

Loitering Bylaw Drafted

Hagersville's first proposed Loitering By-Law would stop persons hanging about the village streets, sitting on the hoods of cars, smoking in ditches and idling, Police Chief Warren Burger told the Record Tuesday.

At Monday night's council meeting, village representatives gave the new draft by-law its first and second reading. Before becoming law, it must be sent to the Ontario Municipal Board for their approval and then

returned to Hagersville Council for a third and final reading.

Under this proposal, NO person shall lounge, loaf, loiter or stand idle on any sidewalk, street or highway or in any public place so as to obstruct the movement of pedestrians or provoke or endanger the health, safety, morality or welfare of the inhabitants within the Village of Hagersville after being requested by police officers to move.

Highway and public place is defined by the

Ontario Highway Traffic Act.

Mr. Burger explained to the Record that without a loitering by-law in the village, the police can only charge idlers with causing a disturbance. Since this falls under the Criminal Code, he said, a charge would automatically give a person a criminal record. For this reason, the police have been reluctant to charge idlers.

However, no person charged under the Village's proposed Loitering By-law would suffer the added penalty of a life record, he said.

Any person found contravening the Village's Loitering By-law would be liable to a fine not less than \$10 and not more than \$300, exclusive of costs, or a three month jail sentence or both.

Mr. Burger pointed out that council has changed the penalty clause from that provided in the Summary Convictions Act.

Under the Summary Convictions Act, any person convicted could be subjected to a maximum \$500 fine or six months in jail or both. Also, the Judge had the right to sentence a person to hard labour. This was stroked out.

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Area Farmers Chosen For Pollution Probe

Four Ontario farmers have been appointed to investigate pollution resulting from the disposal of animal wastes, Environment Minister James Auld announced.

"The members of the Farm Pollution Advisory Committee, Otto Crone and Harold Eubank of Hagersville, Donald Switzer of Smithville, and John K. Peart of Caledonia, are all professional farmers and it is this expertise we will be calling on," said Mr. Auld.

The provisions of the Environmental Protection Act, 1971, do not,

in many cases apply to "animal wastes disposed of in accordance with normal farming practices." Mr. Auld pointed out, "There are those that contend that modern assembly-line methods such as confinement and feedlot operations can result in abnormal farming practices with regard to waste disposal," he added.

"That is the purpose of this new committee; to determine whether or not waste disposal methods used are in accordance with normal

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Education Tax Bill Similar To '72

The increased cost of financing the county's education system is so slight that most taxpayers won't even notice the change, Garfield Disher, chairman of the

Haldimand Board of Education's Budget Committee, said at Tuesday's Board meeting. Although the total budget is \$439,435 larger than in 1972, Mr.

Disher said the total levies to the municipalities has only risen by \$9,374. He attributed this to an increase in government grants.

He pointed out that the budget committee, which had to keep provincial ceilings in mind, had very little room for manoeuvring because the bulk of expenditures have already been committed by the decisions of previous boards.

The total budget is \$7,813,467 with the largest portion, \$4,135,202 (53 per cent) covering teachers' salaries, \$240,987 used to keep buildings in good repair, \$692,547 for heat, light and cleaning, as well as a substantial portion for modern teaching methods, such as television and tape recorders.

Mr. Disher also noted that the new assessment in the county should absorb the increased levy. Total assessments have decreased in Dunn-

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The cooling water intake at Nanticoke was a tunnel cut through limestone rock 235 feet below lake level.

Time And Men Bring Change



by Colin Hendry
Time and men will bring change to the small community of Nanticoke, eight miles south of Jarvis. Where cottages stood watching the rise and fall of lake levels on Lake Erie and where farmers etched a living from an unwilling and infertile land, a new power plant looms against the horizon.

In ten years, 1967 to 1977, time and men working for Ontario Hydro will transform 800 acres on the shore of Lake Erie into the home of the largest thermal generating station in Ontario. The land has been reshaped for all time; the water is borrowed briefly and returned to the lake.

LARGE, LARGER, LARGEST

Most things at Nanticoke Generating Station are large. The powerhouse is 20 stories high and a third of a mile long. Two million gallons of water are used a minute while 4,000,000 kilowatts of power flow into the Ontario Hydro system.

Nanticoke's first generating system has been contributing electricity to Ontario Hydro's power grid since January, 1972. The second generator will be a regular contributor when the testing is completed in a month or so. The third unit will join its sister turbine - generators later this year. The remaining five units will follow at intervals of roughly a year until the last two are completed in 1977.

The first coal carrier arrived at Nanticoke G.S., July 5, 1971; 840,630 tons were delivered in 1972. The coal is taken by conveyor to the stacker reclaimer for stocking but onto the storage pile. Huge earth movers spread the coal out and pack it down to prevent spontaneous combustion in the pile.

A water truck with a chemical added to the water is used to prevent the coal dust from blowing with the wind.

NANTICOKE'S PEOPLE
The manpower needs of Nanticoke G.S. must be a great help to the unemployment problems; the area has shared one of the lowest unemployment rates in Canada last year. In 1971, the work force peaked at 2,350 people;

it is just under 1800 today. More than 25 of them live in the Jarvis area while many others commute more than 100 miles daily to their jobs at the project. The first operating crews have been moving in during the last two years. There will be 450 jobs at the plant when construction is finished in 1977.

Most of the people
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Knowles Wants UIC And Manpower Reunited

Canada Manpower and the Unemployment Insurance Commission should be lumped together under one administration, Bill Knowles, MP (Haldimand-Norfolk) said recently in the House of Commons.

If these two departments were reunited, he feels the present problem of "gestapo tactics" being "used to disentitle persons properly entitled to the benefits" in the Haldimand - Norfolk area would be avoided.

"Much of this would never have happened had the government not divorced Manpower from unemployment insurance. . . Manpower would know right on the spot who was available for work and entitled to receive an unemployment insurance cheque," he said.

"I suggest a return to the system where cheques are distributed at the Manpower centre, where the recipient will pick them up. If it is more efficient to have the cheque prepared by a cheque-writing machine in Belleville, or wherever it may be, then let that be done. But do not distribute the cheques through the mail, let the local Manpower distribute them. They are on the spot and know the situation."

"If a person is en-

titled to a cheque, he will receive it. If there is a job available for him, he takes the job and does not get the cheque. That would soon clear up this whole mess."

Mr. Knowles agreed that control officers should be appointed to cut out cheats and chisellers. However, the timing was most unfortunate in the rural area, he said.

"In my area at the present time there is obviously no farm help required. There are very few small industries in the towns and villages in the area. As far as help is concerned, these plants are all filled to capacity. They do not want any more help. As a matter of fact, some are laying off employees. The benefit control officers are coming in and cutting these people off unemployment insurance, saying they are not looking for a job."

Mr. Knowles also suggested the time required for the securing of benefits by these agricultural workers is far too short.

"I am referring to the eight week period," he said. "There are those in my area who worked during the tobacco harvest. They worked for eight weeks, enough to qualify them

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