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In the Spotlight



By MONA A. ROBERTSON

Relax — Paint Yourself Serene

Ever really wonder why a man of Winston Churchill's stature took up painting as a hobby? He found it a sure form of relaxation! The fact that eventually his work became renowned too, if more or less incidental. He knew that in dabbling with paints and brushes and canvasses — and creating a personal form of Art — he was freeing himself from the tensions and strains which accompanied his great role in history.

On Thornridge Drive in Thornhill, there are small groups of painters: professional people, housewives and office workers, who have, or are, learning that one may paint themselves into serenity and relax with a sheet of paper or canvas; pastel crayons or charcoals; water colours or oils and various sizes and types of brushes — while more or less interpreting beauty as they see and feel it. They meet together once a week.

Joan Timmins, a graduate of the Ontario College of Art, is teacher and co-ordinator of these groups of ten. Beginners meet Tuesday evenings, advanced artists meet Wednesday afternoons.

John started painting and drawing at the age of nine years and has never stopped. Her show in Thornhill Library January 1971 proved so popular that another one is planned for this year. It will run from May 4 until Saturday, June 3.

The studio itself is cathedral style and was built just three years ago. Because Joan feels painting on a personal level in a private studio is more conducive to relaxed interpretation, than working in larger groups in a school atmosphere.

The cathedral-style roof of the studio has stained, wooden beams and cathedral windows at the north and south of the long room bringing in plenty of daylight which reflects from the bone white walls and lights up the brick-red tiling of the floor. For her evening class, fluorescent lighting is in use with a spotlight on the model being used for still life painting.

The artists themselves group around the focal point of the model stand, seated comfortably on folding chairs as they work. Casual dress is the theme of today's artist. Smocks become aprons for catching splashes or swipes of paint as the artists clean their brushes of color.

We chatted with one of the new members, who had previously dabbled in this form of art on her own. She said it is a whole new form of "living" to join the group and splash away! The beginners — painting in water colours — are taught to lightly draw that which they will paint. Next they paint "loose", doing the highlights of their picture in water colors, leaving lots of white highlights. (In oil painting highlights are added too). The next step is to wet certain parts of the paper with water and accent certain areas lightly, this time with pen and ink. One form of "finishing", which gives a charming effect is an all-over "blurring" wash (or working with wet paper) which they will learn eventually.

Finally the beginners are encouraged to really loosen up! Taking fresh paper and larger brushes they whirl colors of their own choice all over the drawing paper to get a "flowing feeling of movement." This is one of the most abandoned, joyous moments of the lesson to would-be artists; who feel all tension slips away as they brush colour into their lives. Students bring their own supplies, following instruction from Joan Timmins on what they will require.

Artist Joan Timmins, likes to experiment with all types of the media. But she prefers painting studies of people in oils, and landscaping. Usually the walls of the studio are kept clear of finished paintings — too distracting to the artist working on a different theme — but, probably to encourage the

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JOAN TIMMINS

Letters to the Editors

TRUDEAU LIBERALS DESTROYING OUR TRADITIONS

Dear Mr. Editor:

The RCMP appears to be the latest casualty of Pierre Trudeau's Liberal Government. This government follows a course of incomprehensible chaos.

Mr. Trudeau speaks, eloquently, of preserving ethnic cultures and Canadian identity. He is prepared to give financial aid for this purpose. But, behind the scene, his government is diligently and surreptitiously irradiating symbols of British-Canadian culture which historically give Canada its separate identity from that of the United States. Canada was founded by people determined to retain a British system of government. If this is destroyed our identity is no different than that of citizens of the United States since it also began as a British colony. "Police" is a nondescript, uninspiring title which to replace the colorful, world-famous RCMP of which most Canadians are justly proud. It is reasonable to assume that this is another concession to Quebec's ego along with other eliminations such as the Royal Mail, colorful British-Canadian regiments, the Queen's picture on some of our money, various name changes on federal buildings, the ban on Canadian acceptance of the Victoria Cross, etc., etc. Mr. Trudeau's "phony-baloney" denial that it is his government's intent to erase traditional British cultural symbols is not believable when viewed as one event in a series of similar actions.

National identity is built from the total history of a country. The contributions of new immigrants should be added to the foundation which is already established. European nations do not try to obliterate the impact the Romans had on their countries. No one considers banning Roman numerals. Britain does not worry about stamping out any customs which are relics of the Norman Invasion.

Erasing contact with historical origins is a Communist habit which it is hoped makes the people completely dependent on the government in power since they remember no other type of government.

MRS. MAY MORRIS,
8 Longbridge Drive,
Thornhill.

DEVELOPER MILANI AND HIS CONTRIBUTION

Dear Mr. Editor:

In your issue of February 17, you referred to my offer to contribute \$50 per lot to assist the Lion's club in raising \$100,000 to build a new arena in Vaughan. In the same article Wallace Beaton, another developer in Vaughan, when asked by council if he would be willing to contribute the same amount per lot towards the building of the arena was quoted as saying "I usually end up by contributing more than Mr. Milani". One could perhaps take Mr. Beaton's statement in jest but I would like to take this occasion to compare the contributions of my company with those of Mr. Beaton's.

The differences are considerable. For instance, Mr. Beaton, again in an attitude of jest, made the comparison as to the price charged per acre to the school board on the two different properties. He stated that we charged \$9,500 per acre while he only charged \$4,500 per acre. This may be true but the question is — who made more money out of the deal?

Mr. Beaton's remarks would imply that he is the greater contributor but if one were to check he would find that the land in question cost us \$13,500 per acre and the school board paid only \$9,500 per acre so obviously we are subsidizing the school board. On the other hand how much did Mr. Beaton's land cost him? Is he subsidizing the school board? This is the question. We would also like to point out that in our plan of subdivision, 25% of the land is dedicated for parks, 20% more than required by law.

This means that out of a subdivision of 200 acres, 50 acres are set aside for park use, for which we paid a total of \$675,000. How much is Mr. Beaton contributing for parkland in his development and how much did he pay for the land he is contributing?

CAM MILANI,
President,
West Woodbridge
Investments Ltd.

MOUNTAINS OF SNOW

Dear Mr. Editor:

The walking taxpayers should organize against the snow-removal attitude of Richmond Hill Town Council and its street cleaning department.

You have to be as dexterous as an athlete to climb the mounds of snow, now frozen, that have been accumulating at crosswalks at intersections.

The snow removed from the streets in most instances completely covers the sidewalks forcing the pedestrian to walk on the roadway, a target for the slush thrown up by car

wheels. Those new sidewalks, about which we exclaimed such pride last summer, appear to be destined to be covered until the spring thaw. In a few cases merchants have cleaned the sidewalks in front of their businesses, but in many the snow has been building up, layer on frozen layer.

Instances in point: the front sidewalk at the high school on Wright Street, the entrance to the library on Wright Street.

It is almost impossible to mount the banks of snow at the east side of Yonge Street at Dufferin Street where the new traffic light was installed last week. The light makes it safe for the pedestrian to cross, but where to go? Irregular frozen banks of snow are at least three feet high to reach a sidewalk which hasn't been cleaned.

Pedestrians are taxpayers too... why should the town cater to the motorists only. Not everyone wants a car at this time of year but the town is ignoring all of those who either wish to or have to travel by foot.

MRS. ANN FOX,
81 Mill Street,
Richmond Hill.

Science Fair Aurora Today

The Area 2 science fair today (Thursday) in Aurora is the first event to be staged officially in the new Aurora High on Wellington Street West.

Although the school will not be receiving students until September, the building will be open to the public from 4 to 9 pm. The big attraction will be entries from science classes in the elementary and secondary schools of the area.

Winners in today's show will go on to compete in the regional science fair at Don Head Secondary in Richmond Hill April 16 and 17.

Chairman of area 2 science fair is Richard Kennedy, and chairman of the regional fair is Keith Carson, science head at King City Secondary.

The principal of the new school, Don MacKinnon, and some of his staff will also be on hand tonight to greet visitors.

SUTTON: Fire Chief Phil Snooks has expressed concern that the new fire truck is too big for the old fire hall. He also claims that more practice sessions should be held and the present cramped facilities make that impossible. The solution is an immediate start on a new fire hall, he told Georgina Council.

Richmond Hill - Thornhill Family Services Plans Education Program

With its new Director Dr. Frank Fidler established in new offices in Richmond Hill United Church, the Richmond Hill Thornhill Family Services continues to expand.

High priority for action is being given to establishment of an education committee to serve the Yonge Street corridor.

Such a committee has been very active in the area served by the Family Life Centre in Markham. And from there Executive Director Mario Bartoletti has given assurance of co-operation between the two services.

Reporting on education programs initiated by the Family Life Centre in the past few months, Bartoletti cites the wide range of educational topics discussed in open forum. These include family therapy, child development, and the

problems of single parent families, marriage in today's world, the role of the family service agencies, early childhood, sensitivity training, venereal disease, mothers and preschoolers, abortion, needs of senior citizens and community education.

These programs have involved co-operation from the numerous groups and agencies throughout York Region and even beyond, said Bartoletti. Other organizations have included York County Board of Education, Children's Aid Society, Espanola Family Services Committee, Bay Sigma Chi Society, Nightingale School of Nursing, York Region 3C Council, Department of Health, Secondary School Teachers Federation, Youth Clinical Services, Markham Public Library, various schools and churches in the area, etc.

York Hires Solicitor For \$22,000 Salary

The York Regional legal department has been strengthened by the addition of one assistant solicitor at a salary of \$22,000.

Hired was John Reid, a Saskatchewan municipal affairs solicitor from 1962 to 1964.

Reid also holds the Degree of Bachelor of Law from the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, and a Certificate of Public Administration from the University of Saskatchewan. He is enrolled as a solicitor in Scotland and is a member of the Ontario and Saskatchewan Bars.

His experience also includes service with the Saskatchewan Royal Commission that examined the re-organization of local government in that province in 1957-61.

Since 1967 he has been with the legal branch of the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs, specializing in the field of regional government.

York Region Solicitor Edward Oakes said that it "is not possible at this time to give an effective date for the appointment since it will be dependent, in part, upon the completion of the renovations presently being planned for the second floor of the regional building."

The Family Life Centre's education committee is made up of eight volunteers with Tom Nevall as chairman. Programs generally are designed to be intimate and small, with an average attendance of from 30 to 40 people. Programs for larger groups have been prepared, however.

PRIMARY GOAL "Our primary goal remains to assure all citizens that we do not feel any legitimate concern or group is ever too small or insignificant for us," said Bartoletti. "We are always ready to assist in any educational experience felt to be important to some segment of our community and which is related to the family," he said.

Anyone interested in being part of the educational programs of the family services committee, contact Frank Fidler at the Richmond Hill office, telephone 894-8322, or Bartoletti in Markham at 294-2371.

NEWMARKET: Town council hopes the provincially-imposed 30% cutback in its 1972 roads construction budget is a mistake. Last year the town received \$293,000 in provincial and road construction subsidies. This year, according to a provincial roads needs study, the town needs \$198,000 in construction subsidies, but will receive only \$30,000.

GO An Election Issue

For eight years residents of the Region of York who work in Metro have been agitating for a commuter service to speed travel to and from work, to relieve congestion on the highways, to reduce road maintenance costs and air pollution.

A dozen studies have shown that it would be practical, economical and popular. Even Metro Chairman Ab Campbell has submitted a brief to Ottawa outlining a program for commuter service utilizing existing rail lines, mapping routes from north, east and west. But is Ottawa persuaded? At this writing yet another study is under way.

An experimental run organized by GO North supporter John Medcof, a Mount Albert lawyer, showed that not only could it be done — it could pay for itself.



JOHN MEDCOF

So what did we get? GO buses that must travel the same crowded highways. The province is proud of its GO trains serving commuters along the shores of Lake Ontario, but buses were the province's answer to petitioners in the Counties of York and Simcoe.

When Ottawa announced its \$150 million local initiatives program to relieve unemployment and stimulate the economy through the winter months local promoters of commuter rail service thought they saw a glimmer of light. They applied for a \$97,200 grant for a three month trial run. They are fed up with studies. They want action.

All the railroad boosters asked for was two trains a day, one from Barrie to Toronto in the morning, one from Toronto to Barrie in the evening. What was Ottawa's reaction? En-

ergy, Mines and Resources Minister Donald Macdonald told Medcof the increase in railway operating personnel would not be sufficient to offset the number of bus drivers put out of work on the GO bus system. Nothing specific. Granted a train of two or three cars can carry more people than a bus, but how many people are required to operate it? Not just a driver. And it is the taxpayers of Canada, the taxpayers of Ontario, the taxpayers of York and Simcoe who own the CN lines the trains would travel on. Are they not entitled to use them?

Might we suggest that Mr. Medcof and his co-chairman Robert Silcox made their big mistake in giving their addresses as Mount Albert and King respectively. They should have given their addresses as Rochdale College. Success would then have been assured. Or they might have professed to be devil worshippers. Or they might have presented a plea on behalf of homosexuals who find winter driving nerve racking. After all the pundits in Ottawa had no trouble in finding \$25,900 for grants to a religious set described as "satanists", \$14,602 for the Community Homophile Association, and \$202,803 for Rochdale-based enterprises. Our poor misguided railroad boosters just used the wrong approach.

Ottawa has come up with the argument that commuter service is a matter for the province. How then does it justify the federal government's \$100 million subsidy for commuter trains to serve the suburbs of Montreal? In introducing his private member's bill on GO trains, John Roberts MP York Simcoe should have threatened secession from Canada if the demands of his constituents were not met. That would be sure to enlist the sympathies of the Trudeauanians. We would have trains running every hour on the hour all over the region.

The whole question of commuter service north of Metro has been indifferently handled at both federal and provincial levels. Capital outlay would be minimal. The rail lines are here, and so are the stations. The people are here and they are sick of being asked to buy the kind of package that is being peddled on Parliament Hill. When the ballots are counted on the next federal election day, a few people may be in for a rude awakening.

"Socially Useful"

The controversy that is swirling around the head of the federal government's Local Initiatives Program received added fuel on the weekend with the announcement that the Trudeau Government has given \$40,000 in public funds to an admitted Communist supporter in Hamilton to produce two Communist plays.

Rod Stewart a 24 year old high school dropout will produce two plays by the German Communist playwright Bertolt Brecht. Mr. Stewart who admitted he has "leanings" towards Communism described the plays as "agitational propaganda" for the workers.

In Ottawa an aide to Manpower Minister Bryce Mackasey is quoted as saying that the criteria used in

deciding the eligibility of projects for federal assistance is "will it be socially useful". Using the Trudeau Government's own yardstick, can we safely draw the conclusion that it is socially useful to spend the hard earned tax dollars of the Canadian people to promote Communism, an alien philosophy which is completely foreign to the vast majority of our people.

No government has the right to use the tax monies of our citizens to openly promote the cause of Communism whose avowed world wide aim is the destruction of our society and all that we hold dear. Surely LIP officials could find more worthy candidates for government assistance than this.

A Hockey Future

We commend the Richmond Hill Hockey Association for its recent decision to start now to plan for the future. The anticipated influx of large numbers of people into the southern area of town, when the BIAF development on 400 acres at Yonge and Carrville Road gets into high gear, will compound existing problems for this group of volunteers.

At present young hockey players in what was the old Town of Richmond Hill are accommodated in house leagues and OMHA representative teams playing in the two existing arenas. A few players from the southern section are included in these teams, but more play in Thornhill and Maple leagues. The northern players are active in the Oak Ridges and District Hockey Leagues, run by another group of dedicated volunteers, and these leagues are also accommodated in the existing two arenas. Before becoming part of Richmond Hill, teams from this area played at Bradford.

The third arena, located at Bond Lake, will be in readiness for the 1972-73 season, it is planned, giving half again more ice time to accommodate all who wish to play hockey.

pality, or separate organizations for various areas — or it may decide that the best solution is to absorb new players, as they come, into the existing organizations.

At any event the association is aware that the number of boys and perhaps girls wishing to play hockey may well double within a few years, and is determined that a definite plan will be in existence to handle the influx. This is good thinking and good planning.

Nor does this group of unpaid workers believe that it has all the answers to present and future problems. Its members are willing to listen to suggestions from any source — in fact they invited such comments.

All suggestions will be thoroughly discussed and all facets of their impact on the community, present and future, will be taken into consideration, thoroughly investigated and discussed. In this way the growing pains will be kept to a minimum and no young lad (or girl) will be disappointed because there is "no room in the inn".

A fourth arena planned for the civic centre complex in the BIAF development (at the corner of Yonge Street and Vaughan Road) will provide sufficient facilities to handle the expected influx. This arena is, of course, still some years away.

Want American Capital To Favor Domestic Industries

(The question of future trade relations between Canada and the United States and American investments in our industries is a prime topic of national interest.

The following speech on U.S. domestic investment and their home economy delivered by Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana gives an insight into the thinking of many Americans on the subject. Added strength is given to Mr. Hartke's remarks when it is remembered he is hopeful for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mr. Hartke's speech which follows is reprinted from the February 27 issue of the New York Times — Editor).

During the decade of the 1960's more than half a million jobs were lost to imports — many in industries where parent firms invested abroad and then imported to supply the domestic market. This type of behavior is encouraged by present tax laws and trade policies. More shocking yet is the fact that modern technology, often developed with the substantial participation of United States tax dollars, is licensed abroad at the expense of domestic employment.

The Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1972, which I have introduced in the Senate, is designed to put our domestic industry on an even footing with the foreign competition, make domestic investment just as attractive as investment abroad and assure America of full employment with a diversified production base.

At present, our tax laws make an overseas investment more attractive than one in Indiana. For example, profits earlier by a foreign subsidiary of an American firm are not taxed until they are repatriated to the extent that the firm does not pay taxes to a foreign government, these taxes count as a dollar-for-dollar credit against any federal tax liability.

Profits made in Indiana are taxed when earned. And taxes paid to the State of Indiana can only be taken as a deduction against gross income rather than as a federal tax credit. The Foreign Trade and Investment Act will plug both of these gaping loopholes through which American capital, technology and jobs have poured.

Plants are closed, new inventions are immediately licensed to overseas workers are thrown out of work and all because of some private calculation of short-term profit. There is no reason that the world's greatest democracy should leave her trade and investment policy in the hands of a few. The Foreign Trade and Investment Act will bring these practices under national control for the first time. The bill empowers the President to limit capital and technology flows where they would have an adverse effect on domestic employment.

"The most immediate victim of this economic neglect is the American factory worker."

—Senator Hartke

In the past few years, a flood of imported shoes, television sets, textiles, radios, calculators as well as steel and machine tools have entered the American market. In many cases whole industries have been virtually wiped out. Quality cameras, portable radios, electronic calculators and many other items are no longer produced in this country at all.

Other industries have been so badly hit that investment capital is hard to come by. The prospects of further imports and general uncertainty combine to retard investment in new plants and equipment, which further undermines our competitive position.

The Foreign Trade and Investment brings some stability to this anarchic situation. Taking 1965-69 as a base period, the average amount of imports for each good will be computed and compared to the average level of domestic production.

The relationship of imports to domestic production over this period will determine the percentage share of imports in future years. Rather than set a fixed numerical quota, the bill contemplates the growth of imports in concert with domestic production. Nor does the bill forbid any deviation from this formula. Present and

future voluntary agreements would be exempted from the formula as would imports necessary for domestic production.

The world of the 1970's is vastly different from preceding eras. Transportation costs have plummeted downward, communications are vastly improved, multinational organizations and corporations abound, and most countries are pursuing nationalistic trade policies or seeking to industrialize behind carefully designed tariff walls. Yet critics of the Foreign Trade and Investment Act do not seem cognizant of these facts.

The old war cry "protectionism" is trotted out to do battle in a changed world against legislation that proposes to regulate — not stop — imports.

Because of our unique economic position following World War II, we were able to survive in a world where we free traded and others used tariffs, quotas and various nontariff barriers to develop their domestic industry. Speaking from the quiet seclusion of the university, many academics point out the advantage of trading paper dollars for real Japan-

ese and European goods. Our trading partners are not cooperating in an attempt to raise the American standard of living at their own expense.

We are bartering capital, technology, jobs and our economic future for a flood of cameras and tape recorders. This is not a static world of abstract models, but a very real world in which economic powers rise and fall in an intensely competitive international environment.

The most immediate victim of this economic neglect is the American factory worker.

At best, a lost job means painful and expensive retraining. At worst it means lost pension rights, months of debilitating unemployment and a soured future. But the factory worker is only the first to feel the crunch. The service workers who depend on his demand and the skilled engineers who design his product are the next to go.

Despite the years of rhetoric about adjustment assistance and feeble attempts at reducing foreign barriers to American exports, we are faced with mounting unemployment and a growing excess of imports over exports. The time for action is now.