

New Thornhill city

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downer circumvent the plan. There are 22 landowners in the investment, development and holding company category holding approximately 1,089 acres of land.

The largest owners are Rexdale Investments with 247 acres, Revenue Properties with 204, Wertex Hosiery Company with 200, and Glenn Ash Developments with 183, according to Sawchuk's inventory completed over a year ago.

Another nine parcels, comprising 401 acres, are owned by 20 individuals. Trusteeships account for another 270 acres. Other owners include the Armenian General Benevolent Union of Canada Incorporated (9.5 acres), the University of Toronto (32), City of Toronto (107) and Loretto Ladies Colleges and Schools (130).

Rather than attempt to use the historic village area of Thornhill as the centre for the new city, Sawchuk, working with a citizen's advisory group, has suggested it should be left well enough alone.

To provide the sense of arrival experienced in a city with a downtown business section, he has proposed a high density town centre in the area of Bathurst and Highway 7.

This core will be pedestrian-oriented with the major cultural, institutional, civic and entertainment components collected there.

Such things as a community college, theatres, hotels, motels, and intermediate sized shopping centre, banks, offices and apartment buildings have been proposed.

Circling this core will be an area of medium density, a band of greenway, parks and public buildings such as schools, day care centres and churches and then the so-called soft perimeter of single family homes abutting the existing residential areas.

Present residents may consider the proposed density of these areas high when compared to their own large lots. The homes would be approximately eight to the acre.

Sawchuk calls for a greenbelt area along Steeles, Dufferin and Highway 407.

But the area near 407 may not coincide with the conception of greenspace held by most people, what with the roar of the expressway and the hum of overhead hydro wires in this proposed utility corridor.

Besides trying to combat the typical unstructured nature of sprawling suburbia, Sawchuk hopes to down-play the dominance of the automobile.

The pedestrian greenway system will link all areas and most local services, such as schools and convenience shopping areas will be in four centralized "nodes" within a quarter mile of most homes.

He also plans to have approximately two-thirds of the residents of the area within walking distance of the town centre.

Though there has been an effort to give the community its own separate identity from Metro, it is realized it will still be a bedroom community for the urban area to the south.

Sawchuk deals in the report with the most efficient way to loop buses through the community and link it with the Spadina and Yonge Subways, and the planned GO train near Bayview Avenue.

The road system may be one aspect of the plan which will bring opposition from neighbouring Markham and the provincial ministry of transportation and communication.

Following the suggestion of Robert Fairfield, president of the Thornhill-Vaughan Residents' Association and member of the citizens' advisory group, Highway 7 has been changed on the plan.

It is terminated before Bathurst Street on the west and there is a ring road around the core connected with the alignment for Highway 7B on the east.

Presumably traffic will turn up Dufferin Street to connect with Highway 7 on the north side of the proposed Highway 407.

Also a main traffic artery exists from the community in the area of Yonge Street and Glencameron Road, which connects with Proctor Avenue and Bayview Avenue in Markham.

Fairfield said Friday, this is preferable to having traffic exit onto Clark Avenue.

Although Fairfield is not happy, development of Thornhill-Vaughan will extend the "idiocy of urban sprawl", he said he has accepted that it can't be stopped.

The plan, he feels, will provide a better community form than exists in Thornhill-Markham, but it will not function independently in the way that a city of similar size, such as Guelph, might.

"All this pious talk about it being a viable community on its own is a lot of crap," he said.

An effort by The Liberal to contact a spokesman for the major landowners proved unsuccessful.

Planner Ian MacPherson of Toronto, who is representing Glenn Ash and co-ordinating the work of consultants contracted by other owners, said his client is away and other owners "don't want to say anything".

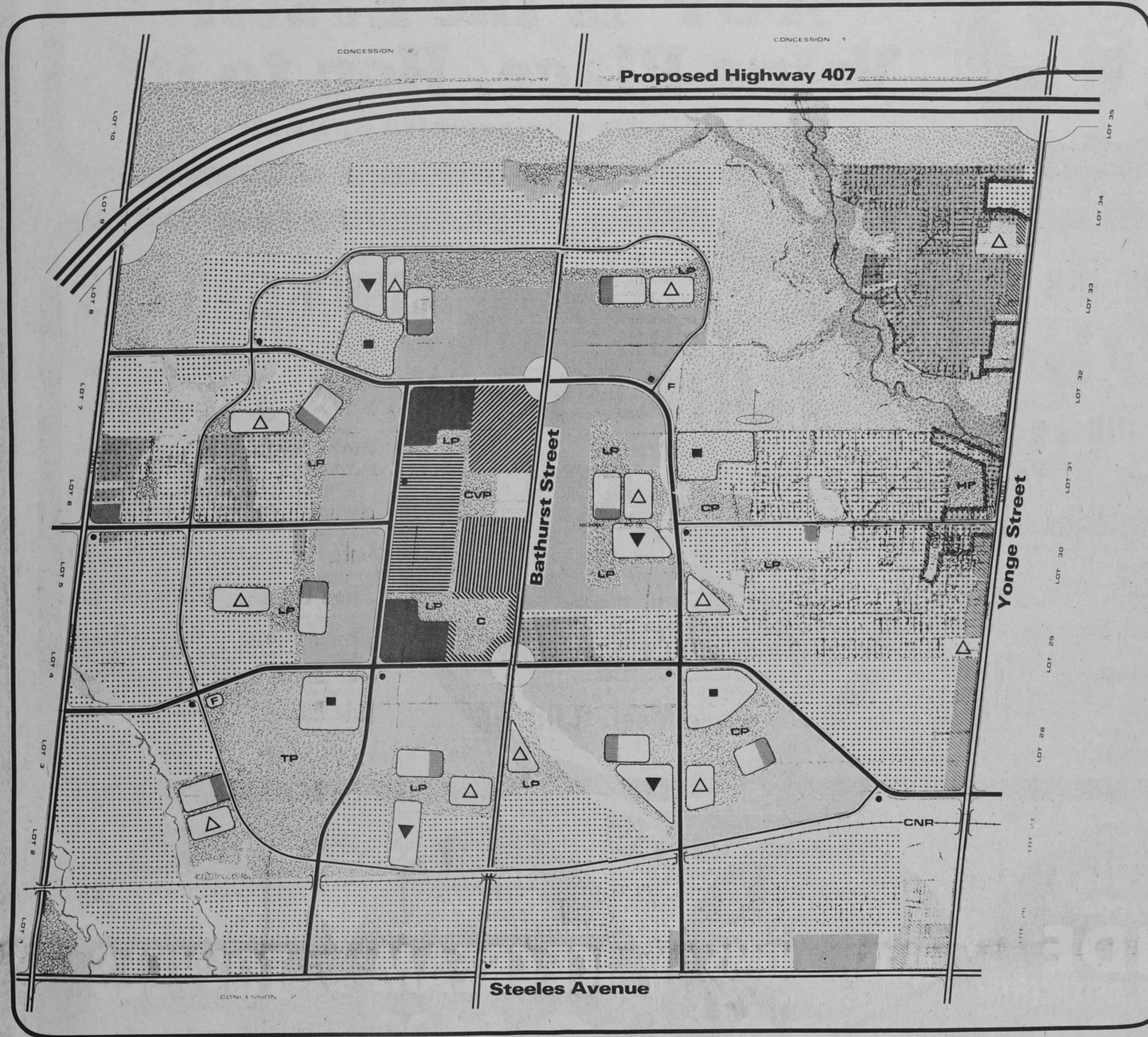
University Women

Discuss Canadian prose

Canadian literature in high schools will be Mrs. Brete Mickleburgh's topic at this month's meeting of the York County Branch, University Women's Club. Mrs. Mickleburgh, a secondary school teacher in Newmarket, has written a book entitled "Canadian Literature: Two Centuries in Prose" and has been instrumental in introducing a study course of Canadian literature in high schools. Meeting time is 8:30 pm March 31, at Kingcrafts House, King City.

THORNHILL - VAUGHAN COMMUNITY PLAN

PHASE 3
MAP 4



GENERAL PLAN

TOWN OF VAUGHAN

Scale: 0 500 1000 feet

SAWCHUK & PEACH ARCHITECTS - PLANNERS 188 OAK ST. SUDBURY

<p>RESIDENTIAL</p> <p>EXISTING LOW DENSITY</p> <p>MED. DENSITY</p> <p>HIGH DENSITY</p> <p>IND./COM.</p> <p>SERVICE STATION</p>	<p>TOWN CENTRE</p> <p>SOCIAL & RECREATIONAL</p> <p>OFFICE HOTEL/MOTEL</p> <p>RETAIL COM.</p> <p>COLLEGE</p> <p>GREENWAY</p> <p>FIREHALL DAY CARE & CHURCHES</p> <p>OTHER INSTITUTIONAL</p>	<p>LOCAL COM.</p> <p>PARKWAY BELT</p> <p>CIVIC PARK TOWN PARK</p> <p>COMMUNITY & LOCAL PARK</p> <p>PUBLIC SCH. ELEMENTARY</p> <p>SEPARATE SCH.</p> <p>SECONDARY SCHOOL</p> <p>OPEN SPACE</p> <p>DRAINAGE</p>	<p>HISTORICAL VILLAGE PARK</p> <p>TRANSPORTATION</p> <p>TOWN COLLECTOR</p> <p>MINOR ARTERIAL</p> <p>MAJOR ARTERIAL</p> <p>EXPRESSWAY 407</p> <p>HISTORICAL</p> <p>HISTORICAL AREA</p> <p>BVLD. COM.</p>
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Variety of cultures is becoming major family services problem

By Lorie Sculthorp

Cultural issues are quickly becoming the major problem for family service organizations across Ontario, according to Bob Couchman, executive director of the Metro Toronto Family Services Organization.

Director Couchman, speaking Thursday night to the annual meeting of the Richmond Hill and Thornhill Area Family Services Association, said the role of the family service association is rapidly changing.

In his talk, "The Family — Issues and Trends in 1975," he said perhaps one of the largest issues family service groups have to deal with today, especially in urban and suburban areas, is the ethnic communities.

He said in Toronto alone their clients are from 75 countries and yet they are only able

to communicate in 12 languages — six in the form of one person.

Thus, they are not able to serve fully the ethnic groups. In Toronto, for example there are 60,000 Portuguese immigrants and only one person in the Toronto branch is able to speak Portuguese.

He noted this used to be a problem only in Toronto, but it is increasingly affecting areas such as Richmond Hill.

He also spoke of the increasing gap between the middle and lower class socio-economic groups which didn't exist 50 years ago when family service organizations were just beginning.

The fact the needs of the poor are now so different from those of the middle class, (differences that weren't always so varied) their problems must be handled in com-

pletely separate ways.

One very definite role of the family service organizations should be to put pressure on the government, according to Mr. Couchman.

Over 25 percent of children living in Canada are living below the poverty line, and yet the Children's Aid can't do anything to institute government reform because they themselves are a government agency.

He said the working poor don't qualify for many housing or medical plans that could benefit them greatly, and if the need arises support for these issues could come from family services.

The idea of the family service associations was started in Toronto in 1915 strictly to serve the poor.

Gradually the service went from serving the poor to serving the middle class.

And now, Mr. Couchman suggests, it must be switched back again, to helping the poorer classes.

He said the family service organization fulfils a role that cannot be filled in other circles.

Across the province there are 32 family service groups headed in Canada by the Vanier Institute.

"The family in 1975 is in trouble more than ever before," says Couchman, "especially the nuclear family as we know it."

He notes social counselling must be able to change to suit the various family situations being encountered today.

Commune families, homosexual unions

and one-parent families are becoming more common and at the same time more accepted than they used to be.

Pressures of inflation and the increasing number of striking groups also lead to hardship and the eventual breakdown of the family unit.

He quoted figures published in 1960 that saw one in 10 people seeking professional help in family matters and in 1972 one in 6.5 needed it.

One area the family services is sadly neglecting is juvenile delinquents and alcoholics.

He wants to see a closer link with family service groups; the police and schools to possibly help find individuals greatly in need of counselling services.

Most of all, however, he thinks the family service organizations across Ontario should join and present a united front to represent the family, in much the same way as the Heart Fund represents those with heart problems.

He believes this way the family service groups can ensure the survival of the family in a future that looks far from smooth.

Local dairymen are improving production as milk price rises

Although there are fewer dairy cows in York Region every year, those that are left are giving a bit more milk each year, doing their bit as prices rise.

Jester Winnie, a cow at Shur-Gain Farms, Vaughan, set the pace in 1974 with just under 24,000 pounds of milk and 750 pounds of butter fat.

This record was challenged by Marquis Doris at Maryvale Farms, Newmarket.

She gave about the same amount of milk and just a little less butterfat, according to this week's report from Agricultural Representative Art Wall.

The herd at Fieldhouse Farms, Woodbridge, had the highest average registered production, hitting 55 percent over the breed average.

But right up there at the top were Maryvale Farms, Oak Ridges Farms, Tannery Hill, C. Lipsett and Glenn Atkinson.

Highest production in the 44 York herds went to Bill Mitchell of Oak Ridges with an average 15,172 pounds of milk and 512 of fat.

Exceptional production was recorded by John Vink, Lewis Bros., Douglas and Bryan Gee, Murray Reesor, Ross Taylor and Harold Hulse.

Mr. Wall pointed out that despite fewer cows milking in Ontario and a big drop in dairy farms, the total production in January set a new record for that month.

He also called the new Stabilization Act proposed by the federal government "a step in the right direction".

If the bill passes prices will be supported at 90 percent of the average price for the previous five years.

This average will also be adjusted to reflect changes in production costs.

The program will cover industrial milk, corn, soybeans, cattle, sheep, hogs, oats and barley.

Richmond Hill-Thornhill Family Services biggest problem was funding

President John Stevenson, in his annual report Thursday said since his family services organization is essentially a community service, the large problem last year was funding.

Sporadic funding from the province and the municipality has been a problem for the past six years.

Family Services is a community-based organization which provides both professional and volunteer counselling services for people with family, marital, personal or credit problems.

He noted last year only 30 percent of the budget was raised through fees and donations, leaving them to negotiate the additional 70 percent with the province and the region.

Until December 31 of last year the province and the region were giving shared

financial support, after which time the province withdrew.

The financial dilemma has been temporarily eased, however, by a grant of \$85,000 for 1975 from the Regional Municipality of York.

This will be used to operate four Family Life Centres, staffed by both professional counsellors and volunteers.

The credit counselling department, a relatively new concept has proven to be a much needed and very successful service in York Region.

Citizens seeking advice on their financial situations can get help sorting out their budgets and clearing debts.

Stevenson said since payments for counselling services are made according to the income of the client, and a majority of clients are in the lower-income group, there

is a real need for a secure method of financing community-based agencies such as his.

Right now there is no method either at the municipal or provincial levels of government for funding community service organizations and they are "continually looking for funding".

Despite financial problems though, the year was very successful.

New educational programs concentrating on the preventive objective of Family Services were presented free of charge to mother's groups, church groups and schools.

Half-hour programs on marriage and family skills were presented on Channel 10, and a series of public meetings on handling marital problems, under the guidance of Mary Sue McCarthy were well attended at

Hillcrest Mall.

He gave special acknowledgement for services to Mrs. Frank Fidler, wife of the executive director, and also to Mrs. Cherie McGuire, the office co-ordinator and only full-time staff member.

The chairmen of the volunteer committee, Mrs. Kay Scrimger, presented \$600 towards expenses.

The new board of directors for the year 1975-76 was also announced.

They are: Betty Blainey, David Burns, Edith Clement, Janet Guillard, Christian Guillard, Dr. Betty Govan, Alan Henderson, Dr. Bernard Lacombe, John LeClaire, Margery Linton, Malcolm Peake, Dorothy Price, Rev. F.C. Robinson, Melissa Rowe, Ross Scrimger, Wendy Sinclair, John Stevenson, Erica Thompson and Doris Tilt.