

# APENDICES



← Z

APPENDIX I

## Appendix II

### REASONS FOR IMMIGRATION

- 1 desire for a better life
- 2 escape from political upheavals
- 3 the result of Canadian government projects in the home country

### SOCIAL EXPERIENCES OF IMMIGRANTS

- i) often a non urban background.
- ii) a political system which includes favours, patronage, and paternalism.
- iii) a very strict moral code of ethics.
- iv) devout religious beliefs.
- v) definite expectations of public leaders, teachers, policemen.
- vi) belief in an extended family which may also include help from the community in raising children.
- vii) a belief that the husband or father should be the sole support of the family.
- viii) definite expectations and trust that the school will prepare children for a better life style.

Appendix III

TABLE 3 : CURRENT ENROLMENTS AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS OF SCHOOLS OPERATED BY NORTH YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION IN WARD 3

| Schools                   | Metro Capacity | Enrolment 1975 <sup>1</sup> | No. of Portables | Assessment <sup>2</sup> |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Elementary</u>         |                |                             |                  |                         |
| Blacksmith                | 554            | 344                         | -                | at capacity             |
| Calico                    | 1,063          | 512                         | -                | below capacity          |
| Driftwood                 | 783            | 675                         | -                | at capacity             |
| Firgrove                  | 360            | 690                         | 11               | above capacity          |
| Gosford                   | 702            | 543                         | -                | above capacity          |
| Shoreham                  | 922            | 718                         | -                | below capacity          |
| Spenny Valley             | 488            | 277                         | -                | below capacity          |
| Stanley                   | 925            | 542                         | -                | below capacity          |
| Topcliff                  | 829            | 613                         | -                | below capacity          |
| Yorkwoods                 | 954            | 815                         | -                | at capacity             |
| <u>Junior High School</u> |                |                             |                  |                         |
| Jane Junior               | 877            | 869                         | 10               | above capacity          |
| Oakdale                   | 883            | 986                         | 8                | above capacity          |
| <u>Secondary School</u>   |                |                             |                  |                         |
| Westview                  | 2,004          | 2,270                       | 15               | above capacity          |

<sup>1</sup> Estimated enrolment as of September 1975.

<sup>2</sup> By North York Board of Education.

TABLE 5 : ROMAN CATHOLIC ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS  
IN WARD 3

| Elementary<br>Schools<br>in Ward 3 | Total<br>Enrolment | Roman<br>Catholic<br>Enrolments | % Roman<br>Catholic<br>Enrolment |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Blacksmith                         | 340                | 165                             | 48.5                             |
| Calico                             | 509                | 301                             | 59.1                             |
| Driftwood                          | 712                | 230                             | 32.3                             |
| Firgrove                           | 324                | 95                              | 29.3                             |
| Gosford                            | 634                | 167                             | 26.3                             |
| Shoreham                           | 765                | 214                             | 28.0                             |
| Spenny Valley                      | 323                | 138                             | 42.7                             |
| Stanley                            | 623                | 267                             | 42.9                             |
| Topcliff                           | 615                | 257                             | 41.8                             |
| Yorkwoods                          | 825                | 312                             | 37.0                             |
| Totals                             | 5,670              | 2,146                           | 32.8                             |

TABLE 4 : RATED CAPACITIES AND ENROLMENTS (1971-1975) OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN WARD 3

| Schools                             | Year Built | Enrolment |       |       |       |       | Capacity Rating By M S S B |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
|                                     |            | 1971      | 1972  | 1973  | 1974  | 1975  |                            |
| St Jane Frances                     | 1965       | 1,059     | 1,150 | 1,190 | 1,268 | 1,333 | 878                        |
| St Augustine                        | 1969       | 673       | 852   | 790   | 823   | 925   | 560                        |
| St Frances <sup>1</sup><br>De Sales | 1971       | 443       | 629   | 707   | 807   | 936   | 598                        |
| St Martha                           | 1970       | 598       | 716   | 734   | 806   | 844   | 426                        |
| St Charles Garner                   | 1973       | -         | -     | 420   | 516   | 552   | 513                        |

<sup>1</sup> St. Frances De Sales, currently shares facilities with Firgrove Public School. A 2.8 acre site on Firgrove Crescent opposite the public school is currently used for portables. The development of a permanent separate school facility is being considered for the site to partially alleviate the overcrowding at the Firgrove Public School facility.

# MEMORANDUM

Appendix IV

Rev. Dec. 23/75  
Rev. Dec. 11/75  
DATE Nov. 11/75

PROJECT 75108 SUB 000

FROM JTH/MS TO File

PAGE

SUBJECT Traffic Effects of Proposed Development  
at Finch Avenue and Highway 400, North York.

## The Development:

Available information indicates that the development as proposed would comprise.

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Retail-Commercial Space                                       | 133,500 sq. ft. GLA |
| Office Space  | 100,000 sq. ft. GLA |
| Hotel   | 250 rooms.          |
| Residential component with associated recreational facilities | 1370 units          |

It has however, been recommended that the residential component be decreased to 720 units.

## Street Traffic

Traffic on Finch Avenue and the intersecting streets in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development was determined from counts taken on Friday November 7, 1975. The largest movements were noted during the afternoon peak period between 4:30 and 5:30 pm and are shown on Plate 1.

## Future Street Traffic

It is estimated that traffic on Finch Avenue will increase at a nominal rate even if further developments do not take place in the immediate area. The estimated 1980 traffic is shown on Plate 1.

Other developments in the vicinity of Finch Avenue and Jane Street have been committed, and some are already under construction at the present time. The committed developments include about 1,610 residential units. Estimates of traffic generated by these developments have been made and are shown on Plate 1.

The combined traffic estimates, including the estimated 1980 traffic and committed development traffic, are shown on Plate 2.



Traffic Effects of Proposed Development  
at Finch Avenue and Highway 400, North York

December 11, 1975 - Page 4

The relationship between the critical volume/capacity ratios and levels of traffic service, together with the conditions which they represent are as shown on Plate 3.

Existing and Projected Conditions

Evaluated in the manner as described above, the existing and the projected 1980 Friday afternoon peak hour traffic conditions in the vicinity of the development are as shown on Plate 4. It is apparent that severe overloading is already occurring at one intersection (Finch and Norfinch), and by 1980 will seriously affect another (Finch and Jane) unless local improvements to the street system can be introduced. Suggested improvements would include the provision of bus bays and separate left and right turn lanes.

Finch and Norfinch

The provision of additional southbound, eastbound and westbound right turn lanes, the lengths of which should be respectively some 450 ft, 250 ft and 200 ft.

Finch and Yorkgate

The addition of separate southbound, eastbound and westbound left turn and right turn lanes, the lengths of which should be southbound left, 50 ft, southbound right 200ft, eastbound left 450 ft, eastbound right 100ft, westbound left 50 ft, westbound right 100 ft.

Finch and Jane

The addition of a northbound and eastbound right turn lane and a widening of the westbound approach to allow for three instead of two lanes with an appropriate taper. The lengths of the added right turn lanes should be northbound, some 100 ft, and eastbound some 400 ft.

The effect of these improvements to the street system is also illustrated on Plate 4.

Provided no further major development takes place in the area, these improvements would serve to maintain the critical volume/capacity ratio at an acceptable peak hour level up to and possibly beyond 1980.



Traffic Effects of Proposed Development  
at Finch Avenue and Highway 400, North York

December 11, 1975 - Page 5

Development Consequences

Assuming that the previously suggested improvements to the street system were effected, the consequences of adding the additional traffic generated by the development would be as shown on Plate 4.

Future Improvements

There are no immediate plans for general improvement to Finch Avenue or Jane Street or for the provision of additional interchanges on Highway 401 with Steeles Avenue or Sheppard Avenue. If in the future these latter are provided, there may be some reduction in traffic on Finch Avenue since some diversion of traffic to Sheppard and Steeles would undoubtedly take place. This effect might possibly be increased by the development of Driftwood as a north-south collector east of Jane which would serve to distribute traffic to the highly developed residential areas.

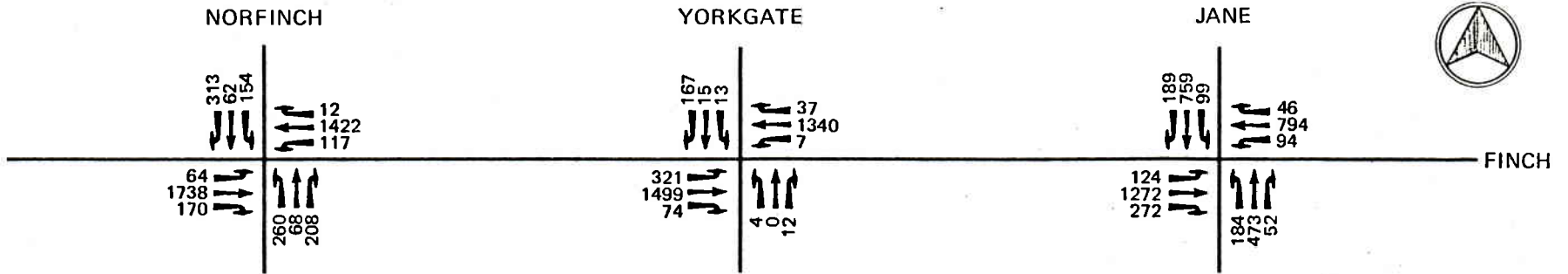
Some further improvement might be obtained by widening Finch Avenue to provide for eight through traffic lanes and Jane Street to provide for six. The benefit might, however, be more than offset by the increase in pedestrian crossing difficulties and potential hazard and by the further complication of the already difficult weaving manoeuvres from the Highway 400 off-ramps.

Collision Experience:

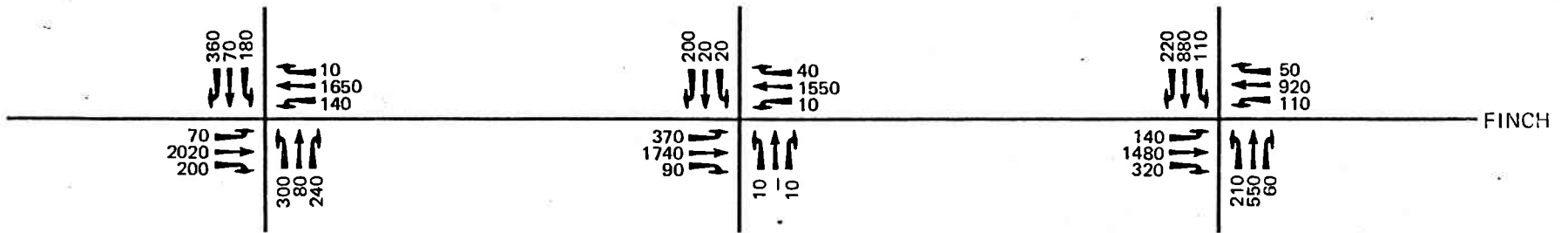
The annual average number of collisions occurring at the intersections on Finch Avenue in the vicinity of the development is approximately:

|             |    |
|-------------|----|
| Highway 400 | 28 |
| Norfinch    | 11 |
| Yorkgate    | 5  |
| Jane        | 32 |

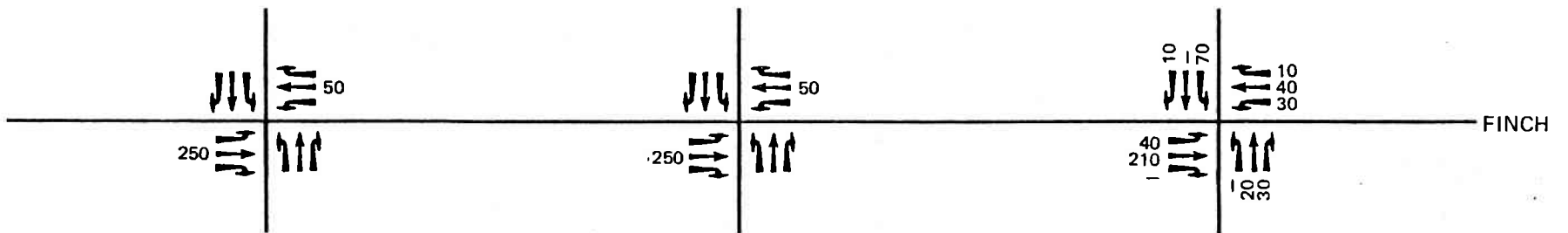
For the amount of traffic involved, these numbers are not excessive, especially since the available evidence suggests the over 50% of the collisions result from driver error. Some improvement in conditions could undoubtedly be effected through the implementation of a more effective signal co-ordination which would minimize the need for involuntary stops and generally expedite through traffic movement.



TRAFFIC COUNTS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1975

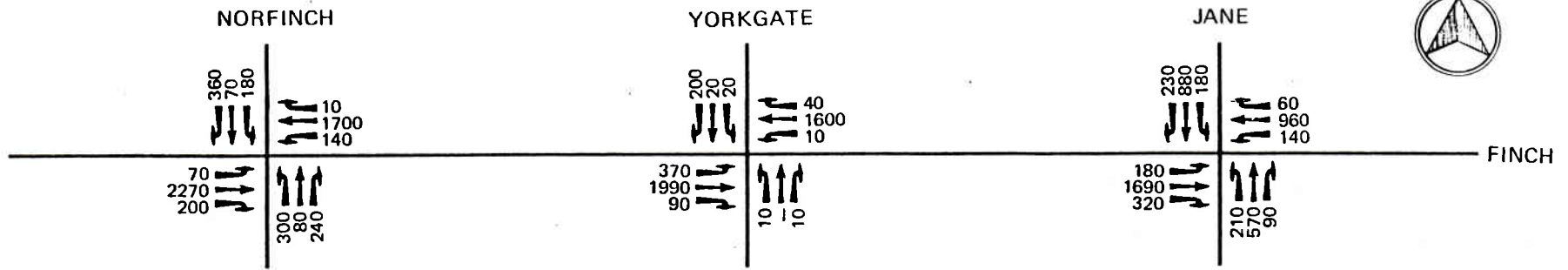


ESTIMATED 1980 TRAFFIC, NO DEVELOPMENT

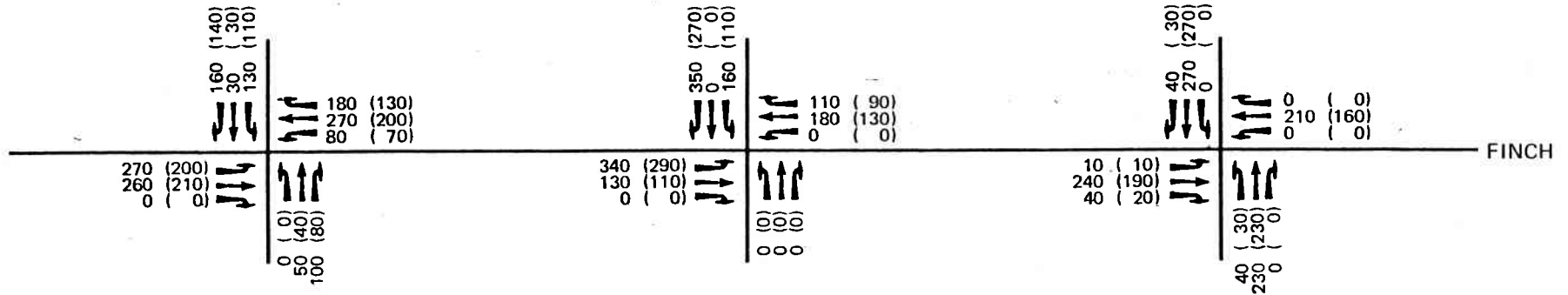


ESTIMATED TRAFFIC - COMMITTED DEVELOPMENT

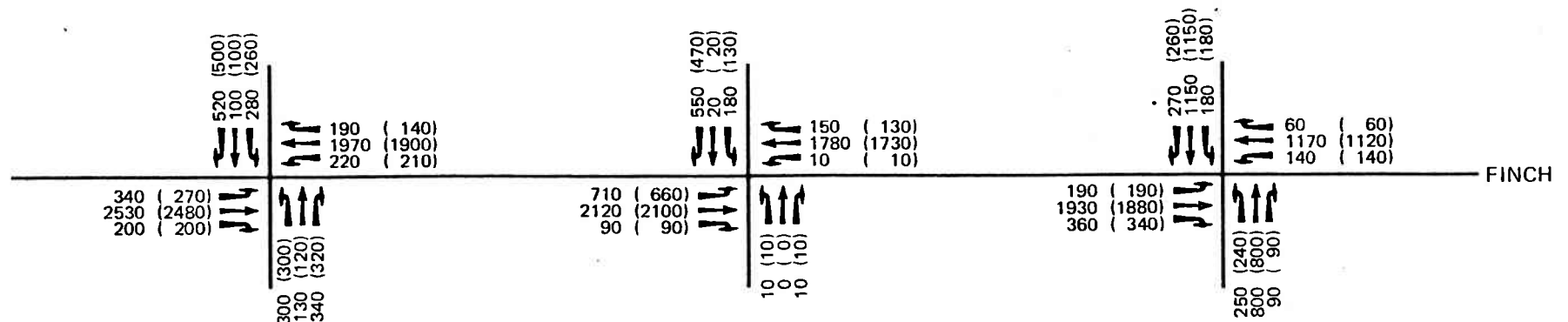
4:30 TO 5:30 PM PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC  
FINCH AVENUE, WEST OF JANE STREET, NORTH YORK



ESTIMATED 1980 TRAFFIC WITH COMMITTED DEVELOPMENT



ESTIMATED TRAFFIC PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 000 RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT (000)



ESTIMATED 1980 TRAFFIC INCLUDING COMMITTED AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 000 ON RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT (000)

4:30 TO 5:30 PM PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC  
 FINCH AVENUE, WEST OF JANE STREET, NORTH YORK

## LEVELS OF SERVICE

| Level of Service | Critical Volume Capacity Ratio | Load Factor            | Average Delay per Vehicle-Sec. | Traffic Conditions as Experienced by an Average Driver   |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| A                | Less than 0.3                  | Zero                   | Less than 11.0                 | Free flow with complete freedom of movement as on a country road or during the night hours on urban residential streets.           |
| B                | 0.30 - 0.685                   | 0.0 - 0.10             | 11.0-13.5                      | Free flow with almost complete freedom of movement as on a rural highway or during night hours on urban arterials.                 |
| C                | 0.685-0.800                    | 0.10-0.30              | 13.5-19.5                      | Stable flow with slightly restricted freedom of movement as on an urban arterial during off peak periods.                          |
| D                | 0.800-0.905                    | 0.30-0.70              | 19.5-38.0                      | Stable flow with moderately restricted freedom of movement as on an urban arterial during immediately pre or post peak periods.    |
| E                | 0.905-0.960                    | 0.70-0.95<br>0.95-1.00 | 38.0-100.0<br>Unpredictable    | Unstable flow with limited freedom of movement and considerable delay as on an urban arterial during peak periods.                 |
| F                | More than 0.960                | Greater than one       | Unpredictable                  | Forced flow with severe congestion and no freedom of movement as on an urban arterial following a collision or during bad weather. |

CRITICAL VOLUME/CAPACITY RATIOS

|                | NO STREET IMPROVEMENTS |   | STREET IMPROVEMENTS**                   |  |   |
|----------------|------------------------|---|---|--|---|
|                | Existing<br>(Nov.1975) | 1980* With<br>Committed<br>Developments | 1980* with<br>Committed<br>Developments | 1980* with<br>Committed and<br>Proposed Dev. | 1980* with<br>Committed and<br>Recommended Dev. |
| Finch-Norfinch | 1.19                   | 1.37                                    | 0.96                                    | 1.20   | 1.16  |
| Funch-Yorkgate | 0.79                   | 0.93                                    | 0.70                                    | 1.14   | 1.05  |
| Finch-Jane     | 0.87                   | 1.15                                    | 1.00                                    | 1.24   | 1.22  |

Note: \* 1980 traffic projected with nominal growth rate

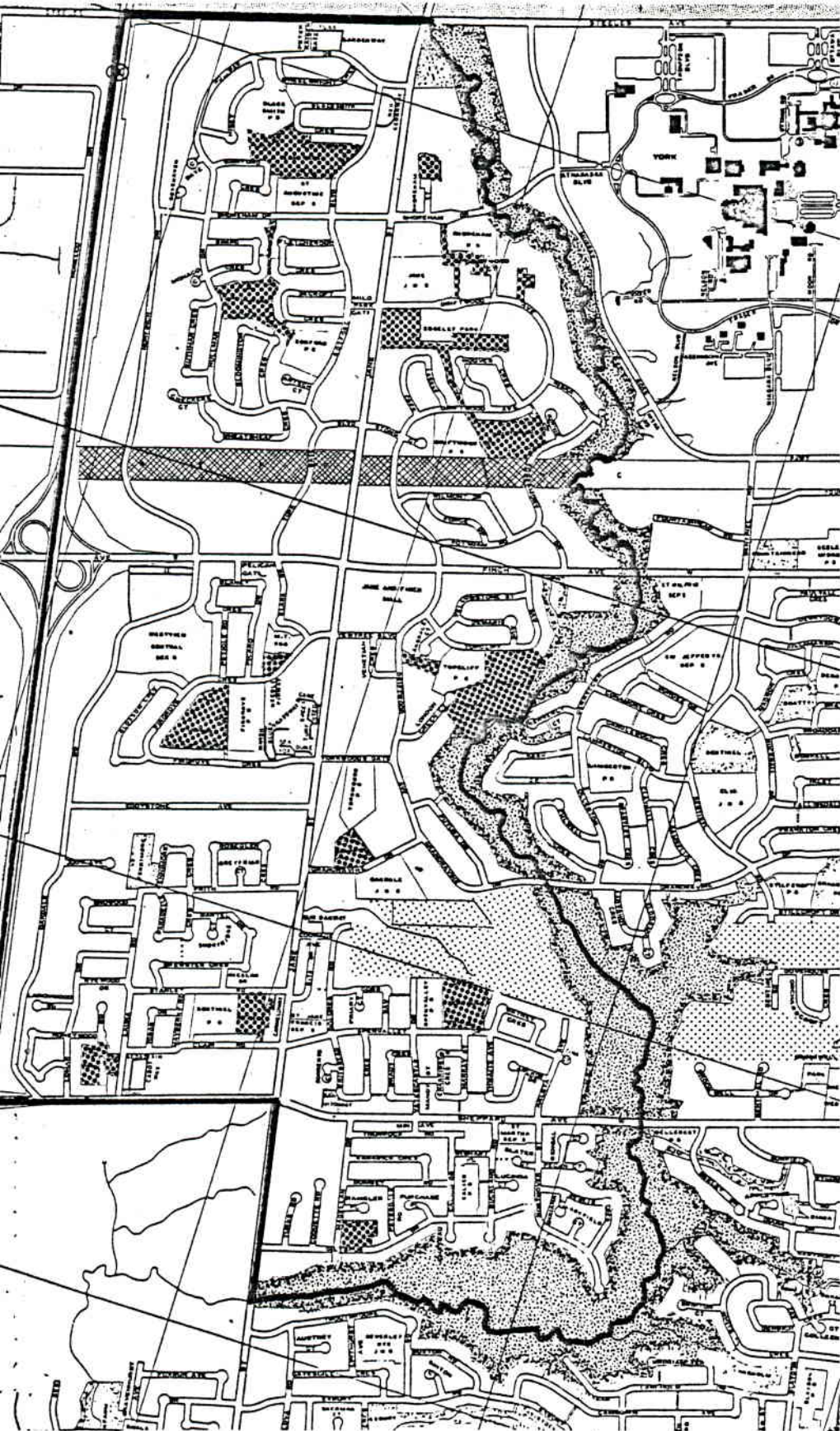
\*\* Practical localized street improvements

Appendix V  
Guttman Scale

Toronto

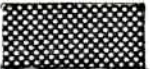
| ITEM              | System<br>Mall | Eatons Centre | Yorkdale | Bay Centre | Sheppard Centre | Jane Finch Mall | Fairview |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
|                   | Galleria       | X             | 0        | 0          | 0               | 0               | 0        |
| Fountain          | X              | X             | 0        | 0          | 0               | 0               | 0        |
| Subway Connection | X              | X             | X        | X          | 0               | 0               | 0        |
| Theatre           | X              | X             | X        | 0          | 0               | 0               | X        |
| Specialty Shops   | X              | X             | X        | X          | X               | X               | 0        |
| Major Restaurant  | X              | X             | X        | X          | X               | X               | 0        |
| Drug Store        | X              | X             | X        | X          | X               | X               | X        |
| Food Fair         | X              | X             | X        | X          | X               | X               | X        |

RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE  
IN WARD 3

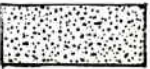


**LEGEND**

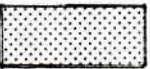
MUNICIPAL PARKS



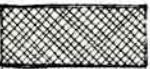
CONSERVATION  
AREA



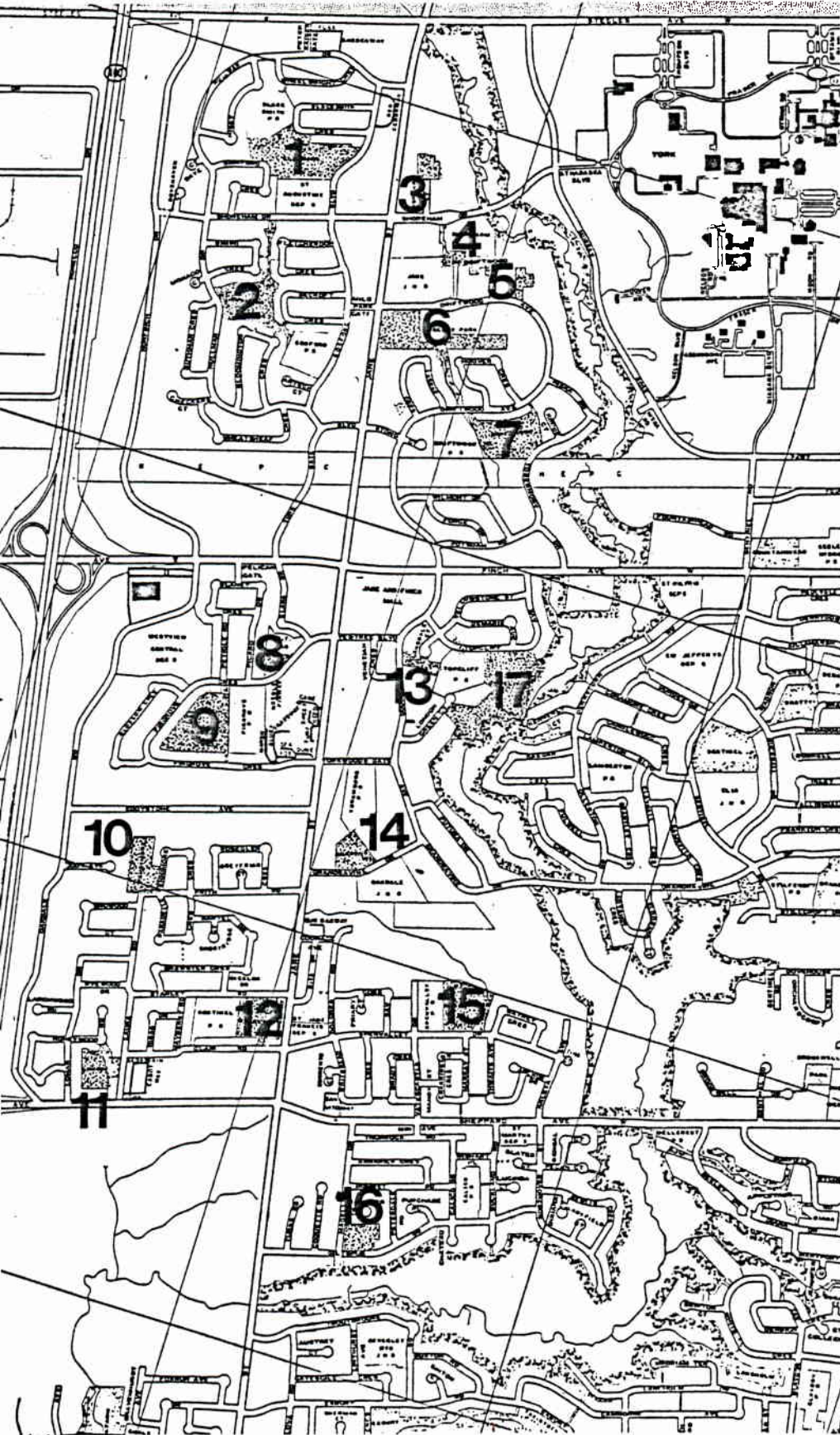
GOLF COURSE



HYDRO R.O.W.



MUNICIPAL PARKS IN WARD 3



| PARK               | ACRES |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Elm             | 11.08 |
| 2. Hulmar          | 10.49 |
| 3. Shoreham Court  | 1.61  |
| 4. Driftwood Court | 1.79  |
| 5. Picaro          | 1.02  |
| 6. Edgeley         | 8.64  |
| 7. Driftwood       | 8.56  |
| 8. Needle Firway   | 1.2   |
| 9. Firgrove        | 10.0  |
| 10. Fennimore      | 5.01  |
| 11. Laura          | 4.97  |
| 12. Stanley        | 4.4   |
| 13. Langdale       | 2.7   |
| 14. Oakdale        | 5.3   |
| 15. Spenvally      | 7.11  |
| 16. Giltspur       | 3.22  |
| 17. Topcliff       | 13.3  |



TABLE 6: PERSONS PER ACRE OF PARKLAND IN WARD 3,  
EXISTING AND PLANNED BY NEIGHBOURHOOD

| NEIGHBOURHOOD<br>COMMUNITY | Acres  | Population | Existing<br>Persons<br>Per Acre | Planned<br>Persons<br>Per Acre |
|----------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Yorktown                   | 21.57  | 11,098     | 514.1                           | 725                            |
| University<br>Village      | 21.618 | 9,949      | 460.2                           | 570                            |
| BLACK CREEK                | 43.188 | 21,047     | 487.3                           | 641                            |
| Cook Village               | 11.2   | 6,212      | 554.6                           | 850                            |
| Yorkwoods                  | 21.3   | 9,572      | 449.4                           | 940                            |
| Glenfield                  | 14.38  | 6,929      | 482.2                           | 577                            |
| Spenny Valley              | 7.11   | 4,507      | 638.9                           | 771                            |
| JANE HEIGHTS               | 53.99  | 27,220     | 520.7                           | 770                            |
| Northover                  | 3.22   | 4,998      | 1552.2                          | 1900                           |
| WARD 3                     | 100.4  | 53,265     | 530.5                           | 744                            |

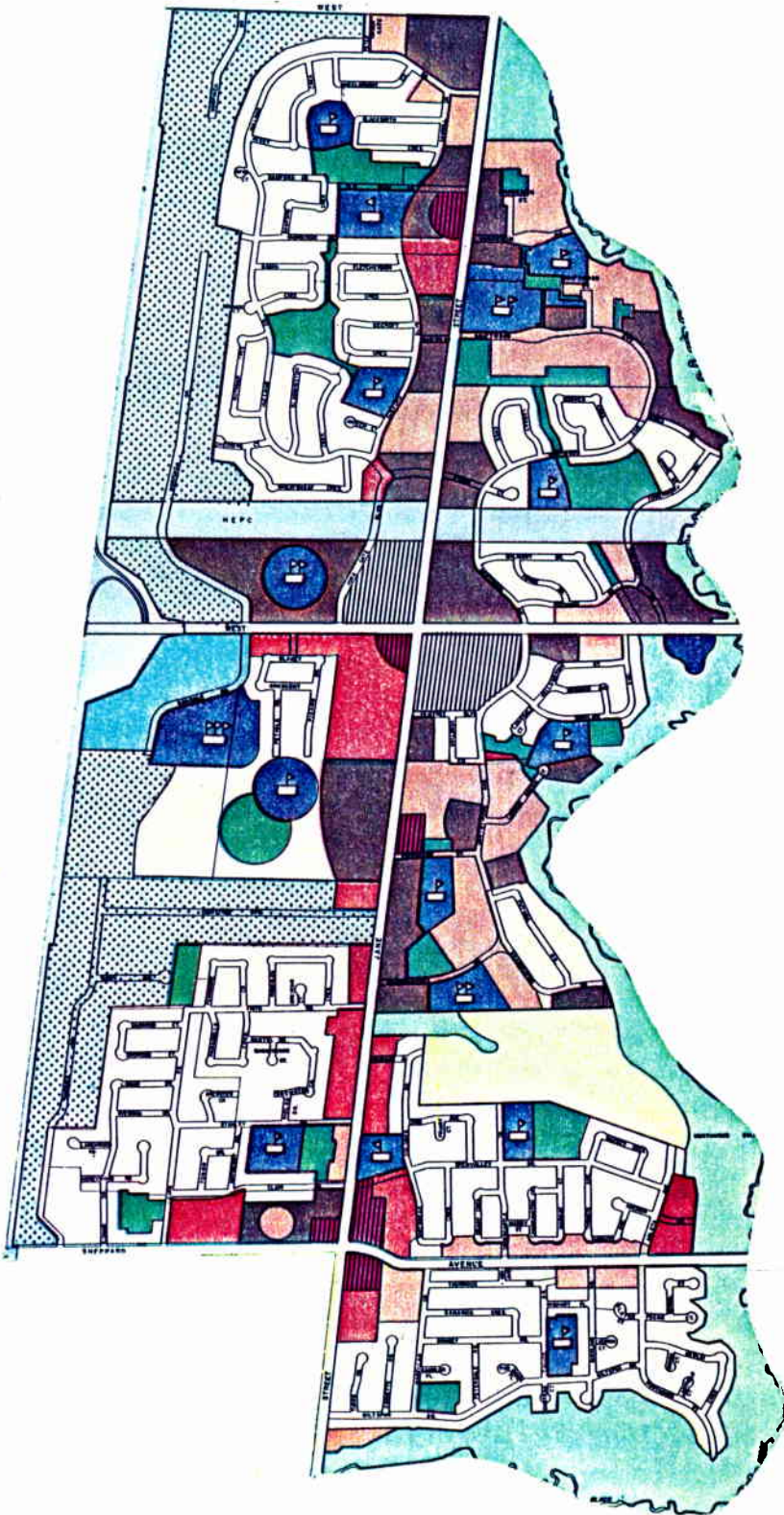
TABLE 7: A COMPARISON OF PERSONS PER ACRE OF PARKLAND RATIOS ACROSS METRO WITH THOSE EXISTING IN WARD 3

|                      | Acres of<br>Municipal<br>Open Space | Population | Person<br>Per Acre |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Ward 3               | 99                                  | 53,265     | 744                |
| North York           | 1749                                | 544,210    | 311                |
| City of Toronto      | 1534                                | 650,583    | 424                |
| York                 | 318                                 | 140,364    | 441                |
| East York            | 137                                 | 105,469    | 770                |
| Scarborough          | 1205                                | 363,682    | 302                |
| Etobicoke            | 1443                                | 288,984    | 200                |
| Metropolitan Toronto | 6386                                | 2,093,292  | 328                |

FIGURE 3

DISTRICT 10 PLAN POLICIES

Appendix VII



**LEGEND**

**RESIDENTIAL**

- DENSITY 1
- DENSITY 2
- DENSITY 3
- DENSITY 4

**INSTITUTIONAL**

- MAJOR
- MINOR
- SCHOOLS

SEPARATE  
ELEMENTARY

SECONDARY

PUBLIC  
ELEMENTARY

JUNIOR HIGH

SECONDARY

**COMMERCIAL**

- MAJOR
- MINOR

**INDUSTRIAL**

**PUBLIC OPEN SPACE**

- MAJOR
- MINOR

**PRIVATE OPEN SPACE**

**TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES**



TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF THE PLANNED AND POTENTIAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN WARD 3 BY NEIGHBOURHOOD AND COMMUNITY

| NEIGHBOURHOOD<br>COMMUNITY | Planned <sup>2</sup> | 1 <u>Potential</u> <sup>3</sup> |             |                      | Difference |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
|                            |                      | Developed                       | + Projected | Total                |            |
| Yorktown                   | 4,590                | 3,214                           | + 1,465     | = 4,679              | + 89       |
|                            |                      |                                 | (225)       | (3,439) <sup>4</sup> | - (1,151)  |
| University Village         | 4,500                | 3,020                           | + 1,268     | = 4,288              | - 212      |
| BLACK CREEK                | 9,090                | 6,234                           | + 2,733     | = 8,967              | - 123      |
|                            |                      |                                 | (1,493)     | (7,727)              | - (1,363)  |
| Cook Village               | 2,720                | 1,689                           | + -         | = 1,689              | - 1,031    |
| Yorkwoods                  | 2,930                | 2,967                           | + -         | = 2,967              | + 37       |
| Glenfield                  | 2,180                | 1,974                           | + -         | = 1,974              | - 206      |
| Spensvalley                | 1,670                | 1,260                           | + 61        | = 1,321              | - 349      |
| JANE HEIGHTS               | 9,500                | 7,890                           | + 61        | = 7,951              | - 1,549    |
| Northover                  | 1,400                | 1,165                           | + 211       | = 1,376              | - 24       |
| Totals                     | 19,990               | 15,289                          | + 3,005     | = 18,294             | - 1,696    |
|                            |                      |                                 | (1,765)     | (17,054)             | - (2,936)  |

<sup>1</sup>As of August, 1975

<sup>2</sup>According to policies set out in District 10 Plan

<sup>3</sup>Includes units under construction and units that could yet be developed as per District 10 Plan (or the Zoning By-law where the densities allowed are greater than in the Plan)

<sup>4</sup>Numbers in brackets do not include the 1,240 units allowed on the lands in question under District 10 Plan

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF THE PLANNED AND POTENTIAL POPULATION IN WARD 3  
BY NEIGHBOURHOOD AND COMMUNITY

| NEIGHBOURHOOD<br>COMMUNITY | Planned <sup>2</sup><br>(1990) | Potential <sup>3</sup> |   |   | Difference         |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
|                            |                                | Existing               | + | Projected = Total                             |                    |
| Yorktown                   | 14,500                         | 11,098                 | + | 3,980 = 15,078<br>(632) (11,730) <sup>4</sup> | + 578<br>(-2,770)  |
| University Village         | 13,700                         | 9,949                  | + | 3,475 = 13,424                                | - 276              |
| BLACK CREEK                | 28,200                         | 21,047                 | + | 7,455 = 28,502<br>(4,107) (25,154)            | + 302<br>(-3,046)  |
| Cook Village               | 8,100                          | 6,212                  | + | - = 6,212                                     | - 1,888            |
| Yorkwoods                  | 9,400                          | 9,572                  | + | - = 9,572                                     | + 172              |
| Glenfield                  | 7,500                          | 6,666                  | + | - = 6,666                                     | - 834              |
| Spenny Valley              | 5,800                          | 4,507                  | + | 165 = 4,672                                   | - 1,128            |
| JANE HEIGHTS               | 30,800                         | 27,220                 | + | 165 = 27,122                                  | - 3,678            |
| Northover                  | 5,700                          | 4,998                  | + | 802 = 5,800                                   | + 100              |
| Totals                     | 64,700                         | 53,265                 | + | 8,422 = 61,424<br>(5,074) (58,076)            | - 3,276<br>(6,624) |

<sup>1</sup> As of August, 1975

<sup>2</sup> Maximum anticipated by District 10 Plan





<sup>3</sup> Projected population based on person per unit occupancy factors of: 4.4 (semi-detached); 3.8 (rowhouses); 2.7 (apartments).

<sup>4</sup> Numbers in brackets do not include the population that might be accommodated in the 1,240 units allowed on the lands in question under the District 10 Plan.

ZONING NOT IN CONFORMITY WITH THE OFFICIAL PLAN



Ten sites zoned at densities greater than indicated in the District 10 Plan.

-  1. Sites developed at greater densities.
-  2. Sites developed at greater densities as "trade offs" for adjacent lower density development.
-  3. Sites developed at densities lower than permitted by zoning.
-  4. Site yet to be developed.

Appendix VIII

Population

Population 1981 (312.04) 6,552  
Land area in sq/km 1981 0.80  
Population density by sq/km 8,190

$$1971 \frac{24.3 \text{ persons}}{\text{acre}}$$

$$= \frac{24.3 \text{ persons}}{4046.9 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$= \frac{6.005 \times 10^3}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$= \frac{6005}{\text{km}^2}$$

Income Figures

Total Income ₹ 12,865

males

Employment Income 12,904

Females Total Income 7,444

Employment Income 7,658

Unemployment Statistics

|                    |         |           |     |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|-----|
| unemployment rates | males   | 15-24 yrs | 6.9 |
|                    |         | 25 <      | 2.3 |
|                    | females | 15-24 yrs | 2.5 |
|                    |         | 25 yrs <  | 5.0 |

## Education

Less Grade 9 (10) 1,395  
Grades 9-13 without secondary certificate 1,325  
with secondary certificate 420  
Trades certificate or diploma 140  
Other non-university education without cert. 275  
with certificate 415  
University without degree 200  
with degree 145

## Industry Divisions

Both sexes - Total labour force 3125  
Primary industry ~~1,225~~ 10  
Manufacturing ind. 1,225  
Construction ind 315  
Transp., communication and other  
utilities 155  
Trade 570  
Finance, insurance, real estate 130  
Community business & personal services  
industries 620  
Public administration & defence 80

## Immigration

Total population 6305  
Born in Canada 2685  
Born outside Can 3620  
United States of America 70  
Other America 460  
United Kingdom 125  
Other European 1,525  
Asia 505



Mobility Status

population 5yrs. < 5695

non-movers 2,575

movers 3,125



# Hodge probes corridor struggle

By STEPHEN DALE

When Jennifer Hodge's new documentary film, *Home Feeling*, about the West Indian community in the Jane-Finch corridor was screened there last week, there was a rare meeting of art and real life, and the result was close to cataclysmic.

Police and governmental groups swiftly and bitterly denounced the film as inflam-

## F I L M

matory, overly negative, and anti-cop, while an audience of 250 mostly West Indian residents reacted with a combination of rage, relief and resolve, identifying strongly with the film and lauding it for its realism. (The NFB film will be screened twice more at North York's York Woods library August 3, and is available

for group screenings at the National Film Board's downtown office.)

*Home Feeling* deals with part of the now-legendary legacy of an area that many Torontonians murmur about but few visit. Flung 25 miles out from downtown Toronto, Jane-Finch's sprawling meadows of public, high-rise housing are a dream of the 50s that became a nightmare of the 70s and 80s: the fruit of a former plan to move the urban poor and succeeding waves of new immigrants out of the city and into their own suburban shangri-la, where property values were lower. Instead, under constant pressure, Jane-Finch has become in the popular mind synonymous with trouble, one continuous nagging newspaper headline.

Since the film's screening last week, anger in the area has coalesced and increased community activism appears to be taking shape.

*Home Feeling* is a close to the



A scene from Jennifer Hodge's NFB film *Home Feeling*.

street, candid look at life in the six blocks of high-rise towers, townhouses and barren underground garages which 60,000 people call home. Hodge and assistant director Roger McTair travelled with the police patrols, hooking their audio to the foot-cops' walkie talkies to snatch scraps of conversation, witnessed the resident's frustration at heated community meetings and at an absurdly overcrowded Manpower office, and

last Wednesday. It was mindblowing, really, because they were so positive about it, and they said 'It's all true, but we don't feel negatively about it at all'. And they made a lot of very astute connections between the situation that was going on, and the functions of the politicians and what kind of pressure could be applied there. Since then I've got a lot of calls from people in the community who are starting to organize

Woman — deal with race and nationality. Yet the filmmaker maintains that her work is defined by a broader interest.

"So far in my career some of the things I've done have been about black people, though not by any means all of them. Basically, I'm interested in how people react in certain situations, under certain conditions — what happens to people. I'm not very good with abstractions unless somehow I can

**Home Feeling stirs Jane Finch community**

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## Home Feeling stirs Jane-Finch community

By RALPH BENMERGUI

Although metro police and Mel Lastman's race relations committee refused to take part in the first public screening of Home Feelings last week, five plainclothes police officers were on hand along with the Jane-Finch residents who packed the 200 seat theatre at the Yorkwoods public library last week. Before the film even began to roll, the audience was cheering the throng of people who had been turned away as they made their way past the stocky doorman into the theater chanting, "Let the people see the movie." As the lights dimmed the mood was in turns violent and jubilant.

Fated to controversy or perhaps made for it, the screening a week earlier attended by Staff Superintendent Reid of the 31 division which patrols the Jane-Finch area, as well as members of the North York race relations committee and neighbourhood residents depicted in the film, was far from the polite glad handing event which is the norm for this sort of thing.

The movie is "an unbalanced report," says Reid. "It doesn't depict any of the positive things going on."

This sentiment is echoed by Al Mercury, co-chairman of the committee on community, race and ethnic relations in North York. On CBC's Metro Morning radio show, Mercury said he felt that the film "fanned the flames" of tension and that it was a "rip-off." NOW was told that he refused to make any more comments on the film at this time.

North York mayor Mel Lastman didn't catch the screening but he nonetheless fears that "the film will create hostilities because there are so many unemployed there.

"I believe the cops are in touch in the community," he says. "In talking to groups about the police, I can't find one bad cop."

According to Lastman, the press distorts the problem. "If there's a knifing within five miles of Jane-Finch, they say it's Jane-Finch. But if it's in Regent Park, they just say it's in Toronto. The film doesn't show the positive side. You can't take 15 per cent of the community and say that's the community."

Meanwhile, as speaker after speaker takes the mike at the discussion period after the film, airing their bitterness and frustration, they find themselves baptized in waves of steadily louder applause.

A scene from Jennifer Hodge's NFB film Home Feeling.

street, candid look at life in the six blocks of high-rise towers, townhouses and barren underground garages which 60,000 people call home. Hodge and assistant director Roger McTair travelled with the police patrols, hooking their audio to the foot-cops' walkie talkies to snatch scraps of conversation, witnessed the resident's frustration at heated community meetings and at an absurdly overcrowded Manpower office, and talked with residents of the area on what it's like to live in an apartment building with police patrols in your corridor, and to have the stigma of living in Jane-Finch hanging over you wherever you go.

When the film was shown to the community the response was swift and forceful: many residents saw their own positions mirrored back at them and they took it as a call to action. Since the NFB film was first shown there has been an artists' alchemy, the filmic illusion has become political reality as community activism has started to mushroom across the concrete canyon.

Much of what has motivated the neighbourhood is not the familiar story of victimization, but a rediscovery of its own spirit. Filmmaker Hodge wanted to look beyond the headlines and the hysteria to the heart of the community, and what she found was ordinary people trying to crawl out from under the labels, to recover from broken dreams and start building new ones. She also found a new spark of community at Jane-Finch, a sense that the private anguish is about to go public, and she believes that her NFB film may be fanning the flames for a change in the future.

"One of the things that was really great," Hodge told NOW, "was the community screening

last Wednesday. It was mindblowing, really, because they were so positive about it, and they said 'It's all true, but we don't feel negatively about it at all'. And they made a lot of very astute connections between the situation that was going on, and the functions of the politicians and what kind of pressure could be applied there. Since then I've got a lot of calls from people in the community who are starting to organize and that is as a direct result of the film.

"I think somehow it made people feel they had some sort of power, that somebody's listening ... One of the community organizers of the Caribbean Outreach Programme, one of the few grass roots community organizations in the neighbourhood, was talking with me today and she said she has never in all her years at Jane and Finch seen a turnout like there was this week. There was a vast, collective, positive response."

### New experience

For Hodge, an accomplished filmmaker who has worked for the CBC, NFB, as well as for her own production company and others, the response was quite unlike anything she had ever experienced. "To me, it's really nice," she says. "I've worked in television in a special here and a special there, it goes on the air and 'x' number of people see it and it's finished. But this has got a very immediate response from the people whose lives it's about, and I hope they use it."

A fine arts graduate of York University, some of Hodge's films — like Fields of Endless Day, a TV Ontario-NFB co-production on the history of the black community in Canada, and Helen Law: Portrait of an Immigrant

Woman — deal with race and nationality. Yet the filmmaker maintains that her work is defined by a broader interest.

"So far in my career some of the things I've done have been about black people, though not by any means all of them. Basically, I'm interested in how people react in certain situations, under certain conditions — what happens to people. I'm not very good with abstractions unless somehow I can hook it on how a human being is dealing with a given situation.

Her fascination with human reactions makes the aftermath to the York Woods screening all the more interesting. She says she didn't expect the "extreme" reaction of the police, but "once I started breathing again, I realized that I had touched something, that what I had intuitively felt was true."

Hodge believes that once the bombast and flat denials of the politicians die down, there will be nothing left to do but open up honest discussion. North York's 31 Division has responded to the film by saying it doesn't show positive police efforts in the area — organizing sports teams, talking to school children, but Hodge maintains that "this is the people's side of the story, the story of those who are never heard and don't have access to the media. When the police want publicity they call the papers. These people can't do that." Hodge insists that Home Feeling doesn't do a hatchet job on the cops.

"The police are a central focus of the film because they are very visible in the community and are talked about constantly," says Hodge. "In many ways they represent the powers in society, the agents of employment, of social planning, the people who

• Continued on page 14

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## Hodge probes corridor struggle

• Continued from page 7  
 control these people's lives, and they enforce their laws and codes of social conduct... We travelled with the police patrols and some of the officers — two in particular who appear in the very beginning of the film — I have a genuine respect for. In that situation I believe they were trying to be conciliatory. When you hear some of those calls they have to respond to, domestic disputes, a lot of very unhappy situations, you have to have sympathy for the police.”

But the director says that incidents of police insensitivity are significant; that more change must happen if disaster is to be avoided. “If you read any of these reports about Miami or Brixton,” she says, “All these ‘Why did it happen?’ reports, in both cases they brought the first tug of the trigger down to the police. That’s not a freak accident. That’s why the film is maybe hard on the police in some ways. I’m not saying that they’ve created the situation, but they’re on the front line and how they handle it — and I know it’s an awesome responsibility — is going to determine whether things deteriorate or not. It’s not enough to dismiss it by saying ‘I think we have good community relations’, because they have that in Brixton too.”

What they have at Jane-Finch as well, are undeniable cases of harrassment by the police and the judicial system, if the film’s account of Fredrick “Chubby” Ford’s brush with authority is correct. Chubby emigrated from Guyana seven years ago and at the time of the filming was working at a steady job. Yet he was also in trouble with the law: while playing pin-ball in the mall Chubby was approached by the police, they said he spit at them and so the police charged Chubby with assault. When the film crew visits Chubby and his brother before the trial the two can’t conceive of Chubby being convicted, but on trial day the judge quickly sentences him to 30 days in jail to make an “example” of Chubby. The next shot of Chubby has him behind the glass in an overcrowded detention centre: having lost his job and his freedom. When he is released Chubby manages to get his job back but wants to move out of the area. He fears he will be subject to constant police stops, and that is bad news: he is now a man with a criminal record.

For all the discussion of the film’s depiction of community-police relations, little has been said about the portrayal of some of the deeper, dispiriting problems

of Jane-Finch’s immigrant population.

One of the most moving sequences from Home Feeling is where Rosemary Brown recounts how she left her children behind in Barbados to seek a better life in Canada. When her children arrived at Toronto airport seven years later they were strangers to her and she was a stranger to her own dreams: unemployed and living in isolation in a concrete tower. Brown suffered depression but she joined a therapy group and discovered that many immigrant women are in the same position.

Jennifer Hodge believes that that is the future for the West Indian community in Toronto: to realize their common problems so as to forge a new future for itself. Hodge says that her film has already catalysed political action and envisions the community participating more in upcoming electoral politics. The other hope for change, she says, is from without: “I think if this film is successful with the non-West Indian community,” she speculates, “hopefully it will be on the level where people can understand a very human side of Jane-Finch: what people are really dealing with in their day to day lives. Then these people won’t just be statistics or something to be afraid of.”

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

When all Wards are compared, Ward 3 has the largest school age population (5 - 19 years) and the largest pre-school age population (0 - 4 years). In addition, of all Wards, Ward 3 has the highest percent of juveniles in its population with 40.4% of its population between 0 - 19 years.

Ward 3 has the highest population density of all Wards in North York, with 24.3 persons per acre.

Ward 3 has 33% of all the OHC units in North York and 27% of all the units receiving rental supplements in North York. Approximately one-third of all OHC units in North York are in one-twentieth of its acreage.

Nineteen percent of the school age children in Ward 3 are in Ontario Housing Projects, whereas only 5% of the school age children in Metro are in Ontario Housing Projects.

There are 17.2% of the pre-school age children in Ontario Housing Projects in Ward 3, compared to only 5.9% of the school age children in Ontario Housing Projects in Metro.

When 1971 and updated 1977 income figures are compared, Ward 3 has a significantly lower average total income for males and for females than North York as a whole.

The percentage of population receiving unemployment insurance benefits in Ward 3 does not differ significantly from Metro Toronto's figure, however, it should be pointed out that a large additional number of Ward 3's population are also unemployed but they are presently receiving welfare or Mother's Allowance benefits and thus are ineligible for unemployment insurance. Their number would probably increase the total unemployment figure of Ward 3 significantly.

33  
27  
60

8. When the Wards north of the 401 are compared, Ward 3 has the highest percentage (22.4%) of the juvenile offences which occurred during 1976 in those Wards.
9. Ward 3 has the highest percentage (19.8%) of the Metropolitan Children's Aid Society cases of all the Wards in North York.
10. When all Wards are compared, Ward 3 has the highest percentage (28.7%) of Metropolitan abuse and suspected abuse cases.
11. The Westview Family has a significantly higher percentage of demits at the public school and junior high levels and a significantly higher percentage of admits and demits at the secondary school level when it is compared to the rest of the schools in the Borough.
12. When all Families of Schools are compared, Ward 3 had the highest percentage of demits during October, 1977 and the second highest percentage of admits.
13. From the results of a standardized reading test given to Grade 6, 9 and 12 students, the Westview Family had scores which were much lower than North York's as a whole.
14. The Westview Family has 16.7% of all the developmental classes for slow learners in the Borough at the elementary level and 21.8% of the developmental classes for slow learners in the Borough at the junior high level. Both of these figures represent the highest percentage of development special education classes for slow learners in any one Family at the elementary and junior high levels, respectively.

November 24, 1976

INVENTORY OF HUMAN SERVICES IN THE JANE FINCH AREA

The Downsview Weston Action Community (DWAC), a community organization presently representing 14 community associations, during the summer of 1976, commissioned an inventory of present day human services in the Jane Finch area. Special emphasis was to be placed on the availability of services to immigrants.

The inventory was compiled by Bev Verney, a York University student and community resident. A grant from the Ministry of Culture and Recreation, Experience '76 - Program 40 provided the resources. The Metro Toronto Social Planning Council assisted as advisors and provided office facilities.

On the basis of this inventory DWAC contends that the indiscriminate growth of the Jane Finch "Instant City" through poor planning, both physical and social, has resulted in an unreasonable lack of human services and service planning in the area. Furthermore, the community need not apologize for its depressed outlook, but rather, the blame must fall on elected governments and social welfare agencies for not fulfilling responsibilities to this and other "instant" communities where human needs are assessed secondly to the rate of physical development.

The Jane Finch area was contrasted with the Parkdale area of Metropolitan Toronto on the basis that both communities were similar in economical, social, and population characteristics at the time of the 1971 census. Consideration must be given to the fact that the population of Parkdale has slightly decreased whereas the Jane Finch population has increased by roughly 20,000 people since that time.

It was not the intention of DWAC to suggest that services in Parkdale are adequate or that identical services should be available in the Jane Finch area.

The inventory makes socio-demographic comparisons using 1971 census figures for Jane Finch, Parkdale, and where applicable, Metro Toronto. Since less than 60% of both populations were born in Canada it is certain that both areas have high immigrant components. At Jane Finch the median family income is slightly lower than Metro as a whole, an interesting fact when considering that almost half the population of Jane Finch is 19 years or younger. This may be explained by the number of women of child-bearing age participating in the labour force: - 13% greater than Parkdale even though that age group is only 6% greater at Jane-Finch.

URBAN AFFAIRS SECTION

Similarly, while the proportions of males aged 25-44 are approximately the same in Jane-Finch and Parkdale, 60% of young Jane Finch males are employed compared with 47% of young Parkdale males. The inventory also points out that Jane-Finch has more families with children and there are more children per family than in Parkdale: Metro Toronto.

Service planning and services should then be prepared to serve the people these statistics describe - that is; a very young population, families with children, working mothers, slightly below median income groups, and finally, a large and diverse immigrant population.

Here then is a partial summary of services physically located in the Jane Finch area. Parkdale is listed for contrast.

| <u>SERVICE</u>                | <u>JANE FINCH</u> | <u>PARKDALE</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Information and Counselling   | 8                 | 19              |
| Social and Recreation Centres | 3                 | 10              |
| Immigrant Services            | 1                 | 18              |
| Day Care                      | 577               | 527             |

Although capacities are similar, Jane Finch has a limited number of subsidized places. Given the high proportion of working mothers and the number of lower-than-average income families, the shortage of subsidized places presents a problem.

|          |   |    |
|----------|---|----|
| Churches | 8 | 46 |
|----------|---|----|

#### Education

It is difficult to determine the degree of overcrowding because of factors such as rated capacities, enrolments, number of portables, and special programs. However, the assessments of student capacities often exceed what Boards of Education define as capacity.