**VOLUME 4 NUMBER 6** 

**MARCH 23-APRIL 5, 1973** 

# citoronto CIUZEN

MIDTOWN'S COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

25¢

Smilin' Bill Davis turns the screws on Toronto's schools: p.5



White collar unions: p.7

Crombie-Sewell fireworks: p.8

# Koffman worker convicted in vote fraud

28 days in jail last Friday for his part in a plot to cast 1,200 illegal votes for Erna Koffman, a defeated Ward Five candidate in last December's municipal

Ian Arthur Johnson had pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to counsel people to "falsely represent themselves as qualified voters." Two other men, J. J. Richards, Koffman's campaign manager and the alleged leader of the scheme, and Gerald Connors, 22, are being sought by police. It's believed they have fled to the United States. Police Detective Theodore Starett told

the Provincial Court hearing that Johnson and the other co-conspirators promised to pay 20 recruits one dollar each time they voted in the place of qualified voters. The plan called for illegal votes to be cast at 60 of Ward Five's 135

Koffman, who ran a strident antireform movement campaign, received 2,084 votes in December compared to 12,873 for Ying Hope and 11,612 for Colin Vaughan. Five other candidates received fewer votes than Koffman.

Starett said that a statement Johnson made following his arrest indicated that Koffman had no knowledge of the illegal plan. The detective said Richards was "perhaps the one who planned and initiated the scheme." He testified that as campaign manager, Richards had access to voters' lists and knew which voters had moved out of the ward's numerous rooming houses. He said the people recruited were to be driven from one polling station to another. A scrutineer working for Koffman would go in, check the voters' list and would then tell the recruits which of the potential absentee voters had not bothered to return to the ward to cast

The recruits were told to vote for Koffman for alderman and, in some cases, "the name of O'Donohue was mentioned for mayor." If challenged as to their identities, the recruits were told to say that they had identication cards in a car outside and "take off." Because a number of possible recruits

approached police prior to the election, arrests were made on polling day, December 4, before the plan was put into effect. The police, Starett said, have knowledge of only one illegal vote cast. The person was paid \$50 and was given a list with th names of 36 qualified voters. This person had been approached, not by Johnson, but by Richards.

Former newsman

Before the Koffman campaign Richards, 47, was a disc jockey and newsman with CHUM and covered City Hall for CBLT. He was asked to resign from the latter job after it was learned

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that he used his position as a reporter for personal financial gain. Richards later got into public relations, and in 1971 he ran provincially as a Conservative in Riverdale Riding, finishing second to the NDP's James Renwick, after a campaign filled with mutual charges of impropriety.

In court Johnson presented himself as a moderately innocent victim in the operation. A bearded young man of 24 who sat quietly reading Jonathan Livingston Seagull during a court recess, he had been in Toronto only two weeks before the election. He had previously been in the United States during the presidential election. When arrested, Johnson had in his possession an airline ticket to New York and London, \$670 in travellers cheques and a letter of intro-duction from the Liberal Party of Australia, New South Wales division, of which he had been a member for five

According to his lawyer, one of the reasons Johnson had come to North America was to observe election procedures. He had plans to go to law school on his return to Australia and to partici-

pate in politics to a greater degree.

Johnson told the court that he had been told by Richards that irregular voting practices were fairly common, and he said that he thought it was the Johnson considered himself an observer rather than a participant, and during the conspiracy plans," he felt himself on the periphery of the activities." He had known about the illegal voting plan only 12 hours before the election. The defence asked for a discharge on

Contempt for democracy

However, Judge Hugh Foster said that Johnson comes from a country where common law is used and that he had demonstrated a "total contempt for the democratic process." Perhaps, the Judge said, he had "come under the influence of a group of older men who were corrupt," and who used corrupt practices that are so common "south of the border." The judge stressed that these election irregularities were not a problem in Canada.

In addition to the jail sentence Johnson was put on probation for two years and, if he remains in Canada for that period, he must not be involved in any election activities whatsoever. Provi-sions would be made to allow Johnson to return to Australia before the probation was finished if he so desired. The maximum sentence Johnson could have received was two years imprisonment

students from King City High School. During much of what he said, the Judge appeared to be instructing the students well as the defendant about the moral obligations of a democracy and the seriousness of tampering with the democra-

After the hearing, Erna Koffman stressed that she had no knowledge of the conspiracy, and that she was con-stantly being surprised at Richards' reputation and escapades, about which she had known nothing. He had come to her, highly recommended by former Mayor Dennison, who she said, told her that Richards was the man to win the campaign for her.

Kossman also stated that she had paid Richards only \$500 for three weeks of work as her campaign manager. Now she understood that he worked only for



Metro Police are seeking J. J. Richards in connection with the Koffman campaign vote fraud.

Someone else, she said, must have been

After the hearing, two young men who had gone to the police after they were asked to participate in the conspir acy said that there was talk of developers' money behind Koffman's campaign. In its election coverage the Citizen reported that the Koffman campaign had received money from the development and construction industries. Insiders believed then that her backers did not think she could win; but they wanted her to run up the biggest vote possible in order to embarrass Hope and Vaughan and discredit the ratepayer and community organizations that were backing the pair on the theme of com-

munity control in politics.

Describing herself as an adherent of the conservative side of the Progressive Conservative party, Koffman called for completion of the Spadina Expressway and other development projects during the campaign. She is best known for her opposition to Rochdale College and for a book she wrote last year, Ripoff, an error-filled denunciation of various government programs such as Oppor-tunities For Youth and the Local Initia-

### Campbell victory may mark new era in Ontario politics

by P. M. Mullings

Margaret Campbell's upset victory in the St. George by-election last week is being interpreted as everything from the beginning of the end of the Conserva-tives' domination at Queen's Park to a "freak" situation in which a well-known former municipal politician was unbeatable no matter what party she ran

for.

If the second explanation is correct, it will be interesting to see how far Campbell, who got a lot of mileage out of the slogan "she's the founder and spiritual leader of the reform movement in this city", goes in consulting with her constituents and how hard she pushes local issues in the legislature.

Because the Liberals swept both St. George and the rural riding of Huron, the two by-elections have led to count-less theories about what direction provincial politics may be going. The Liberal performance was impressive. They picked up approximately 44% of the vote in St. George and 53% in Huron. By comparison, in the 1971 general election, they managed only about 25% in St. George and 23% in Huron. The Conservatives, meanwhile, dropped from 56% in St. George in 1971 to 35% in the by-election, and in Huron they fell from 56% to 36%. The NDP increased its share of the vote by only one percent in St. George to 20%, and

in Huron they took only a paltry 11% of the vote, a drop from 21% in 1971.

Campbell's support was widely spread across the riding. She did particularly well in cutting into normal Conservative strength in the affluent north-ern part; she polled strongly in the stu-dent areas around the University of Toronto and Ryerson; and she won much of the vote in the riding's many apart-ment buildings. In St. Jamestown she took about 50% of the vote in what, fortunately for the other two major can-

didates, was a particularly low turnout.

Conservative Roy McMurtry did
rather better than expected in the lower



A happy Margaret Campbell with a happy Ontario Liberal leader Robert Nixon on the night of March 15. The Liberals may make considerable political hay of their St. George and Huron by-election victories.

eas in the south end of the riding, while Ellen Adams of the NDP reaped some benefit from making her campaign an extension of the reform movement's election victory in the December municipal election. She won two of the three strong middle class ratepayer areas north

In Rathnally she won 96 votes to 60 for Campbell and 53 for McMurtry. In her home ABC ratepayers territory she polled 367 votes to 354 for Campbell and 252 for McMurtry. But in the East Escarpment, Campbell had a comfort able margin of 238 votes to 148 for McMurtry and 135 for Adams. The NDP candidate says that her community oriented campaign provided a good per-centage of the vote among home residents. Her problem, she says, was that the total home vote was very low com-pared to the apartment vote.

The effect of the Liberal victory can-not be underestimated. The party leadership believes they have reached an important turning point in their fight to regain power at Queen's Park after 30

years of Tory rule. In that long stretch the Liberals won only three of the 30 by-elections held for Conservative seats. But in the short four week by-election campaign they overcame large majorities piled up by two cabinet ministers in the 1971 general election. The Liberals also established in the by-elections that there is a large segment of voters who are disenchanted with the Government and who would rather turn to the Liberals than the NDP as an alter-

The Liberal leadership liked the quality of the candidates that ran in the by-elections, the effective organizations that supported them, and best of all, the electorate's obvious dissatisfaction with the Davis administration. Visions of one hearty leap, from the 22 seats they now hold to a majority in the 117-seat Legislature, were aglow in many Liberals' eyes at Campbell's victory celebrations.

Although stunned by the results, the Conservatives found enough favourable

factors to not be too gloomy about what (continued, page 2)

### WARD 5 FEDERATION DECKED IN ROUND ONE

Ward Five's ward-wide federation of community groups died shortly after birth in mid-March. A steering committee which has been shepherding the proposed organization was told delegate from groups in the west side of the ward that they wanted no part of the federation. The committee also learned that the Yonge-Bay-Bloor Businessmen's Association, a major business group in the area, is not interested in the ward-wide organiza-

The east-west split in Ward Five is a division along lines of ethnicity, social class and political orientation. In the east part of the ward are many middle and upper middle, native Canadian communities whose citizen groups and leaders have been among the most active participants in Toronto's neighborhood preservation and community participa-tion movements. Spokesmen for the area are typically professors or professionals.

The west side of the ward is largely working class and "new Canadian". There are some community groups and relatively new political groups in the west end, but they do not believe they have much in common with those in the east end. A delegate from seven west end groups told the steering committee that the people he represented didn't care much about the east side of the ward and were suspicious of the east side's interest in them. They do not want to be used by the east end in its own political activities and do not want to become part of a federation in which they would find themselves dominated by east end people and groups.

The west end is a culturally diverse place where many people don't speak English but speak one of half a dozen or more other languages. Like other immigrant settlements elsewhere, the communities of "new Canadians" in Ward Five seem to want to find their way by themselves until they feel they are able to hold their own in a new coun-

At an April 10 open, public meeting, the third in a series called to discuss the federation, it is likely the planned agenda, a discussion of the organization's structure, will be post-poned. Instead the meeting will probably finally decide just what it is attempting to found. There now appear to be

two options:
1) A Ward Five Forum. It would be a loose, small, more-or-less ward-wide body which would plan public discussions of ward issues to which all ward residents and local aldermen would be invited. Supporters of this alternative believe that affiliation by groups would exclude people who are not members of groups. They believe that discussion forums of local issues are a good way to open lines of communication among people and between people and politi-

2) A federation or council of community groups. They would come primarily from the east side of the ward and would not label itself or pretend to be a ward-wide organization. It would take an active role in community issues and in developing tools for neighbourhood participation and organizing. Groups would participate on a delegate basis with one representative from each member group. Proponents of this option believe that forums are a fine idea, but they would like to see organizations with more depth, more power and a broader scope of activity developed. Among the priorities sug-gested for such a federation would be to help meet the needs of unorganized people where the assistance of the federation is welcomed.

The location of the April 10 meeting will be announced in the next issue of

### How the Big Blue Machine blew it

(continued from page 1)

happened. The most popular party explanation is that the electorate wanted to slap the government on the wrists without worrying about a change in administration. Premier Davis also contended that the victories were partially attributable to the appeal of local candidates and not to a general falling off of his government's popularity. Lastly, the Conservatives point out that the turnout in St. George was so low, at 42%. that the loss there was probably caused because the party didn't get its normal vote out to the polls. In any case, the Tories, who have 35 more seats than the combined opposition in the Legislature, appear to be concerned rather than panicky about the results. As one Tory M.P.P. put it on election night, "Even

five fewer seats than before the 1971 election.

### NDP depression

No matter which way it juggles the election results, the NDP finds itself in a bad position. The Huron race was a disaster despite a strong party candidate. Adams believes she did so poorly in St. George because the NDP can't get through to the apartment voters - not a good prospect in Metro where the percentage of high rise residents continually

What's more, the NDP will now have much more trouble in selling itself in any coming election as the alternative to the Conservatives; the by-elections have given the Liberals a clear title to the party on the upswing. That the elec-

organizations, new and old, formal and

informal, as the S.P.C. may direct and

to the extent so directed in order to

assess the objectives, strengths and

weaknesses of such organizations

services to ... Departments of govern-

recommendations ..

S.P.C. may determine.

Provide consultative and research

"Assist fund-appropriating bodies

through preparation of reports and

'Assist in raising money for such

To me this smells like a potentially

dangerous combination of purposes. In

plain language it will allow the S.P.C.

to "infiltrate" community groups on the

basis of providing assistance and then

to use the information acquired to con-

trol the future, or even continued exis-

tence, of these groups through its recom-

mendations to Government and other

fund-appropriating bodies. If the S.P.C.

is allowed to pursue this course of

action, they could well become the "eye

of the camel" through which all community organizations will have to

pass in order to become "acceptable"

This would be unfortunate, especially

when it is realized that the S.P.C. is

also at this time proposing to change

the method of electing its Board of

Directors. In future only one-third of

the directors would be elected annually,

rather than all of them being elected each

year, as at present, a typical ploy of any establishment group to guarantee perpetual control of the organization.

I would suggest that the press and

community groups take a closer look

at this situation. The Annual Meeting

of the S.P.C. is March 28, 1973 at the

Medical Sciences Building, University

Don Feldman

of Toronto.

Reader's Corner

This issue marks the second time in its two-and-one-half year history

that the Citizen has changed its front-page format. In November, 1971,

the paper's staff wanted a more striking, better-looking logo, and it

has dominated the front-page for 16 months. There are two key reasons

for the change this time: to develop more of a newspaper flavor on

our first page than was possible with the familiar logo; and to give

as usual we welcome reactions from readers to the new format. We hope you find it as attractive as we find it easy to work with.

citizen

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Editor: Arnold Amber. Managing Editor: Jon Caulfield. Photography Editor: Jack McLeod. Staff Writers: Virginia Smith, Ellen

Murray, Gary Weiss, Ellen Moorhouse, Keith Richardson, David McCaughna, Brian Cranley, Larry Krotz. Photography: Phil Lapides, Bill Lindsay. Advertising Manager: Steve Bottaro. Adver-

Underneath this face-lift, however, we remain the same paper, and

the Citizen a better cover for news-stand display.

community organizations as the

approach or see its electoral fortunes dwindle even further.

parties agree that Campbell's reputation had a lot to do with her victory. Conservative public opinion surveys showed that Campbell's name recognition was much higher than McMurtry's or Adams'. Donald Deacon and the other Liberal strategists scored a bull's-eye when they convinced Campbell, a former alderman, controller and unsuccessful 1969 Toronto mayoralty candidate, to quit her post as a Family Court judge and to sever her ties with the Conservative party to run in St. George. 'People generally knew Maggie and felt kindly towards her. She was the extra ingredient the party needed in fighting an election where the government held the seat for 30 years," one senior Liberal

But the Liberals had more than just Campbell's name going for them. For one thing, she proved, despite her 60 years, to be a tireless campaigner. The Liberals were also able to throw together their best campaign organization seen in a provincial election in Metro for a number of years. Hundreds of volunteers, including most of the Legislative caucus, campaigned for Campbell. Particularly strong groups came from Vernon Singer's organization in Downsview and from the federal riding of Rosedale which covers parts of St. George

Although Campbell claims, like all candidates, that she really talked about generally a listless one, devoid of any lacking any strong sense of urgency throughout the riding. The one general broad theme Campbell exploited was to attack the Davis Government for being so arrogant that it no longer consults

elections, where the NDP believes its poorer financial condition isn't as important as in a general election, must deepen the despair in party circles. The 1971 election showed the NDP that the opposition has caught up with it in effective use of mass canvassing; the by-elections showed more than ever before that the party must find another campaign

In post mortem appraisals, all three

the issues, the St. George campaign was heat at the all-candidates meetings and

or listens to the public. Adams also stressed this point and, indirectly, so did McMurtry

#### Conservative foul-up

Also helping Campbell to her 2,000 vote margin were two badly handled attempts by the Conservatives to make up ground in the last days of the campaign. With public opinion polls showing McMurtry far behind, Davis and Allan Lawrence, who resigned his seat in St. George last fall to successfully run in the federal election, were dragged in to give him a badly needed injection of popular appeal. The plan backfired. Davis sent out thousands of letters urging voters to support his longtime friend, and, although the plea was innocuous, it generated considerable bad feeling for Conservateves. Many voters objected to what they felt was excessive pressure from the Premier and others believed, incorrectly, that tax dollars were being spent by the Government on political campaigning. The Liberals reported receiving more than 100 telephone calls from voters expressing indignation at the Davis letter.

The use of Lawrence was almost as bad. He recorded a telephone message on McMurtry's behalf which was played

to a number of voters throughout the riding. Again many of them resented the heavy-handed and impersonal touch of a taped message and were turned off the McMurtry campaign. Bob Reid, Campbell's campaign manager, said it was the basic "intellectual inconsistency" of McMurtry running as an independent one day, and on Davis' coat tails the next, that caused many of his problems. In retrospect Adams, too, believes that McMurtry was trying to do the impossible by running as his own man rather than as part of the Government team. "You can't get away with that kind of approach. He would have been better off trying to defend the Davis record than constantly keeping at arm's length from it," she said.

Perhaps nothing McMurtry could have done would have had any effect even if Campbell wasn't in the race. In the past four years, eight of Canada's ten provincial governments have been driven from office. A number of municipal administrations have also been toppled, and the Trudeau Liberals are barely hanging on. When the Tories and their Big Blue Machine trampled the opposition so effectively in 1971, it was the exception to the rule. It may be that Ontario voters are now catching up with the trend in the rest of the country of giving the boot to the party in power no matter which party it may be.

### Letters

### **BOYCOTT THE STAR**

Your article about the garbage being written in the Star was quite true, but I don't feel your solution of complaining to the Press Council goes far enough. My solution has been to stop reading the Star completely, and I feel that this step should be highly encouraged.

Initially I just gave up the Saturday edition which I felt was rubbish anyway This was in response to their phony explanations about not hiring Ron Haggart, full of high-minded protestations about their purity, while at the same time carrying a real estate section full of blatant puffery

I finally stopped buying the paper completely after an editorial which stated that the Spadina had been stopped by "well-financed groups from Rosedale and the Annex".

From the way they advertise for readers, it is obvious the greatest leverage one can exert is by just refusing to buy the paper. I wrote them about my decision and had a letter in reply from Beland Honderich regretting my action.

Probably one could exert even greater leverage by writing to advertisers and asking them not to advertise in the Star, but life is too short for that sort of effort.

Robert Frankford

### Social Planning power-play?

I wish to bring to the attention of the public and, in particular, the many people in grass-roots community groups, and other concerned individuals, proposed amendments to the Social Planning Council Charter:

The purpose of the S.P.C. shall be work with such community

### Community-**Affairs**

POLICE POWER AND

'Are we too soft

on criminals?

Syd Brown Metro Tor. Police Assn. Det. Sgt. Bob Brown Metro Tor. Police Assn. A. Alan Borovoy, Cdn Civil Liberties Assn. J. S. Midanik, Q.C. Cdn Civil Liberties Assn.

Moderator: Charles Templeton, Broadcaster

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> Community-Affairs

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### FIRST UNITARIAN CONGREGATION

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MARCH 25 **URJO KAREDA** 

drama critic on his recent trip to Europe and European theatre

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#### Page 2, TORONTO CITIZEN, March 23-April 5, 1973

tising Representative: Alfred Freund.

### Alternate police site praised, SE Spadina houses may be saved

Residents of Southeast Spadina in Ward Six won crucial yardage earlier this month in their fight to block construction, of a police station in a residential neighborhood in the area. Judge Charles O. Bick, chairman of the Metro Toronto Police Commission, told a public meeting at a local community centre that a City-owned Dundas Street property was a better site for the new Division 52 headquarters than a Beverly Street site presently occupied by 11 houses which was assembled for the police by the Metro Toronto Property Department and which the residents want to preserve for housing.

Bick termed the City-owned site "very excellent" and said it is "suitable for all future needs envisioned" for a new Division 52 headquarters. The division is moving from its old location on College Street just west of University Avenue because that facility, according to the Commission, is obsolete.

The City-owned site is presently used by the Toronto City Parking Authority which has not publicized its plans for an approximately seven-storey parking garage on the property. Bick said the Police Department is quite happy to integrate its facility with the garage. The police station could be on the first two stories of the building, and the garage could be built above it. Bick said the combined facility could be easily designed by an imaginative architect.

Bick pointed out that, when the Commission first decided to move the division, they attempted to negotiate a combined facility with the Toronto City Board of Education, but the effort fell through because of Board of Education, not police, reluctance.

#### "Impractical"

Robert Bundy, general manager of the Parking Authority, says a mixed-use building would be impractical. However, he acknowledges that his agency has not studied the possibility of such a facility and that he has no planning or architectural evidence on which to base his belief. Bundy says the plan for the seven-storey garage is at a "formulating" stage and that the Parking Authority has told the City Planning Board of its plan although no definite proposal has been brought forward yet for public consideration.

Some sort of parking facility is required in the area because the City has contractual obligations to provide parking for some nearby commercial developments. City planning staff personnel are currently looking into the possibility of a mixed-use building and are preparing to act as liaison between the Parking Authority and the Police Commission in talks about a combined facility.

Bick's attendance at and remarks to the Southeast Spadina community meeting represent a complete turnabout in the Police attitude toward the Beverley Street site proposal. At first, the Police were unwilling to discuss any aspect of the plan. Then they expressed willingness to discuss architectural design, but only with City politicians. Only after several months of prodding did they agree to talk about the site with members of the public, and when Bick finally met with the community. he seemed very receptive to talking about a change of site if the City planning staff would do the legwork involved in finding and researching new sites.

#### Calibre of politicians

Various observers have suggested that the real problem in the case of the unwanted police station was not Police Commission obstinacy or reluctance to discuss the question but the calibre of the politicians who represented Southeast Spadina prior to last December's elections. The major reason for the Police Commission's unwillingness to talk about the site for several months appears to have arisen from the fact that the question of a new station-house and the Beverley Street site were discussed and finalized in Metro Council more than a year ago.

The average citizen, who does not pursue the doings of the Metro Property Department with avid interest, would have had little way of knowing about the proposed headquarters unless informed about it by an elected representative. Former aldermen June Marks and Horace Brown apparently made no effort to let the Southeast Spadina community know what was going on. Observers are particularly critical of Marks, the area's Metro representative who should have known about every stage in the Police and Property Department plans. They are also critical of former City alderman Hugh Bruce, also defeated in the December elections, who was the Metro Council representative on the Police Commission. Bruce made no apparent effort to let City Council in on the Police Commission plans in



photo: Phil Lapide:

These are two of the 11 houses which Southeast Spadina residents have been fighting for several months to save from demolition for a new police station.

Southeast Spadina although he must have been aware that the City had scheduled a detailed plan of the district when the Police were choosing their site.

On the job

The area's new aldermen, William Archer and Dan Heap, have both been very active in acting as liaisons between the Police and community, particularly Archer, who is Metro representative and who made a major campaign issue of the new station-house last fall. If Marks and Brown had been on the job as Heap and Archer have been, according to

people involved in the situation, the conflict between Police and people might never have occurred.

If the site for the new station is shifted, either Metro Property Department or City Council will be left holding a one million dollar land assembly on Beverley Street. (The City may take over the property if there is a swap of its Parking Authority land for the present police land.) Residents of the area hope the 11 houses on the site can be preserved, rehabilitated and used as moderate income housing.

### Deadline May 15 for Huron-Madison community plan

Nine Annex houses were spared the wrecker's ball in February when the City entered into an option to purchase them from a developer who had commercial and high-rent residential plans for the site. The City also hired a consultant who is, together with residents of the houses and of the surrounding neighbourhood, preparing proposals for the future of the houses.

The consultant's report will be submitted April 18, and the City will have a month, until the option expires May 15, to decide whether or not to spend \$897,880 to acquire the houses on the basis of the report.

If the City does buy the houses, its ownership will only be temporary; the overall transaction of the City's buying and selling the houses will probably balance on the public budget book. The City became directly involved as an emergency measure. The people who want to save the houses had to find very quickly a sponsor whose financial support would allow time to plan a future for the houses, and the City's new reform Council agreed to help.

The new Council's involvement followed through on an action of the old Council, taken in the hectic days prior to last December's civic election, which discouraged the developer from commencing steps to demolish the houses at that time and which set up a committee to study the situation (see the Citizen, November 16). The committee then encountered a difficult problem - it is one thing to preserve houses, but quite another to preserve their social character and recommended the City enter into the three month option and hire the consultant to give time and means to sort out the problem.

#### Contradiction

The problem arises because of a contradiction between the recent use of the houses and their dollar value. Although the houses are priced at an average of almost \$100,000 each — very high-priced accomodation — the developer had been renting out flats and rooms in them for moderate rent without leases, while spending a bare minimum on maintenance. This is a typical practice in land assembly situations where demolitions are planned. Losses incurred by the developer are simply written off as part of the site assembly expenses in a process which is profit-making in the long run.

If the process is changed, and the houses are purchased to become simply residential accomodation expected at least to break even after maintenance, their price prevents their use as moderate-income housing. If the City simply buys them and then sells them, one by one, as part of a streetscape preservation policy, to people who want to purchase a home to live in, it will have to sell to upper-income buyers. And so people will move in who will help stabilize the area and help eliminate the threat of land-assemblers and speculators getting a foothold in the neighbourhood; but the social character of the area will be changed.

This would be only a partial success for the people who have been working to find an alternative to development on the site. "The local community has agreed the houses should stay," according to Paul Martel, the committee's consultant, and an architect and Annex resident. But if the people now living in the houses who want to stay on aren't able to, says Blair Kerrigan, one of the current tenants who has been active in the effort to avert domolition, "it would only be half a victory". The fact that someone like Kerrigan, a free-lance designer who rents his apartment for \$170 monthly, could not afford to rent in a \$100,000 house is the complicating

#### Cooperative arrangement

The group which is trying to develop proposals for the April 18 report isn't sure yet what it will recommend to the City. It is unlikely federal Central Mortagage and Housing Corporation lower-income housing funds will be available for retention of the houses because the CMHC would probably rather use a comparable amount of money where it can procure more than just nine houses. And Kerrigan and the other tenants who want to stay on are not low-income but moderate-income renters.

The group is looking into other kinds of CMHC money and into sources of private funding for some sort of cooperative or condominium arrangement which might, through a range of prices for units, provide enough income overall to make some moderately priced accommodation available. Renting a limited amount of space in the houses for higher-priced commercial use may be considered.

Martel and Kerrigan are convinced there is an economically viable solution, and they have had a good response from people across the City who would like to live in a co-op in the houses. Control of a cooperative might be based among the owners and tenants in the houses or might be neighborhood wide and would be structured to stabilize whatever solution is implemented.

# Tenants charge CMHC low-rent development with rent rip-off

by Ellen Moorhouse

The Tenants' Association for Dufferin Park, a supposedly low-rent government-financed apartment building at Dufferin and Bloor, have told Urban Affairs Minister Ron Basford their rents are not substantially lower than those of comparable neighbouring buildings and, in some cases, are a few dollars higher.

Dufferin Park was financed as a limited dividend project under the National Housing Act. In 1970, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation lent private developers D. Ross and Sons, Ltd., and Heathglen Properties, Ltd., 95% of the project's cost — \$1,627,200 — at 7.88% interest over 50 years. Open market mortgage rates at that time were fluctuating between 9.86% and 10.6% depending on the kind of mortgage, usually amortized over 25 to 35 years.

CMHC lends money at the lower rate for the purpose of giving low-income tenants cheaper rents. According to CMHC press releases on similar projects, rents are generally about \$20 below rents on the open market. All rent increases for the project must be approved by CMHC, and CMHC annually reviews the income levels of the tenants.

Although Dufferin Park was called "low-rental" in press releases, the tenants' association maintains that the rents are not low. They are urging Basford to enforce the law by which CMHC can recall a loan if the low-rental character of the building is not maintained.

According to CMHC press releases, the 113 units in Dufferin Park should rent for \$131 to \$172. The tenants' association claims, however, that rents were always a few dollars above these figures. In 1971 and 1972, they say that rents ranged from \$135 for a bachelor apartment to \$175 for a two bedroom.

Rents were further inflated by the fact that all but 15 tenants were required to pay a parking fee of \$12 a month, whether they had cars or not.

Pressure from the tenants on CMHC has resulted in the removal of parking charges from the leases of those tenants who have no cars. However, according to the owners' property manager, Bernard Pennar, the owners are increasing rents generally to cover the loss of

revenue. At the same time that tenants are receiving refunds for March parking, they are receiving rent increase notices.

Although the association has been successful in obtaining rent adjustments for tenants who don't need parking, their main objective is to publicize how ineffective this CMHC method of lending mortgage money on below-market terms to private developers is for obtaining benefits for tenants needing low-rental accommodation.

There have been two rent increases for the tenants in the past four months, and their rents now range from \$140 for a Bachelor to \$190 for a two bedroom. Parking is \$12 extra. Both increases have been approved by CMHC to accommodate costs to the owners.

#### Little sympathy

Bernard Pennar, the property manager, has little sympathy for the tenants' complaints. "We forced no one to sign leases. I told them, if the rent increase is too much, give me two months notice, and I'll break the lease."

The fact that the Dufferin Park rents are not substantially lower than market prices is confirmed by David Gulbraa, an official with CMHC. "We feel the rents are somewhat below, but not much below the market price."

In the nearby private development of Dover Square, one can now rent a bachelor apartment for around \$143, a junior one bedroom for \$160 and a senior one bedroom for \$175. Parking is only \$10 extra.

Disturbed about their rents, the

tenants' association first tried to meet with the co-owners, of the development, but with no results.

In February, the association met with a CMHC official who acknowledged that even if the apartments were rented at one dollar below market rate, the conditions of the CMHC agreement with the developer would be satisfied.

Gulbraa points out that it is usually in the long term that limited dividend projects yield lower rents. At present, the spread between mortgage money on the open market and money lent by CMHC is relatively slight — mortgage rates have eased. He claims, however, that as building and land prices increase, the rents in these projects will remain more stable.

This isn't much consolation to the present tenants. One man observed, "I live on a company pension of \$200 a month. We just can't keep this up."

Many of the tenants have been waiting for some years to get into Ontario Housing and were attracted to this particular project by the low-rental project sign during the construction.

Now they feel they are getting no rental benefits at all from the government's low interest loan. In its operating agreement with the developer, it would seem that CMHC did not require that rents be a specified amount below the market price; low rents are not safeguarded. In reality, CMHC is providing easy money on good terms for developers to build more projects and maximize their profits.

### RENT COMPARISONS

	Dufferin Park (CMHC)		Dover Square
	1972	March 1, 1973	(private)
bachelor	\$135	\$140	\$124 to 144
junior	\$155	\$160	\$141 to 162
one-bedroom	\$160	\$171	\$156 to 175
two-bedroom	\$175	\$190	\$179 to 201
parking	\$12 extra	\$12 extra	\$10 extra

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### **Troubles stall North Toronto** community resource centre

Misunderstanding, suspicion, skepti-cism and apathy have stalled a proposal to set up a resource centre for North

Toronto community groups.

The formal name for the centre, in a Metro Toronto Social Planning Council discussion paper which outlines the proposal, is a community secretariat. Controlled by a community board, the centre would operate from a centrally located storefront on or near Yonge Street and might offer a range of service including, among others, secretarial and minor printing work, an information community organizing assistance and a place for meetings of local groups and meetings with politicians. Some residents of the area interested in a centre of this kind believed that early this year was a good time to bring the idea forward because talk about community groups working together and federations of groups has been common since December's civic

An early-March meeting called to discuss the proposal was poorly attended by invited representatives of community groups, according to North Toronto group leaders, indicating, they say, a lack of interest in the idea on the part

of people in the area.

In the wake of the meeting, the chairman of one of the most important com-munity groups in North Toronto, Earl Dunn of POINT (People and Organizations in North Toronto), said that the exact role and function of the centre have been poorly defined by its proponents.

Meanwhile, one of the authors of the proposal, Marvyn Novick of the Social Planning Council, believes that the community groups who have become involved in discussions of the centre have failed to understand that its func tion and role is up to them to develop

Some observers of the North Toronto scene say that the resources centre is a bad idea because it would take resources and funding away from grass roots groups and put them in the hands of a homogenized federation of groups. This, they believe, would inhibit strong advocacy community groups. These observers want to see control of funding and resources in the hands of grass roots groups and particularly do not want to see the Social Planning Council heavily involved in controlling community services and organizing in the area Community-controlled

Proponents of the centre argue that pooling resources from several groups will mean more resources for each of them and that many sources of funding which might be open to the centre support from the provincial government and the United Fund — would not be available to grass roots groups, espe-cially to advocacy groups. Novick says that the idea is control by the local com-munity, not by the SPC, and points to a secretariat in Don Vale which the SPC helped start but which is community controlled. And while at first, says Novick, the province would offer sup-port to the Don Vale centre only through the mediation of the SPC, now the centre is dealing directly with the province. More conservative funding agencies usually require that an established organization sponsor initial support for a new group. The SPC played this role with the Don Vale centre, and an estab-lished secretariat could play this role in relation to new grass roots groups.

Partly because the idea was not gener-

ated by a broad cross-section of com munity leaders, it attracted initial antagonism. "People are a little frightened of this," said one observer. "Everybody's got a vested interest in their own project, and quite legitimately they don't want control shifted." Like community group leaders in other

places, those in North Toronto are loathe to see a new centre of gravity for local power established — hence they are somewhat suspicious of the community organizing role suggested for the centre in the discussion paper — and they want to make very sure they understand who controls a new local agency before they breathe life into it. Novick is quite strong on the role of the SPC. "We will have othing to do with it except to bring forward the idea and help people go to funding sources.

The secretariat proposal has not been derailed yet, and another meeting will be held, probably in late March, to explore the idea further. Dunn, for example, believes that the secretarial and printing service might be useful, although he is not sure it ought to be lodged in a storefront for which the overhead would be considerable. The service might, he suggests, be available in libraries around the area. He doesn't think a single storefront at one location in North Toronto would satisfy the needs of the area for locally located services and facilities.

Other people in the area are interested in the community development function of the secretariat — for example, among unorganized apartment dwellers north of Eglinton and among the many elderly people whom area residents are just beginning to realize are there. While there is some feeling that a solid organized basis exists among middle class homeowning households in the area, there is also the feeling that other less conspicuous segments of North Toronto need and are not receiving organizing assistance.

### WARD 10 PROPOSES OLD FOLKS' HOUSING

#### by Peter Morris

A North Toronto senior citizen hous-ing proposal is scheduled to be discussed City Council's Executive Committee March 28. Because the discussion will involve real estate transactions, it will probably be closed to the public.

In most cases, members of a commun-

Humanistic

ity who are not elderly themselves give little thought to the problem of housing for the elderly.

An exception is the Merton Street neighborhood in Ward Ten which is presently considering construction of an apartment building on the street to be rented exclusively to senior citizens. The residents of the South Eglinton area and of Merton Street — an east-west street north of Mount Pleasant Cemetery between Yonge Street and Bayview Avenue — believe that the elderly need a building of their own and that by providing facilities for senior citizens, the entire community will benefit.

At a public planning meeting in November, 1971, the community was presented with a proposal for local highrise. The residents agreed that they didn't want high-rise, but they couldn't agree on what they did want. They formed a task force to study the problem; it proposed allowing an apartment build-ing to be built in the area, but with occupancy restricted to those 65 years or

The proposal was submitted to the The proposal was submitted to the Metro Toronto Commissioner of Social Services who gave the project his approval, describing the location as "excellent", citing its close proximity to the Davisville subway station.

On the basis of the commissioner's

On the basis of the commissioner's approval, the residents developed a definite idea of what the project should provide. At present, the task force is considering a 12-storey structure con-taining 250 units. The vast majority of these units — approximately 200 — would be bachelor apartments, since the majority of applicants for senior housing live alone. The rent would be based on the occupant's monthly income.

With some modifications, however, the project may become a centre for the community. Among features planned for the building are recreational facilities which could be open to the entire neighborhood if the task force agrees to allow an increase in the size of the project beyond the 12-storey building now proposed.

The larger complex would consist of two apartment buildings; although each would have fewer units than the original building, their combined total would exceed that of the original design. The two towers would be connected by a low building which would house the recrea-tional facilities. Though this new arrangement would mean an increase in the building density, the community has expressed its support for the idea so far. For senior citizens, moving from the City to the suburbs is especially difficult.

Many of them have lived most of their lives in the City and, over the years. have settled into a neighborhood and life style which they enjoy. They are reluc-tant to move from their homes into apart-ment buildings out of their district.

Many senior citizens own their homes but with advancing years find it exceedingly difficult to keep up with rising maintenance and other costs. But with no suitable local accommodation within the range of typical old-age incomes, they have little choice but to remain in

If public housing authorities were to meet this need for suitable local housing, it is likely that many of Toronto's elderly citizens would gladly sell their property and move into nearby apartments. This would release a large chunk of housing at a time when Toronto is experiencing a serious housing shortage



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# Davis budget cuts hit Toronto schools

tion must finally come within the spending ceilings set by the province - and the year that these ceilings will probably begin to have serious effects in the classroom.

Smaller cuts made in the past two years have not reduced the teaching staff or increased class size, and not many parents have said - at least very loudly - that they think their children are getting a poorer education because of the cuts.

But at least one trustee says that the prospect of much larger outs this year is already affecting classrooms. Fiona Nelson (Ward Five) says that 'there's a terrific amount of anxiety among teachers. They don't know what kinds of programs they'll be able to plan next year, or if they'll even have jobs, and it affects their teaching. The

The spending ceilings, which were meant to limit increases in schools costs and, in a rough sense, equalize education expenditures across Ontario, were first ordered by the province in 1971. Boards of education were originally given two years to bring their budgets into line with these ceilings, but the pressure of big-city boards on the province led to an extension of the transition period to three years. Further political maneuvering on the part of the Metro Toronto Board brought another respite from the ceilings last year, when the province agreed to classify expenditures on certain items in a budget category not affected by the ceilings. As a result, Toronto only had to cut about \$2 million in 1972, instead of the initially-ordered \$6 million, from its budget.

This year, however, the province seems unwilling to give an inch, and Toronto is faced with having to pare \$7 million dollars off the \$123 million budget which it says it needs merely to maintain programs at the present level. The \$123 million is, in fact, \$3 million more than was spent last year, but officials say the extra money goes directly into inflated prices paid for supplies and for regular increases in salary due all categories

The Board of Education is a labour-intensive operation - about 84% of its money goes to salaries - and it devotes the largest proportion of its budget to actual instruction costs — \$87.5 million. This means that a cut of \$7 million makes it probable that the trustees will have to do the two things they most dislike doing people, and reducing the actual educational program in some way, probably by increasing the number of pupils in the classroom

Sample budget

Trustees said at an early March meeting that they didn't want to do either of these things. They termed the cuts "unacceptable" and at a level likely to "seriously damage the educational system in Toronto", and they sent a note to the Metro Board saying so. It was a strong stand, but privately some trustees said that they doubt the Board is strong enough to fight the cuts, and no trustee seems ready to act as a leader in such a battle. The trustees seem to feel that the only thing which will make Premier William Davis change his mind is a voluble public protest of the sort that has not materialized in the last two years of less stringent cuts

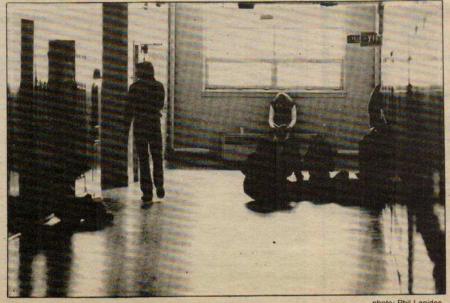
What is slated to be cut from Toronto's schools? A sample budget trustees saw earlier this month applied a 6% cut evenly in all areas of expenditure and showed a staff "reduction" of 1,285 people,

- 320 of 5,598 teachers, and all 265 lay assistants who assist teachers, mostly in inner-city
- all 58 program consultants; 200 of the 337 school office staff;
- 27 of the 396 member educational services which includes librarians, researchers, psychiatrists and psychologists; this area took substantial cuts last year;
- 44 of the central administrative and business staff of 267 54 of the 636 person plant maintenance staff,
- which was also sliced last year.

The sample budget also showed a "theoretical" cut of 186 in the 1,018-member caretaking staff, but the Board's contract with these workers prohibits such firings. More jobs in other categories will probably have to be sacrificed. Although cuts are supposed to reflect a reduction in spending for the whole 1973 fiscal year, they probably will occur at the start of the new academic year in September. Thus the staff reductions will be about twice as large as they would have to have been if they could have gone into effect in January, at midterm. Some re-hiring in 1974 is likely to

Suggested cuts in other areas include a complete elimination of the free milk and summer swim programs; all bursaries for needy students; a 63% reduction in school supplies, which were already cut back last year; and a reduction in supplies for maintenance and repair on school buildings.

The \$7,000,000 which Queens Park has ordered City schools to cut may mean the loss of 320 teachers, 965 other staff and several programs for inner-city students.



While the average provincial contribution to Ontario schools next year will be 60%, Queens Park will pay less than 33% toward Toronto school costs, in spite of the fact that Metro serves 25% of Ontario's students.

In the past two years, Toronto trustees have strongly disputed the province's ceilings, not only because of "damage to the educational system which they fear would result, but because of what they see as the provincial government's usurpation of power in what should be a local matter. Strong opposition to the cuts has for the first time this year materialized among all the Metro boards, and they will probably agree to fight the province on them up to a point.

Toronto trustees don't seem too optimistic of success, however, in challenging the province's secure power position. They began March 2 to prepare for cuts in the "non-educational" expenses of schools by looking around for other government bodies which might pick up the tab for these functions. The Board of Health will be asked to take over the free milk program. Metro's Department of Welfare will be asked to help in financing social work services - psychologists, nutritional supplements and student bursaries. Provincial and federal governments will also be approached to help with social welfare services and with programs involving "new Canadians."

The Board made a definite decision to cut the popular summer swim program, and City Council will be requested to pick it up. About 30,000 children were enrolled last year in the swim classes, which cost about \$130,000. One reason for the immediate elimination of the program was a rush to meet the City's own budget deadline; if the decision had been deferred until April, when other cuts are scheduled, it would have been too late to get it included in the city's budget.

But at least some trustees hoped that an early cut in a popular program would help arouse mass public sentiment against the ceilings. Trustee David Shanoff (Ward Four) said, "I think the people of Toronto need a kick in the right spot. Only then, when they see what's happening, are they going to wake up." Board Chairman Judy Jordan (Ward Eleven), who says that the early cut of the swim program was not made to "frightpeople, is disturbed about the cuts and acknowledges that most people will "have to see how the cuts will affect their child" before they will complain.

#### Hope for support

Hope for mass support in fighting the province was in at least some trustees' minds when the Board voted to ask each trustee to hold an information meeting about the budget cuts for parents and citizens in their ward. The meetings are also supposed to get peoples' views on what priorities should be followed in whatever cuts are made The Toronto Board has for the last two years talked about the need for priorities and failed to set them, although last year they did adopt a few of Nelson's

Computer printouts showing the budgets of individual schools will be available at each of these local meetings. These individualized budgets are supposed to show people how the cuts will affect their school as distinct from the whole school system. Most trustees probably agree with Charlotte Maher (Ward Ten), who says that she can't support any cuts which would increase class sizes or reduce special education program. But they want to see just how much support there is for this view from their constituencies

Some support is already evident. At a meeting in Ward Five's Huron Street School, about 60 parents learned that the cuts would mean a loss of one or two teachers from their school, with correspondingly larger classes. The Home and School Association, with Principal Laura Schissler, have prepared a brief to the province insisting that there be no increase in classroom size as a result of the ceilings. They are asking for support for their demand from the Board and from other schools in the area

A ward-wide parents' group in Ward 10 is preparing a brief with much the same tone as the Huron Street document, and Maher says that she has already received many complaints about the cuts. Nelson has suggested that a mass resignation of trustees might be effective in awakening both the public and the province to the serious effects the cuts will have, but it seems very unlikely that this will happen

Sleight-of-hand

Last year's re-classification of expenditures for "community use of schools" as an "extraordinary expense" not affected by the ceilings gave Education Minister Tom Wells a graceful way out of the dilemma posed by pressure from the Metro Toronto Board about the provincial ceiling policy. He preserved the provincial policy, but also seemed to have reduced Metro's cuts by a good deal. This sleight-of-hand can be pulled only so often and Wells probably can't do it again this year, even if he wants to. There isn't much left in the school budget which could be re-classified as an "extraordinary expense", with the possible exception of some psychiatric services.

It was hoped that the province would adjust its weighting factors this year to allow Toronto more money for its "special needs". Weighting factors permit increased expenditure for boards which serve high density or low income populations, or which provide extensive special education programs. But negotiations between Board and Ministry officials have yielded no change here.

Three weeks ago the Toronto Board sent an urgent message to the province requesting a change in its new conflict-of-interest legislation. The law has made it impossible for two of Toronto's five Metro representatives to vote in the budget discussions now taking place. But the province hasn't even acknowledged receipt of the request.

Nelson, one of the trustees affected, feels that this is just one more indication that "the province isn't listening

There's probably good reason for Davis to think that he doesn't have to listen. The general feeling among taxpayers that taxes are too high can be used to back almost any cut he'd want to make Davis' 1971 election victory took place in the first year of the ceilings, and that victory has been cited as a mandate for cuts in education spending.

But these "spending cuts" won't save Metro taxpayers any money. And the rise in education costs which the cuts are supposed to remedy is due largely to policies of the provincial government, and not local boards of education.

Last month Premier Davis proudly announced that the province would this year pay 60% (instead of 58%) of education costs in public schools. Davis said the change would "reduce the burden of costs on municipal taxpayers in Ontario." In fact, this year Metro taxpayers will have to contribute more. The 60% rate of provincial support is a provincial average; last year the province contributed only about 33% of Metro's school costs. This year the support will be less, in spite of the fact that Metro serves 25% of the pupils in Ontario schools.

Toronto taxpayers will pay in other ways for the "cuts". Other government bodies will probably pick up the cost of some of the important social welfare programs the Board will cut. Nelson points out that the more than 1,000 people whom Toronto City alone may have to put out of work this year are generally people employed only in the public sector; and thus they will be unlikely to find other jobs. Although the province won't have to pick up the tab for their support, other governments certainly will.

A costly rennaisance

The Conservatives in the 1960's built a reputation of sponsoring an educational rennaisance in Ontario. At the level above the local boards, they pushed university growth, opened the colleges of applied arts and technology, mushroomed the Ministry of Education's own bureaucracy and built the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. At the local level, they ordered or promoted new programs which all cost more money to develop and operate - use of expensive audio-visual equipment; the "open" classroom system; special education programs; the change in high school curriculum outlined in H.S.1 which was supposed to give students more individualized programs.

The province also instituted the Robarts plan to encourage vocational training, and made available to local boards federal grant money to build the vocational schools which have now come under fire. Although federal money paid for these schools, local boards were stuck with the higher operating costs they involve. Last year it was estimated that it cost about \$300 more per pupil to run vocational schools than ordinary academic schools. Now, in the early 1970's, under Premier Davis, the same man who, as Minister of Education, presided over the huge growth of the educational machine in the 1960's, the province has ordered fiscal austerity. Trustees have been given no clues as to how the programs which the province sponsored are to be maintained, and the trustees are angry. One way the Conservatives could show concern for both ordinary municipal ratepayers and ordinary provincial taxpayers, and could maintain the schools it has fostered, would be to increase the rate at which business and industry are taxed. But this is not an option for which they have shown much liking. After all, budget cuts may harm the "quality of education", but they will have no effect on the education system's efficiency in streaming kids for industry. Students can be streamed on even a shoestring budget.

**Expendable expenses** 

Although most trustees object to the magnitude of the cuts ordered, as well as to the fact that they were "ordered" at all, they do acknowledge that some cuts in certain programs should be made. For example, even the Toronto Teachers' Federation admitted last year that chairmanships of elementary school departments, which cost about \$300,000, are expendable, and that cut will certainly be made this year. There are other cuts which perhaps should be made, and won't be, such as a reduction in the high salary levels of the Board's senior administrative staff; the Director of Education gets \$37,500 a year.

There are also large changes in school organization which some trustees would like to see for educational reasons, and which might very well save money in the long run. Nelson has, for a couple of years, called for a more decentralized system with fewer specialists of certain types, such as guidance counsellors, and for more people although not necessarily more teachers - in the classroom with the students. But she says the speed with which the cuts have to be made, and the anxiety produced by them in the teachers, makes it impossible to try to implement any large scale innovative change of this kind now.

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**ERIN TOWNSHIP** 

### The planning era arrives for a "creature of the province"

From Spadina Crescent in Toronto's downtown core to the first line in Erin Township is 68 miles by car. The direction is northwest, towards Guelph, and the towns you can pass through en route include Oakville, Milton, Acton, Ballinfad and Ospringe. The last is a typical rural intersection boasting a general store, a gas station, a church and a sign pointing north which says, "Orton, 5

In theory at least, the hassles of the urban Toronto-Hamilton strip known as "the Golden Horseshoe" lie far to the south. The major towns and hamlets of Erin include the Village of Erin, Hillsburgh, and Rockwood which sits on the junction of Highway 7, which takes a rather devious route between Ottawa and Sarnia, and Highway 24, which runs more modestly between Brantford in the west and Caledon in

On the surface, Erin Township presents a rather sleepy, rural visage to drivers-by. There are farms, some prosperous with gleaming barns and outbuildings surrounding stately old brick farmhouses. Others are clearly suffering. Barns are sagging and weathered, occasionally marked only by yawning cavities where they once stood, and a smart split-level bungalow is often seen in strange isolation on a small lot that once part of a large holding.

On the side and concession roads there are many day-glo "land-for-sale"

Relative to the urban sprawl to the south, Erin Township offers a rather tan-talizing eleft-stick location. It sits in the crook of two branches of a traffic flow originating in the Toronto-Hamilton area. One branch runs west along the shore of Lake Ontario, where the Queen Elizabeth Way takes goods, services and people to Niagara Falls. The other branch is to the east of the Township and runs north, taking commuters and tourists to Barrie and the cottage and

skiing country beyond.

Both residents of the area and, clearly, the urban planners to the south, are acutely aware of the future potential Erin holds as a pleasant residential holding tank for Toronto and Hamilton and as an area for various kinds of industrialcommercial development. Equally clearly, some canny farmers are sitting on their land waiting for the future to become the present when they can make the terrific deals that the farmers in the towns of Newmarket, Aurora and Richmond Hill closed when it became lear that their pastures were required for Toronto suburbs.

Some Erin farmers have already made good sales to city people looking for retirement properties in a predominantly rural area not too far from the big city.

Dramatic transition
Erin was dramatically unveiled as a township in transition at a recent public meeting at the Hillsburgh Community Centre to discuss the implications of something called "The Official Plan of the Guelph & Suburban Planning

Area."
About 700 people packed the Centre's second-floor auditorium, far more than

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municipal and planning officials expected. There weren't nearly enough summaries of the Official Plan for everyone, and row upon row of extra chairs had to be set up as the hall filled to over-capacity

It was a middle-aged crowd, with a few young faces. One could almost guess who were the local merchants, the farmers, the officials and the Torontobound commuters. The latter tended to sport longish hair, Zappata-style moustaches and Yonge Street jackets. They had come to the meeting dipped in the experiences of the Toronto ratepayer groups that had much to do with the recent election of a reform City Council.

The farming people, of course, knew everybody. "How's the thumb, Jack?" and questions of that sort indicated that they viewed the affair partly as a social occasion. At least one man in the audience wore a plastic detachable collar

Up front was a planning consultant and lawyer and an unnamed young man who shuffled papers and scribbled notes.

After a brief word from Lloyd Lang,

the Erin Township Reeve. Township Planning Consultant Howard Smith went through the Official Plan summary step by step. A neat man in a grey suit, he did an excellent job of translating planning jargon into layman's language. and he appeared to be genuinely sym-pathetic to the varied concerns of his audience. Here are some samplers from

The Council is not in the business of providing huge areas for urban growth. Urban growth will be around existing urban nucleii."
"New highways cost more than \$1

million per mile."
"Rural doesn't necessarily mean

The key to understanding the significance of the meeting, and of the need for an Official Plan at all, lies in Smith's statement that "Rural doesn't necessar-

ily mean farm."

Or, as the Plan summary itself put

Municipal Council and local Boards and Commissions are almost daily required to make decisions, the effect of which will be felt far into the future. Each such decision is conscientiously made in the best interest of the residents served. Unfortunately these decisions must frequently be made without the benefit of any stated long term plan or objectives. As the administration of local government becomes more and more complex, it becomes increasingly obvious that guidelines must be estab-lished so that all are working toward

defined objectives. A new era

Complexity, administration, urban nucleii — those were not the words on the lips of the rural residents of Erin a few years back. Then, their local affairs could be run on an ad hoc basis as problems came up. Now, somebody says an "Official Plan" is required. That somebody is the government of

the Province of Ontario, which, as the senior level of government, is pressuring many of the rural municipalities to pre-pare official plans subject to provincial approval. The concepts and the language of these plans are urban in nature; the land and to a large extent still, the people, are rural, even if "rural doesn't

necessarily mean farm."
The stated policies of the Guelph plan are "to preserve and protect the basic rural nature of the Township areas and to encourage limited urban growth to locate within the Village of Erin and

in the Hamlet areas designated on the Land Use Policy Map."

There are all kinds of regulations governing the establishment of new "extractive industries" — quarries and min-es— mobile home and trailer park sites,

But the most important fact of all is that now there is a Plan, where before there was none, and it was this fact that the officials had to sell to area residents.

The selling was attempted on the basis of the safeguards for the rights of Erin Township residents incorporated by the plan. It was at first suggested by the officials that any change in the plan, for example a request by "an extractive industry" to locate in the area, would require an amendment to the plan. And further, that any such amendment would require a public meeting.

Only later did it emerge that such pub-lic meetings were at the discretion of the Township Council; they are not required by law. Moreover, only those directly affected by the location of a quarry — for example, those who live next to the site — were deemed to have "discretionary consultative right" meeting in relation to the required Plan amendment. And finally, in no sense were the comments of those residents directly affected and consulted to constitute a vote or a plebiscite affecting the acceptance or rejection of the amendment to the Plan.

The ultimate turn of the screw, as far the power of residents is concerned, is that the entire Plan and its provisions are subject to approval by Queen's Park. In addition, any provincially operated utilities, such as Ontario Hydro, cannot be controlled or limited by the provisions of any municipally drafted and provincially approved Plan.

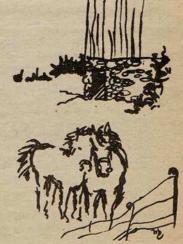
A far cry
This is a far cry from the "people power" movement that elected David Crombie of Toronto and suggests that the power of local people to affect their own affairs through local government depends on whether they are country or

There is strong irony here. A public meeting in Ward Six in Toronto would have to be about a highly explosive local issue to draw 700 people. The popula-tion of Ward Six undoubtedly far outstrips the population of Erin Township.
And yet a public meeting "to explain the policies and provisions of the proposed Plan" pulled in 700 people from the Township.

Residents of Erin Township were

given less than a month to present their written comments and objections to the Plan to the Township Clerk. Planners want the plan to be in effect by the end

will have been found to solve Erin's very real dilemma as a municipality defined real dilemma as a municipality defined by one of the planners at the Hillsburgh meeting as "a creature of the provincial government."



This article, the second of a two-part series, discusses the current Canadian Labor Congress organizing drive among white collar workers. In the first article of the series last issue, the world of the white collar worker was explored.

by Virginia Smith

The old thirties "we shall not be moved" stridency is notably absent from the Canadian Labor Congress' current campaign to unionize Toronto's white collar workers. It's the seventies now, and the CLC's Association of Commercial and Technical Employees has launched its drive with a \$60,000 low-definition, soft-sell advertising campaign. Commuting secretaries and clerks are daily saluted with billboard, newspaper and radio greetings from Mary, the signed-up secretary, and Heather who's getting it all together.

With its white collar drive, announced last May and launched in Toronto this January, the Congress is venturing into a relatively new field, where unions are little known, and so it has tried to adapt its usual tactics to a novel situation.

According to Art Kube, who is directing the ACTE campaign, 50% of all blue collar workers are organized, while only 12% of the nation's white collar workers belong to unions. Most unionized white collar workers are civil servants; private industry has been virtually untouched. Many office workers know unions only through their most notorious strikes, and ACTE organizers are attempting to disigh their most notorious strikes, and pel fears and explode old myths, as well as educate workers to the advantages of collective action.

ACTE is not expecting immediate. startling success in its new venture. The Congress has prepared it for a long, steady haul by alloting around \$400,000 this year to the white collar drive. The union is currently concentrating only on Toronto insurance companies, trust companies and finance companies, and banks, although some organizers are working in other areas.

At this point in the drive, no observer can accurately gauge its progress, simply because secrecy is essential to its success. Organizers cannot disclose how many employees they have signed up, or where they are concentrating their energies, for fear of provoking a strong counter-campaign from the target company. White collar employees contacted by the Citizen were reluctant to reveal their names or their companies. Some feared that they would be fixed for companies. feared that they would be fired for show-ing an interest in the union. Right now it is possible only to point out broad trends and directions in the CLC drive.

The most important long term impact of the ACTE campaign may well arise simply from the interaction of large industrial unions with traditionally mid-dle class workers. CLC and the white collar employee are, at the moment, like two strangers struggling to adjust to one another's peculiarities. The CLC is attempting to modify the attitudes of office worker and is, in the process, changing itself.

ACTE's advertising posters look more like blurbs for a social club than a workers' union, and, in fact, the Asso-ciation has had calls from people who didn't realize they were contacting a union. One insurance company employee complains that the ad doesn't even include a phone number where the union can be reached.

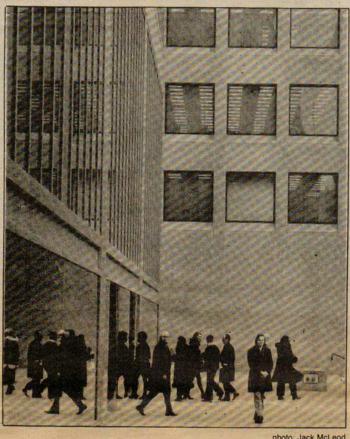
Union literature attempts to calm fears about frequent strikes and points out that less than one percent of CLC affiliated white collar groups went on strike in 1972. Strikes among white collar groups are called a "remote exception." The literature emphasizes that union solidar-ity will not prevent aggressive employees from getting promotions. Seniority may control advancement in some manufacturing plants, but not in organized offices. The implication is that CLC's tone and procedure will change as it moves from the assembly line to the office.

### Low profile

ACTE's low profile approach has so far been producing some results. The office has received about 700 phone calls from interested employees, and one phone call can result in the establishment of a long chain of contacts. The CLC's new style is apparently well adapted to its audience. Claire Booker, who was involved in an abortive attempt to organ ize the clerical and technical staff at the University of Toronto in 1970, says that unions "have to be more sophisticated in their approach to white collar work-

### WHITE COLLAR UNIONS:

# Canadian labor assaults a strange, new world



The most important long-term impact of the ACTE campaign may well arise from the interaction of large industrial unions with traditionally middle-class white collar workers. The CLC and the white collar employees are, at the moment, like two strangers struggling to adjust to one another's peculiarities. But according to some business experts, white collar unionization is inevitable.

ers. You can't just ask everyone to a talk

in the Legion hall."

Arthur Riesley, Ontario director of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, which includes many white collar civil servants, says that CUPE's representatives have to use a lot more sophistication when dealing with office workers. "We now do things like bringing our organizers to colleges for four day sessions." Educated people are now joining labor unions, says Riesley, and the influx of more middle class types is changing the approach of the labor

The absorption of large numbers of white collar workers will ultimately affect much more than just the style of trade unions. Dr. Donald Wood, Director of Queen's University Industrial Relations Centre, told a CLC conference in 1971 that white collar unionism will challenge "the labour movement, greared historically mainly to blue collar workers, to modify its philosophy, structure, policies and approaches in order to accommodate the interests and needs of the rapidly expanding white-collar force." Political affiliation, for instance, may become a problem. "There is a great variety of white collar groups, differing greatly politically and ideologically. They may be interested in political action, but not political affiliation." An ACTE organizer says that the whole labor movement will be affected by the white collar drive. "The character of agreements will change, and many new things will be brought to the negotiating table."

If, on the other hand, the CLC fails to attract workers in the white collar sector, it faces the danger of growing irrelevance in Canadian economic life. In 1971, 44% of Canada's 8,500,000 workers were white collar, while only 30% were blue collar. The percentage of white collar workers has been rapidly

expanding. In 1961, the work force was 38% white collar; in 1921 it was only 25%. Wood warned conference delegates that "if the labor movement does not extend organization more broadly", into growing areas of the economy, "it is bound to lose much of the vitality that has been an important factor in past union growth and influence." Kube says that there is "a real need to rejuvenate the trade union movement, to bring in

The stakes in the white collar drive are high, and its impact on Canadian economic life may be dramatic if it succeeds. The time seems to be ripe for large scale unionization of offices. The economic position of the white collar worker relative to the factory worker has been steadily worsening, and the office clerk now has little more to comfort him than his gentility. A clerk or typist in an insurance company starts at about \$75 a week. A unionized file clerk at City Hall, where CUPE is the bargaining agent, starts at \$100 a week. Unionized Toronto garbage collectors earn \$165 a week, after a probationary period, and enjoy considerably better fringe benefits than insurance company employees
Office factories

The office employee can no longer count on pleasant surroundings as a compensation for poor pay. Many compensation for poor pay. Many offices, in fact, more and more resemble factories. "Some offices are acres in area, and are full of machines," says Riesley. Most employees spend their days at boring and repetitive paper work, differing little from assembly line pro-

Many banks and insurance companies are now introducing work measurement programs into their offices, a practice confined to factories until only a few years ago. In 1970, a New York consultant said that 75% of his work measurement jobs were in offices, while only

five years before, 75% of his work had been in factories. One Toronto insurance company employee says that her employer has softened his work measurement program with "a lot of high falutin' psychological talk, but it boils down to evaluating production per-formance." She insists that "most of the standards just can't be met." Three different employees left one job within a month, finding it impossible to cope

with the production requirements.

The introduction of the computer has caused perhaps the biggest change in white collar job opportunities and expectations. The computer has "effectively destroyed the Horatio Alger lines of progression through the Company", says Kube. "The clerk's chances of passing through the computer areas are nil, and they're starting to realize that they'll be clerks all their lives." For many years, unions found it difficult to approach the white collar worker, simply because he thought "he could work his way up to the top." But automation has radically changed job opportunities, and upward mobility now depends a good deal more on education than on previous company

The white collar sector of the work force is being rapidly proletarianized, in fact, if not in attitude, and ACTE hopes that it is ready for collective action to improve its situation. But ingrained attitudes die hard, and many office employees are loathe to adopt a way of life they associate with lunch pails, time clocks and lock-outs. It will probably take many months of discussion before large numbers of office workers are ready to sign up with the union. Some organizers call the process education; but one ACTE organizer says that his job is not so much education as knocking down myths that keep people from joining unions.

One deterrent to rapid unionizing is fear — the employees fear of being dis-missed, of losing the little security he has managed to build. One insurance company employee says that she's "sure that management would find a way to dismiss a union organizer." She's been trying to get a group of women together just to talk, but she "can't get them to come, because they're terrified they'll lose their jobs." Another woman wanted to organize her investment office, but "it was absolutely guaranteed that I'd get the axe." Ontario labor laws forbid discrimination against employees be-cause of union membership, but some employees seem to feel that the law offers them little real protection.

Many employees fear the union even more than they fear their employers. A clerk at a library where a CUPE local is being organized says that "there's a big scare like the red scare. There's no logic to it." When the woman at the investment house talked unions, a lot of her fellow workers, even women who had husbands in unions, labelled the movement "socialism". "There was a nebulous fear that I didn't quite under-stand." she says. "It would take some king of big crisis before the union could win." Claire Booker says that unions have to make office workers "realize that they're not getting into some kind of gangster infested organization."

#### Alien force

Some employees see the union as a powerful alien force — not an organization of us, but an authoritarian them, an even more frightening them than the management. The investment office worker says that "people were afraid that the union would be too powerful. They couldn't see that they'd be part of it, that they could control it." A labor spokemen at the Toronto Star provens management. The investment office worker says that "people were afraid that the union would be too powerful. They couldn't see that they'd be part of it, that they could control it." A labor spokeman at the Toronto Star reports

TORONTO CITIZEN, March 23-April 5, 1973, Page 7

that some Star employees see the union the way many citizens see government, as something beyond their control.

One insurance company employee who is trying to interest his fellow workers in the union has encountered the same fear, but considers it an appropriate response to past union activities. "People in white collar jobs see unions as money grubbing, with no social con-science. They see that unions are greedy and that they are controlled from above. They always ask if we will run the union or if the union will run us," and he can't really come up with a satisfactory

Some employees who are managing to move ahead see the union as an obstacle to personal success. A middle aged woman who works for a small consultants' firm says that "It's been my experience that you can move up. You make your own life." She admits that this rule doesn't hold today. But most people in the offices are unskilled, and you can't just expect the company you're working for to improve your lot. All you have to do is get yourself some kind of training." If I were a young girl, I would do my best to go to night school."

Another employee who is moving through the ranks of his insurance company says that he "doesn't think that unions enjoy enough flexibility to cater to certain needs of non-average employees." A uniform salary increase is "not fair to the employee who does work hard." Unions "may kill incentive and prevent rightful recognition." He thinks that the people in the steno pools "are people who enjoy typing every day. Those who don't like it will leave." Those who do "will be contented with a salary increase from year to year, but the company would do this in any case,"

Many of the girls in the steno pools who enjoy typing all day respond to their situations exactly as predicted — by leaving their jobs. Right now, most employees would rather switch than fight, and they do so frequently. Employee turnover in insurance com-panies ranges from 30% to 35% a year. Insurance company workers are like "migrant laborers", says one ACTE organizer. "Some people under age 30 have worked for four or five different insurance companies."

Others at the bottom of the white collar scale seem apathetic or resigned to their positions. In some cases, office workers have been so dulled by their "boring, stupefying jobs", says Kube, that they can't respond to the possibility of a better life. One organizer is appalled that "they're so servile. It isn't clear to them that they should be paid more." She recalled a worker who thought that "\$75 is all I'm worth."

#### Computer response

The organizers were initially sur-prised that the drive elicited a strong positive response from middle manage-ment, from "new middle managers who may be forced out by computers." But they have also discovered the depth of apathy and despondency among people on the bottom. "It's hard for them to start thinking of organizing."

One middle-aged insurance company employee, who has dead-ended in a senior clerk's job, attributes resistance to unions not only to resignation and inertia, but to the "lack of class consciousness among while collar workers. They don't feel that they are part for group. They feel that they are indiviof a group. They feel that they are individuals. Factory workers at least feel that they're united, but individuals are completely isolated in offices." Office employees, for instance, are discouraged from discussing their salaries with each other. It's considered a private deal between the employee and the company. 'There's no sense of unity, and they don't know that they're being isolated

tn purpose."

This isolation complicates the union's already difficult job. "Most employees never meet after work," says one ACTE organizer. "They only know about ten people in the company, and not that well." Lasting friendships don't often develop in companies with such a high rate of turnover. ACTE has to depend on its company contacts to supply it with the names of other employees, and it may take several months even to find

### Some workers fear unions as | CityHall much as they fear their boss

Women are consistently paid less for performing the same jobs as men, although such discrimination is illegal. They just set up other terms of reference so that they can pay them less, says one ACTE organizer. Women are consistently denied promotions to management. In one company "out of 20 or 24 department heads, maybe two are women." But some workers and organizers find that women are the hardest group to organize.

We have a problem with very young females, just out of high school, who think that \$70 a week is a lot. Not all females are liberated, and many don't push for equal rights," Kube says. One insurance company employee says that the young women who work at the most menial jobs "are just thinking of their next new dress or their boy friend. They're not thinking of changing their work situation. They object to it, but their objections always lead to quitting, not to changing." Many immigrant women, who are also relegated to the "are hesitant lowest paying positions, to make any move that might jeopardize their positions.

Booker reports that her group had "no problem signing up the men at the University. In the Faculty of Dentistry, we signed up the men in a day and a but as for the women it. They didn't look on their employment

The Ontario committee on the Status of Women has been doing some inde-pendent work with bank employees, and it's not so sure that ACTE is the answer to a working woman's prayer. The Committee, which is concerned with imple menting the recommendations of Royal Committee on the status of Women, recently distributed a leaflet at most Toronto banks, pointing out that 89.7% of women bank employees earn

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less than \$5,000 a year, while 72.3% of the male employees earn more than \$5,000 a year. Across Canada, there are 326 male senior bank executives and one woman senior executive; 5,900 male branch managers and 26 women branch managers. These figures are even more staggering when a final statistic is considered - 64% of all bank employees are women.

#### Women's view

The leaflet invited women to get to-gether for discussion of their problems, and a group met for the first time last week. The women haven't yet decided how to grapple with their situation, but existing unions may not be the answer, "since unions don't have a very good record themselves as far as women are concerned," says Committee member Flora Hogarth. "ACTE is an organization run by men, and a women's group would not encourage its members to join this particular union," says Committee member Marjorie Cohen.

The ACTE organizers face a long, and pull in their attempt to organize divided ranks of Toronto office workers. In the meantime, insurance companies and banks will not be sitting waiting for union certification. One organizer says that as soon as the CLC announced its intentions "management consultants were knock ing on every company door, saying that 'the red menace is on the way, and you'd better contract our services'." Kube vorries that "the companies are now loving their employees to death. Booker says that a company can some times sabotage a union drive "by grant-

ing even very small privileges."

One Toronto company has recently introduced time and half pay for overtime work, increased its supper allow ance from \$1.50 to \$2.00 and added three or four days to the vacations of senior employees. Another company has granted the same benefits as well as staggered working hours, and a work day shorter by ten minutes. In December, the latter company conducted an atti tudes survey and set up employee-management "action groups" to discuss and deal with problems of attitude. One employee calls these groups "a front for management decisions."

opponents are powerful, but so is the CLC. One organizer insists, "There's no doubt that the drive is going to be successful." A Canadian insurance industry magazine recently quoted Dr John Sawatsky's prediction that "the unions are not going to be able to or-ganize a significant number of companies at this time. In the white-collar alue-system, it's still treason to think of joining a union." Sawatsky is President of International Behavioural Consultants and is a consultant to the federal Department of Labour. But, added Sawatsky, in the long run, the companies are bound to lose.

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### CROMBIE-SEWELL CLASH MAY BE A GOOD OMEN



**David Crombie** 

Alderman John Sewell's clash with Mayor David Crombie at Council last week has been expected at City Hall. The gist of Sewell's remarks was, "I thought we had a majority, but this Council has not been doing things in a reform way," to which Crombie rereform way plied, "Sewell has not got a monopoly on the meaning of 'reform'." Council has done some important

work since January, but this has been mostly because of the calibre of several individual aldermen. And what Council has done hasn't entirely been scattergun; several aldermen came to Council with viewpoints that have much in common. But as a "government" from which we could expect a "program", Council floundered during its first ten weeks. Several reform aldermen and their supporters became increasingly frustrated. Sewell among them.

Sewell's own proposal, co-sponsored by Alderman Dorothy Thomas, that the City fund community organizers, provides an example of what has been wrong. While several aldermen, though it isn't clear whether it's a majority, think there's a good idea at the root of the proposal — that the City foster neighborhood power, especially in places where it's weak now — few are happy with the Sewell-Thomas motion A couple have commented privately that they wish they'd had an opportunity to hash out the idea with Sewell and Thomas, and to frame a proposal which satisfied Sewell and Thomas and them

But then Sewell and Thomas don't really expect their motion, as it is, to get too far. They have brought it forward, they say, because they want to get the issue talked about. They say that they did try to get some informal discusgoing and failed, and they concluded that they could not get the issue talked about without a formal motion. Thomas says that, to date, Council's aucus efforts haven't worked because hey haven't been very disciplined as they would be, she says, if the alder-men identified as reform were a political party. She's not necessarily suggesting a party, just that if the reformers really expect to be a "government" which develops a "program", they will have to get their act together a little more

The reasons for Council's Rube Goldberg appearance to date are compound - they've been very busy, especially the new people who have to learn some ropes; and a rough alliance of a dozen or more disparate, though kindred, personalities doesn't immediately begin meshing like clockwork from Day One. But Council, collectively, wasn't trying hard enough either. There was a slightly 'honeymoon' atmosphere, as Sewell described it last week, at City Hall in than many reformers thought it would. The growing feeling of frustration was aggravated by Council's awareness that, busy as it was, in some sense it was slacking off.

### Begun to cope

Council has begun to cope. It's taking different forms. Some aldermen are

quietly beginning to wrestle with the situation, are ignoring issues except those they especially care about, are thinking about how to haul it together. Sewell, who is reported to have been expressing severe impatience outside of Council, openly asked Council last week just what it's done so far, who's voted for what. Crombie, who knew it was coming, though he didn't know when, and who is Council's titular leader, was Sewell's foil.

Crombie voted to put a police tower in a park, said Sewell. He voted against ealing the Gothic-Quebec and West Jamestown bylaws. He voted to seat Frederick Gardiner on the Hydro Com-mission. And, on the Windlass issue, which was before Council at the time said Crombie was trying to weaken Council's stand by changing the phrase "to repeal" to "to repeal or amend". "How's he voting?" asked Sewell. "He's on the other side from me. We have to draw good strong lines here." Sewell said he has no hesitation about dramatically drawing lines as he

did in the last Council.

Crombie's reply that Sewell hasn't got a monopoly on what "reform" means is a fair one, though muted some what by the fact that on some contentious issues Crombie has opposed virtually all or most of the aldermen usually entified as "reform" . Crombie told Sewell that he would take his idea of city government back to the voters in 1974 and implied every confidence he'd get the same kind of mandate he did last year.

There were a variety of reactions to the Sewell-Crombie confrontation.
Alderman Karl Jaffary, without saying so in so many words, supported the gist of Sewell's remarks on the immediate issue and said nothing about Sewell's challenge. Alderman Reid Scott inged in a bit of rhetoric, saying h the clash was "almost a tragedy and bemoaning the fact that a Council which had "come into office with such high hopes" was being "torn to pieces" by the appeal issues repeal issues

Alderman William Kilbourn said that this was pretty much baloney, that Council was just going through growing pains and that the incident should be taken in context. He said that Council, while still coming to grips, has had a fair record of accomplishment to date, and he cited an article which Sewell him-self wrote for City Hall saying as much.

Alderman David Smith, after a casual remark that he'd never been to a Council meeting prior to his election as alderman, displayed some innocence about the 1969-72 Council by saying it had been too polarized; he said polarization is a bad thing. Alderman Dan Heap took the opportunity to raise the issue of class conflict and remarked, "Neither the mayor nor John Sewell exercise significant power. Power is exercised by the

vners of capital."
Alderman Anne Johnston, speaking from a wheelchair which she was occupying during her day's work-rounds to dramatize the plight of handicapped people, echoed Kilbourn's sentiment that Council is coming along and took a whack at polarization and "pyro-technics", apparently in reference to technics", apparently in reference to Sewell. Aldermen Fred Beavis, Tom Clifford and Paul Pickett had left the room, doubtless bored by all this hooey

#### Generally critical

Council's audience, press and public, were generally critical of Sewell. Someone who has worked with Sewell quite a lot commented he thought Sewell's speech had been a little "far out", that Sewell was "too angry". While in agreement with Sewell's atti-tude, he thought Sewell should have responded to Crombie and the situation with quieter tactics, organizing tactics, presumably behind-the-scenes. I found no-one who expressed clear support for Sewell.

One of the curious things about Sewell is that he is occasionally a step ahead of his constituency. While Sewell's favorite riff is that politicians ought to listen to what people say much



by Jon Caulfield

John Sewell

more than they do, he is, one of his supporters commented after the debate, much a leader as an organizer and delegate of his constituency. It's often not clear for a while after a Sewell performance whether he was on target or out in left field. He's on target more often than not, which is proven by and accounts for his success as a politician.

Kilbourn got at the issue somewhat when he said Council had to expect some conflict. Conflict isn't an abberation in politics. A bit of frank conflict "pyro-technics" if you want may be what this Council needs right now. A consensus-style of politics — Crombie's long suit, at least in the past - only becomes sea sonal when there is conflict. A conflictstyle of politics, which Sewell adopts at regular intervals, isn't always pretty but is often productive. Jaffary, several hours after the incident between Sewell and Crombie, observed that maybe it was a sort of shot in the arm Council needed. It brought some things out in the open, said Jaffary, and got some aldermen seriously talking about what they were doing.

politics Polarization inevitable on the last Council, David Smith notwithstanding, when the City's old strip wards were broken up, and, as a consequence. Sewell and Jaffary were voted into office.

They will probably not come into fashion along the alignment they did last term during this Council. Alderman William Archer tries to get them going from the old-guard quarter from time to time. Last week he harangued about "a minority of Council who have no regard for courts, for principle, who sow seeds of destruction". But Archer is too affable a man to work up to a fever pitch very effectively. And he is an old-style politician who hasn't really got a personal cheering gang consti-tuency, as Sewell has, but rather has a ward which he cares for and heels. He hasn't, as Sewell has, as any politician who can master polarization politics must have, the seeds of the demogogue in him.

Because Kilbourn's observation that Council is, for all its growing pains, getting somewhere — is accurate, and because other people besides Sewell, in other styles, are taking a long look at the situation, polarization politics, as a consistent tactic, are likewise unlikely to emerge among the reform and unaligned aldermen just yet, though they clearly will if Sewell's frustration isn't relieved somewhat in the weeks ahead.

Meanwhile, the clock ticks on. Council's third month is almost gone — 21 to go, or, if you stop counting when the election campaign will begin, about 18. Several reformers have remarked that they thought the new two-year term was a fine idea last year when they didn't expect a chance for a Council majority till the next election. Now they've got, more-or-less, a majority, and many of them think the two-year term is a bad idea. Some have suggested it's a Queen's Park strategy for dissipating the power of municipal councils, of preventing them from having enough time to fully blossom as governments.

### Young People's Theatre

by Sandra Souchotte

"Theatre is fun," says Pat Patterson, co-creator of *The Dandy Lion* – now playing at the St. Lawrence Towne Hall — and a 20-year veteran of entertainment for children. This seems to be the operating rule-of-thumb for Pat and all those connected with Toronto's Young People's Theatre, and it is a premise instilled into the produc-tions which make their way into schools in Toronto and all parts of Ontario.

Young People's Theatre was founded by Susan Rubes in 1966 and was incorporated as a non-profit organization which planned to provide the best in ional entertainment for children and students. As well as being fun, Rubes says that "theatre can teach; it can stimulate, enrich and entertain, and at its best it does all these things." Cyclone Jack, a play for grades seven and eight currently being presented in Toronto schools by the YPT, does all of these things.
Written by Carol Bolt and directed

by Timothy Bond, Cyclone Jack is a musical play set in the early part of this century. It is based on the life and times of Tom Longboat, a famous marathon runner from Brantford, Ontario. Besides having the attractions of a sports story, a rock-musical and a real-life Canadian hero, Cyclone Jack is structured to be played in a gym, incorporating the floor space where the audience is seated into the action. This involvement opportunity is featured in all the plays taken into the schools.

The play opens with the crack of a starter's pistol and the runners, entering from outside the gym, begin a marathon race around the spectators. Backed up by pre-recorded rock music written for the play and a narrator, who gives a running commentary on the highlights of the action, Jack sustains the attention initiated by its explosive opening. The celebratory dance of the play's finale includes an invitation for the youngsters to participate, to which at least one audience immediately responded.

#### Craft of entertainment

As Patterson points out, a play for children works if it applies the craft of entertainment brought to any successful theatre. The same attention must be paid to creating a character, sustaining a mood or milking a laugh. The only necessary condescension to children, especially the younger ones, is an aware ness of their short attention span, which means that a balance must be maintained between keeping things moving and out-pacing the audience. Involvement often helps not only maintain interest but also develops the action. Another feature of these productions which tightens up the theatrical awareness of the children is the informal exchange of ideas following each performance. The questions from the audience of Cyclone Jack probed a range of areas, from incidents in the play to technical effects, problems of physical construction and dismantlement and the job of the actors.

Besides Cyclone Jack, the present PT season includes Tell A Tale, for kindergarten to grade three children, and Good Lord for grades four to six. Tell A Tale, is a modern-day presentation of favourite children's tales using contemporary theatre techniques. Good Lord, using the same improvisational techniques, attaches contemporary ver-nacular to Biblical stories such as Cain and Abel, Adam and Eve and Noah's and Abel, Adam and Eve and Noah's Ark. Two plays, Transformations and Waiting For Lefty, geared to attract a grades nine to thirteen age group, are being performed in High Schools.

Sponsorship for YPT enterprise includes grants from Metropolitan Toronto, the Province of Ontario Council for the Arts and the Canada Council.

Prologue to the Performing Acts acts as an important liaison between Boards of Education and the several performing companies who present the shows. They subsidize performances in Toronto schools and later in the season take these and other cultural companies into schools all over Ontario. Last year the YPT performed within 47 different school boards — a total of 602 different performances. And this season Prologue will have 731 performances for over 50 school boards.

In addition to this program which goes out to schools, YPT is responsible for the children's theatre productions currently in operation at the St. Lawrence Towne Hall. Most Torontonians are familiar with *The Dandy Lion*, playing until March 24th; *Babar*, performed by the Toronto Dance Theatre, is another feature presentation on stage Monday to Friday. Busloads of excited children arrive each morning for the ten o'clock show, and they too are given a chance to express their views at the close of the play. These younger theatre-goers proved to be uninhibited and discriminating critics of the performance which I attended. "Why didn't King Babar's new bride throw the flowers after the wedding?" asked one child. "Shouldn't the hunter have jolted when he shot the rifle?" queried another. Apart from these questions from the television verité indoctrinated segment of the audience, there were questions about effects and the actors. Young People's Theatre generated such decisive interest in theatre that this young audience was already demanding bigger and better.

The work and enthusiasm generated by the Young People's Theatre organization is a vastly important one to Toron-to's continued theatrical improvement, and has proven to be one of the most communicative of Toronto's arts. Young People's Theatre in the 1971-72 season presented 12 performing communicative Theorem 12 performing communications of the season presented 15 performance 15 performance panies. These companies performed for over 400,000 youngsters in 172 Ontario towns, employing 62 artists. The wide-ranging program of the 1972-73 season promises to equal and better these impressive statistics. But not content to rest on its laurels, YPT is already moving into unexplored new situations. company of young actors are presently working with Michel Gelinas to create a musical play in French. It will be written for grades seven and eight, using the French vocabulary taught in Public Schools. The YPT may well be one of our most significant theatrical phenomenon, and it's all done in the name of

### Brussels Sprouts

by David McCaughna

The news of the problems plaguing the Factory Theatre Lab, and of its possible demise in the near future, has cast a pall over local theatre. If this theatre, such a vital part of the Toronto scene, can succumb, are any of the others invulnerable? Somehow the news seems to symbolize the end of the so-called Toronto theatre 'Renaissance' which reached full-flower last year; this year has only seen a couple of note-worthy productions.

With the Factory notice, due to a lost grant because of a silly squabble with Actors' Equity, the bubble has burst. It all really began with the Factory and Theatre Passe Muraille in 1970, and the Factory, under Ken Gass' hand, took an especially energetic concern in the Canadian play. A list of playwrights who have had productions mounted there is now virtually a Who's Who of New Canadian Theatre — David Freeman, Herschel Harding, Larry Fineberg, Michael Hollinsworth, Louis del Grande and George F. Walker, to name only a few. Walker's new play, Baghdad Saloon, which the grapevine reports is an epic, will probably turn out to be the Factory's swansong.

In an attempt to raise some much

needed cash, the Factory has revived one of its successes from last season. Brussels Sprouts, directed by Stephen Katz last year, is now playing at the Central Library Theatre in a new produc-tion by Martin Kinch. One recalls Brussels Sprouts as a charming, witty play with three very touching, memorable characters and a sense of magic. The play concerns two travelling American boys on a footloose journey through Europe who find themselves, homesick and fed-up, in a Brussels hotel room on a dreary rainy day. They have a casual physical relationship going for them and mutual dependence on one another. When their world is visited by



Patti Oatman, David Rothberg, Allan J. Harmon: "Brussels Sprouts"

a Charlotte, a mysterious girl who pops in, they eagerly accomodate a menage a trois, and when she departs just as abruptly, their world is a little duller.

The current Kinch production has done away with the sense of magic that was such a delightful ingredient last year. This is a gritty, down-to-earth production, and the play seems like a weaker piece; it becomes slight. Much of the humour is lost, and the first act is now played almost entirely in the nude, which is certainly one way of bringing loot into the empty Factory coffers, but seems unnecessary and forced. The new production has dropped the "curtain raiser", though, an irritating addenda to last season's production.

The new cast fits in with the deflated production. As we watch, we pine for last year's endearing threesome. Patti Oatman, as the girl, is plain and barely interesting; the two men, David Rothberg and Allan J. Harmon, are better, but there is a spark missing.

In spite of this disappointing revival of Brussels Sprouts, one hopes that some miracle will save the Factory, and that Ken Gass and his crew can continue that work which has already made such an enormous addition to the state of theatre in this country.

### Jest Society

by Philip Marchand

The five members of The Jest Society attempt a comedy somewhat more creative and involving than the motor hysteria and somnambulist's routines which are the staples of that comedy we all know and love from watching North American TV. Their sketches are either partly or wholly improvisational; some, presented in the second half of the prog are improvised from suggestions taken from the audience before the inter-mission. They all aim, at least, for freshness and spontaneity, as well as for Canadian Content. It's a most exacting goal to aim for, but freshness and spon taneity are the only possible justification for presenting comedy revues on stage,

in this age of canned hilarity.

Because they do manage to be fresh and spontaneous, because of their sheer bravery in openly looking to the audience for support and responsiveness, The Jest Society creates a comedy which, in some way, rewards the audience. Mind you, this is not Congreve, or even Laugh In. None of the jokes could possibly survive print. They even have a predilection for bad puns, disturb-ing to the psychic equanimity of the sen-

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Theatre Passe Muraille 11 Trinity Sq. 366-3376 sitive critic. Still, the audience is caught up in the on-going effort on stage to create the comedy they are sitting back and watching — and this involvement, which also contains an element of tension, intensifies whatever effects come out of that comedy.

This intensification was clearly at ork in the one sketch which was the highlight of the evening I attended, a version of *Under Attack* with Dave Broadfoot, the veteran comic, fielding

questions from the audience. His agility under pressure was as pleasurable to see as superb and unrehearsed grace from meone on the dance floor.
The company itself of The Jest Soci-

ety, however, was not so completely reliable in maintaining such agility. The over-all results of the evening, audience involvement or no, remain highly uneven. Luba Goy, for instance, sole female in the five person company, has (continued, page 10)

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TORONTO CITIZEN, March 23-April 5, 1973, Page 9



National Museum of Canada

#### **EXHIBITS**

### 'Ksan

At a time when the native skills are disappearing among the Indian tribes of North America the village of 'Ksan in northern British Columbia is the scene of an amazing reversal. Here a group of Gitskan and Carrier Indians are carrying on the task of preserving their artistic heritage. Northwest Coast Indian art being produced at the village equals and even goes beyond the traditional standards of excellence. Aware of the need to project the arts and crafts of their rich past into the present they have

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DAVID MASON

638 Church St. ust south of Bloor 922-1712 Canadiana – First Editions mounted an exhibition, Ksan: Breath of Our Grandfathers, which stunningly expresses their desire to preserve their heritage. The exhibit includes intricately designed masks, totems, rattles, wood carvings and button blankets.

The exhibit was originally scheduled for the Royal Ontario Museum but has been detoured to the Central Library because a booking conflict prevented the ROM from showing it. Admission is free; 'Ksan is on display until April 15.

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(continued from page 9)

a genuine comic versatility, as evidenced in her portrayal of the Queen answering her phone with "I listen to CHUM", and a female chauvinist job interviewer. Yet it is hard to understand her lapse, say, in doing Margaret Trudeau as a giddy and feeble-minded little girl. And improvisation in general is evidently not her forte. Her Irish character keeps interjecting "Jesus Mary and Joseph", and her Jewish character is forced to fill out her lines with "Listen, I'm tellin' ya" to the point of distraction.

Still, nothing is as unrewarding as keeping a balance sheet of risible and non-risible jokes, flat routines and lively routines, in a revue such as this, which has enough good moments to keep the audience warmed up and a pace swift enough to allow the bad moments to pass unnoticed and forgiven.

### Chekhov

Classical Stage Productions is presenting two short comedies by Anton Chekhov at the Colonnade Theatre. Both were written during the first years of his maturity as a writer — The Bear, which dates from 1888, followed by A Jubilee also called "The Anniversary", written in 1891.

Athony Parr is exceedingly droll as Stepanovich Smirov, the creditor-landowner of the first work, and quite a bear he is, with a bearish rustle in his throat, and a snarling attempt at intimidation of the comely young widow, Ivanovna Popova, played by Pauline Carey.

The one act play is set in the quaint drawing room of Madame Popova's country house, where she is in her seventh month of mourning her dead husband. Peter Sturgess is Looka, her quivering man-servant, who urges the widow to discard her mourning raiment and take note of the gallant officers in a nearby encampment. She swears to remain ever faithful to her cad of a husband, who had mistreated and deceived her. But Smirnov's raucous demands for repayment of 1,200 rubles owed him by Mr. Popova drives her from despair

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and into a rage at the Bear's impudent smugness and haughtiness. Chekhov is gently reproving of the masculine ego, and the Bear roars "not being a woman, I'm used to saying what I think!", while the stubborn lady matches his ferocity in argument.

The two agree to a duel, and Smirnov is glad to grant the lady equality in order to blow her brains out. But the plucky widow has captured the Bear's fancy, and he falls in love with her. The matters of the duel, his credit demand and the widow's period of mourning are resolved.

In A Jubilee, Parr plays Andryeevich Shipoochin, a foppish and successful bank chairman, and he is laughably convincing as the fussy recipient of a reward for 15 years' service. Peter Sturgess assumes a pouting and comically dignified air as Nikolayevich Hirin, Shipoochin's bookkeeper and right hand essential. Carey returns as a toothless old woman, Fiodorovna Merchootkina, and is riotously funny in her solicitations to the bank chairman to assist her in recovering her husband's lost wages and iob.

Susan Horton provides the evening's high light as Tatiana, Shipoochin's wife. She is made ridiculously up into a caricature of loveliness, and her irrepressible chatter and flirting meddlesomeness are hilarious.

Again Chekhov lightly gibes the masculine propensity toward chauvinism. Hirin, who is something of a womanhater, is apprehensive of having women around at all. He is mortified as the two females manage to bespoil Shipoochin's celebration when the delegation arrives to honour the chairman. The office is found to be in a chaos of feminine machination, and Shipoochin is undone.

Alex Nagy's Victorian drawing room set of *The Bear* is rearranged into a typical waiting office for *A Jubilee*. Melisa Becker's authentic period costumes lend an air of Czarist pomposity, as does M. Bucil's tearjerking background music for "The Bear".

Adolf Toman directs the two pieces and skillfully stages them with full farcical effect

### **Black Theatre**

Black Theatre Canada, Toronto's newest small theatre company, will present its first venture, the Buffalo Black Drama Workshop's production of Who's Got His Own, Saturday, March 24, at the Unitarian Church, 175 St. Clair Avenue West, at 8:30 p.m. The play, by Ron Milner, about the impact of the father's death on a black family, recently completed a successful run in Buffalo.

Black Theatre Canada hopes to develop a program which will create greater opportunities for black writers, actors and theatre people in Toronto. "While the city's black population has increased enormously in the past decade," say the projects founders, "there has been little evidence of this in cultural activities."



DANCE

# Toronto Dance Theatre

by Steven Sokoloff

The Toronto Dance Theatre has the potential to be a very excellent company. At present, though some of its members are excellent and some of their numbers are excellent, it is only good. What it lacks is a distinct identity, an identity beyond Martha Graham. Many of the numbers presented in the Thursday evening concert at Hart House Theatre seemed liked series of Graham exercises without vigorous enough ideas or strong enough themes to tie them together, shapes without substance. It seems to me that movement must come from within the dancer to have substance. If it doesn't, it becomes a pose, which can be beautiful in itself but does not go beyond itself, does not express more than itself.

The second piece, Duet from the Baroque, illustrated this point. It was visually exciting, well danced, especially by Barry Smith. The virtuosity of both dancers was impressive, but the impression was momentary.

The first piece, *Untitled*, left one with a similar impression.

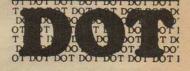
In the third number, Study for a Song in the Distance, the dancers' sensual movements tended to be unpleasantly jarring because the electronic background music prepared one for something very mechanical.

The Figure in the Pit was well danced, but it wasn't Poe. There was no fear or sense of being trapped and alone, just a group of women dancing, without apparent reason, before a prone man.

And Los Sencillos, despite the constumes, wasn't Spanish.

Certain individual dancers stood out. Smith was dynamic and graceful. Kathryn Brown, in Untitled, moved with a beautifully fluid style. Merle Salsberg, in Study for a Song in the Distance and Los Sencillos, was strong and radiated a joy of dancing. Her smile in the last section of Los Sencillos, which was well choreographed by Patricia Beatty, was magnetic.

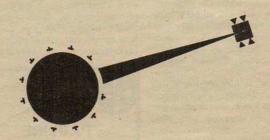
This may seem like too much negative criticism for what I've called a good company. Perhaps it is. Dance in Toronto should be promoted. But if the Toronto Dance Theatre is to be an excellent company rather than merely a good one, it must dance before critical audiences. Dancing in a vacuum means not improving, and it would be a shame if our only resident modern dance company didn't use fully the potential it has.



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### Jesse Winchester

by Jon Caulfield
Jesse Winchester doesn't really want
to be a rock star, but he earns his livlihood playing music, and every so often
musicians have to go on tour. Winchester's one-night stand in Convocation
Hall at the University of Toronto last
week, his first performance in Toronto
since he played with the Band at Massey since he played with the Band at Massey Hall three years ago, was a humble affair. Ordinarily when someone's latest record is billed in Rolling Stone as a biggie of the year, as Winchester's late-1972 album was, the show biz machine grinds into high gear, and high gear in

rock is pretty far out.

High gear in Toronto is Maple Leaf Gardens, a truly awful place for music, but the only hall in town which can carry the price some big bands charge for a show. Winchester probably couldn't even fill Massey Hall at ordinary ticket prices, not without a well-managed grease campaign fronting him at any rate. Rolling Stone and a faithful following of fans may love him, but he's not all that well-known because he hasn't competed on the commercial rock

The extent to which he can do this somewhat limited because he is a draft-dodger and can't venture person-ally into Yankeeland. But he hasn't bothered with promoting his music, such as he could, from the relative safety of Montreal, where he has been living since Montreal, where he has been living since 1967. When he decided to play some shows to earn some money this winter, he called up people like a U. of T. student council administrator, said he'd like to do a gig and asked if it could be arranged. This is a little unusual in the rock business in which tours are usually carefully plotted compaigns with at least carefully plotted campaigns with at least a couple of layers of record company

promo men and personal attendants between the show producer and the star. The concert attracted 1,300 people at the rather shocking — for the rock show fan, at any rate — price of \$1.50 a head.



It was not a tight show; Winchester and his back-up band, the Wallbangers, didn't over-exert themselves; everybody took it easy. But Jesse is a fine musician who writes good songs, and it was a fine concert. He's a versatile performer. During one set he sang alone playing acoustic guitar; during the second, with the band, he started on piano and finished, rocking and rolling, on electric

The high point of the evening may have been a ditty called Jesus Christ Was A Teenager Too, complete with standard fifties teenage dirge melody and Dion and the Belmonts-style alternating lead and back-up vocal by Jesse. His romantic songs, most of them familiar from his albums, were lovely and lyrical. Jesse's stuff is a funny mix of material he concentrated on some years ago when he did aspire to be a big-time rocker and bitch guitar player, and of quiet, romantic music which he seems to write more of as he gets older. It's a mix which matches well with the tastes of some of his older fans, once hardened rockers, now maybe a little more dis-posed to more relaxed music.

It's a loss to music that Jesse isn't a full-time professional. If he put some time into orchestrating a concert act, it would be one of the best in the business. Jesse's two albums are both tight, pro-

fessional jobs. 3rd Down and 110 To Go, the more recent, features more of his gentler and sunnier later music. Jesse Winchester, two years old, which features Toronto's own and the Band's Robbie Robertson, who helped "dis-cover" Jesse, is younger and harder-

### MOVIES

### Space-time movies

by Natalie Edwards

It is not immediately apparent what A", the time-doubled and doubtful A , the time-doubled and doubtful heroine of Renais' Last Year at Marienbad, has in common with ebullient Barbra Streisand's hypnotized Brooklynite who finds another self in the elegance of Regency England in Minelli's On A Clear Day You Can See Forever. Both are dual personalities anchored ambiguously in time ambiguously in time.

Likewise, the auto deaths in Losey's Accident and Olmi's One Fine Day have something in common. Both shift the meaning of time and suddenly clarify these jolting, critical moments in the lives of the movies' characters.

It is less clear what parallel exists between Performance, a movie which sabotages sanity, in which perspective. vaporous time, and Resnais' Je t'aime, je t'aime in which a suicidal hero donates himself to a futuristic experiment and enters a terrifying vortex of

It's like a game, to think of movies you'd like to see in a selection of film experiments with space and time. Since Alain Resnais, 14 years ago, flabber-gasted viewers with his first major exploitation of time in *Hiroshima*, *Mon Amour*, the subject has still only tentatively been tip-toeing through the

theatrical time, sequential, though often with bracketed this-is-a-dream, thisis-the-past, episodes, and set in iden-tifiable locales, has been customary at

Yet of all the arts, probably film is space. Sculptors build frames to identify the space within, draw chalk lines on gallery floors to indicate conceptual areas — perplexing patrons who never know when they're standing in a work of art — musicians endlessly manoeuvre time, painters detail surrealistic land-The arts tend to try to tackle our chief mysteries, and space and time are mysteries we apparently want to understand today. They seem beyond our language and known world, and surreal approaches become inevitable.
Actually, everything about film seems

surreal. On the screen, size, speed, locale and time are limited only by imagination. You zip through Kubrick's magic curtain in 2001 into times unidentifiable and inexpressible, or plop back into the era of Pasolini's *Decameron* with ease and delight. Excruciating mini-seconds of horror can be lengthened; quickly consumed moments of joy abbreviated; pasts, present, future, dreams and reality mixed; any-

thing seems possible.

One of the main problems is how to

let the audience know what's going on. If the audience squirms and sighs, and hoarsely whispers to one another, "Has that happened?", "Is it now?", "Were they then?", "Is she real?", the experiment has failed.

It will be interesting to see how much of an audience is drawn to Bob Huber's series of 11 space-time movies at the Revue Repertory Cinema. They are a potpourri in which the common ingredients are film attempts to reach into other spaces than well-established film methods usually describe, or to explore, or to identify time by its meanings and

Huber has included the films mentioned, plus Nicolas Roeg's Walkabout, a conventional anthropology lesson in which a civilized miss meets the immemorial past of Australia in the perimmemorial past of Australia in the person of a young Aborigine male undergoing his "walkabout". Kazan's The Arrangement and Losey's The Go-Between are also included, perhaps because of tense-shifting, or the effort, not necessarily successful, to tell a story with a nod to what Resnais calls "mental time".

The Revue, at 400 Roncesvalles, is a comfortable old thirties theatre, long dark and oblong, with a lobby where the intermission goodies include hot apple cider and health foods, and where the pushpin board often offers serious

movie information. Real buff stuff. It's less than half an hour from midtown, three blocks south of the Dundas West stop on the Bloor subway, and the tickets are \$1.50 for each film, a

bargain for the city film fan.

The Space-Time Movies start March The Space-Time Movies start March 27 with Resnais' now classic Hiroshima, Mon Amour; March 28, Petulia; 29, On A Clear Day You Can See Forever; 30, Last Year at Marienbad; 31, Performance; April 1, Walkabout; 2, Accident; 3, The Arrangement; 4, 5 and 6, Je t'aime, je t'aime; 6 and 7, The Go-Between; 8, One Fine Day. Phone 531-9959 for a schedule.

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#### THURSDAY, MARCH 22

8 p.m. — The Annex Ratepayers' Association Board of Directors meets at Huron Street School. Open to members and interested public.

8:30 p.m. — Pauline opens at Theatre Passe Muraille, 11 Trinity Square. Runs indefinitely. Call 366-3376.

#### **FRIDAY MARCH 23**

all day — Torex '73, Canada's largest coin and stamp show, opens for three-day meeting at The Holiday Inn, behind City Hall. A natural for collecting buffs. 75 cent admission daily or \$2 for three days.

all day — The Shaw-Remmington Gallery presents Neil Newton photographs — Durham Country: People and Countryside. 20 Birch Avenue, until March 30.

all day — Gallery Seventy Six presents paintings by Jim Fraser, Until April 1 at 76 McCaul Street.

all day — Canadian Guild of Potters presents Garden Show. 100 Avenue Road.

1:30 p.m. — Global Village Theatre presents Nuts and Bolts and Rusty Things, a musical song-story which appeals to children of all ages. Tuesdays to Saturdays until April 21. All seats: \$1.00. Reservations 964-0035.

1:30 p.m. — Reluctant Dragon, a musical for children, is on daily at Actors' Theatre, 390 Dupont Street. call 923-1515 for information and reservations.

8 p.m. — Kingdoms of Spirit in Hesse, Blake and Jung. A lecture by June Singer, presented by the Claremont Centre at the Medical Sciences Auditorium, University of Toronto. Admission \$3.00.

8:30 p.m. — The Big Apple, a musical play, is presented at Global Village Theatre. Tuesdays to Saturdays until April 14. Reservations 964-0035.

8:30 p.m. — Theatre Q Company presents The Beaux' Stratagem. At Palmerston Library Theatre, Palmerston north of Bloor. Again March 24, 29, 30, 31. Tickets \$1.50 and \$2.50. 789-4841.

9 p.m. — The Jest Society and Dave Broadfoot, a new comedy coupling, are back at the Poor Alex. Runs indefinitely, Wednesday through Saturdays. 920-8373. Admission \$3 and \$4.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 24

all day — the The Innuit Gallery of Eskimo Art presents an exhibition of sculpture in white stone by Aldamie of Cape Dorset. Until April 7. 30 Avenue Road.

### the citizen calendar

### culture/politics/community events

8:30 p.m. — Black Theatre Canada presents Buffalo Black Drama workshop in Who's Got His Own by Ron Milner. Directed by Ed Smith. Unitarian Church, 175 St. Clair Avenue West. Adults \$2.50, Students \$1.00. 920-3498.

#### SUNDAY, MARCH 25

11 a.m. — Urjo Kareda, drama critic, speaks on his recent trip to Europe at the First Unitarian Congregation, 175 St. Clair Avenue West. All welcome.

2 p.m. — St. Lawrence Centre presents a panel on Who Should Survive?, another look at the abortion dispute from the Right to Life Association. Free. 27 Front Street East.

7 p.m. — The Toronto Waffle Education Committee's course on the Political Economy of Canada continues with Jim Laxer on Canadian Culture and Society. Discussion follows. \$1.50 admission. Room N 201, O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor Street West at St. George Subway. Information 651-6709.

8:30 p.m. — Actors' Theatre presents JMC Hearbeat with John Mills-Cockell and friends. Adults \$2.50; Students \$2.00. 390 Dupont Street. 923-1515.

8:30 p.m. — Tarragon Theatre presents Gifts, a Du Maurier one-act play. Until April 22. 30 Bridgeman Avenue. Reservations 531-1827

#### MONDAY, MARCH 26

8 p.m. — Andre Laurin, president of the United Workers Savings Union of Quebec City, talks about the revolutionary new credit union which he has pioneered in Quebec. A must discussion for co-op, union, consumer and socialist oriented people. In Cumberland Room, International Student Centre, 33 St. George Street. 928-2638.

#### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28

7 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents the best of the National Film Board. Tonight: 180 is Max, Metadata, Ballet Adagio, Nell and Fred and Street Musique. Free in the ROM Theatre, Avenue Road and Bloor.

8 p.m. — East Toronto Social Planning Council presents a discussion on Helping The Emotionally Disturbed Child In The School. At Jones Avenue Branch Library, Jones and Dundas Street East. All welcome.

8 p.m. — Ed Emshwiller, the film maker and practioner of other art forms, discusses his new film Choice Chance Woman Dance and some of his recent work on colour videotape at the Art Gallery of Ontario. Free with the regular gallery admission of 25 cents. Dundas Street West.

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 29

noon — Noon on the Square discussion meeting features the controversial Mayor of North York Mel Lastman. It's at Holy Trinity Church, 10 Trinity Square, two blocks south of Dundas off of Yonge. Refreshments available.

noon — Fiona Nelson, the talkative and dynamic school trustee, is the guest at the Noon on the Square discussion meeting. Refreshment available. At Holy Trinity Church, 10 Trinity Square, two block south of Dundas off of Yonge.

6 to 10 p.m. — Third annual print sale and exhibition of student work at the Photographic Arts Centre, 122 Bond Street. Again on Friday and all day Saturday until 6 p.m.

8:30 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents Sir John Wolfenden on Youth and Culture, part of Society and Culture series. Free in the Museum Theatre, Avenue Road and Bloor.

8:30 p.m. — the preview of Turtle Songs is on at Tarragon Theatre. It plays until April 22. 30 Bridgeman Avenue. Reservations 531-1827.

8:30 p.m. — CanadaProm presents Great Young Artists. Tonight: Leslie Kinton, Pianist in a Beethoven concert. At Metropolitan Toronto Music Library, 559 Avenue Road at St. Clair. Tickets \$2.00. 921-1811.

8:30 p.m. — Films about women series — Her Story — continues with films on Victims: Mrs. Case and Edna, the Inebriate Woman. Coffee and informal discussion follows films. At Toronto Public Libraries Learning Resources Centre, 666 Eglinton Avenue West. 787-4595. All welcome. Free.

#### FRIDAY, MARCH 30

8 p.m. — Opening public meeting of three-day conference on The Worker in Spain Today. Speakers: Spainards engaged in the struggle for free trade unions and human rights. At O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor Street West. Conference continues over weekend.

#### SATURDAY, MARCH 31

all day — The Innuit Gallery of Eskimo Art presents Pangnirtung prints, a new community showing. Until April 14. 30 Avenue Road.

#### SUNDAY, APRIL 1

11 a.m. — John Hearn, writer, speaks on Existentialism and Unitarian religion at First Unitarian Congregation, 175 St. Clair Avenue West. All welcome.

7:30 p.m. — Choirs of Bloor Street and Eastminister United Churchs present Mass in B minor at Bloor Street United Church, 300 Bloor Street West at Huron Street.

7 p.m. — The Toronto Waffle Education Committee's course on the Political Economy of Canada continues with Robin Matthews on Canadian Manufacturing and U.S. Trade Policy. Discussion follows. \$1.50 admission. Room N 201, O.I.S.E., 252 Bloor Street West at St. George Subway. Information 651-6709.

#### MONDAY, APRIL 2

6:30 p.m. — St. Paul's Federal Progressive Conservative Association Annual Meeting and nomination convention. Harvey Wallbangers Restaurant, 204 Bloor St. West. Informal dinner and at 8 p.m. meeting and nomination starts. Guest Speaker: Gordon Fairweather, party Justice critic. All welcome. details: Mary Malloney 485-0504.

### THURSDAY, APRIL 5

8:30 p.m. — Films about women series — Her Story — continues with films on conditioning: Anything You Want To Be, Girl to Woman, and Growing Up Female. Coffee and informal discussion follow films. At Toronto Public Libraries Learning Resources Centre, 666 Eglinton Avenue West. 787-4595. Free.

8:30 p.m. — The Royal Ontario Museum presents David P. Silcox on Universities and Culture, part of Society and Culture series. Free in the Museum Theatre, Avenue Road and Bloor.

### FRIDAY, APRIL 6

8:30 p.m. — St. John Passion by J. S. Bach performed in the original German by the Concord singers with the Concord Series Orchestra. At St. Anne's Anglican Church, Gladstone Ave. Admission \$3.50, Students \$2.50 at the door. Advance bookings at 50 cents reduction, International Music Sales, 32 Avenue Rd., 920-3118.