The Youth Group of the Ontario Progressive Conservative Association has previously contracted full page advertisement in the PRO TEM.

The group, which has placed two half page ads in the two preceding issues of the paper learned last week that the staff voted to donate space to the New Democratic Party for a full page ad.

Darwin Kealey, a representative of the PC youth group phoned PRO TEM last Thursday to find out whether the same free space could be provided to all parties. When informed that the space was only being provided to the NDP because the staff had voted to support them in the paper, Kealey charged that this was "unethical!"

He argued for several minutes that it is the right of the editorial staff of a paper to take a political stand on the editorial page but that the rest of the paper should show no bias.

In response to the argument that the PC's have an unfair advantage because they have more money for advertising than the NDP, Kealey argued that the youth group of the PC's has a limited budget and that perhaps the NDP had chosen to spend their money in other ways.

When it became evident that editor Jim Daw had no sympathy for the plight of the PC's, Kealey informed him that he would keep his ad and either write a letter to the editor to complain of the PRO TEM's "bias" or resign from the secretariat.

The next day, Kealey phoned PRO TEM and asked to have his ad cancelled and the copy returned to him.

When interviewed Monday about his reasons for cancelling the ad, Kealey said that his group had decided to use "alternative forms of communicating." He would not commit to the significance of the free ad for the NDP in their decision except that the ad was not in the interest of the NDP. "In other words," he said, it was a gesture toward "getting through to people".

As an explanation of his statement about alternative means of communicating he said that "through representatives on campus and the general campaign" the party was "getting through to people."

In answer to a question about ads in other college papers he said that Excalibur would be carrying a full page ad for the PC's this week.

To union will fill O.U.S. gap

by DAVE JARVIS

At a meeting last Friday at Ryerson, student leaders of Tri-Bloc (U of T, York, Ryerson) and Glendon decided to establish a Toronto Union of Students.

The move is intended to fill the gap in co-ordinated information and organization in the universities left by the demise of the Ontario Student Council.

O.U.S. was voted out of existence last spring and replaced with a temporary Ontario Student Council.

The Tri-Bloc, however, have found that A.O.S.C. at present does not meet their needs. A Toronto Union of Students, they felt, would no longer fund O.U.S. since it was irrelevant to their needs and financially, a waste of money.

This sentiment was echoed two weeks ago at Glendon during a conference of student council leaders to discuss a motion to re-establish O.U.S. and its secretariat.

The extent of the proposed services of the T.U.S. would be major issues.

Mike Fife, 24, a student federation president, campaign manager and former executive assistant to Pierre Trudeau's Toronto Union of Students, is a member of the secretariat.

The extent of the proposed secretariat, he says, "will determine whether O.U.S. provides too many services or too few."

"It is a matter of setting initially the basic focus of this council," he said. Members of the council from the Toronto secondary schools. This, it was agreed, would definitely be looked into later, but only after T.U.S. had proven itself.

The services of the proposed secretariat might include research into areas of the student populations under 3000 or even 5000.

According to U of T's students' administrative council president, the Minister of University Affairs, John White, has indicated the provincial government's interest in helping fund the secretariat if T.U.S. is formed. Such aide would mean a small increase in the salary of the secretary of the secretariat's office manager.

Mr. Fife, the Ryerson student union president stated that the secretariat should operate out of his council's offices and have much of the necessary work already done there.

Students in T.U.S. on a per capita payment basis was rejected as it would mean that larger universities would be paying for the secretariat of the smaller member colleges for the same services rendered.

Instead, a fixed membership fee (subject to ratification by the college council) in which colleges with student populations under 3000 would be charged a higher fee than their larger counterparts.

Toronto may see CUPE talks end

This Friday may see the end of negotiations between York and Local 1356 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees.

This is the word from union negotiators who feel that settlement could, but probably will not, be reached on Monday if they meet for the second time with university representatives and de- partment, faculty and student concilations officer Gordon Greenaway.

The sentiment among more militant members of maintenance, cleaners and plant operators' union is that it is time for the university to either "hit or get off the pot."

Negotiations have dragged on since April as the university has failed to meet demands for wage increases as high as 50 per cent over present rates of $2.50 an hour for men and $2.06 for women.

Although negotiations were described as "ama­ ble" during the first meeting last Friday, CUPE representative Jim Anderson reported that "not a heck of a lot happened" and it is feared that union members will tire of waiting and will make Greenaway break down a report.

The two alternatives open to the university are to either agree to the demands for wage increases or to call for a mediation by the Ontario Labour Relations Board to the minister of labour.

Fourteen days after the minister releases report, it is expected that the university will make a decision to either agree to the demands or to strike to support their demands.

Meany greedies to aid Glendon needy

In the wake of massive student unemployment this past summer, a cut-back in the Ontario Student Assistance Programme and increased enrolment at Glendon, the Glendon For Student Union has been formed to assist students of the university.

The Fund, which last year helped two Glendon students and loaned a total of $3200, has been persuaded to increase support with the formation of the council. The trouble is that it is not enough to meet the needs of a minority of the applicant.

Managed by six students and two faculty members, the Fund makes interest-free loans to Glendon students who feel that the student awards programme and their personal finances are insufficient to pay for their year's study.

Although the fund will be appealing for grants from organizations such as the residue of students' council money or the residue of private student concern during the week of October 11.

The committee has also made arrangements to receive a commission from the cost of graduation photograph proofs bought during the week of October 25.

Glendon students who are concerned about the welfare of their fellows and who are both willing and able to part with even minor sums of money are asked to help by making cheques payable to the "Glendon For Students Fund" and drop them in at the Dean of Students Office, Room 041.
1st unilinguals get wider choice

Faculty council spent much of the Thursday, Oct. 9 meeting discussing the proposal of the Curriculum Committee regarding the French-Canadian course requirement for the unilingual stream.

After a lengthy debate, PC adopted the principle that this requirement will be fulfilled by all students in their first year in the unilingual stream. A proviso states that this year students may defer the requirement until 1972-73.

This year the selection of courses which satisfy the requirement is limited. There has also been much confusion on the part of both advisors and students, and consequently, inconsistencies in interpreting the regulations have occurred.

Therefore the provision is designed to allow the students a wider choice of courses and to help ease the first-year administrative problems of the new stream.

The report of the academic policy and planning committee (CAPPC) indicated a suggestion that the subcommittee on psychology be reconstituted to consider the appointment of a chairman and other faculty for the proposed Psychology department and to devise a curriculum.

It was also recommended that a special subcommittee study the question of Glendon's role in relation to the York Faculty of Education which will be created in 1972.

The Council did not have time to fully consider the reports of the Committee on Academic Standards and the Petitions Committee, nor was old business and another was concerned with the reading weeks. In order to deal with this backlog, it was decided that three motions, of which one was old business and another was concerned with the reading weeks. In order to deal with this backlog, it was decided that three motions, of which one was old business and another was concerned with the reading weeks.
Dear Sir,

During the past summer, the Ontario government lowered the majority age to 18. For most it simply meant that the drinking age had been lowered. But it also means that now we have the opportunity to vote in Ontario provincial elections, which is a very big deal if you are concerned with such basically human things as money and the economy. All three party leaders have clearly acknowledged that the economy is the major issue in this election; even Lewis is more concerned with money and the economy than he is with any real changes in political philosophy.

So if you are concerned mainly with money and the economy — vote. Now you want your money handled depends on how you vote. But if this is the case we might just as well hire a chartered accountant and a business manager to run the province.

Why can't we, just once, have a leader that would be more concerned with the standard of mentality than with the standard of living?

So if you are intending to vote for a change in attitude or in political philosophy, you can better spend your time. In the words of Claire Ellis, climbing a tree or learning how to silk screen.

Richard Hunt
Glendon

Sincerely yours,

David Rudd.

Dear Sir,

"Hence, we at York must give special emphasis to the humanizing of man, freeing him from those pressures which mechanize man ... which permit custom to dominate intelligence, which freeze awareness of the human spirit and his potentialities."

These words were spoken by Murray G. Ross at his installation as President of York University in 1961. As a student of York University, I can only say that the staff of PRO TEM has failed miserably to carry out the charge entrusted to them by Murray Ross.

Through slanted, subjective editing, the newspaper has permitted custom to dominate intelligence and to freeze the awareness of the student body. Students who read that piece of irresponsible journalism concerning Premier William Davis, in the October 6th issue, took it for what it was; an attempt by the editorial staff to use student funds to mold student opinion.

It is no accident that this tongue-in-cheek article was printed 15 days before the provincial election. I only hope that PRO TEM's misuse of its position did not interfere with the democratic process as was so obviously intended.

Since this article was a personal attack on William Davis, I think it only fair that the democratic process was at work when our staff decided to support the NDP. We feel without defecting to Mr. Rudd's policies they will thaw rather than "freeze" the awareness of the Glendon student public; that they will help the Ontario PC's and realize that their recent political ploys do not reflect a radical change of heart but rather an attempt to trick and deceive.

It seems quite obvious that Mr. Rudd's objection to our staff speaks entirely from his own political bias. It is doubtful that he would have objected had the PRO TEM staff decided to attack the NDP.

The democratic process was at work when our staff decided to support the NDP over the other parties so it is more with amusement than with regret that we view Mr. Rudd's criticism.

In times like these, those not conservative who disagree with PRO TEM staff policy feel that they are grossly misrepresenting the Glendon student population should begin making submissions to the paper or offer their services as production staff so that they may be included in staff decisions.

By the rules of the Glendon Newspaper Act, all those people who have worked a minimum of 2 months on the paper are classified as staff members and may take part in staff decisions.

— J. DAW

Otium Negotium

by ANDREW McALISTER

The view from my apartment window is a thought-provoking one. Half of the panorama is a thirteen-story building identical to the one I live in, and the other half is a spread of low-density residential sprawl.

The sight doesn't make me particularly angry; it just makes me wonder. Neither high-rise apartments nor homogeneous residential districts are conducive to community living equivalent to that found in large cities seventy-five years ago. Perhaps the reason for this lies in the development of what is not being termed the "nuclear" family.

The nuclear family consists of a mother, a father and their children. The nuclear family generally operates in isolation, moving from place to place by itself. The problem with this life style, however, is that it does not allow a sufficient degree of effective control for the people over the surrounding environment and institutions.

For example, when a man and a woman establish themselves in a city, they are required to send their children into a particular school (or at least, a particular school system). The man and the woman may be obliged to purchase a car because of a lack of adequate public transportation facilities. The man or the woman may be tied to the home because there are no low-cost daycare centres for young children. These are just a few restrictions that family unity face as a result of their isolation and the suburban and high-rise environment which makes organization of essential services extremely difficult.

Of course, this has not always been the case. In the past, groups of like-minded people would create communities which suited their particular needs. For example, the Mennonites, the Owenites, and the Pilgrims all established communities which allowed them to live according to their beliefs. I rather expect a revival of this sort of activity.

Over the past decade, many groups have attempted to escape the rigidity of industrial society by forming self-sufficient, self-directing communities, operating at the subsistence level. The physical difficulties involved in this type of life render it unsuitable to the great majority of people, but, on the other hand, if these physical difficulties are eliminated, I think that we should all be encouraged to live this way.

It is clear, I think, that in Canada, at least, the problems of material want can be solved in a satisfactory manner. If this is true, then there may be a return to a radically altered life-style to be removed, since it would not be necessary to remove the provision of the basic needs of food, clothing, and shelter.

The building of communities by dozens or even hundreds of families acting together could occur in university areas, suburbs, small towns, or even in the isolated like-minded people wanted to band together in whatever capacity is necessary to provide food, clothing, and shelter.

Random association of people, which is the cause of a great deal of social strife, would be replaced by rational association of people who can live together and provide the things that are clearly not forthcoming from the industrial sphere.

Otium Negotium

Living together

by ANDREW McALISTER

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Universal accessibility and the rising cost of higher education

by JOAN ANDREW

Since the early 1960's it has been the policy of the Canadian government to aid the education of the individual citizen to the full extent of his ability, regardless of his socio-economic background. This has necessitated considerable expansion in the educational system in the past decade, and the phrase "universal accessibility to higher education" has become a goal for the Canadian government, which has yet to be achieved.

Public opinion in this area has increased phenomenally but still more money is needed, or, rather, a re-allocation of money is needed. It is felt by many, especially for any student, federal or provincial, to increase its education specifically in proportion to its other expenditures.

In setting this goal of "universal accessibility to higher education" the government has constructed a method of overcoming the major obstacles to attaining its goal. It has developed a method of providing financial assistance for those students who could not afford to pay for their own education and had thus been previously unable to continue their education.

As such, the Student Financial Assistance Plan was needed, and in 1964 the Canada Student Loan Plan was initiated. Since the legislation covering the CSLP is not very clear, the question of student aid has again become an issue for debate. Although Mr. Weinberg's article mentions that it has helped a large number of people continue or complete their post-secondary education, it does not provide for parent financial assistance or for the presupposed parental aid and summer earnings that are not always forthcoming. There is also a ceiling to the amount that can be borrowed.

All these factors, plus more technical matters such as the administrative problems involved, have led the various levels of government to discover that there are a number of problems.

The two major student financial assistance programs in Canada are discussed in the report of the subcommittee on scholarships and bursaries entitled 'Accessibility and Student Aid'.

For example, a loan increase to student financial assistance program. The programme would have a means test but would cover tuition, living expenses and foreseen income. Inflation and loan interest would be spread over a number of years and would be repaid together with the student's income after the completion of his education.

The financial benefits of an all loan program to the government are discussed and the continual repayment scheme would seem to be much more egalitarian than CSLP. The provision for part-time and older students is a vast improvement over what now exists and its scheme is an improvement over CSLP with respect to expected parental contributions.

There are other problems that many problems involved in a CORSAP-type scheme. Some are discussed in the report 'Accessibility and Student Aid'.

For example, an all loan increased tuition costs scheme would very easily deter high school students from continuing their education. This would apply especially to students who are not college bound. Students could be discouraged by having to assume a very large debt at a young age. The accessibility to higher education would in fact be negatively affected — contrary to the goal of the government and to the ration of desire of student aid. CORSAP would also discriminate against rural students as opposed to students able to attend their home-town institutions. This could further abet regionalism within the province and the country.

More generally, it is very difficult to change the attitude that exists in our society towards debt, which means the plan, as it now exists, would not be politically expedient.

Two other areas which are discussed by Mr. Weinberg are the role of women and the effect of such a marked shift in educational policy on the public to the individual. For women the repayment of student aid, which has come to be known). This report is, in fact, quite intelligent and worthwhile. It is recommended that only one area of the CORSAP plan but they seem to be the most equitable and viable. The briefs prepared by SAC at U of T and the Glendon Students' Council are both quite similar to the Morand Report proposal.

The Morand Report disagrees with Cook and Stager in their belief that CORSAP and the all loan increased tuition costs scheme is it taking? How often is it their fair share of the load.

We'd like some answers: if they have any, to put it bluntly, our message is: "Let's do the job they'd saddled the $50 grant in piddles to do the work that isn't being done. Don't let them doubt it must be raised, if it could know that; there's a monster moving.

I regret any hostility that might be generated between S.C. and F.C. be- cause we can work together by calling a meeting and trying to work things out. Unfortunately, S.C. can't play the devil and start kibitzing over the other. It is then that we may witness the collapse of the student government on this campus.
Nationalism is no answer to Nixon's surcharge
by CHRIS DOUGALL

Are you concerned about the International economic crisis? More importantly, are you concerned about recent American measures invoked in the economic field which are having a lurching effect on the Canadian arena of industry and commerce? If not, you should be. University students are just as likely to be affected by U.S. economic isolationism as anyone else. The implementation of the U.S. 10% surcharge on foreign imports, coupled with President Nixon's announcement of Phase II of his program to solve his own domestic economic imbalance and to reduce the American balance of payments deficit, may have an extended deleterious effect on the Canadian way of life.

Am I too pessimistic? Let's look at some of the internal-external problems facing the Trudeau administration and project what they may portend.

The Problems: Canada is basically a trading/exporting nation. However, approximately, 75% of all of our total exports are purchased in the United States. The implementation of the 10% surcharge by the U.S. means that Canadian manufacturers of export produce will no longer have that guaranteed market. Canadian authorities have already admitted that this will effect some $3 billion worth of Canadian goods.

Not so often discussed are Nixon's pending imposition of: a 7% investment tax relief to business for purchases of U.S. machinery and equipment; the DISC program which encourages U.S. firms to manufacture at home for export instead of setting up subsidiaries abroad (meaning Canada) and the liberalization of business depreciation taxes.

The above will have devastating effects on the Canadian business community. There was high unemployment in Canada last year. But the future looks ominously virulent for Canada if present trends continue.

Already this year job lay-offs have been prodigious. G.M. has been among the forecathers. Another giant, MacMillan Bloedel, laid-off large numbers of workers last year and may continue this year, in view of the fact that 80% of her produce is sold in U.S. markets.

Lay-offs are a problem, particularly where the businesses themselves sputter into nilthility.

In the first 8 months of this year Canadian corporate failures have increased over last year by 10%. Inflation has circled to cause the wage-price spiral to continue upward. This doesn't speak well of Prime Minister Trudeau's decision to inflate the managaria of parliamentary secretaries to 28 with a collective raise of $117,000. The law only allows for 25 such secretaries.

The new U.S. protectionism may initiate an international trade war. This remains, in spite of the down-playing of this aspect by most nations, a grave possibility if the American barriers aimed at reducing imports continues for any appreciable length of time.

The profound grave concern over the viability of the present international monetary system has been expressed for a few years now, the present Nixon doctrine of de-rechnechning makes the necessity for change almost inexorable. Secretary of the U.S. Treasury Connally has already stated that his country will not place any priority on the upward re-valuation of gold as backing for the dollar.

Adding to Canada's problem, here-in, is the fact that Finance Minister Benson's plan to improve our import-export situation by unpegging the dollar has failed. The Canadian dollar has actually risen slightly in value.

The stock market has reacted to fears of the government being pressured into pegging the dollar at $1.03 by showing a slide in the Index of industrial shares. A higher re-pegging would tend to cause further profit and market troubles for exporters and a slowing of economic growth at a time of high unemployment.

Phase II: The Key: Aside from these problems, Canadian exporters may find allacking markets in Britain with that country's entry into the E.C.M., stocks are in a bear market which is hurting business, and the P.M. has now, as yet, announced a substantial job program for this country or-er.

But the key to what Canada may expect for the next 6 month period was President Nixon's announcement of his government's second economic control phase.

The first consideration is that Nixon does not intend to lift the freeze on wage-price controls on November 13. Rather, there will be a gradual thaw directed by various commissions, such as the proposed Pay Board and a Price Commission.

The matter of prime consideration for Canadians was the lack of any mention by President Nixon of the 10% surcharge of which it will be lifted on U.S. imports.

It becomes obvious then that the surcharge will stick for the next 6 months or so and this will very indefinitely hurt Canada.

It is debatable whether Canada has the potential for any leverage to extract special consideration with the vested threats of the sale of raw materials and natural resources to the U.S. After all, the U.S. is our major customer for these exports and if they were to retaliate by any large cut-backs we would be in deeper trouble.

They have already shown that they are able to impose government procurement for certain public Canadian goods when they confronted Energy Minister Joe Greene last year with an oil import embargo. Canada's bargaining position, realistically, is weak as well as the prospect for special treatment in the case of relations between Ottawa and Washington.

Thus far, there appears to have been a direct lack of effective leadership by the Canadian government, in direct delineation of policy of measures which will combat unemployment, announcements or hints of how the government will tackle the problem of expanding foreign trade in augmenting that with new markets.

Douglas Gibson, former executive vice-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia and former major customer for exports, noted that the "lack of firm national policies" in saying that this void is "hurting Canada in crucial negotiations with the U.S. and in foreign trade searches for markets." Gibson is one of several who believe that if the U.S. surcharge is not lifted, at least after the next 6 month period, the Canadian economy could be impaired to a far greater extent.

Sources at the Toronto stock exchange tend to agree that the Canadian economy lacks leadership, in particular the cost of short-term note issuance.

The Royal Trust, I.A.C., Niagara Finance and G.M. Acceptance have all raised their rates on short-term notes this week. Conglomerates are having to sell off break-even or unprofitable divisions since they are now in a Swiss franc surplus. Their heavy financing necessitates the constant re-payment of large loans negotiated for their expansion. And these companies are not able to take ready advantage of tax loss write-offs.

As Mitchell Sharp has said, "Our whole policy is based on a stable economic relative co-operation with the United States and free trade, and we don't have that now. Since August, we have had government optimism, based on possible negotiations for special status with the U.S. government. John Connally has indicated otherwise. One school of thought believes that the government should pursue a policy of continual free trade. The other appears to favour our own renegotiation along the lines of the U.S. U.S.-Canada agreement. Neither camp is confident that Nixon's policy is eating away at the very fabric of Canadian economic stability.

Neil V. German, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, opts for move toward free trade with the United States. However the Toronto Star believes that their question in win or lose primarily for purpose of economic profit that it therefore makes little sense to propose economic integration.

Both Liberal leader Robert Nixon and NDP leader Stephen Lewin tend to feel that nationalism is important and should be pursued, in varying degrees.

Ontario Provincial Treasurer and Economic Minister Darcy McKeough feels that economic nationalism at present is a "luxury" because it can cause foreign capitalists to withdraw without money and jobs.

Regardless of anyone's political affiliation and despite different strategies and stipulations, there must decree that whatever the merits of Canadian nationalism, now is not the time to exert policies. Nationalism would only worsen the current economic situation and make little sense to propose economic integration.

Perhaps what this country needs is to ena similar domestic measures to those being used by Nixon. These are mainly enunciated by John Kenneth Galbraith.

Since Nixon administration has proposed the Robert Rossa plan for temporary wage-price freezes in order to break the structure of inflation. Nixon has been seeking an active participation by labour leaders such as Meany, Fitzsimmons and Woodcock.

The question remains: why doesn't Trudeau act similarly for the immediate future? Another pertinent question is: what are students doing to express their concern?
Creeps — coming to grips with disease and the afflicted

by MARIANNE KIMMET

The Tarragon Theatre group, Toronto's newest experimental theatre, has in the production of 'Creeps', a resounding success which abounds with fine talent and artistic merit.

The action of the play centres around a regularly-held ball session of five cerebral palsy victims in the menu washroom of a workshop.

The author, David Freeman, himself a cerebral palsy victim, holds our interest for the entirety of the seventy-five minute play. In it we are offered a cross section of cerebral palsy victims from the helpless Michael (Len Sedun) to Jim (Robert Cottri) whose affliction is minor in comparison.

Under the direction of Bill Glassco, 'Creeps' exasperates a great deal of truth and enough reality to make one feel uncomfortable.

The character of each of the cerebral palsy victims evolves realistically, enabling us to identify with the spastics after our initial reaction to the sight of them. We are made to come to grips with the disease and the afflicted.

Len Sedun, Frank Moore, Steve Whistance-Smith, Victor Sutton and Robert Cottri, all honorary members of the spastic club realize the impotence and uselessness of their lives reflected in their every line.

Their physical impairments constitute only part of an excuse to stay in the workshop where they are guarded from society and denied meaning in their lives.

As the play progresses we realize along with the spastics, that cerebral palsy and society are only partly to blame. Like all men, the spastics have a desperate fear of failure and developing their potentialities.

One of the group, Tom, leaves the 'sheltered workshop' at the end of the play in an aura of compensation. He becomes an artist and bears the brunt of much ridicule throughout the play as his abstract work is reflected in his every line.

Jim, who claims to be a writer, has the same aspirations but hasn't the courage to leave. He is caught between two opposing forces — his desperate want to write and his fear of failure.

The 'sheltered workshop' is a place where disabled people can go and work at their own pace without the pressure of the competitive outside world. Its aim is to provide a living wage for the cerebral palsy victim but rather to occupy his idle hours.

Dramatic confrontation from the Tarragon Theatre's production of 'Creeps'.

In leaving, Tom foreseesthissecurity and protection from the outside world.

These men cannot function as men should, socially or sexually. Their differences have been labelled as 'Kloster Ill' and the spastics have in fact come to believe themselves abnormal, if they weren't convinced of this fact, there would be little excuse to stay in the workshop.

They loathe and detest the workshop but they remain inactive and passive — the workshop is safe and the outside world is not. There is great camaraderie between the spastics but we sense in each one a feeling of desolation and hopelessness: they are, of every one, marooned in a metaphysical sense.

Their plight is emphasized by the brassy insincerity of the Shriners, one of the charity groups interested in helping them.

The Shriners are clowns who attempt to entertain the spastics as one would entertain children with party props, hotdogs and ice cream.

These attempts are as useless as the lives which the cerebral palsy's must lead. One wonders who the real 'creeps' are. 'Creeps' demands attention and recognition.

The characters are both pathetic and frightening, pathetic in their movement and speech and frightening in that they are real people no so different from you and I.

Perth county joy

by PAUL WEINBERG

Last Wednesday, a small, dedicated-college kids type audience came to hear a delightful evening of folk music at Massey Hall, with the Perth County Conspiracy and Dave Bradstreet.

Unfortunately the hall wasn't packed. For three hours (and at only $2.00) one could sit anywhere in the hall and enjoy an excellent concert of Canadian music.

Dave Bradstreet came on stage first, with some of the beautiful repertoire that Glendon audiences know so well.

However Perth County stole the show. If your knowledge of this group lies solely with their only record album — forget it. What they sang that night was far superior.

Perth County's music is full of imagery in a tapestry of music whose theme is basically a joy for life. Throughout the concert, words and phrases are repeated, some meaningful, some meaningless.

Open your door, wathing to ashore Watching all the ships, to come in Music mused the muse in mind In kind; indeed in words Life from my breast Guiding my home.

Perth County's songs vary in style from straight folk to country and then to old rock and roll. They did a beautiful version of 'Save the Last Dance for Me.'

It was a very informal evening with rice passed and the strong scent of hash in the air. During the Conspiracy's set, their whole commune from Perth County, was on-stage, turning it into a party.

If you have a chance to hear either of these groups in the future, don't pass up the opportunity.
Sons of B make good in afterlife

by BROCK PHILLIPS

On Wednesday, the C-House Animals chopped the pregame favorites the B-House Axemen off at the knees during their opposition 27 to 25.

The Animals, strengthened by quartermen Wayne Langlois from B-House, dismount a strong charge and made Axemen scouting reports fail to mention.

John Frankly, Wayne's favorite receiver, was accredited with 20 points. The other two were Dave Bryan who gained 7. "I told him it was for two points too," said a mod. John, "but I'm not a glit seeker to point out that his auto graphed picture can be picled up at the fieldhouse.

John H. Riley, picked up on waivers after being let go by the Sons of B, was top scorer for the Axemen with 15 points. Bruce Mathy and Pat Flynn picked up sixes.

The ever spectacular Doug Knowles astounded everyone by making a dramatic catch that officially gave him 1 point. Asked for his comments on the game, Animal Steve Greene shouted, "First, A-House, now the world."

In another Wednesday game 3rd year stunned 2nd year by limiting it to 1 point while scoring 22. Doug Street led the scoring parade with 7 points, while Jeff Abrahams and Geoff Love were dividing 7 points unequally. (Jeff got 6 and Geoff got 1).

If one reads with great diligence he or she will realize that 8 points are not accounted for. Where are those 8 points? This is a consent question. Send your answers to Consent, C/O PRO TEM.

Steve Marchessault was awarded all of 2nd year's points. (For answer refer to the final score).

In an exclusive interview after the game Mark Franklin said he had no quarrel with the refereeing in the game. An unofficial observer reports that Mark was one of the referees.

On Monday 2nd year swept 4th year-Fight! Faculty under the rug by decisively beating them 21 to 1. Steve Marchessault was again 2nd year's leading scorer with 13 points. Brian Stevens' and George Milosh's and Mike Lustig's singles rounded out the scoring. Wayne 'Kangaroo' Bishop got 4th year-Faculty's lone point.

The Glendon Football League is griefed to announce the passing of the Sons of B. On Monday, B-House defauteled their second league game and so were obliged to retire from league play. The cause of death was described as an acute lack of players. Wayne Bishop presided at the memorial service.

A carrier pigeon has just flown in from the North Pole with news that Mandy Baker and Bill Marsden placed third in the mixed doubles of the York Intercollegiate tennis championships.

The pigeon also reported that Jane King won the women's intramural golf title. Janet Rudd was second and Jill Quality third. (Translations from pigeon were provided by (bogus) Bishop.)

The Kermit Zarley fan club will meet at the Don Valley Golf Course all this week as the Glendon Open heads into its third week of play. The Professional Golf Association officials are allowing new members to join the club until Friday when the Open officially ends. Green fees will still be by the athletic department.

On Thursday the annual Glendon cross-country run was run-off. Larry Scanlan grabbed the 1 mile and never relinquished it. Others playing follow the leader were Dave Bryan who was second, John Spereen third, Bob Gibson fourth and Bob 'Deep Threat' Edwards, fifth.

A highlight of the race was that BMOC Gary Young with the winning margin. The goal came at the twelfth minute of the first half and was set brilliantly by Trevor Massey. John Bramberger was awarded the shrimp.

Glenden's victory was not something to write home to mother about, however, because McLoughlin played one man short throughout the game.

K.C. 'Fuzzy' Haffey has revealed today in a news conference in the Terrasse Room that the Glendon Gophers, the intercollegiate hockey team, will be holding its last tryout practice on Wednesday night in Arctic Arena at main campus.

Anyone wishing to curl in the intramural curling league is requested to contact Nancy McInnes (at 463-1436) immediately because spots are limited. (There are more rings!)

You have just read a never-to-be-forgotten joke. If you can explain its significance to the author, you will win the next hit record, "Rock on Ice."

October 13, 1971 PRO TEM 7

Ontario

Re: Proxy Voting

These are four separate and distinct classes of voters who may vote by proxy at the pending provincial election:

1. Members of the Canadian Forces who are absent from their ordinary residence and unable to vote in person.
2. Persons employed in the business of transportation by railway, air, water or motor vehicle, who will be absent from their ordinary residence and unable to vote in person, e.g., airline pilots, railway men, mariners, long distance bus drivers or truck drivers.
3. Persons who will be absent from their regular residence and unable to vote at the Advance Poll or Polling Day by reason of attending an educational institution.
4. Persons certified as being physically unable to attend the poll in person.

The procedure is simple. A proxy appointment form may be obtained from ANY Returning Officer, completed by the person appointing the proxy and mailed to the proxy voter. The proxy voter will have certified it by the Returning Officer in the electoral district where he and the person appointing him are both on the lists of voters. On Polling Day the voting proxy will present the certified proxy appointment form to the Deputy Returning Officer.

Section 133 of the Election Act Provides—

"133. Every person who, at an election,
(a) Not being qualified to vote, votes; or
(b) Being qualified to vote, votes more than once; or
(c) Votes in an electoral district or polling subdivision other than the one in which he is entitled to vote by this act,
is guilty of a corrupt practise and is liable to a fine of not more than $1,000, I would do exactly the same for a term of not more than six months, or to both."

RODERICK LEWIS, Q.C.
Returning Officer, Province of Ontario.
"There is a simple yet profound difference between Their Ontario and Ours. Theirs has meant privilege and benefit for the few. Ours demands that people run their own lives. Since the NDP, more than any other party, is the People of Ontario, Our Ontario is Your Ontario — and an NDP Government is the only way we can make it happen."

— Stephen Lewis, August 19, 1971

Their Ontario: Your Ontario:

In Conservative Ontario, our largest industry has become a bloated administrative nightmare . . . lacking concern for the human potential of its students . . . paid for by the people who can afford it least . . . so much money for such little benefit.

In Conservative Ontario, car insurance is a corporate picnic — and you pay for it. More than 300 private companies load so many costs and so much profit into your premium that only 63 cents of each dollar is returned in compensation (Saskatchewan's public plan returns 85 cents) . . . with a new "no-fault" feature that does not include property damage 70% of all claims!

In Conservative Ontario, the Government has done nothing to offset Ottawa's punishing policies . . . has proportionately produced fewer new jobs than Manitoba . . . has continued their hand-outs and sell-outs to foreign corporations . . . has continued to feed industries that employ few people at the expense of those that employ many . . . and done it all with public money.

In Conservative Ontario, taxes are allowed to go up, corporate profits are allowed to go up, rents are allowed to go up, interest rates are allowed to go up — and the wrong people keep paying for it.

In Conservative Ontario, foreign ownership swells and saps our ability to run our own lives . . . outside control of Canadian jobs, education and culture is allowed to grow, while the Tories close their eyes and their minds, and do nothing.

In Conservative Ontario, we pay the highest premiums in the country for the fewest benefits, while a profitable sector of insurance companies reap the rewards, and neither patient nor doctor can claim satisfaction.

In Conservative Ontario, pollution is measured not curbed . . . corporations are warned, not punished . . . laws are piecemeal and paper . . . and citizens, not companies, are made to feel responsible.

An NDP Government will shift emphasis from real estate to real people . . . offer equal opportunity to the workers and the privileged . . . expand the number and quality of our teachers and resource people . . . spread the costs fairly to include taxes on corporations.

An NDP Government will guarantee a publicly-run plan sold with the car license . . . lower the cost (by 15 - 20%), expand the coverage, speed the payments for everyone in the accident, and for all liabilities . . . cut the fat and kill the private profit . . . provide 100% no-fault . . . legislate strict car-maker controls to eliminate some dangers right at the source!

An NDP Government will encourage an economy planned for the good of the many rather than profit for the few . . . aid areas where the labour is . . . promote manufacturing here (instead of exporting resources to make money and jobs in the U.S.) . . . raise the minimum wage to at least $2.50 an hour . . . reduce the work week from 48 hours to 40 without loss in pay . . . and work toward a guaranteed income for every family!

An NDP Government will continue to work toward a fairer distribution of taxes . . . create a Rent Review Board . . . create a Prices Review Board . . . create an Ontario Land Bank to stunt real estate speculation . . . create a Consumer's Bill of Rights . . . give aid to co-ops and credit unions . . . create a fair tax system — based on ability to pay, rather than ability to evade!

An NDP Government will act to reverse the giveaway before it becomes too late . . . with an Ontario Development Corporation to channel money and growth where we need it . . . a take-over review board to safeguard our birthright and restore Canadian control . . . crown corporations in selected natural resources . . . a code of decent corporate behaviour . . . and, no more unnecessary incentive grants to foreign-based companies!

An NDP Government will implement a single, simple Healthcare Plan available to everyone . . . financed by a low premium (less than one-third the present cost for families, less than one-half for singles) and a fair tax structure . . . paying for all medical and hospital bills . . . all prescriptions, children's dental care, and home nursing care!  

An NDP Government will enact tough laws to prevent pollution and punish polluters . . . forcefully act to conserve all non-renewable resources . . . safeguard the victims of pollution through financial aid and re-training . . . create a crown corporation to produce and market effective pollution abatement equipment!

Make it Your Ontario.

VOTE NDP.