

August, 1970

RECEIVED IN THE OFFICE OF
COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES

AUG 31

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP

The Public Relations Committee and the Executive express their appreciation to all Society members who contributed information for this August 1970 Newsletter. Because of the time limitation, members were given a very short period to submit items prior to the August 17 deadline. In spite of this short notice, holidays, being busy on the job, and the mail strike, the response was excellent.

This Newsletter contains all items that were received by August 17. Any information that was received after this date will be retained for use in the October issue of the Society Newsletter.

Once again, thank you for your assistance.

Message from the President

Recently, all members received further advice regarding the mechanics and program for the 1970 Training Institute and Annual Meeting to be held at Geneva Park, November 18 to 21, 1970. Please set the dates aside now, and we can look forward to an excellent training programme and important annual meeting this year.

My recent Mid-Term President's Report related most of the Executive work prior to the summer season. Through the minutes, this Newsletter, and the Annual Report we anticipate everyone is keeping abreast of Society business. Rather than duplicate reports of other Executive members and chairmen of committees, I will keep my comments in this report very limited.

During the past months, I have attended the annual conferences of the Ontario Municipal Recreation Association, Ontario Arenas Association, Ontario Parks Association, and numerous recreation zone meetings. In representing S.D.M.R.O. it has been interesting to note the many, many new faces in the recreation profession. I do hope that prior to our November meeting I will have had the opportunity to visit most areas of the province to represent our Society, and pass along any related information. Interesting discussions should also come about at the September gathering of the Canadian Parks/Recreation Association and founding meeting of the Ontario Recreation Society.

The final regular meeting of your executive will be held September 25, 26 & 27. May I urge all committees to involve themselves prior to that time to ensure that necessary work and objectives are completed. I also ask each of you to come to the annual meeting prepared to discuss constructively the matter of Personnel Assessment, our future as a Society as a result of the new Ontario Recreation Society, and many other subjects of concern and importance to our profession.

Best of luck to all members, and I look forward to seeing those in attendance at Geneva Park in November. The economies of the location and the excellent programme should ensure a large attendance.

Blayne Rennick,
President, S.D.M.R.O

GENERAL COMMENTS

STANDING, AD HOC AND LIAISON COMMITTEES

By: Frank Burch, 1st Vice President, S.D.M.R.O.

During the 1969/70 term of business, forty-one committees have been established to work on behalf of the Society, its members and the field in general. As 1st Vice President, it has been my role to co-ordinate the efforts of these committees, and to act as liaison between the committee chairmen and your Society executive.

The magnitude and scope of many committee assignments will become obvious as each member reviews the 1969/70 Annual Report; and because of the space limitations in this Newsletter, I will not present a resume of each committee's assignment and accomplishments. I suggest however, that members who have reviewed executive minutes will have a clear understanding of the progress thus far this year.

Detailed report summations from each chairman are presented to the executive each meeting, and such are included as an addendum to the meeting minutes as part of the report of the 1st Vice President.

The structure and operation of Society committees is perhaps the most vital part of our system. The committees, through each chairman, become your executive's "arms". Through the committees valuable knowledge is obtained, roles and needs established, and "feed-back" given relative to the entire field of Recreation in Canada. It is with this knowledge and understanding of the local, Provincial and Federal scene that your executive can with confidence act on your behalf to ensure steady development and decisive action.

THE ROLE OF THE PROVINCIAL CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE

The Provincial Certification Committee, originally called the Certification Advisory Board, was formed in 1964. The Committee was composed of the Board of Regents of the Society and three representatives of Community Programs. Some two years ago the composition of the committee was changed and now includes three members of the Society, three members of the Branch and two Educators.

Present members are:	Society:	G. Kormos (Chairman)
		W. Brewster
		K. Robinson
	Branch:	L. Minshall
		D. Parker
		G. H. Miller
	Educators:	D. Capling
		C. Griffith

The purpose of the Committee was to study certification procedures and standards in light of the new education programs; and to relate the new and old training programs to certification. This resulted in completely new criteria for certification being recommended to the Department of Education. These recommendations were approved and became the new regulations 20/66, Municipal Recreation Directors' Certificates. These have recently been revised and new regulations should be available shortly, according to a letter recently received from Prime Minister Robarts.

The important element in the new certification regulations recommended by this committee is that certification is now based on academic training and experience rather than the previous basis which was the candidates position. ("A" for Director; "B" for Assistant Director).

The other important elements are that certification has become more meaningful, not the almost automatic procedure it was before. Candidates are actually evaluated and recommended by this Committee. The Society representatives have insisted on interviewing all candidates and this has been both a learning and a rewarding experience for all concerned.

In 1969, twenty-five candidates were processed. Twenty-two received their permanent certificates, and three candidates were deferred. The Committee also provides a counselling service for candidates who are found weak in certain areas. Most deferred candidates have been assisted in upgrading themselves to the point where they have also been awarded their permanent certificates.

G. Kormos
Chairman

PROGRAM NOTES

SENIOR CITIZENS HOLIDAY

Twenty Senior Citizens from Burlington, Kitchener, Mississauga and Waterloo enjoyed a one week outing at the United Church Camp at Five Oaks near Paris. It is anticipated that this pilot project will be continued and expanded in 1971.

PORTABLE PLAYGROUND

A mobile playground unit (a 2 wheel house trailer), containing all types of athletic and playground equipment was in operation in Mississauga this summer. The unit was taken weekly to different small parks where playgrounds have not as yet been established. This new innovation has been termed very successful, with higher attendance in some cases than regular day playgrounds and plans are being made to add 3 or 4 more units in 1971.

SENIOR CITIZENS COUNCIL

The Borough of York Council of Senior Citizens comprised of ten Executive committees, are commencing their 3rd season with enthusiasm. Created to act as an advisory group for all clubs, and to administer a Christmas and September Social, the Council is filling a need in liaison and idea exchange among the Senior Citizens Clubs.

"THE GENERATION GAP" ??

Sarnia has opened a new Activity Centre for programs for both Senior Citizens and Teens in the same facility. Activities including teen dances, hobby shows, a fashion show, cards, games and picnics in the surrounding park have been held. This new approach has been termed a "roaring success".

NORTH YORK YOUTH CENTRES

The North York Parks and Recreation Department has presented to Board of Control for approval, a plan to establish a new section within their department to be responsible for the department's 7 Senior and 20 Junior Youth Centres. Presently under the jurisdiction of a number of area staff persons, the proposed section will be supervised by a supervisor of Youth Services and a Recreation Assistant who will be added to the current staff. The new section, if approved, will operate with a budget of \$160,000, utilizing school facilities for all centres, provided free of charge by the Board of Education.

BOWMANVILLE TEEN CENTRES

The Bowmanville Recreation Department is conducting two "Drop-in-Centres" with great success this summer. The Rotary Club assisted with one Centre, the Cream of Barley Mill House, by rewiring the facility and installing a cement floor in the basement, while the

teens themselves took charge of a general cleanup, painting and decorating. The Mill House Drop-in-Centre, for teens aged 16 to 20 years, is open daily from 1:00 P.M. to midnight and offers a wide range of teen activities under the management of a supervisor and a teen committee.

The lounge of the Memorial Arena is used as Drop-in-Centre for teens aged 11 to 15. This Centre, open daily from 1:30 to 4:30 and 7:00 to 10:00 P.M. offers art work, table games and other activities, and is extremely popular with the younger age group.

SIMCOE COUNTY SENIOR CITIZENS

A Senior Citizens Conference is being planned for delegates of all Simcoe County Clubs on October 17. It is expected that topics could include approaches to good communications and discussions on how clubs should choose and train leaders.

Over 1,200 Seniors, representing 20 groups, attended the Second Annual Senior Citizens Picnic at Springwater Park at Midhurst on August 11. This figure represents a 50% increase in attendance over last year, and those in attendance enjoyed the activities highlighted by a 2½ hour entertainment show presented by the clubs in attendance. The picnic was presented by the Senior Citizens Advisory Council and the Recreation Departments of Simcoe County and the City of Barrie.

ESSEX RECREATION

The Essex Recreation Department sponsored a Swim-a-Thon to raise money for new playground equipment. Entrants, sponsored by the length, were allotted 15 minutes in which to swim as many lengths as possible.

An Arena Maintenance Staff Salary Survey was completed in April of this year, covering 17 arenas. Copies are available by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Willy Jorgensen, Director of Recreation, P.O. Box 279, Essex, Ontario

B. - I. - G.

The Burlington Recreation Department hosted the 2nd Burlington International Games between Burlington, Ontario and Burlington, Vermont, July 24, 25 and 26. Over 1,000 competitors, coaches and dignitaries from Vermont participated in this very successful venture. Burlington, Ontario captured the Good-Will Trophy from Vermont, who were the winners as well as the hosts in 1969.

The Burlington Department is now known as the Department of Recreation Services with Laurie Branch as Director of Recreation Services; Tony Dojcak continuing as Superintendent of Facilities and Jim Olmstead newly appointed as Superintendent of Programs.

Burlington also has a new agreement with the Board of Education governing the provision of indoor pools at schools. The first to be built will open in 1971 and is to be named the Angela D. Coughlan Natatorium in honour of Burlington's Gold Medal swimmer.

An extremely successful summer program was enjoyed in Burlington including the following;

- Resident camping under canvas
- Summer Activity Centres (formerly playgrounds)
- Pre-School Playshops at 8 school for children 3-5 years
- The first summer ice program at Riwanis Park Arena with Figure Skating School, Hockey School, Ringette, Power Skating and Public Skating.
- Creation I emphasized art, drama, pottery and crafts at 5 schools for children 6 and up
- The summer activity program at M. M. Robinson High School accommodated children from kindergarten through grade 13 in gymnastics, horse back riding, swimming and other sports
- Groom & Ride as well as Boots & Saddles were new programs for children 10 to 16 years
- In addition, the regular programs of Learn to Swim, Day Camp, Tennis instruction and Special Events, including twice weekly Music Centre Programs.

PROGRAMS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

By working together, the communities in Northern Ontario have operated numerous joint programs this summer. The Playground Leaders Course was held at Camp Waskesieu where along with Playground Activities, Swim Programs, Tennis Tournaments and Track and Field were discussed.

As a result of this, Cochrane hosted "The Around the Lake Swim" on August 2nd, and Kapuskasing held a Swim Meet on August 16. An Inter-County Swim Meet was held at Smooth Rock Falls which hosted teams from Kapuskasing and Fraserdale. The Smooth Rock Falls team swam away with the Meet honours.

In tennis, the Kapuskasing Junior Tennis Players travelled to Timmins on August 29 for some friendly competition. On July 26, Cochrane hosted the Northern Fastball Tournament in the Atom and Squirt divisions. A number of municipalities competed, with South Porcupine winning both divisions.

AN O.R.S. in 1956?

The following letter appeared in the 1956 R.D.F.O. bulletin. It indicates that a single professional body was suggested 14 years ago and that the O.R.S. has a long history of effort behind it.

THE ONTARIO SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL RECREATIONALISTS?

Another crossroads?

I wonder.

In my capacity of Membership Chairman I am constantly in touch with various groups and individuals that are potential members of the R.D.F.O. These people are willing to subscribe to our Code of Ethics and qualify by taking the In-Service Training Course but they are not Directors of Recreation.

Our name, The Recreation Directors Federation of Ontario creates a mental block.

As the R.D.F.O. we can go on indefinitely and I believe reach a membership of 150.

As the Ontario Society of Professional Recreationalists I believe our potential to be 300 to 400 members in the next two years.

The emotional tug of changing our name; the years of battle; the formative years; the enormous contributions of past executives; we have lived a lot in ten years. I wonder-----

In the case of change of name, nothing else would change. Perhaps standards would become tighter. I'm inclined to think so.

What would be the advantages?

- An intimate interchange of views with those in related fields.
- A possible interchange of personnel.
- A strengthening of our profession by greater numbers of qualified members.
- A voice in the total recreation field.
- There are many more.

From an administrative view-point it is very logical.

The Ontario Society of Professional Recreationalists.

Municipal Division
Industrial Division
Private Agencies Division

Again let me state; qualification for membership would be the same, insignia the same but re-worded, ethics the same, Board of Regents the same.

Please let the bulletin editors have your views. They will publish them in their next issue.

Quo vadis?

Sam Jacks, Membership Chairman,
Vice President

NEW FACILITIES

BURLINGTON

- has recently opened two new 25 metre outdoor neighbourhood swimming pools at a total cost of \$121,405. The pools are 42 feet wide and range in depth from 3 feet to 5 feet.

- has completed a new lighted Lawn Bowling Centre with Club House.

- is in the process of completing the Performing Arts Centre with a drama wing being added to the existing Music Centre.

- has installed an additional 4,000 seats (donated by Nelson Lions Club) in Nelson Park Football Stadium, bringing total seating to 5,200 under the lights.

DUNDAS

- has the plans and money ready to go for a new Indoor Pool. Plans call for a full size pool with adequate rooms and facilities for all pool programs.

- is proceeding with the development of an outdoor sports complex in the east end of Dundas.

- is also developing a new 10 acre park under the direction of the Parks Board.

ST. THOMAS

- has opened its second outdoor pool facility. The complex contains a swimming pool 82 feet by 42 feet with a depth of 2½ feet to 5½ feet, and a separate diving pool 30 feet by 35 feet with a depth of 12 feet. The total cost was \$73,000 of which \$32,000 was raised by the St. Thomas Jaycees.

HAMILTON

- is awaiting the opening, sometime in August, of their 8th Centre, the Ryerson Recreation Centre. The new facility includes a 25 metre pool, games room, craft room, gymnasium, offices etc. This Centre makes history in that it is part one of a school-centre complex, with the school to be added in the future when Ryerson Public School is replaced.

- at a total cost of \$550,000, covered four outdoor artificial rinks that were built in 1954. It is expected that the ice season will be extended by several weeks, and cancellations due to snow will be eliminated. Anyone wishing to see these covered rinks will be welcome.

THE FIRST ONTARIO WINTER GAMES

On Tuesday, June 2, 1970 Premier John Robarts made a significant announcement for Etobicoke and for minor sports in Ontario.

Speaking at the Ontario Sports Achievement Awards Banquet at Queens Park, Premier Robarts announced the first Ontario Winter Games to be held in Etobicoke December 28, 29 & 30, 1970. He stated "The Ontario Winter Games are designed to provide a selective program for those who will represent this province at the 1971 Canada Winter Games in Saskatoon, which come along two months later. In addition, the initiation of the Ontario Winter Games will provide for another level of competition, will encourage participation of greater numbers of our young people, and will focus public attention on sports in this province.

Under the Chairmanship of Robert Secord, Director of the Youth and Recreation Branch, the fourteen Council members are hard at work preparing the arrangements for the Games. There will be 16 sports at the Winter Games - badminton, basketball, boxing, curling, fencing, figure skating, gymnastics, hockey, judo, skiing, speed skating, synchronized swimming, table tennis, volleyball, weight lifting, and wrestling; and over 1200 competitors from all parts of Ontario will be participating. Athletes will be housed at the Skyline Hotel, and all competitions will be held in Etobicoke.

Mr. John Pickett, Superintendent of Facility Operations for the Etobicoke Department of Parks and Recreation Services has been appointed Chairman of the Facilities Committee, and has been hard at work securing the necessary facilities and equipment. Events will be held at ten Etobicoke High Schools; Central, Long Branch and Pine Point Arenas; Albion Pool; Algion and Ourland Community Centres; Centennial Park Ski Hill, Stadium and Pond.

In addition the Etobicoke Board of Education is providing their school buses for transportation, and their cafeterias for food service, as well as volunteering their staff as advisors, officials and assistants.

The Games, which will have free admission for all events, come at a time when the children are on Christmas vacation. Besides insuring the availability of the school facilities, the timing allows the children to attend the various events and see Ontario's best performers in action.

Etobicoke is extremely proud of being selected as the first host for the Ontario Winter Games, and is looking forward to three days of lively competition.

The Winter Games Council consists of the following:

R. E. Secord - General Chairman
D. L. Minshall
J. T. Riley
G. Smith - Coordinator
Anton Furlani - Chairman, Scoring Committee

Pauline Ratcliffe - Chairman, Accomodation Committee
Don Malpass - Chairman, Transportation Committee,
Don Garvie - Chairman, Schedule Committee
John Pickett - Chairman, Facilities Committee
Dan Sherry - Chairman, Officials Committee
Dan Sherry - Chairman, Equipment and Supplies Committee
John Giles - Chairman, Publicity Committee
R. Secord - Chairman, Ceremonies and Protocol Committee
To Be Appointed - Chairman, Medical Committee

Other members will be added as required.

With the heavy use of school gymnasias, buses, cafeteria, etc. the cooperation of our local Board of Education was of prime importance. We are extremely fortunate that the Etobicoke Board of Education has reacted with enthusiasm, and has provided all the cooperation necessary and then some.

Certainly future games will depend on the success of these first Winter Games. We hope that Etobicoke can provide the starting point that many other communities will build upon in the years to come. The involvement of municipal parks and recreation personnel with Sport Ontario and the sports governing bodies can only be strengthened in endeavours of this type, and hopefully these games will signal the growth of these sports at the local grass roots level.

On behalf of Etobicoke, and the Winter Games Council I invite all members of the S.D.M.R.O. to visit us during the Ontario Winter Games.

J. T. Riley,
Commissioner

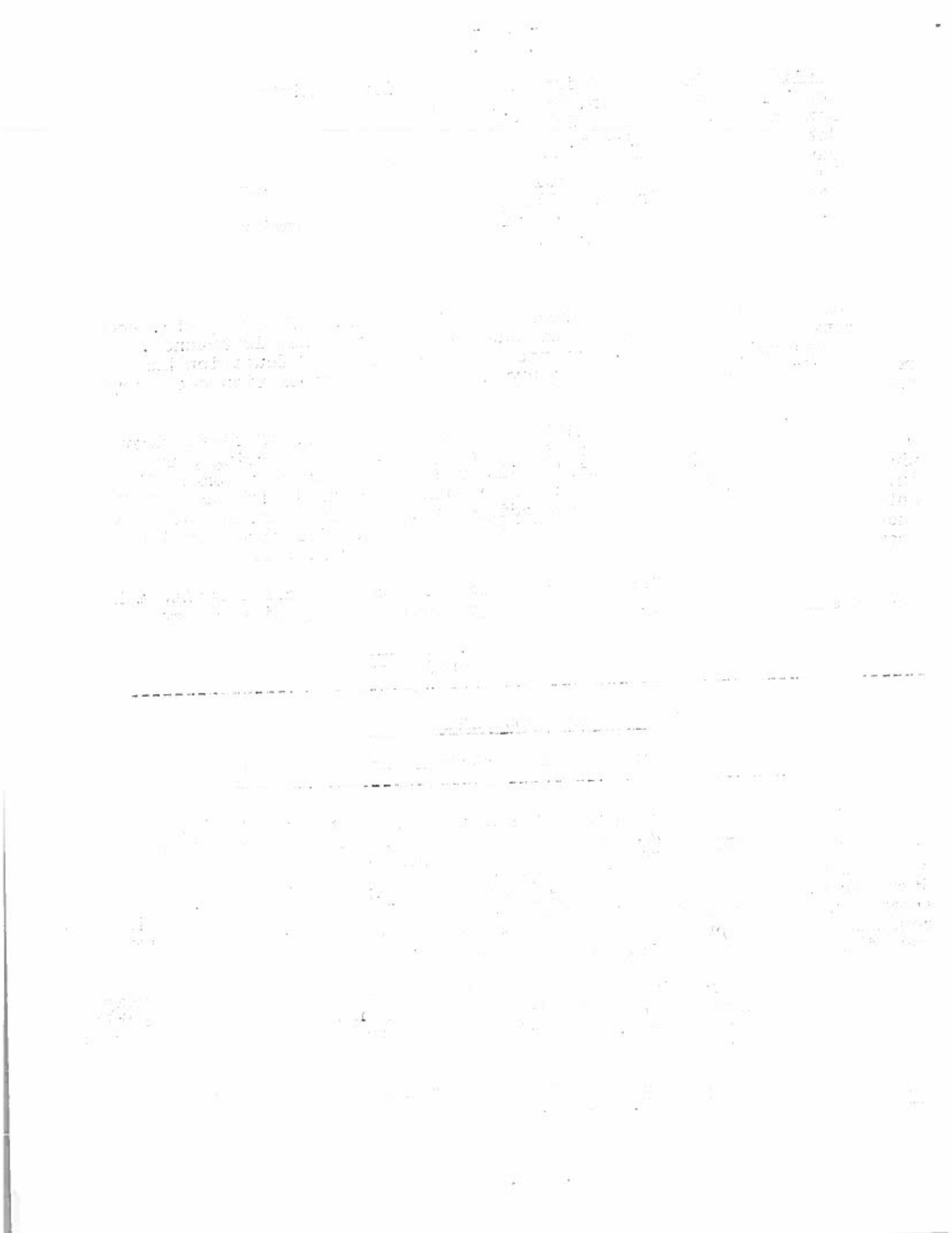
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Important Breakthrough in Personnel Management

Dr. P. H. Dyson, the president-elect of the Canadian Institute of Management Consultants, announced on June 31, that research completed at the Institute for Advanced Studies has resulted in the proven success of a new method of "Personnel Rating and Accompanying Personality Structure". The research, conducted over a period of five years, has shown that the new method will eliminate the need for expensive and time consuming testing programs that are now in use in all major corporations and will be most beneficial to the "people oriented" businesses.

The Newsletter Editor is sending this information to the membership at this time in order to keep you informed of the newest methods available in this most important area. A simplified version of the process follows in this Newsletter.

It has been suggested that this new process will be very aptly suited to members of the S.D.M.R.O.



YOUR LIFE IN 1980

From "The Alumni Gazette, University of Western Ontario"
From a lecture given by Dr. E. G. Pleva to the Toronto Alumni.

Dr. Pleva told the audience that 1980 will see 30 million people in the 700 mile long Grand Trunk Corridor that stretches from Quebec City to Windsor.

"The great city centres are already being connected" he said, "and a 'filling in' process is taking place".

"New industrial plants are now being located in the countryside," Dr. Pleva said, and pointed to the Talbotville Ford Plant outside London as an example of a changing life style brought on by decentralization of industry.

"There are 3,000 workers in that plant, but the township in which the plant is located only produces six of them".

He said the commuter life style followed by the Ford workers, who take an average of 34 minutes to reach the plant, poses immense problems for municipalities as presently laid out.

"Here you have the situation in which one township gets all the industrial taxes while all the others carry the dormitory load--sewage, roads and hydro services".

He said our present conception of municipal units would have to be radically altered as we move into the "decade of the '70's".

"In the next decade we're going to have to think in terms of a universal region, so let's get on and make the system work more efficiently".

Pleva held the attention of Toronto Alumni with intellectual gymnastics covering a myriad of major points and expounding on them in a later question and answer period.

"People living in the urban environment still hark back to their rural past," he said, "preferring single family dwelling units and personal mechanical transportation (cars); right now there are enough cars in Canada to take every man, woman and child for a ride at the same time using only the frontseat and only using cars build since 1966."

He said the 70's would be the decade of "predictive technology" when people would be able to anticipate environmental problems---"assuming," he said, "there is no third world war or another depression."

Dr. Pleva also told the Toronto Alumni that the Seventies will bring a change in the patterns and use of leisure time as it is known today.

He said, "the definition of leisure takes on many forms depending on the culture of the people. Secondary factors include the economic productivity and accessibility to leisure opportunities. My comments will refer specifically to the people of affluent southern Ontario and particularly those who live in the megalopolis of the Grand Trunk."

"As work becomes play, play must become work. There will be an increase of vigorous activity to occupy leisure time. In fact, new sports (and new equipment) will be devised to satisfy this need".

"People will become more concerned with open space as part of the urban environment. This realization will come too late in most cases to arrest the deterioration of many built-up areas. Many recently built urban areas will have an extremely short half-life on their decline to an unsatisfactory living environment."

"As people increase in number and as the desire for lower density living space becomes stronger, the pressure on land becomes greater. The only way to bring about more radical patterns of land use is through regional planning. In most parts of Ontario this will be brought about by regional government on a scale much larger than contemplated today."

"Mobility is a requirement of today's people as they make decisions on living space. The automobile will still be with us. It will not pollute the atmosphere to the same extent as today's automobile. It will cost more in terms of the percentage of take-home pay. The numbers of automobiles will still crowd our roads and highways. Toll roads and restrictions in congested urban areas will be common."

"Rapid transit systems will provide the basic circulation needs of the community and region. The evolving systems will be technically superior and more efficient than present systems."

"The recreational outfall area for the cities will affect a large shadow area. Urban people will strive to own two homes, one in the city and one in the countryside".

"The pressures recreation space will be severe. Large areas must be reserved now for public use. Governments must borrow money now to make these land investments that will return more than their cost within a decade through increased tax revenues from the private properties and businesses benefited. Moreover, the satisfaction of the people in having open space opportunities will be recognized in the next decade as a quantifiable resource. People are willing to pay justifiable charges. Most things of an 'opt-in opt-out' nature will have a price tag."

"The value of the countryside as an aesthetic resource will become recognized. Agriculture in many areas in the urban shadow will be encouraged, probably rewarded, as a legitimate part of a civilized landscape."

"The living space of the individual will increase. A century ago the average urban "range" was four square miles, today it is almost a hundred square miles in the Toronto area. By the end of the next decade this will increase significantly largely because of increasing public transportation to serve the megalopolis which is being formed by regional industrial location decisions, a broader regional pattern of educational opportunity, and a broader freedom of choice in housing availability."

"The decade will see great progress in dealing with the problems of environmental pollution. Technology will operate effectively now that people are aware of the consequences of inactivity and are willing to pay the costs of their stupid damage to the environment."

"The youthful population of today will be the parents of a generation that will be encourage to do things outdoors. Much of today's contained urban living will lose its enchantment with a new generation that will look to the outdoors for its recreation. Hiking and other pedestrian activities will become popular. It will be possible to hike all over Southern Ontario as easily as it is to drive today. New businesses will cater to a pedestrian population."

"The Great Lakes -St. Lawrence system of scenic highways and parks will become a reality."

"Recreation will be an all-year affair. Benefits to those in the business of catering to the tourist and vacationer are obvious. The entire educational system will go on the all-year operation (from kindergarten to university graduate school). This one move will save billions of dollars and free us from the anarchy of two month vacation period when the outdoor recreational facilities are over-taxed only to be empty for ten months. New patterns of recreational time will evolve in the new all-year operations".

"Finally, in bringing about these changes in the living environment, many careers for young people will be involved. The search of the young for relevance has brought them directly to the problems related to the quality of the environment".

WANTED

NEW AND USED RECREATIONISTS

Applications are now being accepted for the following:

- The town of Brampton requires a male Program Assistant
 - Preference given to holder of Permanent or Interim Certificate, Type "A" or "B"
 - Salary - \$5,600 to \$7,100 plus benefits
 - Applications to -

Mr. Don Wadlow,
Director of Recreation,
Brampton Recreation Department,
8 Main Street South,
Brampton, Ontario

- The Borough of North York requires;

- 1 Program Co-Ordinator - scale \$9,326.00 - \$11,520.00
10,072.00 - 12,442.00 Jan 1/71
- 1 Recreation Supervisor Youth Services
 - scale \$7,990.00 - \$10,148.00
8,629.00 - 10,960.00 Jan 1/71
- 3 Recreation Assistants (Community Co-Ordinator)
 - scale \$7,336.00 - 8,482.00
7,925.00 - 9,161.00 Jan 1/71
- 1 Recreation Assistant (Program)
 - scale \$6,516.00 - \$7,659.00
7,038.00 - 8,272.00 Jan 1/71

Job outlines available from Youth and Recreation Branch, or from
Borough of North York, Parks and Recreation Department, 5000 Yonge
Street, Willowdale, Ontario.

For further information contact F. T. Burch.

LOST AND FOUND

PAT ASHWIN, consultant with Y.R.B. in Region 6 (St. Catherines) has resigned effective August 15, to join the staff of Mohawk College in Hamilton to teach Political Science.

FELIX WALKER, consultant with Y.R.B. in Region 9, (Kingston) has resigned to accept the position as Chairman of the Recreation Course at Sir Sanford Fleming College in Peterborough.

DEAN McCUBBIN, Assistant Superintendent for Y.R.B. in Northern Ontario has resigned effective August 1, to head the Recreation Course at Cambrian College.

FRANK WILLOCK will leave services of Y.R.B. to join staff of Humber College. He will teach several courses including certain subjects to those attending the Recreation Course.

MISS LYDIA GIONET, Cultural Animateur for the Central Unit of Y.R.B., will leave the field services effective September 1st to enroll at the Ontario School of Design at Sheridan College.

ALLAN ARGENT, formerly Superintendent of Recreation in Burlington, has been appointed Consultant, Youth and Recreation Branch for Region 6 in St. Catherines.

ROBBIE LAVACK, formerly Consultant with Y.R.B. in Region 1, Northwestern Ontario, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Northern Unit. He will assume his new duties in North Bay on September 15.

BOB WEBB, a recent grad of Ryerson Institute, commences September 1 as Supervisor of Special Services with the Burlington Department of Recreation Services. His duties include management of the Performing Arts Centre; the handling of all Department publicity and promotion; managing the Teens Tour Band and assisting community promotion including supervision of the Tourist Information Centre.

BOB SONES SR., formerly with the Lost Lake Woods Club in Lincoln, Michigan, has accepted the position of Director of Recreation in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.
(Welcome back Bob, and good luck)

BRIAN ARMSTRONG has been appointed Arena Supervisor of the Victoria Park Arena with Chinguacousy Recreation Department.

JIM DRENNAN has been appointed Arena Supervisor of the Mayfield Arena with the Chinguacousy Recreation Department.

GARY KOHLER, JOHN MORGAN AND BOB SUGDEN, formerly Centre Supervisors have been appointed District Supervisors for the Hamilton Recreation Department which has recently divided the City into 3 districts, with one of the above in charge of each district.

DOUG COLLISON has resigned his position in Mississauga to accept the position of Director of Recreation in Georgetown, effective August 14.

MISS LYNDIA PETROSKY has been promoted from Assistant Supervisor, Area Programs to Supervisor, Area Programs in Mississauga.

RICHARD CREHAN, a recent grad of Centennial College, has joined the Mississauga Department as an Assistant Supervisor, Area Programs.

ANDREW HEWAT, a grad of Fanshawe College, has joined the Mississauga Department as an Assistant Supervisor, Area Programs.

HECTOR STEWART, resigned from the Recreation staff in Mississauga on June 30.

DON McLAREN is now teaching at Conestoga, Centennial and Fanshawe Colleges, as well as working half days at the Kitchener Parks and Recreation Department.

CAMERON GRAY has been appointed Centre Supervisor of the new Ryerson Recreation Centre in Hamilton.

CAROLYN CHESSELL AND GEORGE MORASSE, recent graduates of Mohawk College, have been appointed Program Organizers for the new Ryerson Recreation Centre in Hamilton.

FUTURE SET HIGH
FOR GALT-PRESTON-HESPELER PARKS AND
RECREATION BODY

An impressive giant step was taken on August 12th, 1970, in Galt, to formulate initial policies and set a high tone in future progress for the Tri-Municipal Parks and Recreation Study Committee, recently formed by Galt, Preston, and Hespeler. Regional Government is expected shortly in this area, and the municipalities represented form the greater part of South Waterloo County.

The three communities, a few weeks ago, agreed to a far-sighted plan to organize and co-ordinate all parks and recreation facilities in Galt, Preston and Hespeler, with a special committee formed consisting of 11 members, basically equally divided in vote quotas.

Three members have been named from each of Galt and Hespeler, with four from Preston due to the division in parks and recreational facilities. Preston will only have three votes, however, as the other two centres, to create balance. Ex-officio members are Mayor Gordon Rouse (Galt), Mayor Claudette Millar (Preston) and Mayor Ted Wake (Hespeler).

One of the first moves will be to review all the three separate municipal submissions to the Fyfe Report, all dealing with Parks-recreational plans. This new committee, as a co-ordinated effort, will also make a submission on their own account.

SHARE INFORMATION

The committee approved a motion that all parks-recreational staffs of the three communities will be requested to share a common information relative to parks, recreation, thus helping to co-ordinate improved development in the future. It was also suggested that the area staffs also meet regularly to pool such needed data.

Officials and staffs of the Grand River Conservation Authority will be invited to a future meeting, so that similar programs connected with park facilities and recreation might be discussed. All planning officials of the centres will also be asked to attend a meeting, so that future area development can be included in the overall plan.

An inventory report on all the recreation facilities in the three centre will be conducted, thus giving detailed data on what exists, what is needed, including undeveloped areas and their fuller use. This will include fields in cultural, social, recreational areas of the centres.

They also propose to submit suggestions to area school authorities in connection with an extended use of school facilities on a recreational basis.

Most noticeable at the Galt meeting was the eagerness for co-operation with the members appearing most anxious to do a job for the future parks, recreational progress of Galt, Preston and Hespeler. Several felt there was a "big role" to play in these fields.

In the main, the committee members selected their initial heads, set tentative policies, what fields to study most; all agreeing that this initial stage should develop a "most interesting" area progress.

Blayne Rennick, Commissioner of Parks & Recreation, City of Galt, will act as Secretary for the Tri-Municipal Parks and Recreation Committee. Hespeler's Director of Recreation, Stan Moore, is also working with the Committee.

ONE OPINION OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Romaine K. Ross, Q.C., L.L.M., is a St. Catherines lawyer whose interest in the problems of government spans many years. He is the author of the book "Local Government in Ontario", and was at one time actively engaged in municipal affairs, having served as a Mayor, a Reeve, a County Councillor and a City Alderman, in addition to many community interests. Mr. Ross is a former member of council of the Canadian Bar Association and a past president of the Ontario Association of Childrens' Aid Societies.

Mr. Ross, in the following article, states strong opinions. and they may not meet with agreement in all quarters. However, this article can stimulate our thinking about the regional system of government and its possible implications throughout the Province.

REGIONAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT
TERMED CUMBERSOME, IMPRACTICAL

The government of the Province of Ontario has created and arbitrarily imposed upon the people of the former counties of Lincoln and Welland a new system of municipal government. The new system is called Regional Government and the former two county areas are to be administered under the name of the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

The name "Regional Municipality of Niagara" is itself a misnomer as two general observations will reveal.

Firstly, the so-called Regional Municipality of Niagara is not per se a municipality except by the arbitrary act of the legislature of Ontario which gave its creature such a designation. It is a de jure municipality. It is a defacto regional government (so-called) authority. Even the Act creating it had of necessity to provide that, for certain purposes, the Regional Corporation "shall be deemed to be a municipality".

Secondly, the boundaries of the so-called municipality do not actually encompass a region. The area so encompassed is too small for a region and too large for a local government area. The Municipal Act itself, in its interpretation section, provides that a municipality means, "a locality the inhabitants of which are incorporated," and that a local municipality means a "city, town, village and township." Since the newly-formed so-called region of Niagara is much too large to be termed a locality, it cannot then properly be considered either a municipality or a local municipality.

The new system of government in the Niagara area is cumbersome and impractical in its territorial and structural design. It is ill-adapted to strictly local government requirements, and completely ill-suited to provide over-all planning and development on a true regional basis.

Under a careful, unhurried and gradual development, the people of St. Catharines, for example, could have been saved much time, inconvenience and cost, including the verbose reference to their place of residence as the City of St. Catharines, in the Regional Municipality of Niagara, in the Judicial District of Niagara North. Indeed, the Regional Municipality of Niagara Act, 1968-69, as amended, and in its present form, is an unnecessary, unwelcome and unfortunate intrusion upon the local affairs of an enlightened community.

While the central government of the province must be credited with a sincere desire to improve the system of local government in Ontario, it must bear the full responsibility for a mistake of considerable magnitude in its endeavor to re-structure the organization of government in the Niagara district. The program of reform was handed to the people as a fait accompli on a take it or leave it basis and, it could be argued, with a hurried date arranged for its implementation.

No citizen or group of citizens and no municipality or other local authority asked for this new departure in government, nor was any member of the electorate given an opportunity to vote for or against it, either informally or in a poll organized for such purpose, or in a provincial general election.

Had the action taken been merely a change in the existing system of local government a vote of the people would not have been appropriate. When, however, the old system was completely abandoned and an entirely new structure of government erected in its place, a direct reference to the electors by way of the time-honoured democratic vote should have been provided.

While meetings of municipal officials and elected municipal representatives were arranged by the government for the purpose of explaining the legislation, no effective opportunity was given to the municipal officials and representatives, or to the general public, to support or oppose it. These closed meetings, dealing as they were with the rights and privileges of the citizens of the area, were under the chairmanship of a member of the central government of the province and were barred to the public and to the press.

In 1953 the City of Toronto received similar treatment to that recently meted out to the citizens of the Niagara area by the government of the province. The city was carved up into 13 small municipalities and a metropolitan council was superimposed upon the new municipal councils, 12 of which were given the ugly and inappropriate name of boroughs. In 1967, however, in a partial correction of the mistake, the number of municipalities was reduced to six, but confusion, frustration, delay and inefficiency still mark and mar the work of the city and its five political neighbours, bound together in an unsatisfactory union. In the meantime the province has not proceeded with further improvements which would hopefully put an end to the present two-tier administration.

In St. Catharines and the Niagara area the action taken by the provincial government is bound to result in even greater confusion and inefficiency than that experienced by the more populous but smaller Toronto area. Unlike Metro Toronto, the new region (so-called) is made up of 12 municipalities, some urban and some rural, many widely separated, with few interests in common, and in varying degrees of development. Superimposed upon these 12 competing and conflicting jurisdictions is another tier of government administered by a council of 29 members, 13 of whom are not elected and none of whom are directly elected. The chairman is appointed by the provincial government and 12 members are merely ex officio members by virtue of statutory authority, each being the elected head of one of the 12 municipalities in the area. The remaining 16 members are elected, not by all of the citizens of the so-called region, but only by the citizens of the particular municipality in which each member resides.

Under such conditions, the political structure now existing could well be described as "confusion worse confounded"! Members are torn between the needs of their particular area and the needs of the so-called regional area. Local jealousies abound. Political rivalries vie for recognition. Rural municipalities are alert to the least suspicion of city influence. Factionalism flourishes, and that unity of purpose so essential to good government is difficult to establish.

In addition to these adverse influences, valid representation on the part of individual members is difficult. What does a representative of Port Colborne know of the requirements of the town of Grimsby? Why should a resident of St. Catharines sit in judgment on the problems of the township of Wainfleet, the City of Welland or the town of Fort Erie?

Such a system of government is not local government at all. It is not responsible government. It is not representative government. It is a complete denial of that community of interest which is one of the essential ingredients of law itself - and the law is the foundation of all democratic government.

The supreme court of the United States of America in the case of McCullough vs. Maryland declared that "the power to tax involves the power to destroy." The power to create also involves the power to destroy, and in the creation of the Regional Municipality of Niagara the government of the Province of Ontario has stripped the City of St. Catharines, and the other municipalities in the so-called region, of that measure of local autonomy which they have long enjoyed and to which they are entitled.

The present council of the city, for example, has been left with limited municipal powers. It has the authority, among other routine responsibilities to repair the streets, collect the garbage, maintain the parks and provide ordinary services and local improvements to real property.

When required, however, to deal with matters involving heavy financial responsibilities, the council, in addition often to provincial approval, is obliged to obtain the consent of the regional council and, in some cases, the consent of all other municipalities in the regional area. It cannot be gainsaid that a system such as this, where one authority deliberates and another decides, is bad in principle and both inefficient and costly in practice.

Alexander Pope, the most brilliant poet of England's Augustan age, left this sage advice: "For forms of government let fools contest; whate'er is best administer'd is best." Certainly these words are pregnant with meaning when applied to the new system of municipal government in the Niagara area. In implementing this new system, the central government has completely abandoned the principle upon which local government in the province of Ontario was established through many years of strenuous never yielding effort on the part of the inhabitants. That principle was, and continues to be, simply the right of the inhabitants of a given community to conduct their own local affairs.

Not only is the so-called two-tier regional government legislation wrong in principle, it will be found equally wrong when applied to the many everyday problems of the people of St. Catharines and the surrounding municipalities.

The basic reason for the granting of local self-government to the people was to enable them, in their respective communities, to elect their own political leaders and to provide, with provincial assistance where necessary, their own local municipal services. This basic reason has been entirely ignored by the government of the province in its Regional Municipality of Niagara Act. The members of the government have mistakenly turned their attention to the structure rather than to the function of municipal government. They have sought and have forced upon the people of the Niagara area a new form of government rather than an improved operation of government. They have confused the need for more adequate administrative requirements with planning and development necessities. They have in fact both missed and misconceived the true meaning and the true concept of local government.

Two decades or more ago it had become apparent to the studied observer that many municipalities throughout the province had outgrown their territorial boundaries and that the whole municipal governmental structure had become greatly over-expanded.

It has been suggested at that time that such over-expansion could best be overcome by reducing the number of local authorities and agencies and by co-ordinating the activities of the many and varied municipal services under fewer units of management with a vastly wider area of administration.

It was under these circumstances that the city of St. Catharines and a few other municipalities throughout Ontario initiated and completed a number of amalgamations and annexations during the 1950s, and this locally inspired action served to awaken the province to its responsibilities. Its awakening, however, was a slow awakening, and the disorganized, sporadic and at times feverish action which followed, has resulted in a still troubled and confused province trying desperately to satisfy the bewildered and unhappy municipalities. In the 1950s the province's action was too little and too late. In the 1960s, too much and too soon!

In implementing the regional government system, the government of the province has confused regional planning and development with local government and, in so doing, has been gradually drawn into the error of creating so-called regions in order to accommodate what it chooses to call regional government.

So far as boundaries are concerned, regional planning and development and local government administration do not dovetail. Planning and development is a regional matter. Local government is an area matter - and to use the poet's expression, "...never the twain shall meet...!" While regional planning on a real regional basis is necessary and even mandatory, the truth is that regional government is a mistake and should never have been introduced in the Niagara area or in any other area of the province.

On January 1st, 1960, three municipalities in the former County of Lincoln become one with the City of St. Catharines thus providing a practical example of how the over-expansion of government could properly be corrected. This procedure should have been adopted and continued not only in the former County of Lincoln but throughout the province.

For municipal purposes all cities and a number of towns are already separated from the counties in which they are located, and by natural growth, amalgamations and annexations, all of the municipalities in the organized parts of the province would eventually be separated from the county system of government. In the meantime all would retain their local autonomy and their citizens would be free from the cumbersome, costly and time-consuming two-tier system of municipal administration

Under this plan of gradual and natural development, all county councils and most municipalities would in time disappear. In their place would be cities, towns and a few townships. Counties would be retained for political, legal and judicial purposes until the growth of the municipalities within a given county made its retention meaningless and its preservation impractical. By this method of approach, the council of the former County of Lincoln would have been dissolved but the county would have remained as a territorial unit, and the present five enlarged municipalities would each have been administered by a council with a high degree of local authority subject only to the normal supervision and control of the central government.

Throughout all of this process so-called regional government would of course, be completely unnecessary. All of the municipalities would be large in area and, with new authority and new sources of revenue, would work in close harmony and real partnership with the government of the province. Such policy would result in a heretofore unapproached saving in the costs of administration and the system as a whole would operate with efficiency and economy as its leading features.

To make possible this policy and program of reform, the province would be required to move forward toward the adoption of reasonable simple yet sound procedures. As a first requirement, the central government should at all times keep itself informed as to the needs of all local government areas in the province and should stand ready to take the initiative in those growth areas where boundary extensions, adjustments or limitations have become necessary. Such readiness is always advisable since some municipalities, either through lack of knowledge or unwillingness to act are satisfied with maintaining the status quo.

The government of the province should also put itself in a position to supply at cost, without delay, and on long-term financing, the water and sewer services necessary to take care of the expansion problems in all of the growth areas of the province. In addition to this financing, the province should immediately provide the municipalities with new and adequate sources of revenue to enable them, along with their present revenues, to finance all of their other undertakings with the exception of the costs of education. These educational costs should be paid for

the most part by the province, the percentage provincial payment to be dependent in part upon a future tax-sharing agreement with the federal government. Eventually, however, all costs of education should be paid by the province in order to relieve real property of a tax burden which for many years has been considered inappropriate and unfair.

At such time as these over-all financing arrangements have been completed and a new and acceptable municipal tax base established, the present highly unsatisfactory grant system should, of course, be abolished. It is well also to bear in mind that Ontario has the taxing power under the British North America Act to raise all of the revenue it requires for provincial purposes, including the needs of the municipalities. For this the municipalities should not be required to wait indefinitely for federal-provincial agreement on taxation matters.

Along with its other local government responsibilities, the province should create a Planning and Development Commission similar in character to other provincial commissions exercising municipal jurisdiction in matters involving the province-wide administration of a particular class of public service. Such Commissions are able to operate with much greater efficiency than can a department of government, and there are a number of examples in the province where this type of administration has been provided.

A Planning and Development Commission would gather up and centralize the present diffusion of authority throughout the province in planning and development matters. It would also be able to give life and meaning to the ten provincial economic development councils (formerly associations) which, for some years, have been operating in the ten economic regions of the province but which, under the present system, have become merely supernumerary bodies. These councils are composed of able, experienced and dedicated members who, with adequate powers delegated to them, would provide the Commission, and through it the province, with practical and valuable advice pertaining to those matters within their purview requiring extra-municipal attention.

There can be no doubt that we are living in an era of great change, and that the students of history 100 years from now will pursue their studies through the industrial revolution of the 19th century to the social and economic revolution of the 20th century.

In every period of unusual change, one predominating feature stands out and present trends offer no exception. The social development of this century has been featured by the progressive levelling out of society in all democratic countries. Today the common man, the ordinary person, the average citizen has truly come into his own. He has learned his great strength and has become fully conscious of his rights.

The rank and file of the people, as well as many of their leaders of all shades of political thought, have spoken decisively, not only in Canada and the United States of America, but in England and other democratic countries as well. They are insisting on being heard. They are insisting on recognition of their natural rights.

This then is an age of political involvement when participatory democracy is the concern of all thinking people. It is becoming an urgent necessity - indeed a demand - that all governments take the people into their confidence and discuss with them proposed government measures. But it must be discussion before decision. It must be participation in the decision-making process. Participation after the decisions have been made is not participation.

Keeping in mind these stern truisms of present-day democracy, it is highly essential that the government of Ontario re-examine its whole approach to the organization of government in the province and, as a direct byproduct of such approach, its present concept of so-called regional government. In particular let the province re-examine and study well the system of so-called regional government it has devised for the Niagara area. The evidence seems overwhelmingly strong that much of what it has done should be undone and that the people of the area should have the democratic opportunity of making the final decision.

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