



# The Liberal

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## Letters to the Editors

### REEVE BAILEY DECLARES INTENTION TO ACCEPT SALARY INCREASE

Dear Mr. Editor:

I am delighted that the issue of the reeve of Vaughan Township's salary is receiving great coverage in your newspaper. This brings the subject into the realm of public discussion which is precisely what I believe should be done.

However, good public discussion should be based upon accurate statements and your editorial indicates that as of July 1, 1968, the reeve's salary would be \$17,000.00. This amount you state is incorrect. The new salary becomes effective July 1 but is not retroactive, therefore the basic reeve's salary for 1968 will be \$10,000 plus other amounts which approximate an additional \$2,000.00.

Please correct these figures at the earliest opportunity so as to set the record straight.

Your editorial suggests I refuse the 1968 increment and this I will not, under any circumstances, do. This was a majority decision of council and although I may or may not personally agree with that decision, it has been my custom to accept majority decisions of council and treat them as a decision of the directors of the corporation and make sure they are implemented as so directed by council.

If the electors of Vaughan wish to have your suggestion followed they can petition the council and if a sufficient majority consider the council's decision an error in judgment I will resign as of July 1 and the deputy-reeve can take on the position of reeve. He has indicated to your paper he would serve for a smaller salary than the council deemed appropriate.

This certainly will become an election issue as we have one member of council stating the job should be part-time and at a smaller salary. He must of course run for the office of reeve and let the people make the decision at the polls.

Sincerely,  
BRIAN BAILEY,  
Reeve.

### WHITCHURCH DEPUTY CLARIFIES HIS POSITION

Dear Mr. Editor:

Statements have been attributed to myself with respect to recent newspaper reports concerning the Bloomington Side-road - Woodbine Development in Whitchurch Township.

To set the record straight I would like to say —  
(1) I never at any time suggested that John Sikura should sell his property before the development of the above site, because it would lower real estate values.

(2) I disclosed my connection with the proposed development to the Whitchurch Council, when the subject was first raised.

(3) I have not attempted to influence any other member of council as to how they should vote on this issue.

(4) That my interest in this or any other development is what is best for Whitchurch Township.

(5) That the petition in opposition to this development does not represent 90% of the electors of the township as was suggested.

L. C. HENNESSEY,  
Deputy-reeve,  
Township of Whitchurch.

### SIMCOE AND BERCZY

Dear Mr. Editor:

John Andre, author of "William Berczy Co-founder of Toronto", has accused me quite rightly of quoting from family memoirs and "old fashioned histories" when writing about Phil-

ip Eckhardt. Errors do creep into these records, and unless challenged, are not rectified, so I am glad he has brought the question of Eckhardt's birthplace and the date of his contract to attention.

Unfortunately I missed the fact that Mr. Andre had established by research that Berczy was born in Wallenstein in Swabia, and not in Saxony as given in other histories. Saxony he says, was a "guess", but as Berczy deliberately discarded his family name, he may not have been very explicit about his birthplace.

William Berczy has been recognized as the founder of Genoa Mills, the first settlement in Markham Township, and as a very talented artist. However, Mr. Andre's statement that "Berczy was a Co-founder of Toronto" (officially named York until 1834) will have to be supported by other very able and well known historians who have done intensive research on the beginnings of the town of York, before it becomes acceptable.

Meanwhile I leave further discussions on this subject to such experts.

Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe would certainly be astonished, and perhaps amused to learn, that long after his death, he was raised to the peerage by the owners of the Lord Simcoe Hotel, Toronto, and later was allotted a co-founder he did not need.

Yours truly,  
DORIS M. FITZGERALD,  
Thornhill.

### COUNCILLOR BIRKETT NOT A CANDIDATE FOR REEVE

Dear Mr. Editor:

Your editorial of May 23, "Reeve's Raise Unjustified", raises a sufficient number of questions that I feel your readers are entitled to this councillor's thoughts on the matter.

Firstly, I do not for a minute believe that the primary issue is the matter of a \$10,000.00 expenditure per ce, in the eyes of our taxpayers. It is the inclusion of the issue to suggest that this amount, in light of a multi-million dollar budget, is the major concern.

Secondly, it should be made perfectly clear that in moving the resolution I did not give any consideration to the worth of our incumbent reeve. Rather consideration was given solely to the importance of the office.

Thirdly, I cannot accept any argument based on comparative salaries in other municipalities. The reeveship of Vaughan is a position quite different from the mayorship of Richmond Hill or North York. As a matter of fact, basing the salary of an elected civic leader on population figures only is, to my mind, just as ridiculous as paying a newspaper editor on the basis of how many words he can pen per issue.

Our township is presently at such a stage of its growth as to either allow for intelligent orderly development or to degenerate into the all-too-common situation of development without proper planning — "development by reaction".

As opposed to the primarily "house-keeping" responsibilities of North York officials, Vaughan's officials are "building the house".

And the building of this "house" requires close contact with the contractor, architect and mortgagee involved. I am certain that anyone who has served in a political capacity will recognize the necessity of developing and maintaining close liaison with neighboring municipalities (such as Metropolitan Toronto) and with the provincial government.

Now is when we must have such liaison, especially at an elected level — the importance of this has been amply demonstrated to us by the "garbage fiasco" example. The involvement of other levels of government in our development is unquestionably of a major degree. Adequate and intelligent representation by a civic leader at this level should be our most important objective.

I am firmly of the belief that there is far more likelihood that a \$15,000.00 salary will attract a \$15,000.00 candidate than a \$5,000.00 salary. You only get what you pay for. As a taxpayer in Vaughan I would prefer \$15,000.00 worth of representation.

Finally, Mr. Editor, I can assure you that there is no reason for the electorate to suspect my motives as you have suggested. I have no interest whatsoever in the position.

Sincerely,  
C. W. BIRKETT, M.D.,  
Vaughan Township Councillor.

### MR. SAUVE'S COSTLY MOVE

Dear Mr. Editor:

In 1965 "The Liberal" published an article telling of Forestry Minister Maurice Sauve's decision to have the consolidated federal forestry headquarters built at Sault Ste. Marie. You stated that it was moved in 1961 that the department moved its staff to Richmond Hill, with the understanding that this was to be its permanent location, close to the province's capital, the universities, and laboratories of some of the largest companies doing in forest products.

Mr. Sauve said he hoped to establish a scientific group at the northern city with adequate library and laboratory facilities to give impetus to plans for a college there which would have an important influence on the community. I believe the fate of the laboratory at Maple (including the million-dollar growth chamber, just completed when the axe fell) was undecided so staff might remain for a few years.

I understand many qualified and experienced men have resigned and will leave the communities. "Thus a drastic blow has been dealt to the pathological, and particularly silvicultural, research programs of the Department of Forestry in Ontario. It is ironic that the silviculture work being done from the Soo is in Southern Ontario." This is quoted from your article.

I understand many of the positions left vacant by those who have left have not been filled. It will be many years before the various research programs will regain their impetus, those who know the problem well, fear for the future.

At a public meeting held in May, 1965, Mr. Sauve met area council officials and promised to review the situation which would force some seventy families to move north. Suddenly he said his mind had been made up long ago, and that he planned to recruit new scientists in the U.S.A. and Europe to counteract the many resignations resulting from the move. What a cynical attitude to take, and what an unwise and costly one to the taxpayers.

Can you tell your readers if all or part of this costly plan has been carried out?

Yours truly,  
W. MARSHALL,  
48 Laverock Avenue,  
Richmond Hill.

UXBRIDGE: Robert Wing, a 26-year-old Bay Ridges Public School teacher, will seek the Ontario Riding seat for the NDP in the June 25 federal election.

Wing won the nomination by acclamation here May 12.

About 75 delegates attended the meeting in the Uxbridge Royal Canadian Legion Hall.

The riding was held by Michael Starr for the Progressive Conservatives in the last Parliament.

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## Rambling Around

by Elizabeth Kelson

### Flying Officer John Tucker Comes Home

John Tucker, eldest son of Frank Tucker, Thornhill, graduates from Royal Military College at Kingston in June.

It has been study, study, study since his days in Thornhill Secondary School but John has made the grade in fine style. Another plus is his coming marriage to Jane Flood of Richmond Hill on June 15. Congratulations on both counts John!

What steered John Tucker toward a military career?

"For one thing," said John, "it gave me the opportunity to play lots of sports and get a good education at the same time. I was interested in radio and telecommunications and the services training and experience in the practical use of it."

John spent the first two years at Royal Roads, Victoria, B.C. Royal Roads is a former naval academy which has been expanded to include all three services. The last two years of training took place at RMC.

### ROYAL CANADIAN MILITARY COLLEGE

RMC was founded and opened in June 1876 with 18 cadets. This was at a time when Lord Dufferin was the Governor-General and the Prime Minister was Alexander MacKenzie.  
(Continued on Page 14)



## In the Spotlight

By JOAN HAROLD

Paxton Whitehead, artistic director of the Shaw Festival, caused a great stir of excitement when at a recent press information party he announced the signing of Jessica Tandy to play Hermione Hushabye in "Heartbreak House".

He said afterwards that he had felt very smug at having such dynamic news up his sleeve, and one could hardly blame him for savouring the moment, or for continuing to look smug when he announced that Bill Fraser, fresh from the West End of London where he has been playing the role of Boss Mangan in the very successful revival of "Heartbreak House", will be joining the company in Niagara-on-the-Lake to re-create the role.

"Heartbreak House" is the first play of the season and opens on June 27 with Frances Hyland, Tony Van Bridge and Paxton Whitehead joining Miss Tandy and Mr. Fraser in the cast. Rehearsals started last Monday with Val Gielgud directing, and according to Brian Doherty, founder of the festival, and president Calvin G. Rand, the Court House Theatre will be filled to capacity, with advance ticket sales already reaching the \$20,000 mark.

"This year, the festival is riding the crest of a wave," said Mr. Rand, who went on to say that now is the time to put into motion the plans for a permanent theatre. "After five years of steady progress there is no question that the Shaw Festival has demonstrated its right to build a permanent home and has become a vital part of the area's cultural life."  
(Continued on Page 14)

## Mr. Sauve's Downfall

No one in Southern Ontario would shed a tear over Maurice Sauve's failure to win the Liberal nomination in the new Montreal riding of Ganelin. The delegates very wisely selected a local resident in preference to an outsider even if that outsider is the federal forestry minister. Mr. Sauve lost his former seat to Iles de la Madeleine through redistribution and since then his name has been linked with various Montreal area ridings. Quite a shock for a former cabinet minister to suffer defeat at the hands of an underwear salesman.

This is the same Mr. Sauve who just a few short years ago so arrogantly moved our forestry research station from Maple to Sault Ste. Marie. In Maple the federal laboratories were not only grouped with their provincial counterpart but they also were close to the excellent research facilities available at the University of Toronto and, in fact, throughout Metro. The close proximity of the provincial and federal research facilities was an ideal arrangement and argued well for the future. That was until Mr. Sauve arrived on the scene and decided to make the big move to the Soo.

It was not only the decision to move the labs that was painful but

the under-handed way in which it was handled. After meeting with representatives of the councils in Southern York County in May 1965 Mr. Sauve promised to review the whole matter before reaching any decision. Not only were the local politicians and citizens protesting the move, but also such responsible bodies as the furniture manufacturers' association. Then suddenly and without warning in reply to a question in the House of Commons from former NDP member Douglas Fisher, Mr. Sauve unceremoniously stated his mind had always been made up in the matter and he intended to move the labs to the Soo.

The move has been far from happy. Not only did the government lose valuable staff members who refused to relocate but it also ran into local opposition in the Soo over its choice of location for the new centre. In order to compensate for a serious shortage of trained personnel, Mr. Sauve has been busy trying to recruit trained scientists in the U.S. and Europe.

And to think this is the same Mr. Sauve who but a few short years ago was being heralded by some sections of the daily press as Canada's next Prime Minister!

## Influence Peddling

During discussions leading up to a majority decision by Vaughan Township Council to triple the salary of Reeve Brian Bailey, oblique reference was made to offers of bribes by unnamed land developers and speculators seeking favors from council. This argument was used on several occasions in support of a salary increase for the reeve, the inference being that a raise in salary would automatically shield the reeve against such bribe offers.

But is a higher salary any guarantee of honesty and integrity?

And it is not only the chief magistrate who could be so approached — council in general could be subjected to the same pressure. Policy decisions are the result of a majority decision of council as a whole.

This is a serious matter indeed. One often hears rumors of developers and speculators seeking special favors from people in public office but it is very seldom that it ever gets beyond the hazy air of sidewalk gossip. If any member of Vaughan Council has been approached either directly or indirectly by anyone seeking special consideration then it is their duty to report the incident immediately.

Vaughan Township, because of its location and the fact so much of the land in the fringe areas bordering Metro is already held by developers is particularly vulnerable to this type of approach. No one should be allowed to make such a suggestion to any public official without it being challenged.

## York County Club University Women Enjoy Spring Dance

Forty-two members of the Canadian Federation of University Women, York County Club, turned out for their annual spring dinner meeting May 27. The meeting was held in King at the picturesque home of Mrs. J. R. Baker. Delicious casseroles, salads and desserts prepared by members of the club, were enjoyed.

Wit and wisdom were supplied by the many members who came adorned with clues

to the titles of books. Prizes were given to the most original of these.  
During the brief business meeting it was announced that President Mrs. D. Fayle and Vice-President Mrs. H. Gibbard will be delegates at the council meeting of the Canadian Federation of University Women in Windsor, from June 20 to June 23.  
Regular meetings will be re-

scheduled in September, with the first autumn meeting an informal dinner and coffee party. Thereafter, views of prominent guest speakers, stimulating discussions and chats over coffee will combine to offer pleasant and informative evenings throughout the year.  
If you are interested in joining the University Women's Club in York County, please call Mrs. Fayle at 884-3348, for information.

## Demand For Flexibility Producing New Concepts In School Design For New Teaching

Every aspect of the educational process is in the throes of rapid change and new ideas. Included in this change is the matter of construction methods. How can we make our buildings more flexible and therefore be better able to serve both student and staff.

The following outstanding article by Richard Lawson appeared in a recent issue of "Dimensions in Education", the independent of architectural services for the Department of Education. — Editor.

School architects have come to realize that the only certainty in K-8 education is change. Educators might say to their architects: "Give us flexibility in spaces, both large and small, because we are not certain that our staff will successfully adapt to team teaching and/or large group instruction. We may change our ideas." Or: "Give us flexibility so that we do not have to make up our minds."

Flexibility — what does it mean?

Here, the word is not new. Eight or nine years ago, architects and school planners were talking about building in terms of ability to change areas. C. Herbert Passeur defined the expression as meaning: expansibility for exterior changes; versatility for interior changes. In those days, educators were not demanding instant convertibility. However, Passeur predicted that the reverse could well develop. And how right he was!

The traditional approach to building planning has been a natural progression from a clear, well-defined

statement of use to a fixed plan solution. In the school of today, and, indeed, of tomorrow, a clear, unchanging statement of use is no longer possible. All that can be said is that the school should be an area in which children are exposed to information-rich surroundings in which they will learn. The basic problem, then, is to decide how this totally man-made environment is to affect the

learning process in the desired way — how space, sonic, thermal, luminous and social factors help children to learn.

At all levels of education there is currently a great interest in developing curricular patterns and teaching methods that help students learn how to formulate solutions to problems, as well as to acquire information for its own sake. Advances in technology — the use of instructional television, the trend toward automatic retrieval of data, the development of portable audio-visual equipment — all place new ways to learn at the disposal of teachers and students. We now need new spaces and areas in which to do these things.

A creative and talented architect can always find a solution to a planning prob-

lem. However, not even an architectural genius can solve a building problem before it is clearly stated. The educational specifications and learning philosophy must come first — architectural solutions will follow.

The well-designed school must serve the needs of the educational program — of the student, teacher and administration.

Architects have a habit of saying to their clients: "Tell us what you want, and we will produce it for you." Many do not seem to have grasped the fact that in this time of tremendous educational change it is difficult for the educator to establish what is wanted. The need is involved with those elusive elements of human problems. Opposing philosophies and theories, experiences and attitudes, opinions and conjecture all play a part. Out of this frustrating search has emerged that all-embracing descriptive clause — we must have flexibility in our schools.

To the architect, this immediately conjures up frightening visions of many planning terms — convertible, movable, removable, changeable, adaptable, divisible, demountable and so on. To build all these characteristics into a school building to meet unspecified flexibility in education for a building life of 50 years is to invite a fantastic rise in school construction costs.

Let us then attack the problem with a few direct questions:

• Do we mean open basic planning of an area in which immediate flexibility may be achieved by the provision of furniture, shelving, racks

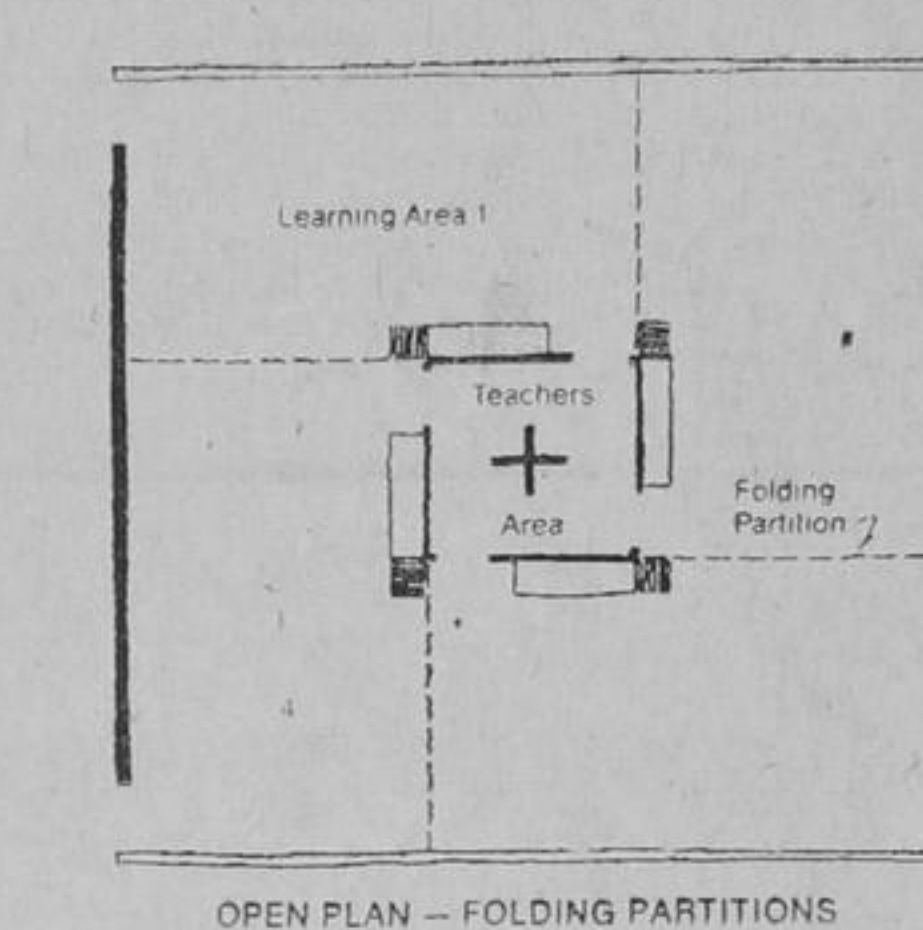
and furnishings that can be moved about, grouped, nested, stacked, in a variety of ways to produce combinations of large/small spaces?

• Are we talking about the use of movable full walls that can collapse, fold, roll, that can be changed by a maintenance crew in one night? . . . by the teachers between class periods? . . . by specialists during the holiday periods . . . moved electrically or mechanically or manually in a few minutes?

• Or do we refer to flexibility in terms of ability to expand or extend the main building to meet future needs?

• If, in 20 years, the open space concept in education is reversed, do we want to be able to revert to the single unit with complete privacy per class, bearing in mind that the building still has a life value of 30 years?

The answers to these and many other questions of space-use concepts can come



OPEN PLAN — FOLDING PARTITIONS

only after school planners have established the basic patterns of the program. Curriculum, group patterns and teaching techniques, use of tools and other materials to support the learning effort and the administrative pattern — all directly, and fundamentally, affect the design, layout, furnishings, building materials and finishes, and, indeed, the color schemes that comprise the school unit. A creative plan in programming should lead to a creative and effective design of the school facility.

The answer, of course, must lie in experimentation, and this is what is happening. In several provinces and in many areas of the United States, new schools have been built that explore many of the flexibility concepts. Some have adopted a limited open philosophy that makes use of folding walls and full dividers. By these means, spaces may be cut off for small group instruction or opened to large areas. Others

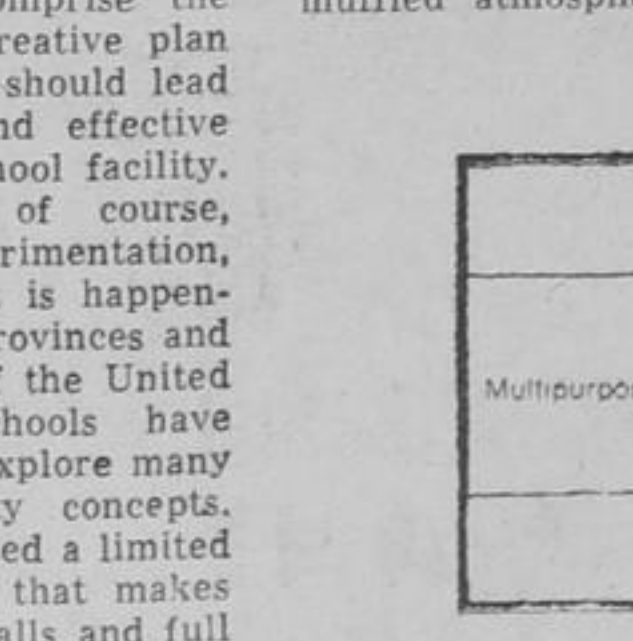
space with no provision for closed subdividing, making use of units of furniture such as shelving, coat racks, low chalkboard stands to achieve compartments.

At present, it is too early to draw any conclusions as to the merit in any scheme. Only careful and detailed evaluation and analysis, after a suitable time period, of all the factors involved in the learning process carried out in these schools will enable us to establish a pattern for future development.

One visitor to a new school designed and built on the principle of no classroom found that "in one corner a group was peering through microscopes. In another area a group, with their backs to the other children, sat intently at desks giving the teacher their full attention as she used the blackboard. In the third area children were singing and clapping. And a fourth group was huddled into a small knot absorbed in erecting huge cardboard boxes. Fully carpeted floors created an informal, muffled atmosphere."

The future? One can only speculate at this time. Of tremendous value is the work already done by the Educational Facilities Laboratories Incorporated in the United States. Since 1958, they have conducted a vast program of research, experimentation and dissemination of knowledge regarding educational facilities.

In Toronto, a major study of educational problems is presently under way, known as the Study of Education Facilities SEF. The Metropolitan Toronto School Board has established this study to estimate the nature and direction of the changes facing the public education system in Metropolitan Toronto. From this information, SEF will "recommend the kinds of school building facilities required to accommodate the needs of education in the present and future". It is a study of major importance, and at the end of its three-year operational period, there could emerge a system of modular school design and building that may influence education construction throughout Canada.



OPEN PLAN — DEMOUNTABLE PARTITIONS