfaced, bringing the total number of candidates to eight. Although the two front-runners appear unbeatable, there are still two important races going on.

The first is among the other six candidates to see which position they can finish in and how many votes their particular proposed remedies for the ward's problems brings. More important, is the battle between Hope and Vaughan about who will get the most votes and become the Ward's senior alderman. In Toronto's system of government, each of the City's eleven wards elects two aldermen. The one with the most votes gets a place on Metro Council, the body of representatives from the City and the five boroughs which deals with the wider issues affecting the Metropolitan area.

A senior alderman is also in a position to get himself elected to the City's Executive Committee, the four-member group which, along with the Mayor, performs cabinet-like jobs in administering the City and formulating policies.

Besides the opportunity for more involvement and power, the post of senior alderman also has added monetary reward. An ordinary alderman gets \$15,000 a year, an alderman who is also on Metro Council receives \$18,000 and an alderman who is on Metro Council and the City's Executive Committee makes a total of \$28,500.

Hope and Vaughan, who intend to be full time aldermen with little or no outside professional work, both want to finish in top spot and get on Metro Council where they feel many of the more important issues involving Toronto will be decided.

### Ying Hope

Hope, in fact, makes no secret of his intention to actively seek a post on the City's Executive Committee, which will be selected by members of the new City Council, if he does well in the election. A professional engineer, he served two terms as school trustee before running for City Council in 1969. Since then he has chaired some Council Committees and feels his experience and voting record "justifies support from the Council's reform group for my intention to get onto the Executive Committee."

But right now he is spending all his energy to keep his senior aldermanic spot. Hope finished first for trustee in 1964 and 1966 and for Council in 1969 with 6,016 votes in a field of nine. His only political defeat was as Progressive Conservative candidate in the 1967 provincial elections in Riverdale riding.

By voting day Hope and his 300 campaign workers believe they can finish three canvasses of most of the ward. They are stressing the alderman's record, experience, involvement with local ratepayer groups and his policies on such substantive issues as the need for more parkland to greater citizen involvement in the governing process. Hope is particularly proud of his voting record which, according to CORRA, is perfect in voting for the interests of local ratepayer groups.

Hope says, and the ratepayer groups concur, that he has been extraordinarily responsive to residents' needs. He has

made himself constantly available to handle both the small problems of city services — road-mending, snow-shovelling and the like — and the major battles of Spadina, the alignment of the northwest subway route and the issue of the police tower in Sir Winston Churchill Park.

His major accomplishment as alderman, he says, has been his "ability to relate to people and to be available and accessible to everyone." Hope points with pride to having taken the initiative in making contact with people and says he's a full time alderman who likes his work "because it is everybody else's work."

With his eight years of experience in municipal politics, Hope says he has three advantages over Vaughan in the fight for the top spot. He has a proven record to stand on, knows how to get things done quickly at City Hall and is very well known throughout the ward. Hope and Vaughan agree on so many issues that, in fact, the last point, involving voter recognition, may be what puts Hope in first place.

Vaughan's campaign appears to be better organized and this may be partly due to the fact that he left his architectural practice at the end of September to spend all his time campaigning. Vaughan is also using about 300 volunteers and his budget is set at \$8,000 while Hope's is around \$5,500. Both men have raised their money through local fund raising appeals.

### Colin Vaughan

A 41-year-old native of Australia who came to Toronto 12 years ago, Vaughan says he believes he has a greater sense of the city as a whole and this would be very valuable for the Ward's representative on Metro Council. He counters Hope's claim to greater experience at City Hall by saying that through his involvement with nearly every type of community problem he, too, knows how to pull the lever of powers in the municipal and provincial power structures.

Although he is best known as one of the leaders of the successful fight to stop

(continued, page 8)

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## INCUMBENT'S VOTING RECORD

The Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations has assessed incumbent Ward Five Alderman Ying Hope's voting record on ten key issues which arose during the 1969-72 term of Council in terms of whether Hope's votes supported (\*) or opposed (—) positions expressed by resident and ratepayer groups.

Gothic-Quebec rezoning	*
St. Jamestown West rezoning	*
Metro Centre plan	*
Eaton Centre land exchange	*
Wellesley Street widening	*
Spadina Expressway	*
Riverdale Community Organization support	*
Winston Churchill Park police tower	*
Citizen representation on Planning Board	*
Unseating Ben Gry	*
% SUPPORT FOR RESIDENT AND RATEPAYER GROUPS	100%
Attendance record on recorded votes	85%

# Ward Five: reformers rule the roost

(continued from page 7)

the Spadina expressway, Vaughan says his greatest accomplishment so far has been his work in the formation of CORRA which has brought 43 resident groups from across the City together to discuss issues, frame policy and strongly fight City Hall when necessary.

During the mid-1960's he was active in the Liberal party but left after failing to dissuade it from getting involved in municipal politics. Through his community and CORRA work Vaughan, who lives in Wychwood Park, has become recognized as an "expert" on a number of municipal problems including housing and transportation. Last week he was appointed to the Ontario Government's nine-member task force on housing problems.

Vaughan bases his policies for Toronto on the concept that he's for anything that makes the City more liveable and against anything that restricts this. In practice this boils down to being for new forms of mass transportation, against expressways, for neighborhoods, against high-rise development. Again, there is not much to choose between Vaughan and Hope on substan-

tive policy issues.

Both agree that Ward Five is a prototype area for the City in terms of what citizen groups should be able to achieve and the kinds of key issues — stability of neighborhoods, transportation and housing — that will eventually affect all of Toronto. Both Vaughan and Hope support and are pledged to work for a Ward Council, which will review the aldermen's work and confer with them on issues facing the Metropolitan area, after the election is over.

With both men so close on key issues the choice between them for many voters will hinge on personality factors, past favours, an assessment of past record or future potential, or on who is the better campaigner.

Meanwhile, the other six candidates toil on with varying degrees of organization and purpose.

#### David Astle

David Astle, of 96 Avenue Road, ran before in 1969 when he polled 574 votes to finish in eighth place in the field of nine. He promises to do much better this time because the field, with the exception of Hope and Vaughan, is

much weaker and Astle is campaigning harder than he did last time.

Astle's campaign brochure calls him "The Good Guy" and takes note of the fact that he obtained his Sea Captain's papers at Vancouver and served as an officer in the Navy. His literature is a hodge-podge of promises and statements against developers, big moneyed interests, pollution and high rises. It's much milder than in 1969 when Astle's campaign bordered on outright racism with warnings of a conspiracy against Christianity and the Anglo-Saxon community.

At public meetings Astle's hard-rock philosophy against the "corruptions of modern day society", such as pornography, Rochdale and Yonge Street, often gets intertwined with his life as an old seaman. Thus, he's against pornography but he usually can't quite manage to tell the audience about it without mentioning one or another red light district of some distant world harbour he once visited.

#### Erna Koffman

Through use of extensive sign-hanging, Astle should probably fight it

out for third place with Erna Koffman who says she is running in Ward Five to give the electors "a clear alternative to any other candidate." She is very suspicious of many of the community and other types of groups that are active in the Ward and in an interview with the *Citizen* referred to them as "cells" rather than organizations. She says she believes in a return to the democratic system of government.

Koffman, a registered nurse who earlier this year wrote *The Big Rip Off*, an alleged "expose" of the Opportunities for Youth and other federal Government programs, says her canvassing has revealed that the people in Ward Five favor the Spadina Expressway.

She believes that "no-one is going to stop the growth of the City and the labelling of things as the preservation of neighborhoods is only leading to a great polarization throughout Toronto." Koffman claims a volunteer staff of 16 workers now and another 50 who will help out before the election. She says she has spent all her own money on the campaign.

An adherent of the conservative side of the Progressive-Conservative Party, she is best known for her opposition to Rochdale College, her strong stand on Law and Order and her total opposition to the reform movement in City politics.

#### David Boyd

David Boyd, a 49-year-old bachelor living on Madison Avenue, offers the other extreme in ideology, or rather no ideological base at all, for his candidacy. A professional engineer-journalist, he believes modern technology has the answer to the main problem bothering people — the fact that governments push them around. It's called the "telephone pyramid", a system according to Boyd, "where every person living in Ward Five who is sufficiently interested in improving their living conditions to spend half an hour a month on the telephone will get ten phone numbers,

organized in such a way as to form a pyramid.

"The first person will make ten calls. Each of these ten will in turn make ten calls. In less than half an hour 10,000 people will have been called. Each person will have extra phone numbers to call in case some one is not available. Voting will be done by a simple computer on the end of a telephone," Boyd explains.

Boyd, who has lived in the Ward 11 years, says that he is running because he feels "people aren't heard. I can put together an organization that City Hall will have to listen to." He says he's spending \$25 on his campaign. He is running because, as an alderman, his system will be more effective since he'll "be working from the inside."

#### Gural, Greig & Shulzke

Melania Gural lives on Keele Street and is a foreign language journalist. She says she's running because she thinks Canada is a great place to live and is worried that many people in and around Ward Five appear to be unhappy about life. Married with four children, she says she is worried about extremists, hippies and anarchists in the midtown area.

Wilson Greig is a research scientist who strongly believes in citizen participation. He says if he's elected he will deal in facts and research in trying to work out policies with the people. He favours the use of referendum and plebiscites to determine what the people want on important issues. He would set up an office in the ward to provide a "hot-line" to City Hall for residents' problems.

The last candidate is Manfred Shulzke, a teacher and former policeman, who reportedly ran because at the early stage of the campaign he was upset that none of the candidates then in the race supported completion of the Spadina Expressway. He takes a traditional right wing approach to many issues.

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Avenue Bay Cottingham Assoc.  
Brown Home and School Assoc.  
Village of Yorkville Assoc.  
Yonge - Bay - Bloor - Assoc.  
Annex Ratepayers' Assoc.  
Huron Street Home and School Assoc.  
Davenport Ratepayers Assoc.  
Boulton-Cottingham-Davenport Ratepayers' Assoc.  
South Hill Homeowners' Assoc.  
Hillcrest Ratepayers' Assoc.  
Spadina Ardwood Ratepayers' Assoc.  
Hillcrest School and Parents Assoc.  
St. Clair Bathurst Businessmen's Assoc.  
Wychwood Park Ratepayers' Assoc.  
Wychwood-North Ratepayers' Assoc.  
Vermont Park Ratepayers' Assoc.  
St. Alban's Boys' Club  
Palmerston Home and School Association  
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# Nelson, Charlton, Major, Maxwell

by Ellen Murray

Ward Five and its schools are a very mixed bag. In its western end, the ward houses many different ethnic groups — many Italians, some Greeks, West Indians, Portuguese and Chinese, with a sprinkling of the old Jewish and Anglo-Saxon groups still remaining. As you move farther east, from Bathurst to Yonge, you find a wealthier middle and upper-middle class professional population, living in renovated houses or apartments.

These differences are reflected in parents' attitudes towards and involvement in the schools. There are five active parents' groups in the ten public schools of the ward, and four are in schools east of Bathurst — Brown, Huron, Cottingham and Hillcrest. Some parents here want French instruction, more self-directed work or more activities in the community for their children, and many want to come into the school to teach themselves. Other parents want more rigorous academic programs, accompanied perhaps by sex segregation and uniforms. Whatever it is these parents want, many of them let their school officials and trustees know about it and organize in groups to try to make it happen.

In the western end of the ward — from Bathurst to Ossington — there's one parents' group, a Home and School Association at Palmerston, which focuses mostly on ladies' auxiliary-type activities. The other four schools — Christie, Essex, Winona and McMurich — are very large, around the 1,000-student mark, and have no parents' groups at all. Since parents, and other citizens for that matter, have no organized voice, it is not clear what they would like their schools to be.

Not only is the population in Ward Five diverse, but its school administration is fragmented, too. The Board last year reorganized its schools and inserted a middle level of administration between itself and the schools. Clusters of primary and secondary schools are run by area administrative offices. The areas established, however, don't mesh with political wards, and Ward Five's schools are divided up between three area administrations.

Ward Five is a hard ward to represent; for the past three years Fiona Nelson and William Charlton have tried to do the job. They would like to be trustees again, and so would two new candidates, Judith Major and John Maxwell. All four come from the eastern end of the ward, or from a similar area outside the ward. All recognize that one type of school won't serve the people of this area and think there should be different types of schools to give people a choice about what type of education their children will get. There is disagreement, however, over how much parents should have to say about the schools after they have made this choice.

**Fiona Nelson**

Fiona Nelson topped the polls in this



**Fiona Nelson**

ward in 1969 and has been a major figure in the loose reform movement which has existed on the Board during the last three years. She and four other trustees have formed a reform slate in this election which pledges a refusal to increase class size in this year's budget negotiations, pressure for increased Federal and provincial grants, provision of day care facilities in the schools and application of better business methods to Board affairs to save money. Nelson's caucus colleagues are Ben Rose and K. Dock Yip (Ward Six), Herbert Barnes (Ward Ten) and Richard Frost (Ward Two).

Nelson says her main message to the people in this election is that "what they have to say about their schools is important — and they can put it into action." Nelson says she will help parent groups who want to make changes in their schools. She was very involved with the successful effort of parents at Brown school to get a community centre incorporated in their new building. She has strongly supported Board funding of alternate schools like ALPHA and SEED, and last year she tried to set up an experiment in which some administration-teacher-parent groups in a few schools would make all the decisions about how their budget was spent. As it stands now, people at the local school have no choice as to whether funds are spent on furniture, books or lay assistants; every expenditure is decided at a higher level.

Nelson has pushed hard for cuts in the educational establishment; this year she tried to convince other trustees that principals and vice-principals should spend some time teaching and that chairmanships or "departments" in primary schools should be abolished. She would use the money saved to reduce classroom size, so teachers would have more chance to do individual work with students. When she feels she has been thwarted in plans like these by Board bureaucrats, she has been quite outspoken in her criticism of them in Board meetings.

**William Charlton**

William Charlton is a lawyer and was elected Chairman of the Board of Educa-



**Judith Major and John Maxwell**

tion last year by other trustees. The election was a surprise to some, since he hadn't been affiliated with the reformers on the Board and had a poor attendance record at Board and committee meetings. There was speculation that trustees hoped that the dignified Charlton could bring more order to their meetings and heal their public image as an unruly group of bickerers. He has been pretty successful in this, emphasizing the neutral role of the chairman and declining to vote or speak on any issues from the chair.

Several people attempting to describe Charlton's educational philosophy have called him a 19th Century liberal, and this seems pretty accurate. He believes parents should have a choice as to the type of school their children attend, and that the denial of that choice has led to a "bland, skim-milk, characterless" school system. Once parents have made this choice, he adds, they should still be welcome to participate in school activities but should leave further questions of technique or curriculum in the professional teacher's hands. Analogously, he thinks that trustees should set educational policy, but should "leave administration to the administrators". He is not one to criticize school officials openly at Board meetings, and he seems to feel that whatever change is needed should be made slowly so as to retain officials' cooperation.

Charlton says that both Nelson and Judith Major have similar positions, and he feels that he represents a significant number of people who do not share their views. Since he is setting up a new law practice, he had considered not running again, but he says that many people — including many from Brown School — had urged him to enter the race to present an alternative to the Nelson-Major approach.

**Judith Major**

Judith Major was president of the Brown Home and School Association last year, and was an integral part of the group which researched and lobbied for a primary French instruction program and worked to get joint City-School Board funding for the Brown School community centre. She feels this experi-

ence enables her to give practical advice to other parents who want to create something in their school.

She sees herself as a parents' representative on a Board where most trustees don't emphasize that role, and many have business and law backgrounds. She points out that "choices" in education are needed not only at primary level but in secondary schools too, and she would like to see specialized high schools for science and performing arts.

Major recognizes that parents in the western section of the ward aren't as actively involved in schools as people in her area. She thinks they're interested in their children's education but are afraid of schools. "Nobody is in the habit of taking part in the education of their children," she says; "they learn how, it's an educational process in itself."

**John Maxwell**

John Maxwell is a sociology teacher at Humber College and member of the Deer Park Ratepayers' Association. He



Photos: Jack McLeod

**Bill Charlton**

has had no previous involvement with school groups, and, in fact, that's one of the reasons he's running for trustee. He and many of his friends feel that people without children in school are isolated from the educational system."

Maxwell says that "rapid change is needed in our educational programs if we expect to prepare children for society ten years from now." The new freedom allowed in high schools, where there are no required courses and only loose standards applied around the province, is, in his opinion, actually hurting students who haven't been trained to use it. "For the first time," he says, "I'm seeing illiterate 18-year-olds coming to college . . . They're socially disenfranchised."

Increased leisure time and better education will, he thinks, motivate more people to want to participate in setting school policy. He sees the trustee's job as helping those who want to participate to do so, but he thinks there should be limits to how much a local community can control a school.

John Maxwell is a 31-year-old sociology teacher at Humber College. He is a graduate of the Metro School System and the University of Toronto and a home owner in Ward 5. John shares your concerns about the quality and cost of education.

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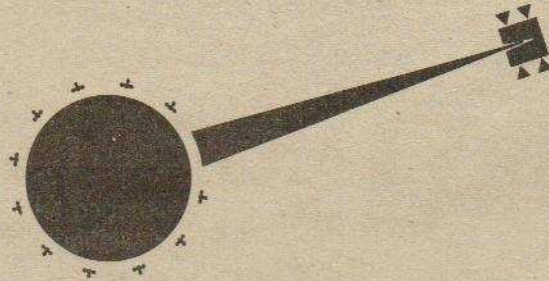
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**1. ATTENDANCE** — Fiona Nelson has a nearly perfect record with only one regular board meeting missed in three years. This is the best record of any member of the present board. She has never missed a meeting of the management and school programs committee in three years in office.

**2. ACTIVITY IN TORONTO BOARD COMMITTEES** — Chairman of Management Committee 1971; Chairman of Alternatives Committee responsible for establishing SEED, ALPHA, Laneway & Contact; Chairman of Spadina Expressway Committee, wrote brief and presented it to Metro and OMB on Board's behalf; Chairman of Committee on Status of Women; Chairman of Committee on Post-Secondary Education re teacher training, wrote and presented a brief to the Royal Commission; Chairman of T.V. Committee; Chairman of Committee compulsory attendance. Has been active member of many other committees including Crossing Guards, Drugs and Reading Skills. Board of Education nominee to Board of Health.

**3. ACTIVITY ON METRO BOARD COMMITTEES** — As a member of the Metro School Board for 3 years, she has sat on Arts Liaison Committee; Schools for Retarded Committee; Finance, Chairman's Committee, T.V. Committee, and is chairman of the Academic Committee.



**4. PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES** — Regional Council of the Ontario Educational Communications Authority (Channel 19), Arts in Education Committee of Province of Ontario Council for the Arts. (P.O.C.A.)

**5. CHANGES IN BOARD PRACTICES WHICH SAVED THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WITHOUT AFFECTING SERVICES.**—The Board employs several psychiatrists whose salaries have always been paid out of school funds. Due to the efforts of Fiona Nelson, OHIP is now billed directly for these therapeutic services instead of property taxpayers paying this essential but non-educational expense.

Many children need a hot lunch which they can not afford to buy. For years the school board subsidized these lunches or provided them free. Last year, due to the efforts of Fiona Nelson's committee on food services, the cafeteria system was re-organized and the city welfare authorities were persuaded to take over the cost of providing the free lunches.

**6. CHANGES IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION TO PERMIT MORE COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS** — School boards and city authorities have co-operated for many years in providing swimming pools but were not permitted to build other community facilities in schools. Brown school is being re-built and the city is putting thousands of dollars worth of community facilities into the new building because the province was persuaded to change the law so that this kind of common-sense co-operation could take place. The city will have enough money to build two community centres for the price of one since they do not need to buy additional land. The school and the community will have greatly increased facilities to work with. The savings are enormous. Fiona Nelson worked closely with the Brown Building Committee at all levels of government to achieve this major change in policy.

**7. PUBLICATIONS** — Fiona Nelson always supports her major policy proposals at the Board with a written brief and is the only trustee to have prepared a written budget proposal each year to clearly state the priorities she thinks the Board should adopt. She also has published articles of educational interest in local papers as well as in professional and national magazines.

**8. PUBLIC APPEARANCES** — Speaking engagements as a lecturer and a panelist keep Fiona Nelson busy both in Toronto and across the country. Frequent requests to address University and High School classes maintain her close contact with students. Her recent C.B.C. radio series "A Parents' Guide to the Schools" was enthusiastically acclaimed from Halifax to Vancouver and her frequent radio and television interviews have struck many responsive notes.

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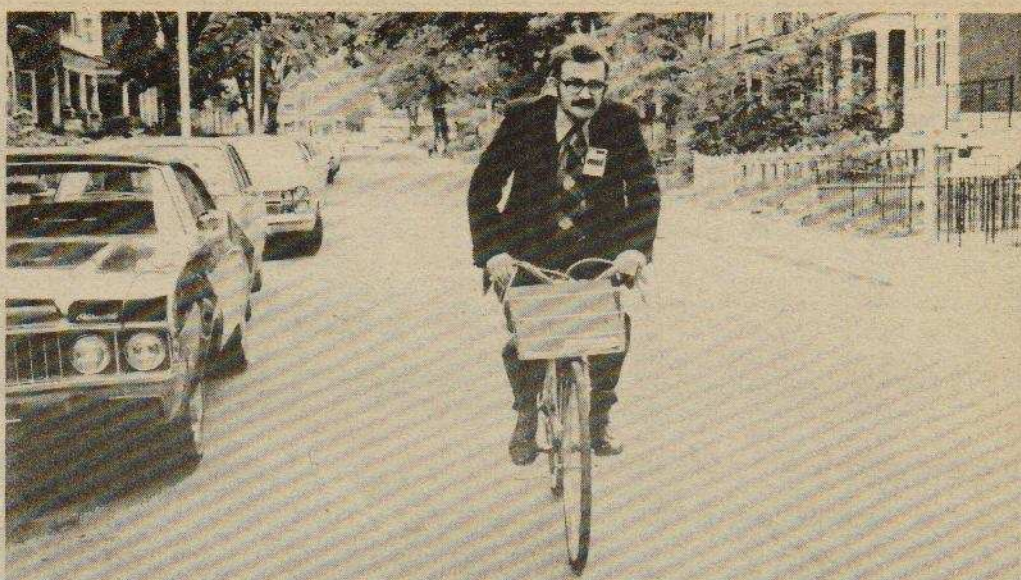
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William Archer



Dan Heap

**WARD SIX: CITY COUNCIL**

# Three old-timers - only two can win

And if reform newcomer Dan Heap gets his way only one incumbent will return to Council

by Virginia Smith

Only one strong reform candidate has emerged in the Ward Six aldermanic race — Dan Heap, who, as the NDP candidate in St. Andrew-St. Patrick, ran a close second to Allan Grossman in last year's provincial election. Incumbents June Marks and Horace Brown, long ago "people's candidates" who have since merged with the establishment, are both running again. Ward Five Alderman William Archer, who has been elbowed out of his Ward by a well-organized reform group, is now trying his luck in Six. Arthur Downes, who ran eighth in Ward Six in 1969, has also entered the race.

Ward Six is Toronto's downtown core. The district, bounded by Bloor, the Islands, Palmerston and Sherbourne, includes City Hall, the Toronto-Dominion Centre, the Yonge Street strip and the University of Toronto. In the future, it will accommodate Eaton Centre and Metro Centre. To the west of the core are low density residential neighborhoods which have been fighting absorption into Toronto's commercial centre. At the Ward's eastern end looms an almost solid wall of high rise apartment buildings. Several pockets of low density housing remain in the area, and residents are currently mobilizing to prevent a clean sweep of their neighborhoods.

Although it is the heart of Toronto, Ward Six is midtown's neglected ward. Voter turnout south of Bloor Street is generally lighter than it is in the northern end of the city, and, in the last election, Ward Six had the lowest turnout of all. 28.9% of 42,000 eligible residents voted in 1969. Heap contends that the percentage is much higher if absentee property owners and enumerated non-persons are discounted, but the figure still suggests voter apathy.

During the Marks-Brown years, many politically active residents have become cynical about their chances at City Hall. In Ward Seven, just east of Six, voters can count on John Sewell and Karl Jaffary to fight for their interests. But, as one Ward Six activist commented recently, Ward Six residents must expend a good deal of energy fighting their aldermen. Just north of Six is Ward Five, CORRA country, and one of the first homes of the Stop Spadina movement. An active reform group in Five has come up with two candidates who have pledged strict accountability to their constituents — incumbent Ying Hope and Colin Vaughan, a leader of the opposition to the Spadina Expressway. In the process, the group nudged a less acceptable candidate, William Archer, into the Ward Six race.

Last winter, reform-minded Toronto citizens formed CO'72, an organization for this year's municipal election. CO'72, which was not a party, or a political machine, smelled strongly of do-your-own-thingism. The movement never got off the ground in Ward Six, and the hoped-for nominating convention never gathered. Some residents complained that the nominating process in Ward Five was the work of an elite, but at least its politically active citizens pulled together some semblance of an organization.

In Six, reform candidates had to declare themselves first and then gather a group, as Eilert Frerichs, Heap's campaign manager, admits. Rose Smith, the first reform candidate to enter the race, later withdrew for personal reasons, leaving the field entirely to Heap.

The organization achieved by their neighbours to the north and east has so far escaped reformers in Ward Six. The big question now is whether Heap's

workers can gather enough strength to communicate their anger and frustrations with the incumbents to the majority of voters in the Ward.

**Dan Heap**

Dan Heap lives in Ward Six, on Wales Avenue in Kensington. Since 1954, he has worked as a cardboard box press operator at Continental Can, where he is vice-president of his local union. He is also an Anglican clergyman, and assists at Holy Trinity Church as a volunteer priest. If he is elected, Heap will be one of the few aldermen with close ties to labor.

Prior to this year, Heap's chief experience has been with NDP federal and provincial politics. He ran federally in 1968, and last year he finished less than 1,200 votes behind Allan Grossman. Heap has, however, been active in City politics in the past. He helped to organize Ward Six opposition to the Spadina Expressway and joined the fight against the proposed Ontario Hydro transformer station in Grange Park. In his own neighborhood, he helped to organize the Citizens' Committee which shared in the planning of the new Kensington School and has mobilized public criticism of Toronto Western Hospital's expansion plans.

Although he is not running as a party candidate, Heap has not by any means cut his ties with the NDP. Many of his campaign workers have been recruited from NDP ranks, and Bob Beardsley, this year's NDP candidate in Spadina riding, has offered his help.

Nor is Heap ignoring the big political questions that are sometimes obscured in municipal politics. "The workers of Ontario are organizing to fight the tycoons, Canadian and foreign, who control us. We must seek to be a small part of the mobilization," says Heap in one of his position papers. On the

municipal level, Heap thinks that the most important issue is housing, and his denunciations of developers smack of David Lewis' pronouncements on corporate welfare bums. City Council "forces working people from their homes in the process of making the rich richer. The same companies that get millions in tax deferrals from Ottawa, that get cheap CMHC mortgages through our taxes, also get city land at bargain basement prices."

As alderman, Heap intends to fight for the preservation of low-income, low-density housing, and for a transportation policy which emphasizes public transit rather than cars. He plans to do this not by enunciating policies to the residents of the Ward, but by enabling local communities to control their own affairs. At a meeting last week, one of Heap's workers reported that a voter close to Yonge Street said that she would support Heap if he would promise to do something about the tinny music blasting from most Yonge Street shops. Heap made no guarantee and suggested that the woman begin some door-knocking and organizing in her area.

Heap plans to consult Ward residents about the distribution of municipal funds. The Public Works Department allots a certain amount of money to each Ward every year. If he is elected, Heap intends to call community groups together at the beginning of the year to ask how and where the money could best be spent.

As a ward leader, in other words, Heap hopes to be led by Ward residents. He is open to the idea of forming a ward council, to which he would be responsible. He plans to work as a full time alderman.

Heap plans to raise about \$3600 for the campaign. He will fully disclose the sources of his funds. His campaign is

centered on signs and canvassing. His workers are doing three canvasses and preparing a brochure for each canvass. Unlike the other candidates, Heap has printed a separate leaflet for every district in Ward Six, which will be distributed during the second canvass. The leaflets outline Heap's position on the most pressing problems in the University area, Sussex-Ulster, Kensington, Chinatown, North Jarvis and the area south of Queen. Again unlike the other candidates, Heap plans to put out literature in Portuguese and Chinese, two groups that form a large part of the Ward Six population.

As a candidate, Heap scores high on convincing sincerity, but low on charisma. The clerical manner does not desert him on the political platform. Heap's supporters might wish that he seemed just a trifle less earnest and a bit more flashy.

**June Marks**

Heap will probably have a hard time defeating June Marks, currently Ward Six's senior alderman. In 1969, Marks edged out the ward's junior alderman, Horace Brown, by a comfortable margin. She has been in City politics for eight years, and served as a City controller from 1967 to 1969. Marks entered the Ward Six race rather late this year; she said that she had been thinking of running for mayor. In her campaign literature, Marks stresses the value of her municipal political experience. "On the tough battleground of City Hall, experience counts. June Marks focuses a wealth of legislative and administrative skills upon the complex needs of a multi-million dollar business: Toronto." On her nomination paper, Marks calls herself a businesswoman. She lives outside Ward Six, in the Borough of York.

Marks was originally elected as a

(continued, page 15)



Horace Brown

Photo: Phil Lapidus

## INCUMBENTS' VOTING RECORDS

The Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations has assessed the voting records of incumbent candidates in Ward Six on ten key issues which arose during the 1969-72 term of Council in terms of whether their votes supported (\*) or opposed (—) positions expressed by resident and ratepayer groups.

	Marks	Brown	Archer
Gothic Quebec rezoning	—	—	—
St. Jamestown West rezoning	—	—	—
Metro Centre plan	—	absent	—
Eaton Centre land exchange	—	—	—
Wellesley Street widening	—	*	—
Spadina Expressway	—	*	*
Riverdale Community Organization support	—	*	*
Winston Churchill park police tower	—	*	—
Citizen representation on Planning Board	—	*	—
Unseating Ben Gry	—	absent	*
% SUPPORT FOR RESIDENT AND RATEPAYER GROUPS	0%	62½%	30%
Attendance record on recorded votes	98%	67 %	84%

The campaign for mayor of Toronto has traditionally been the glamour contest of the municipal elections and this year is no exception. Thus, while important aldermanic battles are underway in many parts of Metro, and new mayors are being elected in Etobicoke, East York and huge North York, the press' main attention has been on the three major candidates for the City mayoralty.

The trio also played a key role in making the job they are fighting for seem much more important than it is. They're spending considerably more money than ever before in trying to win the job which pays an annual salary of \$36,000. With a combined expenditure easily topping a quarter of a million dollars, they have moved the campaign into the realm of big business, which may be appropriate when one considers that much of the work City Council handles involves business in one way or the other, particularly the real estate trade.

Each candidate enjoys claiming that the other two are spending a lot of money, while cutting the estimates of his own expenditures. The O'Donohue and Rotenberg headquarters now concede that they will each spend about \$70,000 and Crombie's people kick around the sum of \$50,000. But knowledgeable insiders figure that by the time the election is over, Rotenberg will have crossed \$100,000 in expenses, that O'Donohue will not be too far behind that figure and that Crombie will have spent between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

By contrast, Mayor William Dennison, retiring after two terms in office, spent only \$13,000 to get re-elected in 1969 while his two opponents, Margaret Campbell and Stephen Clarkson, spent only about \$35,000 each trying to oust him.

A good question then when considering this year's campaign is why is all the extra money being spent? Has the job suddenly become so important that it's worth that much extra investment to win? Or is the added expense a direct result of the kind of campaign the candidates and the behind-the-scenes men who have emerged in the three headquarters want to run?

#### Not much power

Initially, it must be said that no matter how much is spent on winning the position, the mayoralty doesn't have the power most people in the City think it does. Unlike the parliamentary system, in which a Prime Minister or Premier has tight control of his administration and legislative body, the mayor, working through the committee and Council system, doesn't have any built-in power or ruling party through which to govern. He controls only one vote, just like any junior alderman.

Another indirect limitation on the scope of the mayor's power was introduced last month when City Council voted a 100% raise to aldermen elected in the December 4 election, bringing their salaries to \$15,000 a year. The new salaries will increase the number of aldermen who spend full time on their civic jobs. In the past, when aldermen's pay was very low, politics was a second and very much a part-time commitment for many aldermen. But mayors have generally spent full time at City Hall, and because of this they were in the position to steamroll their projects through Council. Now aldermen will have more time and background to use in scrutinizing plans by the mayor and the City Executive. John Sewell has proved just how effective a full time "opposition" alderman can be.

Another new fact of life for the mayor is that his term, like that of Council, is back on a two-year basis. The mind boggles at the thought of how much money would have been spent on the mayoralty race if the term was for three years as was the case in 1969.

What the new mayor will get with his office — besides the ceremonial and greeting tasks that must be performed — are blanket memberships on a number of key bodies at City Hall — various committees and the City and Metro Executives. He becomes part of the small group of men who administer the City and Metro and, accordingly, is in a position of some power and potential leadership. This, obviously, is what a lot of moneyed people think is worth investing in.

But this description of the mayoralty position does not suggest that the many dollars chasing the few possibilities are being well spent. A good part of the heavy expenditure is a direct result of those who got involved in the campaigns and what they are trying to make out of them.

#### Big and costly thoughts

The story is now old of how Rotenberg's first moves in his campaign were a series of lunches and dinners arranged for him by Okah Jones, chairman of Consumer's gas, with blue-chip Toronto businessmen who later made large contributions to Rotenberg's campaign. Help was also recruited from a number of men involved in last year's well-financed Conservative Party provincial election victory. A Tory himself, Rotenberg even set up his campaign headquarters on Adelaide Street where Bill Davis and the Big Blue Machine once operated. Men like Rotenberg's campaign chairman, David Cowper, think big and costly thoughts. They package candidates with all the trimmings, and with Rotenberg already in good shape on financial contributions, the budget isn't the main problem in their campaign. Rotenberg isn't using television commercials like O'Donohue

# A quarter-million doll

## That's how much O'Donohue, Rotenberg and Crombie spending to woo our votes. Each wants to win very badly

by P. M. Mullings

if he thought \$75,000 was excessive for a mayoralty campaign, O'Donohue said he thought "it's almost obscene to say that you spent that much money to become mayor. I simply say that the mayoralty should not be bought."

Crombie expressed similar thoughts when he spoke to the *Citizen* on the day he declared his candidacy in July. He said he would "in no way" come close to spending the \$75,000 which he then estimated Rotenberg would be budgeting for the campaign. In fact, he said he would rely on people giving "little bits and pieces — to use the American expression I'll have to nickel and dime my way through it." That's all in the past now as Crombie's leaders — less affluent but more

— not because he can't afford them, but because his headquarters doesn't believe, as Walter Tedman, the campaign co-ordinator puts it, "that television is an efficient way to get the message across."

O'Donohue, meanwhile, isn't slouching around looking for handouts. He has drawn to himself another set of political backroom boys who think big when it comes to money. His campaign co-ordinator is Donald Kirkup who, when he isn't involved in election politics, is with the A. E. LePage real estate company. O'Donohue's people also have been adept at raising money, particularly through fund raising dinners. When he was interviewed by the *Citizen* in September and asked

"trendy" than those helping Rotenberg and O'Donohue — have come up with a number of intriguing ways to raise money. Last week artist Harold Town donated 200 prints to the Crombie campaign which peddled them for more than \$10,000.

Crombie's good fortune has even led him into a somewhat embarrassing situation. In his main brochure he extolls the virtue of keeping Toronto a special sort of city with the line "nobody from Toronto goes to Buffalo or Detroit for the weekend anymore." But now that he has the money to afford television commercials, Crombie has found that he can't get airtime on CFTO — the CBC doesn't run paid political commercials — and so he's going to Buffalo to spend \$10,000 to buy time on a television station beaming into Toronto. Crombie's media campaign has easily been the most effective of the three. His literature is well done, and he has made an impression on the press to help develop his image.

One observer who has closely watched the three campaigns says that unlike other elections this time "the backroom boys know where and how to get their hands on big money and what to do with it when they have it."

An interesting footnote to the spending spree — Crombie's policy has been to periodically name some of his campaign contributors. The exception are personal friends of his opponents, donors who fear the contribution will hurt their businesses or that the size of the donation will result in social pressure on them. O'Donohue says he intends to make a full disclosure of his campaign funds after the election. Rotenberg will not reveal the names of his contributors but he says he has instructed his campaign managers not to accept any donation which would put him in a conflict of interest position.

#### Frightening problems

In fairness to the three candidates, the problems of running for mayor in Toronto, without the kind of well cultivated base that Dennison had, are pretty frightening. The electorate generally doesn't know or care about what's happening and those who bother to vote are in the minority. In the last election only 38% of those eligible to vote did so. Thus the problem for a mayoralty candidate is as much getting the vote out as convincing anybody about policies or personalities.

Besides the three major candidates, others running include newspaper columnist Paul Rimstead, Communist Party candidate Nelson Clarke, Socialist Jackie Henderson and Don Andrews of the right wing Western Guard. None is expected to poll many more than a couple of thousand votes.

A generally accepted truism about the campaign from the outset has been that O'Donohue is well ahead of the other two contenders in popularity. This was predicted on the belief that O'Donohue, with his easy smile and pleasing personality, has spent a good part of the last three years getting out of City Hall and building election support throughout the City, particularly among ethnic voters. Rotenberg, on the other hand, was pictured as being a hard working administrator who has difficulty in relating to people. Crombie at the start was considered as too little known and too new at the political game to be a threat.

A survey conducted by an independent polling group during the latter part of the summer confirmed the general standings of the three candidates. But in the past two weeks there has been a closing of the gap with O'Donohue only three percentage points ahead of Rotenberg, and with Crombie a close third. As in the recent federal election campaign, a large number of people, about 40%, still haven't made up their minds. Even if the polls are correct in showing O'Donohue ahead, neither the Crombie nor Rotenberg headquarters are very upset. Crombie's people believe that during the campaign their candidate has taken the initiative and is now the man to beat. Rotenberg's strategists have been holding back much of their campaign effort so far, preparing for high impact just before election day.

#### Can O'Donohue be beaten?

Both the Crombie and Rotenberg camps reject the theory that because O'Donohue has solid support among the European ethnic population he can't be beaten. Tedman, who managed Dennison's two successful mayoralty campaigns, says, "It's not how much they like you, but whether they bother to go out and vote that counts." One



David Crombie

photo: Phil Lapides



David Rotenberg

photo: Jack McLeod



Tony O'Donohue

photo: Jack McLeod

# lar mayoralty

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ly.



of the many maps that Tedman keeps pinned up on the wall in Rotenberg's headquarters has a percentage breakdown of votes were cast in each ward in 1969. It clearly shows that the areas where O'Donohue is most popular — in the west end south of Bloor Street — the lowest turnout was recorded. For example, O'Donohue's own Ward Four cast only five percent of the City's total vote for mayor. Ward Five, where Crombie is particularly well received, cast 9.2% of the vote last time. Ward Eleven, the home territory of both Crombie and Rotenberg, chipped in with 15.3%, while the next door Ward Ten, where both men are also strong, had 13.6%.

Reports from the east end of the City, where 26.6% of the vote was cast in 1969, say that O'Donohue is well ahead there but that Crombie has been showing strength during the past week. Observers believe the east can be the key area of the City and that, to hold their own in the across-City totals, all three candidates will have to make a good impression in the east.

In 1969 Dennison received 66,083 votes to 52,813 for Campbell, 31,927 for Clarkson and 2,337 for the Socialist candidate, John Riddell. In the closer three-way race that is expected this time, as few as 50,000 votes could win it for any of the candidates.

The voting appeal of the three men's personalities and backgrounds lies in vastly different factors. O'Donohue relies heavily on his outgoing personality and a "humble beginning" image to capture voters' hearts because he can't appeal to their minds. Rotenberg is a fast-talking, issue-oriented politician who is always ready to stick by his decision. He rarely lets a question or comment go by without automatically, and understandably, mentioning that somewhere in his vast experience in the City Hall administration he had something to do with the matter under discussion. Crombie is a diminutive man with a school-boy face who appears well suited to the image of a dragon-slayer. He preaches the reformist line with freshness and sincerity. His problem may be whether or not he gives the appearance of a plausible mayor to a public that doesn't understand what the job is all about.

A look at their experience, voting records and campaign "promises" supports the contention that they would make vastly different types of mayors.

## Crombie

David Crombie is a member of the reform movement who believes that protection of the City's neighborhoods is the vital factor in keeping

Toronto liveable. He supports the case against the automobile and for more public transit; he's for more control of development, which he believes has as many bad points as good; he wants demolition and redevelopment to be controlled in order to protect stable neighborhoods; he says people have the right to be informed and consulted when changes are being planned in their neighborhoods; and he wants better use for the 41% of the downtown area that now consists of parking or vacant lots and is considered "junk space."

Crombie's voting record, as documented by the Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations, is very good. In his three years in office CORRA says that on major issues Crombie always voted in favour of positions expressed by their member groups. Crombie believes very much in the consultative and conciliatory approach to problems and cites the Trefann Court and Yonge-St. Clair Task Force as the types of citizen involvement he would like to see throughout the City. At 36 years of age, and as only a one-term alderman, Crombie is the least experienced of the three major candidates. But he stresses that he's been involved in municipal politics, through the now defunct CIVAC party, since the mid-Sixties, and that in his former job as director of student affairs at Ryerson he had an annual million-and-a-half dollar budget to administer.

In his interview with the *Citizen* in July, Crombie theorized that he would get around the limited structural power of the mayor's position by using "the tremendous opportunity for moral influence both on Council and with the public" that the mayor has at his disposal. Realistically though, his political program would rely on how many other reformers get elected to Council with him. If enough did, Crombie, as head of a reform administration, would need all his conciliatory talents to smooth out many of the problems that would come up with the remaining old-guard members. If he is elected without reform control of the Council, Crombie would be continuing his battles of the last three years, only this time from behind a desk within the City Hall establishment.

### Decision to run criticized

Although a strongly committed reformer, Crombie's decision to run for mayor was not greeted with enthusiasm by the reform movement. They believe it is premature to run for mayor when the movement hasn't yet developed a large reform process across the city. They are also convinced, and the campaign has proved it, that running a mayoralty campaign draws workers and financial contributions away from the fight to get as many reform aldermen as possible elected. Reformers also disapproved of the manner in which Crombie unilaterally decided to run for

mayor without any consultation with other reform or community elements in the city.

But perhaps the greatest criticism of Crombie's candidacy involves power. If he had run again in Ward Eleven, he would have become the ward's senior alderman and a member of the Metro Council. He most likely would also have been elected to the City Executive. He gave up all this, plus the value of his reform vote on City Council, to take a longshot chance on the mayoralty. Crombie's reply to the charges is on two levels. First he knows that, in spite of their criticism, reformers will support him at the polls because he's the only acceptable candidate. Second, Crombie argues that his candidacy is an important part of the general political education program about reformist issues that is needed in Toronto.

Now, with the election less than two weeks away, only one thing about Crombie's campaign is certain. There is no massive transfer of votes from him to the aldermanic level. Reform candidates in various areas told the *Citizen* they don't see any great number of extra votes coming from the publicity Crombie's candidacy has generated for reform issues. What is more likely is that many people voting for reform aldermanic candidates will also vote for Crombie, improving his chance at winning. In fact, one political strategist says the only conceivable way that Crombie can become mayor is if nearly everybody who votes for a reform alderman also votes for him.

## O'Donohue

While Crombie firmly believes that "the neighborhood unit must be maintained as the basic unit of the City," Tony O'Donohue spends most of his time talking about protection of the family and its traditions. In fact, when the *Citizen* went to press less than two weeks before the election, O'Donohue's campaign had only produced "The Family", pollution and a vision for the need to make Toronto "one of the world's great cities" as its three basic themes. To quote O'Donohue, "Toronto is a family city. The family is the foundation of the community. It must be strengthened." To do this O'Donohue proposes more parks, ball-playing areas and ice-skating facilities, and he argues that many social ills will disappear through stronger family life. Although this "issue" goes well with O'Donohue's personality and Irish political style of presentation, he stresses it so frequently and vigorously that it leads to speculation that he may not have very much else to say.

O'Donohue, 39, has been on City Council for six years. He came to Toronto from Ireland in

1956 and is a professional engineer who got interested in the problems of pollution in the early Sixties before it was fashionable. He is still interested in the subject, and every speech he makes is laced with proposals for anti-pollution projects. He argues that as an engineer he understands the consequences of pollution far better than anybody else on Council and wants to do something about them. He also speaks about the need for Toronto to have a mayor who will "make it a great city, one of the best in the world." O'Donohue wants Toronto to develop landmarks and facilities that will give its residents an extra-special sense of pride in their city and which will "attract those clean tourist and convention dollars."

### Bad voting record

But O'Donohue doesn't like ratepayer and resident groups which he doesn't believe are all that representative. His voting record, as detailed by CORRA, is very bad on the major issues of development and transportation. O'Donohue frequently voted against the positions supported by the resident and ratepayer associations, which is to say, he voted for nearly all the major developments and is a supporter of the completion of the Spadina and Scarborough Expressways. Also among his policies are a lot of hard-nosed positions — he's very strong about closing Rochdale, stamping out drugs, getting tough with "welfare parasites" and supporting the police for Law and Order.

O'Donohue as mayor, most City Hall observers believe, would bring a return to the Nathan Phillips type of public relations, glad-handing approach. They don't see O'Donohue as an important leader within the Council chamber because he's not a good debater and because there is no widespread support for most of his pet projects — such as the amalgamation of the Works and Streets Departments. Most aldermen believe they are impractical. O'Donohue's ability to govern and lead is open to question.

## Rotenberg

In direct contrast is David Rotenberg, a man whose ability to get things done nobody questions. It's what he wants to do and how he reacts to human beings that worries people. As Ward Five Alderman Ying Hope recently put it, "Rotenberg is the kind of guy I would prefer to hire rather than elect." At 42, Rotenberg is the oldest of the mayoralty candidates. But that's only half the story. For the past 12 years he's been a very active member of Council, has chaired every important committee, has been Council President since 1970, and, for the past three years, has been the most important man in the City's administration, often replacing Dennison in many key functions. This list of achievements, and his other accomplishments, are part of Rotenberg's problem. A lot of people just don't like him because he moves too quickly and too adeptly for them. Others oppose him for more realistic reasons, arguing that he believes in the "big Toronto" concept of the developers, the expressway concept of the suburbanites and the dollar concept of the businessman. Still other people don't like Rotenberg because they find his personality hard to take.

### Overhauling the image

Since the campaign started his staff has attempted to counter these problems. Both Rotenberg's style and policies have been overhauled to some extent. A "more human" candidate is now proposing to create mini-planning boards around the City so the public can get closer to the governing procedure. Another Rotenberg proposal is for a Land Stabilization Bank through which the city would acquire obsolete industrial property in the downtown area for the purpose of extending established, stable neighborhoods and building new ones. He has also called for a "new business incubation policy" by which the City, in conjunction with the other levels of government, will help "aspiring entrepreneurs with innovative ideas for starting new businesses." Rotenberg also wants the City to have a larger role in the taxation field and, to discourage land speculation and help in the redevelopment of unused land, he has suggested that commercial property in the City be taxed as though it were developed to the full potential permitted under its zoning status. Tedman, his campaign co-ordinator, says that Rotenberg is the "issue oriented candidate" in the field and, if people like his policies, they will vote for him.

But the problem the voters are going to have is figuring out which policies Rotenberg really favours — the ones he's voted for at City Hall or his campaign pronouncements. Like O'Donohue, his voting record, in CORRA's estimate, is for all the wrong things and against all the right ones. But in his campaign literature and commercials, Rotenberg comes on like a mini-Bill Davis extolling the virtues of living in the City and his plans to "humanize" Toronto even more. If Rotenberg is elected it would probably result in the smallest change at City Hall. He would be doing the same things he has been doing for the past few years and more. But instead of calling him Council President or Budget Chief, we would be calling him Mr. Mayor.

# David Rotenberg - a mayor for the 70's

David Rotenberg has the right combination of experience and foresight so necessary to the future of Toronto.

A member of City and Metro Councils for 12 years, he's been Chairman of almost every important committee at City Hall. He knows how the city works . . . . He can make it work better.

As Budget Chief he was responsible for keeping taxes stable — **the City tax rate was reduced in 1971 for the first time since 1953** — and increasing only enough to cover costs incurred by wage settlements in 1972.

David Rotenberg was responsible for the creation of the "Toronto Plan" — the Official Plan that means security and stability for our neighbourhoods. Adopted in 1968, **he has never voted for a project which ran contrary to the Official Plan.**

David Rotenberg worked to provide Toronto with 30 acres of new park land in the past three years — more new park land than at any other time in our history . . . . **He did it without increasing the tax load.**



David Rotenberg  
is concerned  
about Toronto's future.

He wants growth to be controlled and buildings to meet the needs of people. He proposes a city Land Stabilization Bank to create new inner city neighbourhoods with **controlled cost housing.**

He wants Canada's entire tax structure to be reviewed so that Toronto can provide the services people need — yet keep municipal taxes at a reasonable level and get the tax burden off the homeowner.

He wants transportation planning to move ahead faster and to tie in with regional planning.

He proposes "mini planning boards" to ensure effective citizen action.

He wants Toronto's unique lifestyle to be maintained and protected.

## Vote

# David Rotenberg for mayor

## Keeping Toronto a place for people

# Archer, Marks, Brown fight for survival

(continued from page 11)

reform candidate, but has since voted consistently for development and against citizen participation in city politics. Her bad marks are almost unrelieved on the voting records published by the Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations and by *City Hall*, a journal put out by Council's reform aldermen.

She might be given a plus sign for her record on parks. She supported the purchase of Cawthra Square as a park for the North Jarvis area, and successfully pushed for the preservation of the Gore site at Front and Yonge as a park. But she also voted to construct a police communications tower in Winston Churchill Park at St. Clair and Spadina. Marks has the best attendance record on Council; she seldom misses a meeting.

Marks has alienated the community groups in Ward Six. She incurred the wrath of the Grange Park Residents' Association by voting for Windlass Development's rezoning application on McCaul Street and by supporting the construction of the Hydro transformer station in the neighborhood. She angered the more recently formed North Jarvis Community Association by voting for the widening of Wellesley Street.

Her attitude toward these groups is defensive and hostile. When the Grange



June Marks

Park Association recently appeared before the City Executive to protest the planned construction of a police station in their neighborhood. Marks supported the police and delivered an angry speech denouncing Association members as activists "looking for an issue." Local residents, she said, never appreciate the work she does behind the scenes.

The *Citizen* did not have an opportunity to speak to Marks about her campaign. She broke one appointment with a *Citizen* reporter; her son Ron, who is acting as her campaign manager, broke a second appointment.

Marks' Committee Room is spacious and looks extremely well organized. She is at the moment the most visible of all the candidates. Many areas of the Ward are blanketed with large June Marks signs, which proclaim that Toronto is "people, people, people, people." The signs are masonite, not cardboard, and cost at least \$1.25 each. Her campaign literature repeats the people theme, and lists an impressive number of board and committee appointments.

At a recent Ward Six all-candidates meeting, Marks said that she does not have to disclose the identity of her financial supporters because she never accepts contributions. Her political career, said Marks, has run her into \$18,000 of debt. Marks says that she has always been a full time alderman

and intends to remain one.

Most members of Ward Six community groups will not vote for June Marks, but they are only a minority of the voters in Ward Six. As the *Citizen* goes to press, she must be considered a stronger candidate than Heap.

#### William Archer

William Archer, a third serious contender, cannot easily be categorized as either an establishment or reform candidate. The nominating committee in Ward Five acknowledged his impressive qualifications but dismissed him because of his poor voting record.

Archer denies that he has switched wards because he simply cannot expect to win in Five. He says that he "sees Ward Six as the area that has the challenges. Ward Five is 90% a stable community and will remain a stable com-

munity." The range and scope of the problems in Ward Six are much greater, says Archer.

Archer has been involved in City politics since 1958, when he was elected alderman in the old Ward Three. He was elected to the Board of Control in 1964 and unsuccessfully ran for Mayor in 1966. In 1969, he was elected junior alderman in Ward Five. Archer is a lawyer, and maintains a practice at a downtown firm. He lives outside Ward Six, in North Toronto.

Archer's voting record is fair tending to poor, according to CORRA's score card. On a majority of key issues, Archer opposed the views expressed by ratepayers' organizations. In the *City Hall* tally, Archer scores low on development decisions, middling on

(continued, page 16)

#### Advertisement

## A statement from Nelson Clarke WHY I AM RUNNING FOR MAYOR

What is most important about Toronto, for me, is that it is a city of people who make their living working by hand or brain. Its social composition is overwhelmingly working class. If we apply the estimates of the Croll Committee, it is safe to say that 175,000 of our fellow citizens within the city are living in varying degrees of poverty and deprivation. Civic politicians who ignore this one-quarter of our population are guilty of callous elitism.

But Toronto is not being run by its working people. It is dominated by an alliance of big corporations which care for one thing only — their profits.

First of all, there are the so-called developers — outfits like Cadillac which between 1966 and 1971 made \$63 million and paid \$20,000 in taxes. The people have put up some great fights against the developers over these last few years which I fully support, and which I hope will be strengthened still more as a result of this election.

But I do think it is essential to see the battle against corporate rip-offs in a still wider context. The CPR, for instance, is a developer. It will be the main beneficiary of Metro Centre, to which it has contributed no more than 10 per cent of the land. But it is also the outfit that finds it more profitable to haul garbage than people, that turns the red light on the use of rail-lines for GO-train type service which could be a quick, if only partial, solution to the rapid movement of people.

Or there is Bell Telephone with its ceaseless applications for rate hikes despite the billion bucks in net profits it made over the last ten years. It must be nationalized.

Nor can we afford to forget that standing over Toronto is the Tory government of Ontario which is the protector of all the big corporations. That is why it refuses to take the costs of education off people's homes, and put them on corporate wealth.

What we need, and what I

would do my best to lead as mayor of Toronto, is a concerted attack on all these enemies of Toronto's working people.

I don't think this can be done by just being against development. Yes, good neighborhoods should be preserved, and home owners should have much more in the way of low-interest, long term loans to renovate their houses.

But together with the preservation of neighborhoods, there can go with proper planning in which the communities have a full say, development which will build Toronto for its people — and open up more jobs for its construction workers.

The key here is to treat housing as a public utility — to stop trying as Michael Dennis and Susan Fish put it — "to engraft social housing programs on a profit-making production-oriented market mechanism in which the producers conceive of housing as an artifact to be produced rather than a service to be rendered."

This means to use public land banks not to make it easier to get one group of developers to build when another group is not yet ready, but to open up an ample supply of cheap publicly-owned land for housing. It means direct and massive intervention by governments in housing construction which can include the principle of some people in the same building paying an economic rent, and others receiving rebates down to 20 percent of their income, providing that rent control is established to block landlord profiteering.

Building Toronto for its people is not only a matter of building enough housing that working people can afford. It means building community facilities to serve people ranging from a network of day care centres to meet the total needs of the children to the provision of off-street over-night parking in working class residential areas.

And if the people are to have



the chance to build their city, our structure of government must be made more democratic — through an end to the two-level system of government in Metro Toronto with its endless bickering and buck-passing, through smaller wards, with ward councils in a democratically amalgamated city with a recognized status within the Constitution.

I don't think any one person can bring all this about. It is going to take the combined efforts of ratepayers and tenants, of community groups and the organized labor movement. If I'm elected mayor, I'll do all within my power to bring these groups fully into the decision making process at City hall.

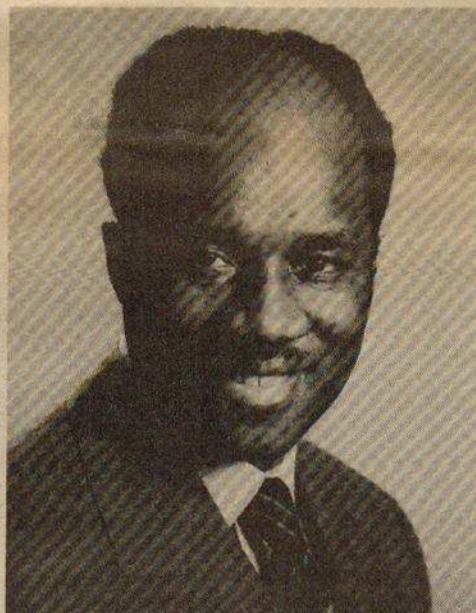
Perhaps one of the best proofs that all these are valid and relevant issues is to be found in the studied efforts of the big business press and media to black out my campaign.

I am running for mayor of Toronto to say these things, and to ask everyone who agrees with them to cast their votes for me on Dec. 4.

Nelson Clarke  
6 Westmoreland Ave.  
532-2031

#### Advertisement

## A NEW LOOK AT CIVIC POLITICS



on Dec. 4, '72  
VOTE TO ELECT

### ARTHUR DOWNES ALDERMAN

born and raised in Ward 6

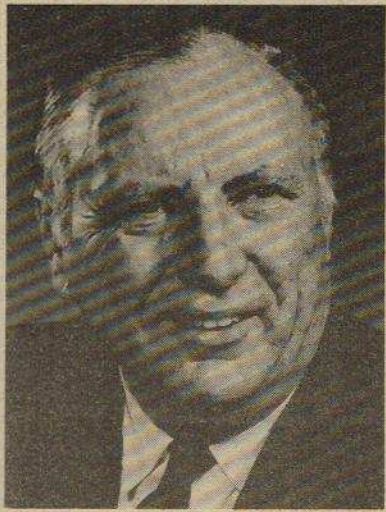
#### DOWNES SPEAKS FOR:

- improving transit system
- sharing of public facilities—bldgs, school libraries and gyms
- increased day care centres
- preserving and improving neighborhoods
- increasing total parkland
- government leadership in pollution abatement
- better police service and improved community relations

#### DOWNES WILL FIGHT AGAINST:

- Spadina expressway and similar projects not designed for public transit use
- Attempts to remove street cars
- Proposals that would endanger the total quality of life in the core area
- City council attempts to ignore citizen involvement
- Concept of land and property as Tax Base
- Increased use of local streets for arterial traffic
- Removal of healthy trees

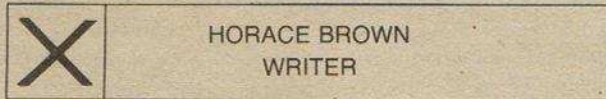
COMMITTEE ROOM 1 CHARLES STREET E. 967-5203



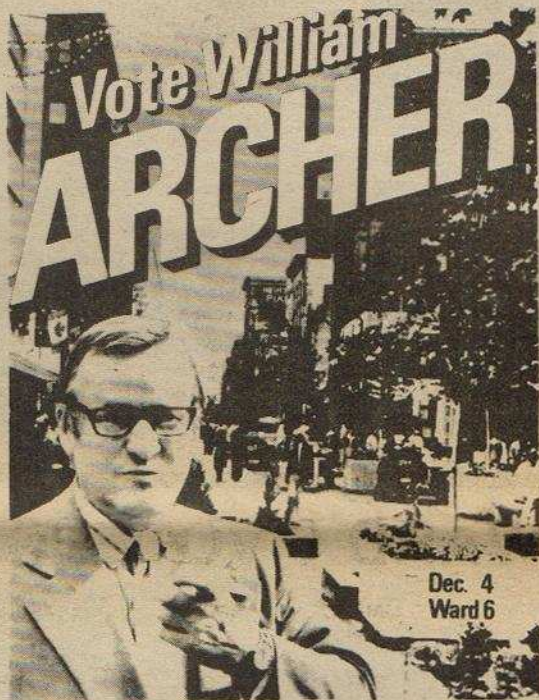
Re-Elect  
ALDERMAN  
**HORACE  
BROWN**  
in Ward 6

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FOR INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE CALL 869-0033 ALDERMAN Ward 6

# WARD SIX

(continued from page 15)

transportation questions and high on encouragement of citizen participation in city politics.

Archer is naturally critical of the CORRA voting record. He first of all feels that it misrepresents his position on certain issues. He is on record, for instance, as advocating the widening of St. Joseph Street, although, says Archer, he consolidated the arguments for St. Michael's College, which opposed the widening. The voting on some motions and their amendments is so complicated that a black or white mark may not adequately represent an alderman's position on the issue.

The CORRA voting record, says Archer, represents "CORRA's view of itself and CORRA's view of city problems. CORRA claims to represent the community, but it's in contact with only part of the community." An alderman must be in contact with the wishes of the whole community, and these wishes are often unexpressed.

He doesn't think that he has to apologize for supporting high rise development in the Gothic-Quebec area, for instance, because "many of us felt that the deputations at Council opposing the development did not represent a cross-section of the community." Archer does not say how an elected representative is to assess a community's unexpressed wishes, or determine the opinions of citizens who don't present their arguments at City Hall.

Archer does not feel that he is in any sense a carpetbagger in Ward Six because he represented the old Ward Three which covered a good deal of Ward Six territory. In any case, he "has never felt confined by ward boundaries." Archer has been working hard in Ward Six all summer. His chief achievement in the area so far was the organization of the Yonge Street mall. Archer likes to recall the summer promenade; his campaign poster, in fact, depicts a smiling Archer, ice cream cone in hand, superimposed on a photo of the mall.

He has also offered solid assistance to Grange Park residents fighting police department plans to construct a new station in their area. He has been tirelessly attending meetings here, offering suggestions there.

It is difficult to elicit a firm statement from Archer about either development or transportation. He insists on "flexibility; I'll be damned if I'll put everything on a Procrustean bed." He sees "nothing wrong with a mix of high rise and low rise accommodations. It's the only way of providing choice." About the preservation of the remaining low density housing in the North Jarvis area, he says "It must be considered."

Archer says he doesn't know how much he will spend on his campaign. He doesn't intend to declare the sources of his campaign funds. "When they

bring in effective disclosure legislation, I will declare, but not until then." He says that the emphasis in his campaign is on meeting and informing people, and points out that his leaflet includes "valuable information about how to vote, not just who to vote for."

### Horace Brown

Incumbent junior alderman Horace Brown faces a hard fight with Heap, Marks, and Archer. In 1969, Marks ran about 2,000 votes ahead of Brown, and he defeated the candidates who ran third and fourth by fewer than 100 votes. Brown has served on City Council for 12 years. He is affiliated with the NDP, and, at a recent all-candidates' meeting, informed a skeptical long-hair that "I was a socialist before you were born." Brown lives in the Ward, in a high rise on Alexander Street. He works as a writer for Ontario Hydro.

His voting record is spotty. The Metropolitan Labor Council refused to endorse Brown earlier this year because of his record, but, late last week, reversed its decision. He earns more good marks than bad on CORRA's voting record. In CORRA and City Hall voting tallies, Brown's record is dismal on development, good on citizen participation in City politics and mixed on transportation questions.

Brown feels that his position on certain issues has been misrepresented in the voting records. He proposed four amendments to the Metro Centre plan, but the record says only yes-no, good-bad. Brown points out that journalist Ron Haggart used to draw up similar voting records but was always careful to point out that they were "highly opinionated polls." On one of Haggart's tallies, Brown scored 96%, the highest of any alderman.

Brown is sensitive about his absenteeism. During the summer, he was in a serious auto accident and had to miss several Council meetings. He has also been ill fairly often, and "my illnesses are never mentioned in the voting record. I've sometimes walked out of Council meetings at 11 o'clock and made no bones about it. I had a stroke in 1966 and I'm not going to get another one."

Brown, like Archer, thinks that residents' groups are not always representative of the city population as a whole. He calls citizen involvement a "natural evolution in city politics, and I've tried to help it along. But the same citizens seem to get involved in everything." He doesn't think the activists have been ignored. "If you look at the record, you'll see that they've received a lot of attention."

During the past year, Brown has committed a few indiscretions, like hitting John Sewell during a Council meeting, and vilifying the residents of Gothic Avenue. During the debate on the Quebec-Gothic development, he reported to Council that unmarried young women were seen frequenting

homes inhabited by unmarried young men. Not only were they immoral; they were transients — and Americans to boot.

Brown's campaign has been neither noisy nor visible so far. He says that "I want to ban campaign signs because they're a form of pollution" but admits that "I'll have to wage a sign campaign in self defense. As an incumbent, you're campaigning all the time," says Brown, but he is planning a big push during the last two weeks of the campaign.

### Arthur Downes

In 1969, Arthur Downes ran a poor eighth on a stop Spadina platform. He is a former lecturer at Ryerson and current vice-president of the St. Andrew-St. Patrick Conservative Organization. He manages a men's wear shop, and does not plan to abandon the business completely if he is elected alderman.

In his press release, Downes stresses the fact that if elected, he will be the



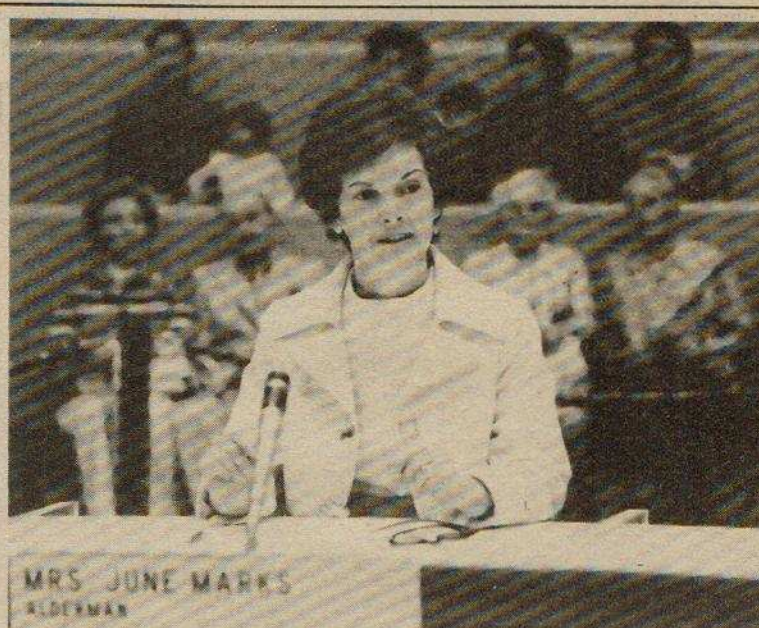
Arthur Downes

second black alderman ever to serve on Toronto's City Council.

Downes shares many views with Toronto reform groups, but he says that "I couldn't do what Jaffray and Sewell do. Dan Heap works through radicalization; I would work through negotiation." Downes advocates the preservation of Ward Six's low density residential housing and criticizes Aldermen from other areas of the city for treating the ward like "a no-man's land, a market place." He wants to see Toronto's rapid transit facilities "running on a twenty-four hour basis and more frequently." He favors abolition of the two zone system and plans to push for a free public transportation system.

It is impossible, at this point, to make any predictions about the race in Ward Six. Eilert Frerichs, Heap's campaign manager, thinks that the key to success in Ward Six is the ability to form a coalition of community groups — an alliance that includes North Jarvis and the high rise districts in the Ward's east end as well as the low density neighborhoods to the west. "This is what June Marks managed beautifully in 1969," Frerichs says.

Heap's biggest task is to make himself known throughout the ward. Voters may be disillusioned with Marks and Brown, but according to Frerichs Heap "has not yet emerged as the credible alternative." Most of the crowd at a recent all-candidates meeting at the Orde Street School seemed vehemently pro-Heap and anti-Marks, but, as Archer and Brown are quick to point out, voters who attend election meetings do not necessarily represent a broad sampling of Ward opinion. Marks and Archer, with their years of City Council experience, will be hard to beat.



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D. DAN  
FOR TRUSTEE  
WARD 6



# Rose, Yip join forces

Challengers include young reform team of Spencer-Leckie



Bob Spencer (left) and Dan Leckie (centre)

by Fred Weihs

The line-up of candidates for the two Ward Six Board of Education trustee seats has stabilized since the *Citizen* covered the race September 21. Murray Starr and Alan Schwam have withdrawn, and a new contender has emerged — Dan D. Martyniuk, former president of the Kensington Area Residents Association.

The other five candidates include incumbents K. Dock Yip and Ben Rose who are running as a team; Dan Leckie and Bob Spencer, both former Student Administrative Council Education Commissioners at the University of Toronto; and Peter Malony, defeated Liberal candidate for M.P.P. in St. George Riding in 1971. In the 1969 trustee race in Six Rose ran first in the ward with 3,484 votes, and Yip placed second with 3,239. Four other candidates polled more than 7,000 votes for a total of 13,002 ballots cast.

Yip and Rose have joined with three other incumbent trustees in the formation of a caucus at the Board level. According to Rose, the group represents various points on the political spectrum, but will "try to agree on specific matters so we can be more effective in battling the bureaucracy." Points in the group's platform include ensuring maximum economy and efficiency in the school system and not increasing the class-size in elementary and secondary schools. The caucus says it intends to generally vote as a block.

**K. Dock Yip**

K. Dock Yip has been a lawyer in Ward Six for 25 years. He sees the role of a trustee as that of "liaison officer between the parent, the student, the teacher and the Board," and as someone who sets policy at the Board by interpreting what the people of the entire ward desire. Generally, he is satisfied with Toronto schools, since he finds students much more articulate and aware than those of his own day, and he feels that the present balance of permissive and disciplined education should be maintained until experiments like SEED have been evaluated.

Community control of schools is not, Yip believes, an important issue in the election, since people in the Ward are largely not in favour of it. Another false issue is the charge that downtown children are streamed by the school system into vocational courses, which, in his opinion, has no basis. He feels very strongly that the Board should set up pre-school programs run by teachers, with parent aides, so that disadvantaged children could develop necessary skills under the guidance of a trained teacher.

**Ben Rose**

Ben Rose worked for 21 years as a journalist for the *Toronto Star* and now teaches journalism at Sheridan Com-

munity College. From 1965 to 1968 he was Information Officer for the Toronto Board; he left this position because of the Board's refusal to allow SEED use of facilities and support staff. He was also critical of the Board's operation as a closed corporation and ran originally to open it up to the public.

Rose's views are not identical with those of his running-mate. Streaming of inner-city children does go on in the schools, he maintains. Moreover, children of immigrant parents often have problems adapting to learning in English. He sees these as the greatest priorities now facing the Board, and he suggests they may find a solution in increased community involvement in the schools. Two other problems Rose would attempt to deal with are the lack of an effective voice for teachers in formulating school policy, and the need to break up larger schools into smaller units to create "a more human environment." Both Rose and Yip suggest that the position of trustee should probably be made full-time, a change which would require greater compensation for people who hold the job. The salary is now \$3,600.

**Leckie and Spencer**

Dan Leckie and Bob Spencer are running a joint campaign. Leckie is currently studying and teaching at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, and Spencer is a production assistant at Screen Gems. Both were active in student government at the University of Toronto where they gave support to projects such as the Black Education Project, Laneway School and the opening of the new university library for community use.

Their main criticism of the caucus to which Yip and Rose belong is that the group's platform is not one of real community participation and control. Since the trustees themselves have defined the issues for the community, Spencer and Leckie contend that, although the content of their platform may be fairly progressive, the process used to arrive at it is conservative, a typical example of "top-down decision-making." "Our major complaint with the traditional trustee," they say, "is his relationship to his community. He sees himself as a representative, and in Ward Six representative democracy is not satisfactory." The basis of the Spencer-Leckie campaign is that, if elected, they will work as full-time community organizers, attempting to give com-

munities "meaningful participation in the working of the school."

The necessity of having this kind of trustee in Ward Six, they say, is that the present school system has its own culture — white, Anglo-Saxon and middle-class. When ethnic, working-class children enter school, they suffer a kind of "culture-shock" since the school culture is radically different from that of their home. The result is either little or no success at school, or adaptation to the new culture, which alienates them from their home environment and creates tensions within the family. Those who do not adapt are often unnecessarily streamed into opportunity classes and vocational courses. The formation of decision-making bodies of ward residents, teachers, trustees and students would help schools respond to the different racial, cultural and social needs of the community.

**Dan Martyniuk**

Besides serving as president of the Kensington Area Residents Association, Dan Martyniuk has participated in a number of other community groups, including the Kensington Urban Renewal Committee and the Beautify Our Neighbourhood Campaign, of which he was chairman. He is a self-employed master electrician.

Martyniuk believes that part of the function of a trustee is to be like a "sponge that absorbs information from the community, remaining in constant touch with the grassroots." However, "it is not good enough to have an idea," he says, "you have to sell it." For this reason, he joined the Toastmaster's Club, where he learned public speaking and the procedures by which a formal body functions. This training, he says,

will make him a truly effective Board member, not one who is overwhelmed by his first encounter with the operation of the Board.

Because of the complacency and apathy that exist among people in a community, Martyniuk believes that it would be fairly difficult to get a group from the community to consistently participate in the running of its school. What he sees as essential, however, is the formation of an arbitration committee composed of students, staff and administrators to deal with grievances.

There are a number of changes he would like to see in the school system. There must be a change, he says, in the master-servant relationship between teachers and students which is based on punitive measures. Another change would be to make grades nine to eleven a time for students to search around, when school would be a resource pool of information with no grading, allowing students the freedom to drop in and out. This is necessary, he says, since these years are a very confusing period in any person's life.

In 1966 Martyniuk ran for the Board of Education position, placing third out of six.

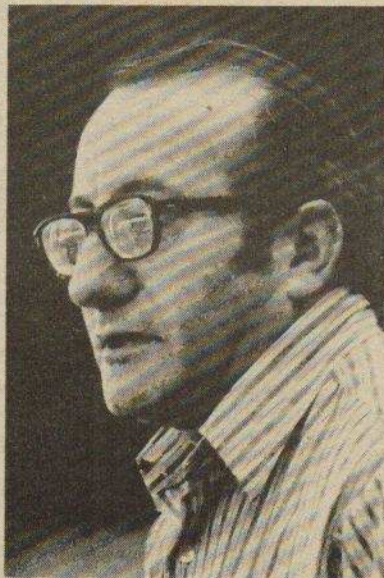
**Peter Maloney**

Peter Maloney said in an interview in August with 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 administration 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 program, and he advocates pumping more money into downtown schools for this purpose. Maloney is presently a director of the community Homophile Association



photo: Phil Lapides  
**K. Dock Yip**



**Ben Rose**

(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 programs. If elected trustee, he would continue in his post as a CHAT director.

## WARD 6 VOTERS

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SPADINA EXPRESSWAY	FOR	FOR	FOR
FAIRVIEW-EATON CENTRE	FOR	OPPOSED	NOW SUPPORTS IT
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	FOR	OPPOSED	FOR

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# Kilbourn threatens Pickett's seniority

by Ellen Moorhouse

The main question in Ward Ten's aldermanic contest is who's going to be senior alderman, Paul Pickett or William Kilbourn. In 1969, Pickett breezed in, topping Kilbourn 13,810 to 8,221 votes. This year Kilbourn is running hard to try to take the top spot; Pickett is on the defensive. The senior job is important because the alderman in the seat sits on Metro as well as City Council and is eligible to sit on the City's Executive Committee. During the last term of Council only two reform aldermen were seniors and on Metro Council — Hope and Jaffary. Kilbourn wants to join them.

Also running in Ward Ten is Juanne Hemsol, a member of the Planning Board and a representative of the South Eglinton Ratepayers Association. Her campaign is directed against Pickett, and her success will be determined by the strength of the "reform" movement in Ward Ten.

Two other candidates, bringing the total to five, are Margaret Bryce, a woman's candidate, and Art Keay, a retired police officer who walks a lot.

What makes this race uncertain is how Pickett supporters will use their second vote for alderman, if they do.

### Paul Pickett

Paul Pickett is described by a *Star* writer as a "short man exercising his tall integrity," and virtuous "like a true Boy Scout." Pickett is a lawyer with nice-guy credentials, membership in the Board of Trade, the Empire Club, the York Masonic Lodge and the Glenview Presbyterian Church, to mention only some. We also have Pickett to thank for his motion to invite the Queen to Toronto in 1973 for those who "have never known the experience of a royal visit," and for his work in securing among other things, "a new revitalized Exhibition featuring Canadian made artificial turf."

Pickett was one of four senior alder-

men elected by City Council to a \$21,000-a-year seat on the Executive Committee, and this is one reason, he says, he should be re-elected. Two former Executive members, O'Donohue and Rotenberg, are running for mayor, and only Pickett and Fred Beavis (Ward Eight) have this experience equivalent to the cabinet level in the provincial and federal governments.

In his campaign speeches, Pickett paints a roseate picture of the City: "Toronto is alive and well" with safe streets, good clean transportation, universities, colleges and a vital core. Furthermore, according to his literature, "the past three years have been the busiest and most progressive in Toronto's history. Toronto is on the move."

Amidst all this action, Pickett embraces with relief Toronto's Official Plan. In a press release, he stated, "The Official Plan cuts through this confusion (about the present and future of Toronto) and answers questions raised . . . This insures the stability of designated residential areas by channeling redevelopment pressure away and towards proper areas — such as the downtown core."

This means that Pickett is not particularly upset by the disappearance of neighbourhoods in the inner city and other areas designated high density. From the generally verdant and secure reaches of Ward 10, and armed with the Plan, Pickett has voted for developments such as Quebec-Gothic and Windlass on McCaul Street which have sparked heated citizen resistance. Because of his voting patterns, Pickett failed miserably with 0 percent, the all-time low, on Ron Haggart's most recent personal assessment of City aldermen.

When questioned about traffic in the City, Pickett referred to Section 7.12 of the Plan. This specifies that it is Council's policy to eliminate through traffic from established residential areas. Also following the Plan is his position on the Spadina expressway — build it — and not just down to Harbord, but right to the Gardiner. Pickett voted for the Scarborough Expressway and for a Spadina corridor subway.

Pickett stresses the importance of parks. He takes pride in Toronto's six miles of continuous parkland. However,



William Kilbourn



photos: Phil Lapides

Paul Pickett

he voted for locating the police tower in Winston Churchill Park, as opposed to placing it on top of a building; he supports the building of the Spadina Expressway and subway through ravines.

In other words, Pickett supports (in principal) such issues as more parkland, fewer cars in residential districts and preservation of established neighbourhoods. However when the Official Plan calls for the destruction of parkland, or permits the destruction of neighbourhoods located in areas designated orange (high density), Pickett will not

vote to defend them.

For these reasons, Pickett can be accused of voting in a parochial manner — defending his ward, generally marked for low-density, but supporting the redevelopment and destruction of other areas of the City. Pickett is a man who does his homework, but many people think his vision is a little too restricted by the Plan.

### William Kilbourn

In contrast to Pickett, William Kilbourn says, "What threatens one neighbourhood, threatens us all." During his three years as junior alderman, he has been tilting with developers who have been using the Official Plan as a "hunting licence."

Kilbourn, like the other "reform" aldermen, is a conservationist. He would agree with Pickett that Toronto is inspiring — "Toronto may well be the last healthy metropolis in North America." But the future is not so rosy: "We are faced daily with new threats to the quality of our urban life. The problems of destructive new development and increasing traffic on our residential streets have got to be examined and attacked at their roots."

In City Council, Kilbourn has been vocal about "residential pollution" caused by the private car. He calls himself "the Number One Street Narrower." In his campaign literature, Kilbourn makes suggestions for better public transit, such as increased bus service, a Bathurst subway — about which he is adamant — dial-a-bus and more street cars. To discourage the car in the City, Kilbourn suggests that "downtown parking lots must be closely regulated and taxed to serve public goals." These lots should be required to charge rates which approximate more the real cost to the City.

Not only a defender of old and genteel houses and historic buildings, Kilbourn is a defender of trees. He has fought for the preservation of trees and has worked for a mature tree planting program.

(continued, page 19)

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### CITY OF TORONTO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS DECEMBER 4, 1972 VOTING CERTIFICATES

If you are 18 years old, a Canadian Citizen or other British Subject, and resided in Toronto between September 5, 1972, and October 10, 1972, or having these qualifications, were a non-resident owner or tenant, or the spouse of a non-resident owner or tenant and your name was omitted from the Voters' List you may PERSONALLY obtain a Certificate to vote at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, at the following times:

MONDAY TO FRIDAY 8:30 - 4:30 p.m.

and

Wednesday, November 29th 4:30 - 8:00 p.m.

Saturday, December 2nd 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

If you are a qualified voter on Election Day and your name was omitted from the Voters' List, you are eligible to vote, provided that you take a Declaration on the prescribed form before the Deputy Returning Officer in the polling subdivision in which you qualify, and that you satisfactorily identify yourself to the Deputy Returning Officer.

If you have attained the age of 18 years, or have become a Canadian Citizen since October 10, 1972, and resided in the City during the period September 5 to October 10, 1972, you may also PERSONALLY obtain a Certificate to vote from the City Clerk if you provide proof of age or certification of citizenship but you cannot take the Declaration mentioned above before the Deputy Returning Officer on Election Day.

G. T. Batchelor  
Returning Officer and  
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WOMEN & CHILDREN — NEIGHBOURHOODS — POLLUTION — TRAFFIC — CONSERVATION

## Hemsol and Bryce: a woman candidate and a women's candidate



Juanne Hemsol

(continued from page 18)

Many people have accused Kilbourn and the other reformers of being anti-development. Kilbourn wrote in the *Globe and Mail* that what he objects to is the current development pattern of leveling all of the old houses, although many are usable, and erecting sterile apartment towers surrounded by "largely useless open space." The government should instead give incentives for rehabilitating old homes and providing housing other than high-rise for people who do not wish to or can't afford to "live in the sky."

### Juanne Hemsol

Juanne Hemsol observed drily at one of the all-candidates meetings, "Some people have become interested in neighbourhoods overnight." She also criticizes the aldermen who look after their own wards quite differently from the way they look after other parts of the city.

Hemsol became active in community organizations in 1965 when she discovered that developers had options on over half the houses on her street. At that time she helped organize the South Eglinton Ratepayers, and became its first president.

Last year she was appointed to the Planning Board, but she is far from satisfied with its structure and operation. Although it is supposed to represent the interests of citizens, it is dominated by politicians. She has pressured for holding the Planning Board meetings in the evenings to make it easier for working members of the Board to be present. She also believes the Planning Board should hear citizen's deputations on a regular basis, not just by special motions.

The Planning Board, according to Hemsol, should be decentralized in favour of smaller planning boards in different areas of the city. The northern part of the city is now represented far more than the southern part. Hemsol is sitting on the South of Carlton Committee, but her knowledge of that area's problems are only second hand.

Like Kilbourn, Juanne Hemsol supports alternatives to the automobile and believes the Spadina expressway should be deleted from the Official Plan. Furthermore, the T.T.C. should not be self-supporting. As things are now people in cars use roads free of charge, paying only through taxes, whereas public transit users pay for the roads and at the same time pay with fares for transit.

Juanne Hemsol agrees with William Kilbourn on most issues. Her campaign is mainly directed against Pickett, and to support this campaign, she is circulating a copy of the City Council voting record, printed by the South Eglinton Ratepayers Association. According to this list, on only two out of nine occasions did Pickett's vote support resident and ratepayer associations. In contrast, Hemsol, who has worked energetically

for these organizations, would be more responsive to them.

### Margaret Bryce

Margaret Bryce has been sponsored by the Metropolitan Toronto Committee on the Status of Women. However, her campaign is not exclusively based on women's issues, although these are what she is concentrating on.

At candidates meetings, she advocates 24-hour day care centers available to anyone who needs them. Now only 10 percent of under-six children of working mothers are placed in day care centers. She also supports the establishment of more sex education centers. It is true, she says, that one can get that information now, but one has to be highly motivated and persistent under present conditions.

Bryce also supports various anti-pollution measures. All Metro incinerators violate provincial air pollution standards; recycling programs should be introduced. A tertiary sewage treatment should be added to current treatment processes. She would also support any policies which would discourage traffic in residential districts, and advocates expanding the T.T.C. services.

If she were elected, under no circumstances would she oppose area residents on the issue of development. She advocates the preservation of old landmarks and the downzoning of density allowances.

Margaret Bryce has been questioned as to why she was running against Juanne Hemsol; she may cause an unfavourable vote split. However,

because Bryce is running mainly on a woman's platform, those who would vote for her would conceivably vote for Hemsol as well. Bryce observes that it will take a reform sweep of some magnitude to upset Pickett and says that her candidacy would not, in that case, interfere with Hemsol's election.

### Art Keay

Art Keay is the fifth candidate for alderman in Ward Ten. However, he hasn't received that much publicity, nor has he been attending the all-candidates meetings so far. In total, he is spending \$22 on his campaign, and that was for three signs, one in front of his house, one at a gas station at the corner of Eglinton and Mount Pleasant, and one on his back. Art Keay does Olympic style walking around the neighbourhood.

Keay is a retired policeman who left the force after 28 years. He is concerned about pensioners and, in spite of what Gordon Sinclair says about pensioners never having it so good, Keay believes they need a lot of help.

Keay labels himself a "traffic expediter." Conditions for traffic should be improved downtown. And he says, "What would you do about all the parking lots, gas stations and car washers. If you keep cars out of the city, you will put them out of business." He believes the Spadina Expressway

should be built. After all, the mayors were in favour of it. He supports the idea of street malls — he's "all in favour of sitting around and having a beer" — but not on Yonge Street, a main thoroughfare. The City should find another place to have its mall.

As far as development goes, Keay regrets seeing the lovely family homes being torn down. But, he says, "We have a high-rise generation."

Keay is concerned about the general apathy in the ward. Last election, only 46 percent voted. To him, that means over 53 percent don't care whether Spadina is built, or whether we get a domed stadium in Toronto.

## INCUMBENTS' VOTING RECORDS

The Confederation of Resident and Ratepayer Associations has assessed the voting records of incumbent Ward Ten Aldermen Paul Pickett and William Kilbourn on ten key issues which arose during the 1969-72 term of Council in terms of whether their votes supported (\*) or opposed (—) positions expressed by resident and ratepayer groups.

	Pickett	Kilbourn
Gothic-Quebec rezoning	—	*
St. Jamestown West rezoning	absent	*
Metro Centre plan	?	*
Eaton Centre land exchange	—	*
Wellesley Street widening	*	*
Spadina Expressway	—	*
Riverdale Community Organization support	—	*
Winston Churchill Park police tower	—	*
Citizen representation on Planning Board	*	*
Unseating Ben Gry	—	*
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Public Relations Consultant and Writer 89 Avenue Rd 961-5450

A longer version of this article appears in the latest issue of **Community Schools**.

If you suggest to people who live in Wards Ten and Eleven that parents aren't involved in schools, feel powerless before the system and need help in organizing themselves, you are met with polite disbelief. In north Toronto there are parent associations in nearly every school. Education and real estate are the staple topics of middle-class conversation, and, as education is considered somewhat more elevated, it takes up a lot of time. French School or SEED; free school or Upper Canada College; open classrooms or strict discipline — in a city within a city inhabited by the educated classes of Toronto, there are hundreds, perhaps thousands of people who can give an instant five-minute lecture on any of these topics. Education is important — these parents rely on the school to produce potentially successful children.

Ward Ten, despite pockets of poverty and alien high rises, is dominated by people of Anglo-Saxon descent whose socio-economic range is from lower middle to very rich, whose life-styles range from respectable with a Bohemian tinge to ultra-respectable and whose political views range from left liberal to high Tory. This is not really as much of a range as it might seem; it makes for confrontations at dinner parties but not for conflict. The people who live in Ward Ten understand each other, are willing to compromise with each other and tend to agree that if you want to control what happens in the schools, one polite-meeting of well-informed parents with school officials is worth more than dozens of public political battles.

Ward Eleven, which runs north from St. Clair to the City limits, west of Yonge, has a similar base, with a strong Jewish component. These people are equally committed to the political style of quiet pressure and polite meetings behind closed doors. Yes, they will tell you, they do have a lot of control over their schools — within a lot of unfortunate budget restrictions — but, really, they can't quite say how. This year, even the most active parents in Wards Ten and Eleven aren't wildly concerned about who is running for School trustee. The incumbents seem reasonably competent, and parents are more interested in where the power really lies — in the principals of their local schools, and, at least potentially, in the office of William J. Quinn, the superintendent of the new educational District



Herbert Barnes

photo: Phil Lapides

## WARDS TEN AND ELEVEN: BOARD OF EDUCATION

# Education is important in North Toronto

*People choose their trustees  
with care*

by Jocelyn Dingman

Six. Bill Quinn is an honest, sincere and battle-scarred veteran of the Toronto school system. He was deeply involved in the attempt to bring "compensatory education" to Toronto's inner city — his happiest years were as principal of Duke of York when it was a hopeful experiment — and he conveys a sense of disappointment that the inner city experiment has met with so much criticism. He tries, as he says, not to be defensive, but he is so loyal to the system and so tactful that he sometimes appears to be waffling when in fact he is not.

His new District Six includes nearly all the public schools in Wards Five, Ten and Eleven where the City's

educated elite send their children — from Bedford Park on the north to Huron Street in the south. Most of these schools have parent associations, and Quinn has been going from meeting to meeting with the message that the Board of Education really does want to hear from parents and cooperate with them in getting better schools. The response so far has been good — but one active parent in Rosedale, who finds the schools pretty cooperative anyway, says "With Bill Quinn in charge, what more could you want?"

Quinn seems to recognize some of his problems. At a recent meeting at Allenby School, in North Toronto, he pointed out that while decentralization of the school system was intended to bring more local control, it remained to be seen how much could be done as long as the budget was centrally controlled. The need for new facilities in old schools was a serious problem. And District Six has nearly 20,000 students and 900 teachers, which makes it larger than many Ontario school systems. He also reported with some surprise that parents in Rosedale and at Park School downtown seemed to be concerned about the same things — the teaching of fundamentals. But he thought people in North Toronto could do things people in the inner city can't do — "Communicate with me and the trustees in a way that will make a difference in what we do."

The parents responded in the same tactful vein, pointing out that there were social problems in North Toronto too — something approaching one third of school children come from broken homes. The parents said, yes, they understood the money problem, but they were still worried about class size; yes, they knew North Toronto's special education facilities are second to none, but when, in fact, were children who needed special help going to get it? One wondered how long Bill Quinn's honeymoon phase would last.

The schools in District Six reflect the contradictions in the community which surrounds them — they tend to be rigid and traditional with pockets of permissiveness; apparently anxious to be

cooperative, but defensive about their rights. The trustees who represent the area are probably above the community average in open-mindedness, but not too far above. They may not be geniuses, but they are competent and hard working, and none of them are fools, not a small matter in the context of the Toronto board. They also manage to keep in mind, as parents often do not, that many voters are not parents but people who feel increasingly pinched by high school taxes on real estate.

### Maurice Lister

Maurice Lister is a professor of chemistry at the University of Toronto who has been on the Board of Education for the past eight years and who is running again because, he says, it has come to have a sort of horrid fascination for him. He has a rueful sense of humor and cloaks an air of authority with slightly deprecatory English manners. He is believed by both admirers and detractors to regard being on the Board as a sort of gentlemanly sport.

Lister, who generally votes with the Board's old guard, does not feel there is a need for full-time trustees — he thinks there is still a place for people like himself whose main experience is outside the Board. His admirers say he has difficulty blowing his own horn; his detractors that he hasn't kept up with the pace of change in the last few years. He has a reputation for getting cooperation from both board officials and committees.

Lister believes that parents in Ward Ten have more community involvement in schools than those in any other ward. The parent associations have the ear of the principals and the trustees, and their views are listened to. He is proud of the ward's Interested Parents' Group, which is made up of representatives from all the parent associations, and which meets regularly with principals and trustees.

He feels he is responsive to this kind of "interested" parent. Many people demanded more French in elementary schools, and he has played a role in the extension of French downwards. He has been concerned with good science teaching in the schools. He hears parental concern over class size — on which he thinks the Board may have difficulty holding the line beyond next June. He does not share his colleague Herbert Barnes' enthusiasm for the Minister of Education's ceilings. He expects to spend about \$1,000 on his campaign — mostly his own money — and he will probably win again.

### Herbert Barnes

Herbert Barnes, the other trustee in Ward Ten, is a wealthy retired businessman who first ran for Board of Education three years ago, partly out of a desire to be of service to the community, and partly because he was tired of paying high taxes for education. A relative unknown, he sold himself to the voters with a well-planned campaign which cost him \$12,000 of his own money. This time he plans to spend \$6,500 which, he points out, doesn't cover

much more than a couple of mailings to a ward with 32,000 homes.

Barnes has carried through on his promise to be a watchdog of the finance — he pushed hard for the Woods, Gordon report on administration and the K-13 integration and decentralization which followed it. His opponents respect him because he really does understand money, has been able to get at the administrators and doesn't become discouraged by isolation from the other trustees. He has had a loose alliance with the "reform" group. His chief concern is still money; he wants to stay within the education minister's ceilings and is prepared to increase class size if necessary on the grounds that there is no research to show that class size makes a difference in quality of education.

Barnes has no great interest in educational issues as such, though, like the decent Tory he is, he favors more



Judy Jordan

emphasis on moral issues and more stress on physical fitness programs like aerobics. His main contact with parents is through his own newsletters and occasional meetings with groups. He thinks Ward Ten people have all the community involvement in schools they want. He doesn't believe in community control of schools, and his experience suggests to him that few parents have the time to become deeply involved. In his three-year term, he's had about 200 phone calls from constituents. He works full-time at the job of trustee; he believes it should be a full-time job paid at the same rate as aldermen.

### Charlotte Maher

Charlotte Maher, a single woman in her forties with a forthright manner, is making her first bid for political office by running for trustee in Ward Ten. She has been a teacher and social worker — most recently she worked with POINT, a social service alliance in North Toronto. She hopes voters won't hold the fact she is not married against her. She feels that she has experience with children and an interest in their needs, and, having found that she can live on half a salary, she would be willing to spend most of her time on Board work, doing some freelance teaching.

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Charlotte Maher

## Trustees in North Toronto

(continued from page 20)

She is backed by a committee of volunteers, including both small-I and big-L liberals, and she is going about her campaign in a well-organized way with many coffee parties so she can become better known. She plans to spend about \$3,000.

Maier has had her ear to the ground in Ward Ten and is more guarded in her approach than Barnes or Lister. But she is aware of the social contradictions in her ward — the very rich in the far north end and parts of Rosedale; the older people on fixed incomes who care about their grandchildren's education but are feeling the tax pinch; the fact that one-third to one-half the people in the ward live in the high-rises around Eglinton and St. Clair, a fact no other candidates mentioned.

She finds people concerned with how to improve education without spending more — "We can't continue pouring money in, the problem is to find where to prune." She finds uptown parents just as concerned as downtown parents when their kids can't read, but that many go outside the system for the remedial reading they can't find in the schools. She is strong on consultation between schools and community; the parents at Blythwood, she points out, responded to the Board's recent "gift" of a junior kindergarten by saying "But we want French." But while she wants to promote community involvement, she thinks parents in Ward Ten have little interest in direct control, generally trusting the expertise of school personnel.

### Judy Jordan

Judy Jordan, an incumbent trustee in Ward Eleven, will probably succeed senior ward trustee, Barry Lowes, who is retiring, on the Metro School Board. She feels she is ready for this, after spending her first term finding out how the system works. A widow with two children, one in high school and one at university, she has devoted a great deal of time and energy to the job; she has worked tirelessly on committees and is especially proud of her work in getting after-four programs underway, and on the new proposal to promote more volunteers in the schools.

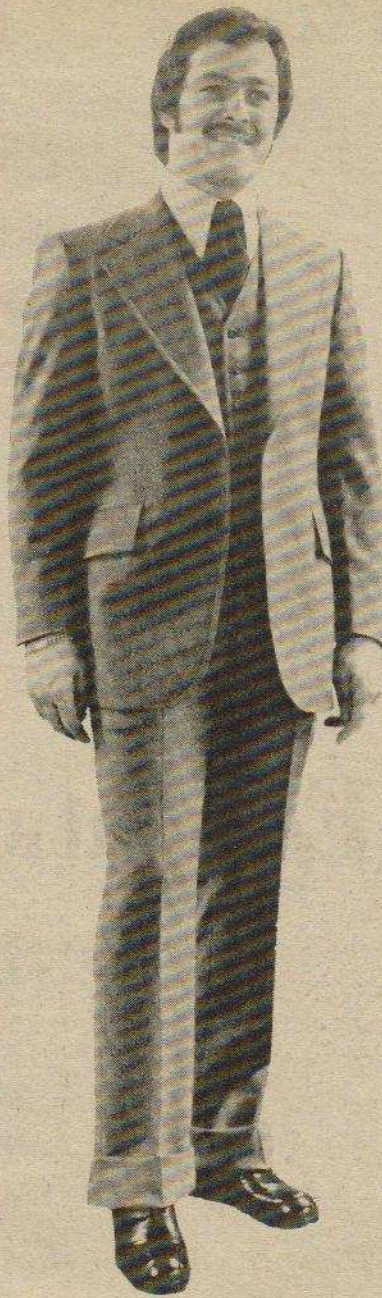
Jordan comes out of the old Forest Hill system, where she was active in home and school work, and like many residents of Forest Hill, she regrets the passing of the old ways, where people were not only concerned about their schools but had immediate access to trustees and the director of education. The people of Forest Hill are among the rich who lost out with the beginning of the new Metro system, and they don't pretend to like it. High rises are changing the school population and bringing new problems. The school buildings, of which the people were once proud, are aging, and little money is available to improve them. This problem is typical of schools in Ward Eleven; Jordan speaks to the hearts of all her voters when she says that the time for spending extra money on inner city schools is coming to an end, that equity doesn't make for equality.

It has been suggested that Jordan's chief drawback is a reluctance to engage in real confrontation, which might make for too much reliance on the experts in the administration. Her trust in the administrators led her to vote against Barnes recent motion that all Board administrative documents and material be available to trustees.

(continued, page 22)

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Ralph Cook

(continued from page 21)

**Ralph Cook**

Ralph Cook, an economic consultant and former high school teacher, decided to run in Ward Eleven — he lives just across the border in Ward Ten — when Barry Lowes dropped out. Cook emerged on the scene as a member of the Citizens' Committee for Change in schools, which played an active role in the election of reform trustees in the last election. He has kept in close touch since, and he has worked as an appointed member of the board's advisory-vocational training committee. He has also served on Fiona Nelson's committee on alternatives in education, and on a committee on sports and physical education with Gordon Cressy.

Cook has not been overly impressed by the performance of the reform trustees as a group — he doesn't feel they carried through on their commitment to get the community involved, and he hopes that as a trustee he would be more successful. But the realities of the Ward Eleven community suggest to him that there have to be alternatives in schools. People who like the old ways, and there are obviously a lot of them, should have them. There should be alternatives for those who don't. His own two children are at SEED in which he was involved from the start.

He also talks about ways of getting more education for the same tax dollar. He thinks there is still fat that can be trimmed, and he is opposed to the new decentralization, which he thinks will add to the cost of education without making any difference in the result.

At the Board he would like to see a cabinet system where trustees could take responsibility for specific areas. He thinks that at least half the trustees should be full-time. In the present set-up, he can fit his work as an economic consultant around Board business, but he knows it will cost him a lot of lost income if he is elected.

**Bill Saunders**

Bill Saunders, who has a ten-year-old son at Allenby School, is a former president of the Allenby Parents' Association. When it became known that Barry Lowes was not going to run again, Saunders was flooded with phone calls, some from people he didn't know, urging him to run. He started late and seems somewhat taken aback by the number of candidates in the field. He is an assistant manager with Canada Life Assurance Company, and his firm has encouraged him to run, assuring him that he will have time off, if necessary, for Board business.

As president of the Allenby Parents, Saunders played an active role in getting French extended downwards into the lower grades and in starting the experimental immersion French program in one Allenby kindergarten. He helped organize the Interested Parents' groups in Wards Ten and Eleven three years ago. The Ward Eleven group petered out after the last election, and Saunders would like to reactivate it, with regular meetings of parents, teachers, students and trustees. He is also concerned with seeing that the tax dollar is spent wisely with emphasis on quality of education. He has lived in the ward for 17 years and helped found the Lytton Ratepayers Association two years ago.

**Late Candidates**

A number of other candidates emerged on nomination day. One is Ernest Foord, who ran third in Ward

Eleven in 1969. Foord, a 49-year-old bachelor, is general manager of the Canadian branch of Lippincott and Margulies, a firm of communications and marketing consultants. He does not have a history of civic involvement; he runs because he is irritated by high taxes for education. He thinks the Board that was elected in 1969 has been a great improvement on previous boards, and he is pleased with the Minister of Education's ceilings, but he wants more attention paid to how the money is spent. His approach is basically conservative — he sees schools as there to get chil-

dren to grow up and into the adult stream, and he feels the teacher-pupil relationship is the essential factor in this process.

Another candidate is Joseph Goldenberg, a social worker who has run his own children's camp for many years. He has been executive director of the Integra Foundation, which works with children with learning disabilities, and has taught at Sheridan College. Psychologist Vernon Copeland, accountant Victor Harding and public relations man Glenn Olsheski also filed nomination papers for trustee in Eleven.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23

8 p.m. — Ward Six all-candidates meeting at Ryerson Public School, 190 Grange Avenue.

8 p.m. — An all-candidates meeting for Ward Ten at Rosedale Public School, 22 South Drive.

8:30 p.m. — The Toronto Public Libraries presents, at 666 Eglinton Avenue West, a Charlie Chaplin film series. Tonight: 1915 — The champion, The jitney elopement, The tramp, and The woman. Free.

8:30 p.m. — W. W. Theatre Productions presents Goat Island at the Poor Alex Theatre, 296 Brunswick Avenue. Tickets three and two dollars. Runs to December 2.

8:30 p.m. — Le Temps Sauvage, the first performance in English of this play about Quebec's northern woods by John VanBurek. Runs until December 9 with no performances on Sunday or Monday. At The Firehall Theatre, 70 Berkeley Street at Adelaide.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24

ALL DAY — The Royal Ontario Museum continues its showing of Images of Canada. A special display of visuals that document all aspects of Canadian life over the decades. Until Jan. 14 at the Museum, Avenue Road and Bloor.

ALL DAY — Gallery Seventy-Six features Tibetan Woodblock prints at 76 McCaul Street. Until Dec. 3.

ALL DAY — One-man exhibition of paintings and prints by Bill Kort at Erindale College, University of Toronto, 3359 Mississauga Road, Clarkson.

4:30 p.m. — The Toronto Theosophical Society holds a book sale and bazaar. All the regular features and jams and jellies from the Amish. At 12 MacPherson Avenue.

8 p.m. — A Ward Eleven all-candidates meeting at Forest Hill Learning Resources Centre, 666 Eglinton Avenue West.

8:30 p.m. — The Global Village Theatre presents Rats, a play for today's living. Runs through December 9. At 17 St. Nichols Street. \$4.50 but only \$2.00 for seniors and students.

# the citizen calendar

## culture/politics/community events

8:30 p.m. — The East York Symphony presents a well-chosen selection of fine music at Leaside High School Auditorium. The concert is repeated again on Sunday at 8:30 p.m. at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25

ALL DAY — The Innuitt Gallery of Eskimo Art on Avenue Road features Sculpture by George Arlook of Rankin Inlet. Runs to December 9.

Noon — The second and last day of a giant bazaar and book sale sponsored by the Toronto Theosophical Society at 12 MacPherson Avenue. Special draw for a hockey ticket autographed by members of the Soviet national hockey team.

2 p.m. — The East-West Group of the Voice of Women are holding their annual International Tea and Bazaar at 21 Maynard Avenue in the apartment recreation room. A discussion at 3 p.m.

8 p.m. — SPIRIT of 1837 Festival, an evening of music and poetry at the O.C.E. Auditorium, 371 Bloor West (At Spadina) featuring Cedric Smith and Milton Acorn of the Perth County Conspiracy. Tickets \$2.50 at door.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26

11 a.m. — New Horizons in the Correctional Field, featuring Daniel Goughlan, chairman of the Ontario Board of Parole. At the First Unitarian Congregation, 175 St. Clair Avenue West, near Avenue Road. At 1:30 p.m. in Shaw Hall a panel discussion on Penal Reform.

8 p.m. — Pollution Probe holds a special public forum for all the Toronto Mayoralty candidates. Environmental issues involving recycling, transportation and urban development will be discussed. In the Education auditorium at O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor Street West, near the St. George Street subway.

8 p.m. — Ward Ten Trustee candidates tangle in meeting at the

Eglinton United Church, 65 Shel-drake Ave.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27

4 p.m. — a seminar on Ibsen's Rosmersholm at Hart House, University of Toronto. Panel and audience discussion.

8 p.m. — Military Technology: Where are we going? A public lecture by Dr. G. R. Lindsay, Chief of the Defense Research Analysis Establishment of the Canadian Defense Research Branch. In Room 3154, Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto. Sponsored by International Studies Program.

8 p.m. — another all-candidates meeting for Ward Six at the University Settlement, on Grange Road.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

8 p.m. — An examination of the current state of Canadian Films takes place at the St. Lawrence Arts Centre. Panelists and audience participation. and panelists: George Deshpunis, William Fruet, Sandra Gathercole, John Hofsess, Michael Spencer and Gerald Pratley. Free.

8 p.m. — An All-Candidates meeting for Ward Eleven, sponsored by the Lytton Park Residents' Association, will be held at Allenby Public School.

8 p.m. — School Board Trustee candidates in Ward Six clash at the Victoria College, University of Toronto.

8 p.m. — The North Jarvis Community Association presents an all-candidates meeting for Ward Six at Sacred Heart Public School on Sherbourne, North of Carlton.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

ALL DAY — Pennel Gallery has MAGIC THINGS, a Christmas show. Until December 23 at 13 Hazelton Avenue.

6 p.m. — Rogers Cable shows an one hour debate featuring the Ward Six candidates.

7 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents the best of films by Canadian directors of the National Film Board. Tonight: Alphabet, That's The Price, Blake. Free in the ROM Theatre.

8 p.m. — Another all-candidates clash for Ward Eleven hopefuls at Lawrence Park Collegiate.

8 p.m. — An-All Candidates meeting for Ward Ten at Eglinton School, 223 Eglinton East. All welcome.

8 p.m. — Huron Street Home and School Community Association holds a coffee party where School Trustee Candidates from Wards Five and Six can be met on an informal basis. At the school on Huron north of Lowther.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30

7 p.m. — A seminar on Asians in Toronto: The Indians with Dr. David Appavoo as main speaker. At Room N 201, The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West.

8 p.m. — Sussex Ulster Resident Association sponsors all-candidate meeting for aldermen running in the area at Lord Lansdowne School, 33 Robert Street.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1

ALL DAY — Theatre in Camera shows Georges Roualt. Until the end of the month. Second Floor Gallery, 736 Bathurst, one block south of Bloor.

8:30 p.m. — East York's drama group, the East Side Players, open their season with The Hostage at the East York Library Theatre, 170 Memorial Park Ave. \$2.50 for adults, \$1.50 senior citizens or students. Again Dec. 2, 8 and 9.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 2

1:30 p.m. — The Ontario Science Centre continues its Weekend lecture series with Origin of Life, an explanation of the process of natural selection. Again at 3 p.m. today and at twice tomorrow at the same times. At the centre, theatre B.

2 p.m. — Celebration of Anti-Imperialist Day 1972. The 135th Anniversary of the Canadian and Quebec Revolution of 1837-39. Meet at City Hall Square.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3

2:30 p.m. — The Free Sunday Films at the Royal Ontario Museum has an hour program featuring three short subjects. At the Museum's Theatre, Bloor and Avenue Road.

3 p.m. — The Art Gallery of Ontario's Sunday Concert Series continues with a student piano trio from the University of Toronto's faculty of Music. At the Sculpture Court in the Gallery.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7

8:30 p.m. — Alliance Francaise de Toronto presents Louis Leprince-Ringuet, a nuclear scientist from France, in English and French meeting. Carr Hall, Saint Michel's College, 100 St. Joseph Street at Queen's Park.

8:30 p.m. — The First Unitarian Church presents Christmas Cabaret with the Unisingers of Toronto, an evening of music, dancing to candlelight and wine. \$1.50 at door. Again the following evening.

## WARD 6 VOTERS

SOUTH OF BLOOR BETWEEN PALMERSTON & SHERBORNE  
BEFORE YOU VOTE FOR ALDERMAN ON DEC. 4  
PLEASE CHECK THE PUBLIC RECORD.

	MARKS	BROWN	ARCHER
METRO CENTRE	FOR	FOR	FOR
SPADINA EXPRESSWAY ON MR. CASS' TERMS	FOR	OPPOSED	NOW SUPPORTS IT
WELLESLEY ST. WIDENING	FOR	OPPOSED	FOR
FAIRVIEW-EATON CENTRE ON THE DEVELOPERS TERMS	FOR	FOR	FOR

DAN HEAP HAS PUBLICLY OPPOSED ALL OF THESE.

Don't let your less well informed neighbours be taken in by the cynical gimmick of flashy signs proclaiming people power. If you want a reform Alderman, if you want positive development which serves the residents rather than destroying your community.

VOTE  
**DAN HEAP**

WARD 6 MONDAY DEC. 4 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.  
YOU MAY NEVER GET ANOTHER  
CHANCE TO VOTE AGAINST THE  
SELLOUT OF YOUR CITY



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This special election issue is a supplement to the Toronto Citizen which regularly keeps you informed about what's happening at City Hall and the Board of Education. It also covers the community news in Ward 5 and 6, and starting this month, in Wards 10 and 11 too. If you need more to tempt you — the Citizen carries a comprehensive and lively Arts section. Can you afford not to subscribe? Fill in the coupon today.

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