

## Background to Trudeau's plan continued from page 1

regulations which will plug some of the loopholes in the controls program. Amendments aimed at the working poor increase the maximum catch up hourly wage to \$3.50 or \$600 a year. Just a week before, the AIB refused petroleum company price hikes,

allowing only a one cent a gallon increase. The government announces a program to reduce its own spending including: a freeze on MP's pay, tighter controls on civil service expenses, the abolition of Information Canada and the Company of Young

Canadians, lower outlays on manpower retraining and environmental control, a freeze on research grants, cancellation of the Opportunities for Youth program and an end to the indexing of family allowances to the cost of living. In replying to Tory charges of government overspending, Treasury minister Jean Chretien says: "If we got rid of every public servant, every soldier and every RCMP member we would still have a budget of \$36 billion, a reduction of only \$6 billion." There are 543,000 federal civil servants.

— **May, 1976** — The Canadian Labor Congress convention passes a new manifesto lambasting wage and price controls and calling for a re-ordering of Canadian society through a tri-party agreement between government, business and labor. The convention gives the executive discretionary power to call a national day of protest (or general strike) against the controls. "This is," said Dennis McDermott (United Automobile Workers chief) "a momentous day in organized labor, which warms the cockles of my heart."

— **July, 1976** — Two important developments: first, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce comes out against the controls,

indicating that business is chafing for the first time under price and profit controls. The second important announcement comes from the Supreme Court of Canada which announces the legislation setting up the AIB is constitutional rejecting a challenge that contended the federal government is intruding on provincial jurisdiction.

— **September, 1976** — Finance Minister Donald MacDonald bows to pressure from business and announces the loosening of profit controls in order to allow business expansion. Labor organizers are in full gear, getting ready for the CLC national day of protest, despite government sabre-rattling about retaliation against workers who are not on the job October 14. The federal government goes on the offensive, beginning a million dollar advertising campaign for the AIB. Mr. Trudeau says in a speech to party workers in Chatham, New Brunswick on April 23 that controls have been enacted "for the benefit of the small liberal common people, people who expect the government to intervene rarely and only if necessary.... We've prevented a hell of a lot of little people from losing their shorts."

The mood of the country on

the even of the CLC's national day of protest is difficult to gauge. The media have given exhaustive coverage to unions who refuse to participate in the day of protest. Public opinion polls show support for controls has declined from a high point in the fall.

How have controls worked? Prices have not fallen but the rate of increase is down. But this is due to a fall in food prices, and controls have not touched agricultural products. Profits were generally high in 1975 and labor can justifiably argue business has not been hit hard. And workers have been caught in a confusing bargaining situation where a collective agreement can be rolled back months later. As some workers have had to go back the employer months later. Why should workers have the wages controlled when prices and profits are not being effectively limited, say labor leaders.

Meanwhile, the Canadian economy remains in bad shape. Growth has slowed to its lowest rate in years. Inflation is still 10 per cent. And 750,000 Canadians are unemployed. Prime Minister Trudeau must shift his attack on these problems or he might find himself out of a job in 1978.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1976

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1976



### Ontario student federation votes support for protest

LONDON (CUP) - Ontario's student leaders have committed their organization to supporting and participating in the Canadian labour Congress (CLC) national day of protest, October 14. A majority of the delegates

from 20 student unions at the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) conference here September 24 to 26 agreed OFS should be "involved" in the protest day and endorsed their executive's commitment to working with the Ontario Federation of Labour (OFL).

The OFS executive will seat a representative on the OFL coordinating committee and will provide its member councils with "extensive information material" on labor's actions against the federal government's wage and price controls program.

Individual student unions are also expected to work with local labor councils in planning activities for the day, according to OFS chairperson Murray Miskin.

### Student action

Tuesday, Oct. 12, 4 pm. To Building 14-6.

-meeting of all interested helping to build the university contingent for the day of protest demonstration.

Tuesday, Oct. 12, 7 pm. SU 142.

-worknight to make pick signs, banners etc.

Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 pm TB-L2.

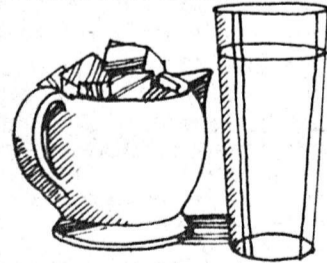
-teach-in on wage and price controls, sponsored by the Department of Political Science and featuring Prof. Larry Press and Prof. Fred Engelman, both from that dept. From the Department of Economics there will be Prof. Tom Powrie and Craig Riddell.

Thursday, Oct. 14, 10 am. -pre-parade rally at the quad (lawn west of CAB), where students and staff will gather to join the main demonstration.

# What does Ricard taste like?

## Easy!

Ricard tastes just like licor... no, I guess I can't really say just like... but it does when it's straight (almost), but not in a... um, say a RICORANGE, with orange juice and grenadine (just a touch of grenadine)... of course, serve it with ice water... no, Stanley, no ice — ice water... and it does taste sort of like... no, certainly not anything like that. A Parakeet is altogether something else. It's made with soda water — and green Crème de Menthe



and it doesn't taste anything like water (and it has to be green Crème de Menthe)... But no matter what you serve it with, Ricard still tastes like... well, like... um... well, Ricard tastes like what it is. A Pastic. What's a Pastic? Well, it's made in France... and it



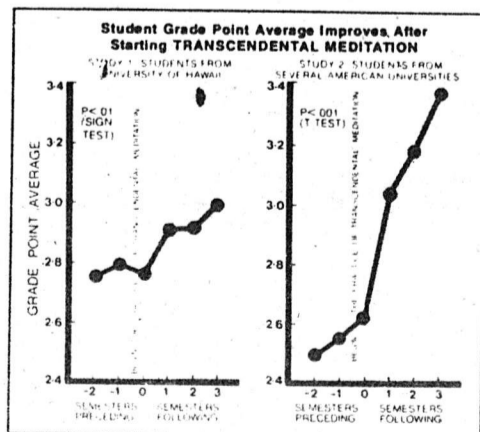
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