

Friday 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 Friday when they meet for the second time with university representatives and department of labour conciliations 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 "shit 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% over present rates of \$2.50 an hour for men and \$2.06 for women.

Although negotiations were described as "amenable" during the first meeting last Monday, 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 ask that Greenaway bring down a report.

The two alternatives open to Greenaway at that point would be to call for a mediation board or simply to report to the minister of labour on the state of negotiations. Fourteen days after the minister releases that report, it will be legal for the local to strike to support their demands.

Meany greedies to aid Glendon needies

In the wake of massive student unemployment this past summer, a cut-back in the Ontario Student Awards Programme and increased enrolment at Glendon, the Glendon For Students Fund is sorely in need of student support this year.

The Fund, which last year helped twenty Glendon students and loaned a total of \$3200, has been promised increased support from students' council but this is not enough to meet the needs of even a minority of the applicants.

Managed by six students and two faculty members, the fund makes interest free loans to Glendon students who find that the student awards programme and their personnel funds are insufficient to pay for their year's study.

Although the Fund will be appealing for grants from organizations such as the residence and students' council there will also be a concerted effort to arouse private student concern during the week of October 18.

The committee has also made arrangements to receive a commission from



Don Mills P.C., D. Timbrell defends the recycling of non-returnable pop containers and the consumers' rights on the issue following the Thursday all candidates' meeting held at Glendon.



PC's drop PRO TEM ad

The Youth Group of the Ontario Progressive Conservatives has cancelled a previously contracted full page advertisement with 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 advertisement.

Darwin Kealey, a representative of the PC youth group phoned PRO TEM last Thursday to enquire about whether the same free space would 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 within the rights 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 space and that he would like to write a letter to the editor to complain of the PRO TEM staff "misusing student funds."

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 comment on the significance of the free ad for the NDP in their decision except that the ad was like a donation of \$160 to the NDP.

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.

Texpack gets CYSF money

TORONTO (CUP) — The council of the York University Student Federation Monday (Oct. 4) pledged \$250 to the support of the strikers in the Brantford Texpack conflict.

In a 9-3 vote, the council defeated objections that the federation has neither the right nor the money to get into off-campus activities.

But calling the strike a fairly clear case of the need for student involvement in the larger community, federation president Mike Fletcher said, "You can't isolate the university from real life. You have to work out what your system of priorities is. Canadians everywhere, including the strikers at Texpack, have supported university students through taxes in the past twenty years, often with no direct benefits to themselves. Now it's time that we students started repaying

back debts."

Council member John McCallum maintained, "I don't think that, as a council, we can afford to help them. We have enough problems of our own on campus."

To suggestions that student impact might be greater through individual letter-writing work on the picket lines, and boycott of Texpack products, Chud said, "The reality of the strikers' lives is groceries next week."

Texpack workers are striking for higher pay: an increase of 65 cents an hour over a three year period from their present wage of \$1.93 an hour. Texpack, a branch plant of American Hospital Supply Corporation, is phasing out production at the Brantford plant to make it a warehouse for packing hospital and first aid material made in the U.S.

To union will fill OUS gap

by DAVE JARVIS

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

The move is intended to fill the gap in co-ordinated information services to the Toronto universities left by the demise of the Ontario Union of Students.

O.U.S. was voted out of existence last spring and replaced with the Association of Ontario Student Councils. At that time many non-Toronto universities stated they 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 Tri-Bloc, however, have found that A.O.S.C. at present does not satisfy their needs. A Toronto Union of Students, having as its primary objective that of being an information office, would it was felt, be able to do so.

The extent of the proposed services of the T.U.S. secretariat and its financing were two major issues.

Mike Fletcher, York student federation president, cautioned against having T.U.S. provide too many services and from expanding initially the basis of the Union to include student councils 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 would include research into areas of interest pertinent to the Toronto university student unions and the supplying of this information to the T.U.S. members. Policy decisions however would be the responsibility of T.U.S. and not the secretariat.

According to U of T's students' administrative council president Bob Spencer, 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 aid would greatly facilitate paying the salary of the secretariat's office manager.

Mike Walton, Ryerson student union president stated that the secretariat could operate out of his council's offices and have much of the necessary secretarial work done there.

Membership in T.U.S. on a per capita payment basis was rejected as it would mean the costs for the larger universities would be out of proportion to those of the smaller member colleges for the same services rendered.

Instead, a fixed membership fee was agreed upon (subject to ratification by the college councils) in which colleges with student populations under 3000 would pay half as much as their larger counterparts.

Look at what the



automobile has
given us already
Why stop it now?
Let the Liberals
give it to you

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-Canada course requirement for the unilingual stream.

After a lengthy debate, FC 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 faculty advisers and students, and consequently, inconsistencies in interpreting the regulation have occurred. Therefore the proviso 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 (APPC) contained a suggestion that the subcommittee on psychology be reconstituted to consider the appointment of a chairman and other faculty for the pro-

posed 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 re-

ports of the Committee on Academic Standards and the Petitions Committee, nor 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 to continue with the unfinished business rather than commence a new agenda at the next meeting.

Money for blowing grass

CALGARY (CUP) — The University of Calgary has issued a plea for volunteers who are willing to risk life, limb, and possibly sanity by indulging in the forbidden fruits of marijuana.

To compensate for possible physical impairment, the university is offering such volunteers \$50 each.

The offer, open to persons from all walks of life and over the age of 21, is part of a study programme being conducted to examine the non-medical use of marijuana.

Psychologist Steve Miller, one of the four

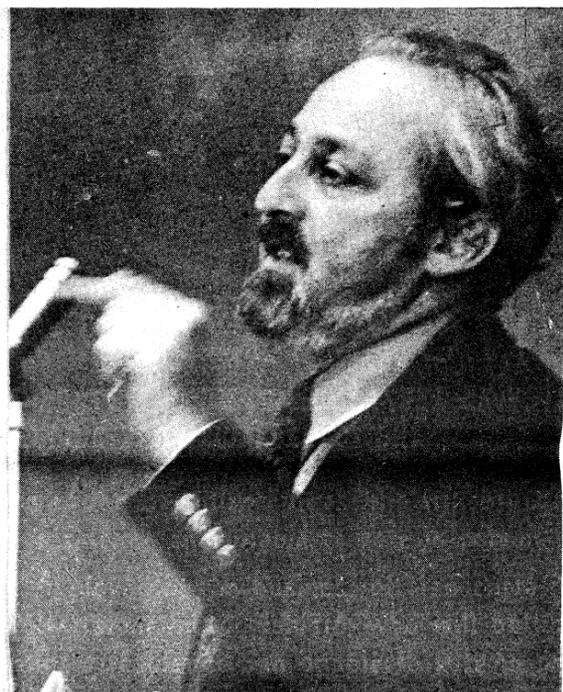
men heading up the program — which is financed by \$100,000 in federal government research grants, said the university was looking for about 400 volunteers, both men and women.

The marijuana, an illicit substance much used in some quarters, for the research programme was harvested recently from the bumper crop at the government experimental farm in Ottawa.

For safekeeping, the marijuana is currently being kept in a safe at the University of Calgary medical school.

The race in Don Mills

The theatrics of politics at Glendon



The three performers at last Thursday's all candidates meeting for the riding of Don Mills were Jim Norton of the NDP (left), Dennis Timbrell of the PC's (middle) and

Michael Kusner of the Liberals (right) Gesticulating, they expressed their view on topics ranging widely from advertising overkill to keeping our sewers full.

by JAMIE DORAN

Last Thursday, in the Old Dining Hall, Glendon students were treated to the increasingly popular political game of an all-candidates debate.

Following in the footsteps of their illustrious leaders who appeared on television on Monday, Messrs. Dennis Timbrell (PC), Jim Norton (NDP) and Michael Kusner (Liberal), traded unpleasantries and defended their party's policies for the upcoming provincial election.

The live audience of close to two hundred Glendon students showed their partisan NDP sentiments early, when Mr. Norton received loud approval for his concise outline of party policy and its direct relevance to university students.

Mr. Norton called for more control over university governing boards by the people that use those universities. Referring to his experience at Brock University, he indicated that he would push for equal parity between students, faculty and members of the community on governing boards.

He also indicated the need for more representation in the constituency too and he promised to provide a mobile office to service the sprawling riding if he was elected. Norton finished by showing that Public Auto Insurance, as advocated by the NDP would reduce insurance cost for students.

"We also need a moratorium on high rise development in the riding until adequate recreation land is provided for the growing density of people here."

Mr. Timbrell took the floor next and he emphasized that his past record of involvement in the Ward Ten municipality stood him in good

stead for a provincial seat. Interestingly enough, he admitted that he was a little sick of the advertising overkill his party was using in its Bill Davis campaign. However, he gave a vote of confidence to Davis and offered "myself and Bill Davis full time" if elected.

Kusner arrived late but started his presentation like a man trying to make up for lost time.

Emphasizing policy, particularly urban policy as a cure for bad government, he launched a diatribe against the PC's that continued past his allotted time.

One good point in favour of all the candidates; they each stressed participation and promised involvement with their electorate. Maybe they've finally got the message.

The first question directed at the candidates dealt with pollution and specifically, what each candidate proposed to do about the proliferation of campaign signs on public property.

Timbrell responded by praising his party's new Environmental Control Act as legislation "with teeth" which would ameliorate the lack of governmental power against polluters.

The signs, he said, would come down immediately after the election.

Kusner declared that pollution problems have to be solved by organized planning and Norton defended the NDP's tough stand on polluters. "We want to install controls, not close down plants," Norton said.

Spadina was bound to rear its ugly head and so it did. Kusner stated that there is no magic solution to transit problems and that unfortunately, the car is the cheapest mode of transportation. Consequently we need more roads. Rapid transit in Toronto is "inefficient and an impractical substitute for the car. Spadina

should be completed," he said.

Norton attacked the so-called "brave decision" by Premier Davis to stop the expressway as being a political ploy to gain votes in the southern ridings affected by Spadina and discounted the Liberal solution to build the expressway as far as Eglinton as being unsatisfactory. "Let's have it all the way or not at all," he said.

Naturally enough, Mr. Timbrell called the decision to stop Spadina as being the "most momentous in years." He promised that the PC's would institute a heavily subsidized rapid transit program to replace the expressway.

And so it went. The Catholic school question arose near the end of the debate and it eventually stretched on after the candidates left the platform.

Many of the issues such as unemployment got bogged down in technicalities and points of order.

There were a few crowd-pleasing lines: in the midst of one of his attacks on the inefficiency of governmental planning of roads and public works Kusner announced that it "burns my ass" to see huge sewer lines only half filled.

Norton stood up next and said, "Vote Liberal and they'll fill your sewers for you!"

The debate was lively for the most part but many of the remarks were redundant or carefully hedged to avoid embarrassment.

An observation by Glendon Political Science professor, Joseph Starobin seems most appropriate here. "It has become increasingly necessary for politicians to become good actors and in some cases for actors to become politicians."

It only remains for us to choose the best actor and hope that he will remember some of his golden campaign promises.

Empire loyalist

As it has been so astutely pointed out by our disenchanted reader, David Rudd, PRO TEM is guilty of "slanted and subjective editing".

But the editor and staff of this paper would differ with Mr. Rudd in his charge that we have been guilty at the same time of "irresponsible journalism".

We consider our discretionary use of editorial freedom to be in complete accord with the right of free expression and even within the duty of a vigorous press.

We fail to see that the words of Murray Ross speak in any way against our decision to reject the bland, consensus approach to journalism that is perpetrated on the public by establishment newspapers.

We feel our critical and perhaps "tongue-in-cheek" stab at the Davis administration in no way indicates that "custom" has dominated intelligence in PRO TEM. We would hope without deferring to Mr. Rudd that our efforts will thaw rather than "freeze" the awareness of the Glendon student public; that they will analyze critically 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 stand stems 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 future, all those irate conservatives who disagree with PRO TEM staff policy or feel that the paper is grossly misrepresenting the Glendon student population should begin making submissions to the paper or offer their services as production staff so that 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



"We aren't even in the same league, I'm not gonna waste my bat and balls on you Minors..."

LETTERS

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 we now 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. How 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 Ellard), climbing a tree or learning how to silk screen.

Richard Hunt
Glendon

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."

Those 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 that 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 opinions.

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 PRO TEM provide equal space to permit the York University group of the Ontario Progressive Conservative Association to reply to this thinly-disguised slander.

Sincerely yours,
David Rudd.

PRO TEM

editor in chief
business manager
sports editor
entertainment editor
photo editors

circulation-ad manager
production

cartoonist

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Rob Carson
Brock Phillips
Elizabeth Cowan
Nigel Ottley
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Jeff Ballennie
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PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 317, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the newspaper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university administration. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent of social change. Phone 487-6136.

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 day-care centres for young children. These are just a few restrictions that family units 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 rigidities of industrial society by forming self-sufficient, self-directing communes, operating at the subsistence level. The physical difficulties involved in this type of life render it un-

Living together

attractive to the great majority of people, but, on the other hand, if these physical difficulties are eliminated, I think that, given the chance, many people would choose 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 the major obstacle to a radically altered life-style would be removed, since it would no longer be necessary to concentrate on 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 wherever like-minded people wanted to band together in order to produce and provide things in a more human way.

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.

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 facilitate 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 field of post-secondary education in the past decade, and the phrase "universal accessibility to higher education" has become a goal for the Canadian and Ontario governments. This has yet to be achieved.

Public spending in this area has increased phenomenally but still more money is needed, or rather, a re-allocation of money is needed. It is now politically impossible for any government, federal or provincial, to increase its education budget, especially in proportion to its other expenditures.

In setting this goal of "universal accessibility to higher education" the government had to find a method of overcoming the major obstacles to attaining its goal. It had to develop 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.

An extensive student financial assistance plan was needed, and in 1964 the Canada Student Loan Plan was initiated. Since the legislation covering the CSLP runs out in 1972, the question of student aid has again become an issue for debate.

Although CSLP, administered through the provinces, has helped a large number of people continue or complete their post-secondary education, there have arisen some very strong and valid criticisms of it. It does not provide support for anyone who is not a full-time student, and it presupposes parental aid and summer earnings that are not always forthcoming. There is also a ceiling on 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 governments to discuss more viable alternatives.

The two major student financial assistance programmes now being discussed, particularly with reference to Ontario, are firstly the report by Gail C.A. Cook and David A.A. Stager entitled 'Student Financial Assistance Programs', and secondly the report of the subcommittee on Student Aid of the Council of Ontario Universities entitled 'Accessibility and Student Aid'.

CORSAP mortgages

The first is more often referred to as CORSAP, derived from Cook and Stager's recommendations as to the best form of financing higher education, especially student aid, the "Contingent Repayment Student Assistance Programme." This type of scheme, based entirely on loans, was developed in the 1960's in the States, but has never really been implemented anywhere.

The economics of education are quite complex and many factors have to be taken into consideration when formulating policies on student aid. The division of costs between the individual and the state and the benefits to society and to the individual all have to be considered. For these and other reasons Cook and Stager

concluded that the CORSAP plan would be most effective for Ontario.

The basis for CORSAP lies in the supposition that the cost of post-secondary education and of student assistance is rising so rapidly that it will become impossible for the government to continue support in these areas — especially with increasing demand in other areas. Thus they see that an increased financial burden must be placed on the individual for his education, and that private sources (parents) will not be sufficient. At present it costs approximately \$2500 each year to educate a student in an Ontario university, yet the student pays only 1/5 of that.

They also see the grant portion of the present student loan system as being too costly. An all loan scheme such as CORSAP would in the long run cost the government very little, because eventually almost all of the recipients have to repay the loan in full.

If you win you pay

One of the greatest attributes of CORSAP, and the reason for its name, is that the rate of repayment would be contingent on the student's income after graduation. The individual would pay a certain amount relative to his income over a given period of time (30 years was suggested in the report), or until such time as the original debt plus the accumulated interest has been paid. If the debt is not paid off after the given time period then the remainder is automatically absorbed by the government. This would mean that those who benefited most financially from their education would repay more than those whose financial status was not improved as much.

Unlike CSLP, it also has benefits for part-time and older students, because CORSAP would consider the foregone earnings of the individual when allotting monies.

Thus, in summary, CORSAP would entail a considerable increase in tuition fees and an all loan student financial assistance programme. The programme would have a means test but would cover tuition, living expenses and foregone income. Repayment of this loan would be spread over a number of years and would be contingent upon the recipient's income after the completion of his education.

The financial benefits of an all loan program to the government are obvious, and the contingent 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 this scheme is an improvement over CSLP with respect to expected parental contributions.

There are, however, a great 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-cost scheme such as CORSAP could very easily deter high school students from continuing their education. This would apply especially to students from lower income families who would be discouraged by having to assume a very large debt at a young age. Therefore accessibility would in fact be negatively affected — contrary to the goal of the government and to the raison d'être 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 would be 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 problem areas when discussing CORSAP are the repayment arrangements for women and the effect of such a marked shift in the financial responsibility for education from the public to the individual. For women the repayment plan of this scheme could act as an incentive not to work, for repayment would be non-existent if there was no income. Further, the shift in the financing of post-secondary education means that one generation would all but escape the responsibility of financing higher education.

Most of these points are discussed in 'Accessibility and Student Aid' (the Morand Report as it has come to be known). This report is, in fact, quite intelligent and worthwhile. It's recommendations provide only one alternative to 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 on their supposition that the costs of post-secondary education are going to continue to increase at the rate they have in the past. This year's attendance figures for Ontario institutions of post-secondary education seem to bear out the Morand Report's opinion that the vast rates of increase in this area are coming to a halt. This would eliminate both the need for increasing the cost of education for the individual and for instituting an all loan student aid system. After fairly careful analysis of the data and a discussion of the principles involved the Morand Report recommended a major revision of the present system rather than a complete change in policy.

The compromise

They do not feel that the situation in Ontario warrants a CORSAP-type scheme at present and feel the most equitable scheme would entail a variable loan/grant ratio plan that would provide, according to need, up to 100% grant for a first year student, with progressively higher loan portions in subsequent years. Such a programme would have a contingent repayment programme that would provide for women (working or not). This programme would also provide an additional supplementary loan fund not governed by OSAP-style means testing but that would give money to students not normally eligible who have been recommended by their student awards officers.

This proposal remedies most of the CSLP faults yet it avoids the CORSAP problem of enormous and overwhelming debt. It is a compromise between CSLP and CORSAP yet, by using the present financing system with a subsidiary fund and combining it with a contingent repayment scheme, the Morand Proposal has found what seems to be the most satisfactory arrangement to be put forward so far.

SC message to FC — "get working"

Dear Sir,

As External Affairs Commissioner, I would like to raise a few points about Mr. Weinberg's article about the Sept. 28 meeting of the Glendon College Student Council and about the general relations between faculty and students' council.

While most of Mr. Weinberg's reporting is correct, some of it is not. However unimportant it may be, I deny having said, "The students on faculty council haven't done anything." As I recall pointing out to your reporter there are some valuable achievements that the student caucus has performed, such as its referendum on ski week, from which students' council would do well to take note of.

While the tone of Mr. Weinberg's article conveys the impression that I must regard most F.C. student reps with utter contempt, my own feelings are just the opposite. There are many

students on faculty council for whom I have a great deal of respect (including Mr. Weinberg himself) and whose talents I would like to see channelled towards and made use of by students' council.

However, a more positive (and by far more important) issue Mr. Weinberg's article raised is the relations between F.C. and S.C., which must be defined very soon (just as S.C.'s relationship with Residence Council must be worked out).

This is perhaps the first year in many that students' council has even begun to seriously tackle the many problems affecting student interests and to state our position as a council on the issues affecting the university as an institution.

Ranging from the CORSAP report, to student housing, Radio Glendon, the Community Action Programmes

and a census to obtain data on Glendon students and their interests, the issues S.C. are dealing with are important, but difficult and time-consuming. The more we work, the more we see has to be done.

I am quite sure that the issues which are raised in faculty council are just as important and as fundamental to student interests as the ones S.C. encounters. If certain members of S.C. got angry, it was basically because we don't feel that the students on F.C. are pulling their fair share of the load.

As they say that behind every argument is ignorance, we'd like to ask a few questions. For example, how often did the student caucus meet over the summer? What positions is it taking? How often is it in consultation with the student faculty council members at U of T or York to find out what they're doing?

We'd like some answers: if they haven't any, to put it bluntly, our message is "get working" The \$50 grant is piddles to do the work that could (that must?) be done, and no doubt it must be raised, if it could be shown that the caucus is moving.

I regret any hostility that might be raised between S.C. and F.C. because of what was said. Hopefully we can work together by cooperating rather than confronting each other. Unfortunately, S.C. may have to play the devil and start stepping on some toes, first as we invite faculty council, residence council and most importantly, Glendon students to start stepping on ours. It is then that we may witness an improvement in student government on this campus.

Yours truly,
Gary O'Brien
External Affairs Commissioner

COMMENT:



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 luxating effect on the Canadian arena of industry and commerce? If not, you should be. University students are just as likely to be effected 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 being faced by 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-off's have been prodigious. G.M. has been among the forerunners. 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 nihility.

In the first 8 months of this year Canadian corporate failures have increased over last year by 16%. 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 menagerie of parliamentary secretaries to 28 with a collective raise of \$112,000. 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.

Although grave concern over the viability of the present international monetary system has been expressed for a few years now, the present Nixon doctrine of re-trenchment 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 export-import situation by un-pegging 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 slacking 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 not, as yet, announced a substantial job program for this coming winter.

But the key to what Canada may expect for the next 6 month period was President Nixon's announcement of his government's second economy 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 when 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 definitely hurt Canada.

It is debatable whether Canada has the potential for any leverage to extract special consideration with the veiled threat of a boycott on 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 instill government predilection for the velvet Canadian glove 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 status, particularly in view of the cooling 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 our foreign trade an in augmenting that with new markets.

Douglas Gibson, former executive vice-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia has denounced the "lack of firm national policies" in saying that this void is "hurting Canada in crucial negotiations with the U.S. and in its search for growth." 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. The cost of short-term loans is on the rise.

The Royal Trust, IAC, 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 heaviest hit by poor profits. 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 relationship 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 continental free trade. The other appears to favour our own retrenchment along the lines of protectionism. Neither camp is doubtful 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 a "cautious move toward free trade with the United States."

However the Toronto Star believes that since this country was not founded primarily "for the purpose of economic profit" that it therefore makes little sense to propound economic integration.

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

Ontario Provincial Treasury and Economic minister Darcy McKeough feels that economic nationalism at present is a "luxury" because it can cause foreign capitalists to withdraw or withhold money and jobs from the province.

Regardless of anyone's political affiliation, any truly dialectical analysis of the situation must decree that whatever the merits of Canadian nationalism, now is not the time to exert such policies. Nationalism would only worsen an already potentially economic malignant situation and is inappropriate now.

Perhaps what this country needs is to enact similar domestic measures to those being used by Nixon. These are anti-inflation measures enunciated by John Kenneth Galbraith.

The Nixon administration has adopted the Robert Roosa plan for temporary wage-price freezes in order to break the structure of inflation. Nixon has been wise in calling upon 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 KIMMETT

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 bull session of five cerebral palsy victims in the mens 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 Coltri) whose affliction is minor in comparison.

Under the direction of Bill Glassco, 'Creeps' exonerates 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 revulsion at 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 Coltri, all honourary members of the spastic club realize the impotence and uselessness of their lives reflected in their every line.

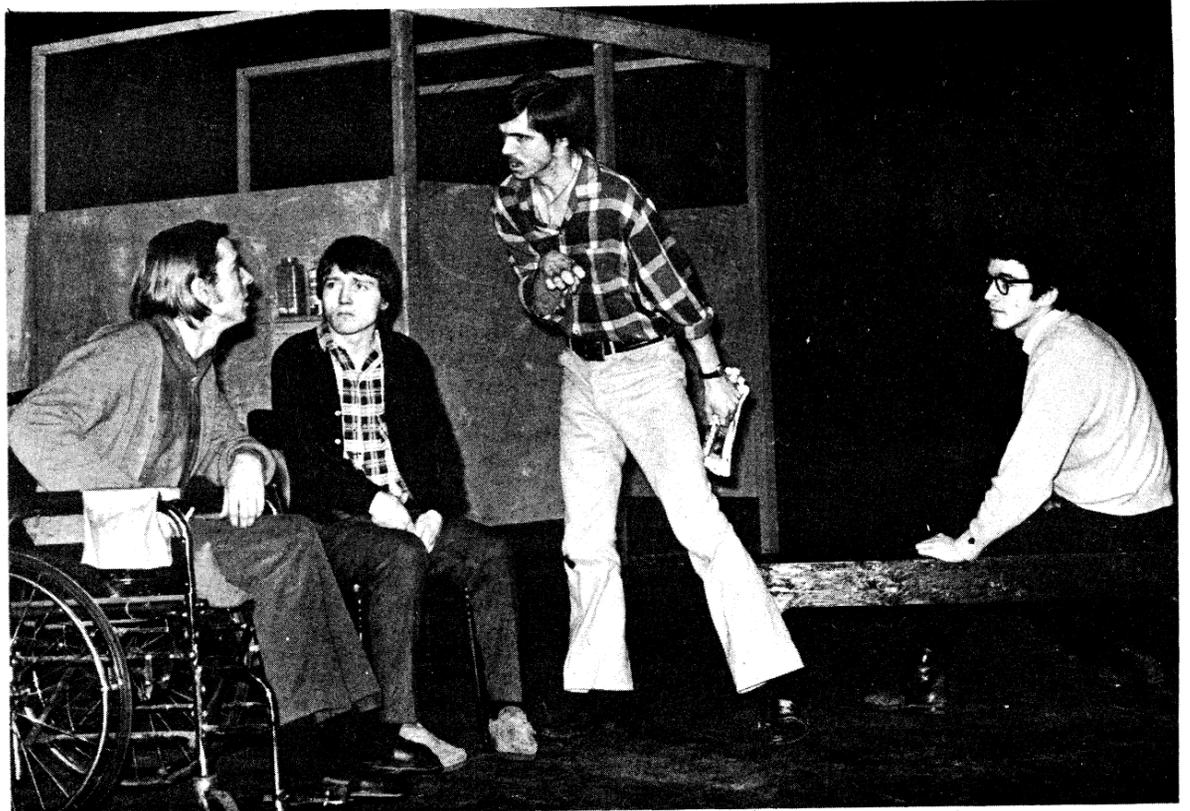
Their physical impairments constitute only part of an excuse to stay in the workshop where they are guarded from society and denied meaning in their lives.

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 finding and developing their potentialities.

One of the group, Tom, leaves the 'sheltered workshop' at the end of the play in an aura of courageousness and determination. He is an artist and bears the brunt of much ridicule throughout the play as his abstract work is referred to as 'chicken tracks.'

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 not 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". Steven Whistance-Smith, Frank Moore, Victor Sutton, Robert Cottri.

In leaving, Tom foresees his security and protection from the outside world.

These men cannot function as men should, socially or sexually. Their differences have been labelled as 'abnormal' 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 comradeship between the spastics but we sense in each one a feeling of desolation and hopelessness: they are, each and 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.

Sentimentality does not impose upon the creative impact of the play. This is largely due to the play's humour. It is a hard, bawdy, original humour, heavily laden with anguish and desperation.

Humour keeps the play in motion, we laugh and only later realize what we have been laughing is a kind of 'banana-peel laughter.'

In this way the play is involving and illuminating. Its movement is an unbroken series of interlocking conversations with no intermission and virtually no silence. The dialogue is fast moving, but it does not 'bounce off the walls' as in many well-rehearsed, heavy dialogue plays.

Not enough can be said in favour of the play, the excellence of the dialogue is only surpassed by the fine performance of the characters.

Glendon student, Charles Northcote plays the part of a Shriner in the play and like all of the actors, achieves a high degree of professionalism in every gesture.

The play will run for the next 6 weeks, playing every night except Monday. Curtain time is 8:30.

The Tarragon Theatre is located at 30 Bridgeman Avenue (1 block north of Bathurst and Dupont).

Student prices are \$2.00 throughout the week with a special pay-what-you-can matinee Sundays at 2:30.

ON CAMPUS

by ANN CRUTCHLEY

Wednesday 13

Candidates meeting. See posters for time and place. Positions open for student executive, social affairs commissioner, councillor-at-large, three (3) first year reps, and two COSA members.

Le film 'Potemkin' de S.M. Eisenstein sera projeté dans la salle 129, York Hall, à 16 heures et 15 et à 20 heures. Entré libre.

Thursday 14

The election booth will be open today from 10 am to 2pm. See signs for place.

The Society for the Preservation of the Absurd presents "Oh Dad, Poor Dad, Mama's Hung You in the Closet and I'm so Sad" in the Pipe Room at 8:30 pm. Thurs. and Fri. Admission 50 cents.

Friday 15.

Last day to vote. Booth open from 9 am to 5 pm in JCR.

Saturday 16

Boîte à Chansons et Pub Night au Café de la Terrasse.

Sunday 17.

The film 'Rashomon' (1930) by Kurosawa will be shown in room 129, York Hall 8:30 pm. See posters for price of admission.

People interested in being on the student executive's committee on student housing are advised to leave their names at their office or phone Ann Crutchley at 222-4985.

Organizations wishing to announce meetings, films, etc. are asked to drop the information off at the PRO TEM Office.

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, washing to ashore
Watching all the ships, to come in.

Music minds 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 around 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.

Slanted - leftist

Staff
Meeting

Wednesday

5 pm

Sons of B make good in afterlife

by BROCK PHILLIPS

On Wednesday, the C-House Animals chopped the previously unbeaten A-House Axemen off at the knees overpowering their opposition 27 to 25.

The Animals, strengthened by quarterback Wayne Langlois from B-House, dismantled a strong offence that Axemen scouting reports failed to mention.

John Frankie, Wayne's favourite receiver, was accredited with 20 points. The other Animals' scorer was Tom Kemp who gained 7.

"I would've scored those points too," said a modest John, "but I'm not a glor seeker." He would also like to point out that his autographed picture can be picked 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 12 points. Bruce Maltby 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 comment on the game, Animal Steve Greene shouted, "First A-House, now the world."

In another Wednesday game 3rd year stunned 2nd year by limited them 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 unevenly. (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 contest question. Send your answers to Contest, 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 Fradkin 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-Fightin' Faculty under the rug by decisively beating them 21 to 1. Steve

Winters edges Gophers 34-32

Doug Knowles was five yards from the goal line when time ran out on the Glendon intercollegiate flag football team. There was one more play after Knowles' brilliant pass and run play that covered about fifty yards, but it failed and Winters College sneaked by Glendon 34 to 32.

The lead changed hands many times in the see-saw battle which saw Winters leading 14 to 0 at one point.

Glendon battled back with touchdowns by Geoff Love and Andy Raven, Sam Martino going for two and singles were scored by Mike Eisen and Jamie Doran.

Glendon swept into the lead on Jeff Abrahams' touchdown late in the game only to see it wiped out after Winters ran back a kickoff.

The Thursday game was highlighted by some questionable refereeing, and some rough play by the Winters team.

Marchessault was again 2nd year's leading scorer with 13 points. Brian Stevens' 6 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 grieved to announce the passing of the Sons of B. On Monday, B-House defaulted 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 pidgeon has just flown in from the North Pole with news that Mindy Baker and Bill Marsden placed third in the mixed doubles of the York intercollegiate tennis championships.

The pidgeon also reported that Jane King won the women's intramural golf title. Janet Rudd was second and Jill Qually third. (Trans-

lation from pidgeon was provided by the Masked Beaver.)

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 Proctor Golf Association officials are allowing new members to join the club until Friday when the Open officially ends. Green fees will still be paid by the athletic department.

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

A highlight of the race was that BMOC Gary Young was leading for the first ten feet. Jim Gallagher was unable to finish the race after

being viciously attacked by an enraged chipmunk.

Andy Bevan, our minister of public works, has breathlessly announced that the lighting on the tennis courts will be definitely installed in about a month. Of course that means there might be lighting in two weeks or six weeks. Then again the lights might be up in around two months. But in any case who plays tennis in the snow? Therefore Glendon could possibly have tennis court lights by April, but that's not definite.

Reds eat Sam's boys

The Red Guards, Glendon's soccer team, successfully kicked off regular season play by edging McLaughlin college 1-0.

The educated toe of Angie Dorazio provided Glendon 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 shutout.

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

K.C. 'Punch' 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 nebulous joke. If you can explain its significance to the author, you will win the new hit record, "Rock on Ice."

NOTICE TO ALL VOTERS



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 it certified 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, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both."

RODERICK LEWIS, Q.C.
CHIEF ELECTION 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:

EDUCATION

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.



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.

CAR INSURANCE

In Conservative Ontario, car insurance is a corporate picnic — and you pay for it. More than 200 private companies load so many costs and so much profit into your premium that only 65 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!



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!

JOBS

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.



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!

THE COST OF LIVING

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.



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!

INDEPENDENCE

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.



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!

MEDICARE

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



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!

THE ENVIRONMENT

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



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 pollutions through financial aid and re-training . . . create a crown corporation to produce and market effective pollution abatement equipment!

Make it Your Ontario. VOTE NDP.