you have been deceived. they have made promises and failed to fulfill them. you want dignity; they give you money. you want a future with hope; they give you despair.

you must fight for a future with dignity.
Voice of the People

First of all, let me say that I am against the war in Vietnam. I am a member of an active group of Americans who oppose this war and demand an immediate withdrawal of American forces. I believe that the American government's actions in Vietnam are illegal and unwise. I believe that the American people deserve better than this.

The American people have been misled by their government. The government has told them that the war is necessary to protect the freedom of the South Vietnamese people. This is not true. The war is a total failure. The American government has not been successful in protecting the freedom of the South Vietnamese people. They have not been successful in winning the war.

The American people deserve better than this. They deserve to be told the truth. They deserve to know that the war is not necessary and that it is not being won. They deserve to know that the war is a total failure.

I urge all Americans to demand an immediate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam. We must work together to end this war and to bring peace to our country.

Robert F. Kennedy

P.S. I am a member of the Committee to End the War in Vietnam. We are a group of Americans who are working to end the war in Vietnam. We are a group of people who believe in peace and justice. We are working to end the war in Vietnam and to bring peace to our country.
The up-coming municipal elections to be held on December 1st 1969 are extremely interesting because of several new developments in the municipal scene which threaten to alter the traditional character of local politics.

First of all and probably most far-reaching is the conversion from strip wards to block wards which ensure a community voice for lower-income areas. Under the old system wards ran from north to south with the result that low-income and high-income groups were often grouped together in the same ward. Usually the low-income group would get the short end of the deal.

A second major development is the entry of political parties into municipal politics. While the reasons for their entry is varied the most immediate cause of their interest is the apparent incompetence of the present City Council, The pattern of local government has been characterised by repeated petitions on the part of the members and chronic buck-passing. The performance of city council stands in sharp contrast to the rising awareness of the crucial importance of the City as a social and political unit. The New Democratic Party's Municipal program states this concern clearly: "Canada is having a rate of urbanization greater than any other industrialized country in the world. Within the next few years the main political unit in Canada will be the City. No change in our national character has been more rapid or more pronounced." The N.D.P. statement goes on to read: "There is today a widespread feeling that one of the first obstacles to be overcome is the machinery and methods we are still using for governing our cities." It is an answer to the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of local government that many people see political party organization and party discipline to the local level, in theory the party platform would seem to work very well. A political party 'X' would draw up a municipal program with as many people participating as possible. On the basis of this policy the Party would then elect a mayor and a majority of the aldermen. The alderman would then choose among themselves an Executive Committee to act as a sort of Cabinet. The members of the Party would then be able to work together to implement their political program. Party discipline would force the members to vote as the official policy of candidates who conceivably could have won in case an issue was mistreated or not actcd upon.

However, as is common, things don't usually work out the way they're supposed to. The three principal political parties (Liberals, N.P.D. and the Civic Action Party) have all come up against serious obstacles during the campaign. The experience of the Liberal Party while not completely typical, still gives an indication of the problems which are facing the political parties in this election.

First of all the Liberals have been handicapped by the late start to their involvement in municipal affairs. Their final decision wasn't made until April of this year although preliminary decisions and plans extended back to January. Even then twelve months of organization is still too short a period for the Liberals to establish themselves as a credible force in municipal politics. Secondly, the Liberal Party underwent a serious split within its ranks over whether or not to become involved in municipal politics.

The principle of local party politics has much to be said for it. While the type of organization that parties offer is not a cure-all for municipal problems, it is one important way of bringing about a more effective local go-

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**Municipal parties building base for '72**

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**Toronto Government Chain of Command**

**PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT**

Metro Toronto exists as an act of provincial parliament.

**ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD**

Has power to make decisions for Metro in areas of structure of municipal government.

**METROPOLITAN TORONTO POLITICAL SYSTEM**

A Federated System

**METROPOLITAN COUNCIL**

32 members

- 12 from city
- 20 from boroughs

**METRO CHAIRMAN**

Most powerful political figure in Toronto government chosen by 32 members of Metro Council

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

II members - 5 from city, 5 from boroughs, chairman

**FIVE BOROUGHS AND THE CITY - EACH HAS ITS OWN SEPARATE GOVERNMENT**

**BOROUGH OF ETOBICOKE**

**BOROUGH OF YORK**

**CITY OF TORONTO**

**CITY COUNCIL**

- Mayor
- Executive Committee
- 4 members chosen from City Council

**BOROUGH OF NORTH YORK**

**BOROUGH OF EAST YORK**

**BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH**

**POWERS**

1. Transit
2. Police
3. Licensing
4. Welfare

Share some responsibilities with local government
John
Sewell
Ward 7
will not buy
1 gross expropriation
17 canned educations
5 pkg. prejudice
1 white bullshit
8 lbs. apathy
2000 yds. red tape
3 mezagros mung

By LARRY SCANLAN

Linus: Do you really think Charlie Brown could get nominated for the president?
Lucy: What do you mean nominated?
Don't you know anything?
First you have to become a prince...then you get to be president!!!
Linus: It's frightening when you realize how little you really know about governmental affairs.

Indeed it is frightening. Petitions, demonstrations, and marches do not always denote that anything is happening thousands of miles away, apparently oblivious of the wholesale hypocrisy perpetuated right at our doorstep. Exploitation often doesn't necessitate any scanning of the horizons, it's right around the corner.

It's on Cornwall and Oak Streets, where one of the worst municipal debaucheries is taking place in full view of the hushed press.

A new elementary school was proposed in 1968 for the Regent Park area. The Ontario Housing Corporation offered land in Regent Park North to the Board of Education for a nominal fee of one dollar, on condition that a swimming pool and a recreation centre be included.

Alan Archer, chairman of the Board's property committee, at the time, refused the site and chose instead to expropriate fifty-two homes on Oak and Cornwall Streets, at a cost of $900,000. In deciding to expropriate they overlooked both the Regent Park site as well as one directly north of the home expropriated.

This decision seems all the more illogical in the light of the following insights. The children will now have to cross a busy street to get to school. (a study had deemed the area too heavily travelled by traffic for the building of homes, but a school, well that's different). If they build a bridge over the traffic, kids being kids, will throw things off it.

But most contradictory to this decision is a survey taken in September showed that Regent Park residents were six to one in favour of the Regent Park site, and once again is heard the voice of democracy.

The man who unearthed this ghastly City Hall skeleton from its closet is John Sewell, independent candidate for ward seven, the same ward in which Archer is running for school trustee. Archer "disagreed violently" with Sewell and the rest of the gang of 'beanmikes', read a Star quote.

And Sewell does have all the semblances of a social outcast. He favours blue jeans, leather boots and leather jackets over a lawyers pin stripe suit. Yet that's exactly what he is -- a married lawyer who for a sparse $150 per month has worked and lived in the Cabbagetown area for the last two and a half years.

He began, fresh from law school, working with the Toronto Community Union Project, "helping to organize people in the poorer areas around problems of concern to them." Concerns such as expropriation, eviction, and school construction which guarantees a home for a home' came only after protest by Trenfan residents about the prices being paid by the city for houses in urban renewal areas. But they were organized protest, by the Sewell assisted Trenfan Court Residents Association.

Similarly, in Don Mount and on Cornwall and Oak Streets, Sewell worked with the expropriated victims in getting justice. And on Wilkins and Beverly Streets, he helped the tenants to bargain collectively with the Ontario Housing Corporation.

But the biggest issue to mushroom in the next two or three years says Sewell, is going to be the area south of St. James Town. The same developers, who built the sprawling St James Town apartment multiplexes, are now buying the land south of it. In the area they own seventy per cent of the area. Sewell has worked with the residents associated in the area, trying to get redevelopment to protect the tenants and homeowners.

His experience has taught him a great deal about the people and their problems. He finds the people can be pragmatic, although apathy is sometimes needed. People should make the decisions which most affect them, since they more than anyone should know what's best for them.

But while he has optimism for the people's potential, he does have his reservations. Firstly, while sincere, and his efforts are appreciated, he is still considered an invader. Secondly he must confront the fact that between one quarter and one third of the people in the poorer areas are on welfare, and that therefore makes a greater enemy, next to disregard, is apathy.

"If cleaning a floor, which is so marked and scuffed, has little or no effect on it, then why, say the people, 'should I bother' And if the area has seven elementary schools and three technical schools and not one five-year arts school, what hope is there for university education for students? Especially when not one of the schools is at a par with other Toronto schools. Even if a student managed to escape that blackboard jungle he would, says Sewell, probably deny his environment before the cock crowed even once.

Despite and because of all this, Sewell is running, to win majorities both within and outside his organizations and to attempt to bypass, the red tape of typical politicians and party loyalty, that would stifle local pressure groups.

In addition, he would use the salary to initiate and finance a newspaper run by Ward Seven, he could throw $5,000 into this cause, since he doesn't plan to change his present living-standard of about $2,000 a year. It would appear every two weeks -- a factual and exact news account of what is really happening in the area -- something the Toronto dailies have failed miserably in doing. (Did you know about Cornwall St.?)

Ironically, Sewell is pessimistic about politics in general, but optimistic about local pressure groups. Group pressure may halt city hall in things like Cornwall St., like needless expropriation, like buying houses for no apparent reason and leaving them vacant -- vacant except for a twenty-four hour security guard, who, because of bylaw stipulations must be maintained at a cost of $4,000 a year. Why not pay someone ten dollars a day to live there, says Sewell?

And things like plans to make Dundas St., a four lane highway, another well-kept secret. Or John Sewell and his wife walking down their own street one summer evening and being summoned by a policeman for no apparent reason. The cop at first refused to tell him why, but Sewell knew the law and said he had to. Does the law work in Cabbagetown?

When I left John Sewell he was on his way to court to defend a young Greek immigrant who had been beaten up by a policeman and had found himself on the wrong end of the assault charge. No one else would take the case; the Greek had no money. They must have made a great pair in court -- the bedraggled immigrant and the 'beanmike' lawyer.

Charlie Brown (reading a newspaper to Snoopy)
Hmm...maye I've been wrong. It says here in the paper that it is alright to feed your dog little snacks between meals.

Snoopy: You can accomplish a lot once you get the sympathy of the press.

PHOTO BY MICHALSKY
"Our policy will not be determined by marches in the street" - OHC

BY JANE RUBINSKI

The Ontario Housing Corporation seems to be the new (or old) Dirty Deed Doers of the Day in Metropolitan Toronto. Their purpose, to supplant the insensitive or at least regulated housing, is contrary to the private landlords interests, and their methods of operation frequently contradict the need of tenants.

The OHC is a part of the provincial government which is attempting to impose some sort of viable alternative housing. They serve a small spectrum of the population rather than just one particular class, and the total 14,207 functioning units in Metro Toronto range in quality accordingly. Currently, 5,445 new units are in developing stages and OHC hopes that they will meet the needs of the different types of tenants (i.e., families, singles, students - married and non-married, etc). But developments will not be delivered from the city.

An impending demand for cheaper student housing is being worked out by the planned building of 352 units at York, 529 for Ryerson and 352 units at U of T, where 715 are already operating.

Question of eligibility

Eligibility for public housing is one of the major points of argument in the controversy. Initially, it was made known that the OHC was not interested in tenants who was to get in. But the actual system was established and requests for projects were ignored. Eventually the system was "procured" but helped no one, because it was impossible to figure out how it worked. This obviously gives rise to some serious doubts on the validity of the system, it was found that no range of points could be predicted to make someone eligible, and occasionally a person with 20 points would be accepted whereas another with 60 would be turned down.

Charges of favoritism

Looking at it practically, the OHC purportedly bases its decisions on considerations of size of present accommodation, health considerations, and urgency of need. Who those score the highest is not always clear, but is nearer the top of the waiting list, which now shows 15,000 names and grows at a rate of 1,000 to 1,200 per month.

They have also been charged with favouring middle class tenants over the really poor, because they are able to collect more rent from them, especially in number of the high rise buildings. OHC takes as much as the tenants can pay in rent, geared to the gross income and how much of that is left over after all deductions from the pay-check, or all of the allotted money for those tenants who officially pass money from one department in the government to the other through a tenant who serves as no more than a connecting tube. According to John Sewell, candidate for alderman in Ward 5 - the slum of Toronto -Twenty-six out of forty-five OHC projects in Ward 5 pay for themselves", without the government subsidy.

Tenants may not organize

Another fact of the OHC set-up is that the tenants are given no say in the management of the developments. An OHC representative reasons this by saying that tenant management would not be a good thing because the personal aspects of each case would become public knowledge to all tenants in the building - a rather unhealthy or embarrassing situation. But that is not the issue; the way John Sewell puts it, "They just deny you any rights. Tenant organizations are encouraged, but only in the recreational or community action level. Tenants also raise the question of the justice of the one month leases that OHC employs. They argue that a basic insecurity is caused by not knowing whether or not they will have the rent being paid or not. The rent will be ambigiously raised. The OHC counters by saying that "We have a lot more to do than just shuffle people around."

The OHC also uses administrative angle to do explain the inefficiency of maintaining a "wide spectrum of the population", this being the OHC officials shut off complaints.

Many tenants are dissatisfied with OHC homes like these, yet OHC officials shrug off complaints.

"To humanize the de-humanized"

BY SALLY MCBETH

John Mooney, Spokesman for the Just Society, is a poet - by definition, he has not lost his sense of wonder, Mooney observers at human beings who have learned to live placidly with pronounced sense of destruction, and to stop caring in the work of the street. The hackneyed, almost classic example of our dehumanization -- these too we have learned to accept and live with. We truly cannot claim to be human any longer.

But this is all too philosophical, said Mooney, shifting in his chair, you want to know about the Just Society. The Just Society is an organization of people who are working with the indigent, tax-paying neighbourhoods to live and work in the city. The Just Society supporters want 50% representation on the councils and organizations that govern their welfare, a $3.00 an hour minimum wage, higher welfare benefits, government financed day-care centres, and participation by recipients in welfare offices. These are the basic, necessary goals of the group, but Mooney had more to say about a just society.

Take, for example, the woman who has the right to enter the house, without knocking and searching for any object on which the welfare system is so concerned, the right to moral judgement - beer, liquor, a gross income, the right to the community.

Or the poor who are taken from the slum to a government housing project in the suburbs and left the social services to rot - to be looked upon by the community as the man being "something wrong with them".

Their economic system functions only if a certain percentage of the population are unemployed. An efficient, government-controlled welfare machine keeps the unemployed alive, "human being" does not enter the argument. Human dignity is given for the exchange for the welfare check.

"Our over-all goal is based upon this view: That the political, economic, and social structures within which we live are not responsi­tive to people."

The Just Society is interested in finding out why the poor are the most de-humanized of our do-humanized society. They work in cooperation with Praxis, a social research organization composed of professional people who provide the analysis which the poor put into action. It is not enough to officially sanctioned committee enquiring into the causes of poverty come up with answers like "unemployment" or "the inner city". "Tenant housing is a problem, but it is really an alternative housing to public landlords. "And a lot of people have been helped, You'll always get people who complain."

Monday, 4:00 pm, Rm. 129
"Things I Cannot Change" N.F.B. - montreal poverty
A PRO TEM workshop
Pollution - is it too late for prevention?

By Monique Robert

Our life expectancy from this moment on is a mere twenty years. Such commodities as water and oxygen -- essential elements of man's existence -- will soon be at a high premium. Man breathes about 14,000 quarts of air a day, but much of it is foul and harmful. For example, figures for Metro Toronto in 1966 indicate that 140,000 tons of carbon particles, 925,000 tons of carbon monoxide and 65,000 tons of nitrogen are released into the air over the city every year.

NO SMOKING -- you don't need it! Just breathe in Toronto and you get your two packs puff by puff. Pilots who fly over Toronto can see a brown cloud hanging above, even on days when people on the ground can see for miles. Cars and jet planes fill the air with noxious fumes. Wherever you turn the environment is being poisoned.

Water is being chlorinated to even higher degrees to make it safe to drink. How much chlorine will there be in water in twenty years from now?

The Hearng generating plant -- the hydro's answer to pollution is the biggest farce in Toronto. This new 700 foot hydro smoke stack is to be built early in 1970 to take the place of 5 200-foot stacks and 3 300-foot stacks now in use.

Since the Hearng plant provides about 1/10 of Ontario's hydro it produced over 40,000 tons of sulphur last year. This means that 1,000,000 tons of sulphur dioxide come out of the station at that same time.

It is Ontario's hydro concentration that the stack will provide "an acceptable solution to the problem," and it will 'reduce pollution by achieving greater dispersion or dilution than holding ground level concentration at acceptable levels." However, this doesn't mention that sulphur dioxide (SO2) is harmful to plant life which produces a great quantity of our much needed oxygen.

We must educate the people, politically and industrially, as is Geneva, and international control measures which surprisingly enough already exist.

It seems a shame to disturb the politicians who fly over Toronto can see a brown cloud hanging above, even on days when people on the ground can see for miles. Cars and jet planes fill the air with noxious fumes. Wherever you turn the environment is being poisoned.

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We must educate the people, politically and industrially, as is Geneva, and international control measures which surprisingly enough already exist.
the great canadian CHA RITY BUBBLE

"...the poor have little time for middle-class social workers who specialize in freudian counselling sessions designed to help them adjust to their sorry lot."

by Peter Desbars

Saturday, November 1969

ONLY AFTER THE EXPLOSION did we all become aware of the bubble that had preceded it. In other Canadian cities, people are still "giving at the office" without giving it a thought. Here, in Montreal, every corner of the city is taken up by agencies competing for the publics of millions every year and which perpetuates the social evils that it pretends to attack.

Freudianism is a strong word, but accurately describes the bubble. The charitable private welfare agency in every large Canadian city—the community chest, the red feather board, in a middle-class reference, as some sort of charitable, middle-class, temporary coating for the "affluent" poor. It is simply an adequate term for the whole subject.

There are at least two reasons: the public agencies. They understand it, in a middle-class reference, as some sort of "social service" that is a sort of "individualism" in disguise, under the guise of "mission" and, socially and economically, a bellied-up to the idea that the poor are a middle-class support.

With a minimum income from public sources and a growing awareness of their right to an assured share of national prosperity, the poor have little time for middle-class social workers who specialize in freudian counselling sessions designed to help them adjust to their sorry lot—provided they meet criteria of religion, income and social status. They might thus have a helpful of this kind of "individual attention." Today they want to learn how to organize effective political groups to explore the limits of their power. They also want to learn how to organize effective political groups to explore the limits of their power.

Contrary to the agencies' repeated claim that they alone have the freedom to decide who gets the benefit of the important pioneering has been done by public agencies (the company of young, progressive, poor when some of its own revenues come from short-term investments in other charitable foundations.

As the poor become accustomed to pro business to help them themselves—"waste"—to a meaning phrase that the private agencies have almost succeeded in numbing, they begin to demand that the public agencies define their responsibilities. It is possible, for instance, for Montreal rich feather board to proclaim solidarity with the poor when some of its own revenues come from short-term investments in other charitable foundations.

With a minimum income from public sources and a growing awareness of their right to an assured share of national prosperity, the poor have little time for middle-class social workers who specialize in freudian counselling sessions designed to help them adjust to their sorry lot—provided they meet criteria of religion, income and social status. They might thus have a helpful of this kind of "individual attention." Today they want to learn how to organize effective political groups to explore the limits of their power.
It's whether you win or lose

By Nick Martin

"I want you to remember one thing, whether you're playing little league ball or making your way through life, it's not every thing... it's the ONLY thing."

The speaker is Tom Wilkinson, Argonaut, quarterback, and he was speaking to a group of 11-14 year old boys, the same group he used to teach. Several of the ones that are playing are on all-star rather than house league, and there are a few that are interested in playing the national game. As a result, they are beginning to think of themselves as athletes, despite the damage already done. All summer we have been trying to teach these kids that there were values to be learned from sports far beyond the mere fact that you won. Now Wilkinson had negated all that with his win-at-any-cost attitude.

We felt that participation was far more important than winning.

Perhaps Wilkinson's attitude is a very viable one in the pros. Certainly it works once you're he's an insane animal or a L.A. Rams. But then you can't put anything between himself and winning. Victory puts bread on his table.

Yet should this attitude carry over into amateur sports? We think not. The professional attitude of win or lose matters but the damage has already been done. The others aren't sitting out because they aren't interested in hockey, they just aren't good enough. A few are going to try out for the local house league, but they're not too optimistic. The important words here are "try out". Everyone wants to see a certain standard, even in a house league, you don't play. At the ripe old age of twelve they're over there.

Winning isn't everything.