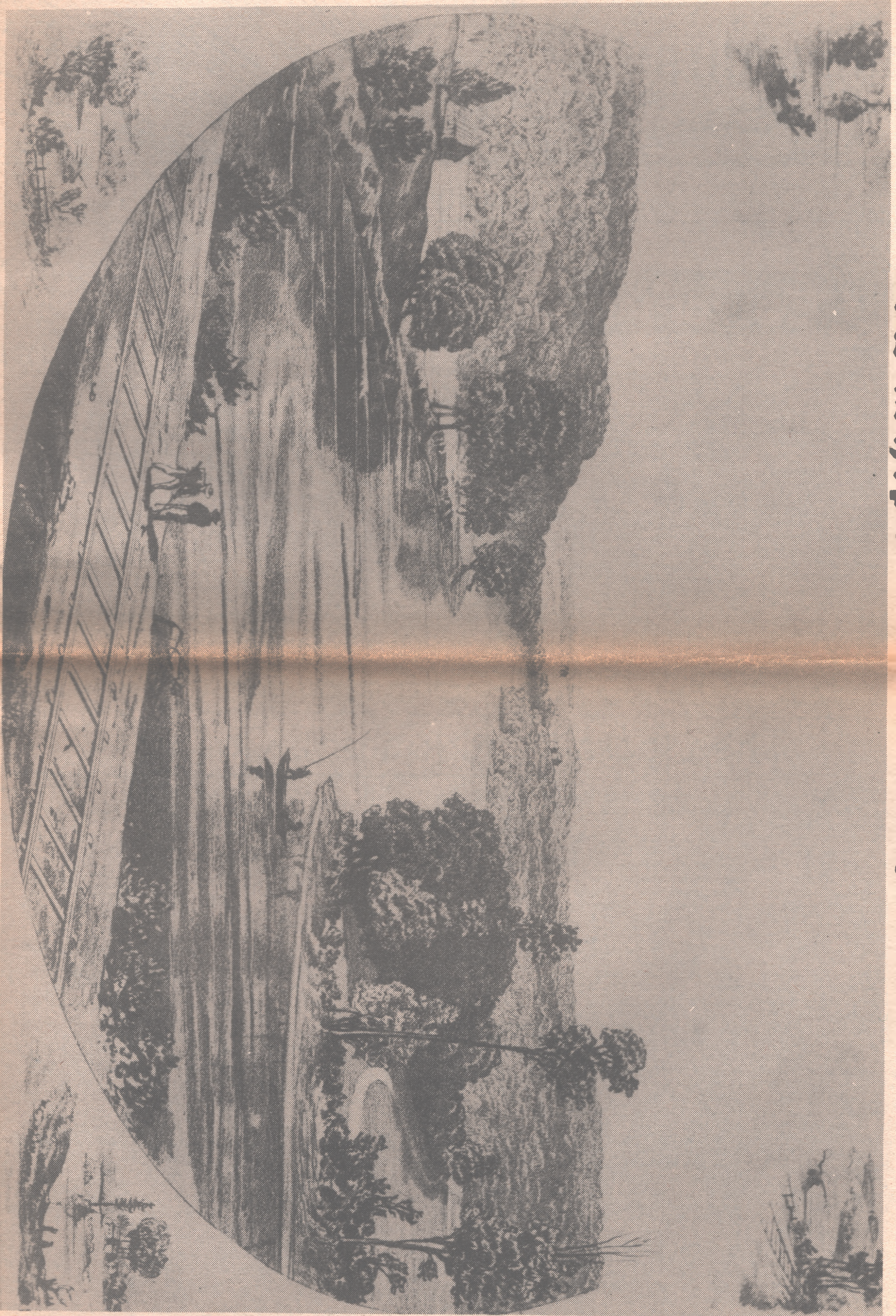


Townships SUM a community newsletter



ST. FRANCIS RIVER

PHOTO REPRODUCTION: PERRY BEATON



EDITORIAL

The Townships Sun is a Community newsletter as stated on the front page. This means that we, the staff try to reflect the community to itself and dwell on issues that we think are important to fellow townshippers. We also depend on pictures, articles, and stories from you, the community, because without them, we could smugly assume we know the community and describe it as we see it, which could lead to an irrelevant throw away trash sheet.

When institutions serving the Anglophone population are criticized, people are inevitably offended, which is normal, for we all have egos. This is not our intention however. When school boards, hospitals, town councils are analyzed, it is not to abolish, and do away with these

organizations, but to make them, and the general public aware of their weaknesses and pressure them to change accordingly, so as to provide us all with better service and more responsible associations.

For example, if Deacon University is a target of criticism, we do so to improve the place, not to close it and condemn universities as a whole.

There are times, when there are editorials in the Sun, that probably displease many people. Two examples of this are the Bill 63 article in the winter, and our recent Bill 22 'Myths and Facts' editorial. In writing them we know that some could misunderstand or disagree strongly. Again it is not our intention to upset people, but we had to explain our understanding of a very sensitive piece of

legislation, particularly when other English media was publishing and broadcasting the kind of material that was inciting fear in the Anglophone community.

ENGLISH MAKING EFFORT

There is speculation that Bill 22 came along at a time when English-Speaking people were trying to acquire a greater ability in French, and when English people were making a greater effort to understand their French neighbours and in many cases, succeeding. The theory continues in saying that Bourassa's unpopular legislation was an unnecessary slap in the face to Anglophones, and consequently the English withdrew themselves into a hardened shell, scarred and calloused from their misadventure. And in their shells they will withdraw deeper so as to not be threatened any more by what is seen as an anti-English government and province.

I believe that theory might contain some truth. The Sun received one letter disagreeing with the editorial which we reprinted in this issue. I believe

The Sun was seen as English separatists who were hitting fellow Anglophones while they were down, so the readers withdrew from us as well. One letter at a time when our reading audience of approximately 25,000 was trying to come to grips with one of the most important laws since Canada declared war in '39.

That editorial was meant to draw people out of their shells, but it didn't work. We believe in the importance of the Anglophone participation in all facets of Quebec life. That is why we are so deeply involved in the Melbourne issue which you have read about in other issues and will read more about in this edition.

DEMOCRATIC TECHNIQUES

That village is involved in a fight to stop an autoroute going through their town, and they are using democratic techniques to draw attention and find a solution to their problem. If they succeed, and maybe even if they don't succeed, they will emerge believing that the government, no matter what party is in power, is their government too, that they are not second class

citizens.

That is why we are devoting so much space to Melbourne. We hope that Melbourne will be an example to other townshippers. An example of how to participate, and not withdraw in a shell. A union man from the Johns-Manville pit told me the other day that he believes in democracy, not the classic, ideal democracy, but the kind where you yell when you have to, reason, when you have to, but most important, make yourself heard. You can't do this from the inside of a shell.

You could say that you tried this during the time of Bill 22 and it didn't work. My answer is that many more people have been screaming longer and harder and they were heard. This only proves the Asbestos worker's theory. Leave that shell, and yell when you feel you have to. Government needs improvement, education needs improvement, the Townships Sun needs improvement, your local M.P. and M.L.A. needs improvement, but nothing will happen if you don't make yourself heard.

ROD MACDONELL

The Liberals and Johnson County

by Russell Pocock

The results of the by-election in Johnson county will mean a lot to Robert Bourassa.

Heavily criticized for his 'bulldozing' of Bill 22, he will point to a liberal victory as a vote of confidence. During August, he personally will be in the area to support J.C. Boutin, the deputy who resigned his seat due to scandal charges against him.

According to P.Q. House leader, Robert Burns, Boutin, a lawyer, was accepting legal mandates from the government even after his election last October. This is blatant conflict of interest, violating at least two legal acts designed to curb such patronage.

TECHNICAL COMPLICATION BOUTIN

Boutin has claimed that it was just a technical complication but Burns has found a letter which Boutin wrote to Justice Minister Jerome Choquette in April advising him that as a deputy he could no longer accept government business. That same letter should have been sent in October!

As the Assembly was preparing to investigate the charges, Boutin resigned and put himself up for re-election. If elected, he cannot be held responsible for actions in his previous term of office.

Wouldn't Richard Nixon have

appreciated that option when Watergate was beginning to break?!

However strange the entire affair may appear, the English-speaking of Johnson county will undoubtedly vote Liberal. Unfortunately most of us accept, even expect, patronage and corruption when it comes to politics.

HONESTY AND INTEGRITY

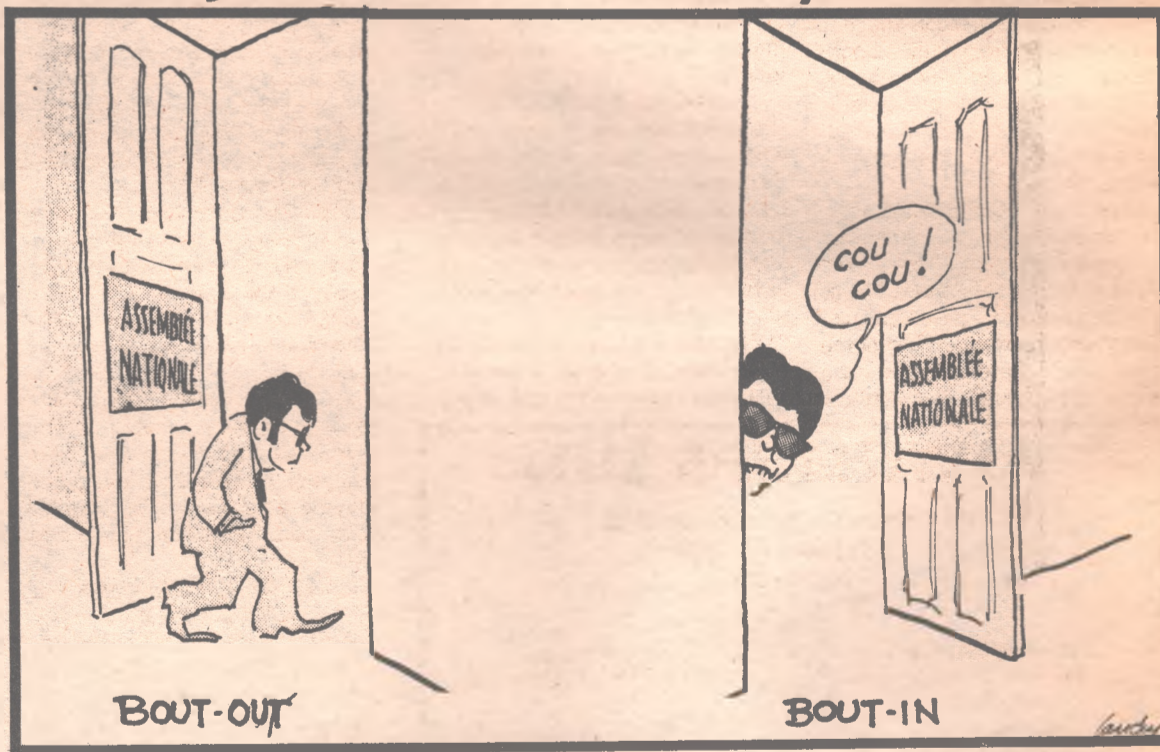
The P.Q. are running their campaign on an honesty and integrity platform. Contending that the Boutin scandal is symptomatic of widespread patronage and corruption, they are asking for another member to help in their effort to check a majority government abusing its power.

Melbourne is in Johnson County. We invited all candidates to a public meeting in Melbourne this week to discuss Route 51 with them.

NOT AN ELECTION ISSUE

Boutin angrily refused to come, insisting that Route 51 was not an election issue. He said that nothing more could be done for Melbourne. This is the same Boutin who had promised the community that the road would not go through their town.

One can only assume that Mr. Boutin decided that it wasn't worth his effort to stick his neck out for the community. We must also assume that he has little interest in the problems of his



electorate or he would have had the decency to come to the meeting.

The only other possibility is that Mr. Boutin, like Mr. Bourassa, is smug in his conviction that the English of Quebec will always vote Liberal no matter how badly they're ignored. Is this the case?

BACHAND IN ATTENDANCE

The only candidate who did show up at the meeting was Mr. Bachand, of the P.Q. It was an interesting situation to see an

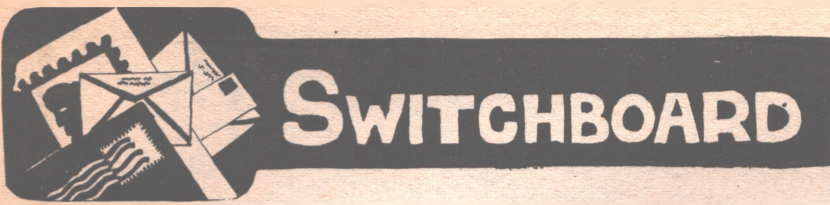
English-speaking audience applauding the young separatist who promised to defend their interests whether or not they voted for him. He said that it was his party's duty as official opposition to see that the powerful liberals didn't overrun small community causes such as theirs.

No one can say that the six-man P.Q. team hasn't done an amazing job in keeping Bourassa's horde on its toes. It was their careful investigation

that pushed Boutin against the wall in the first place.

A LESSON TO BE TAUGHT

Maybe it's time to teach Bourassa a lesson. Maybe his smug confidence in the anglophone community's support needs to be shaken. Or are we so blind that we can't see any alternatives than to put up with this kind of representation? If so, then I would agree with Bourassa that the English community isn't worth listening to.



send your dollars

Sun told where to go

Dear Mr. Winters:

So you think that the spirit of the Bill 22 is good. Quebec is unique, but taking away our right to choose where our children go to school certainly does not awaken in me any great cheerfulness.

This is supposed to be a free country so why should immigrants not have the right to choose which school they go to?

If French parents decide to send their children to English schools that's their business. Maybe they feel learning English is more important than learning Physics.

You state that business leaders support this but it would be interesting to know where they send their children to school.

More likely than not to an English Private School. This way their children know both languages and they're all for the "little guy" conserving the French language and culture for them!

Sure let's tune into the heartbeat of Quebec and join in without fear in the French milieu around us. Let's tell them that it's their rights that are being taken away and that they're getting the dirty end of the stick again!

I do like living in this unique province. I don't want to go to Ontario like you suggest but I would like to tell you where to go!!

Sincerely,
Carole Driver, Bromptonville

If you've ever wondered how to get something for nothing, you may have realized that nothing is ever free. Well, the Townships Sun has given you something for nothing so far, but you should know that you could get a lot more for just a little something. Yes, even though the cost of

living is spiralling, you can't beat the low price tag on the Townships Sun. Free. Yes, and we mean to keep it the best newsletter bargain in the world.

Yet, for those of you who have realized that you can't get something for nothing, send something and we can send the

Sun out a little more often than once a month.

A lot happens in a month, and you miss half of it by only seeing the Sun once a month instead of every two weeks.

So it's up to you! Send whatever number of dollars you can spare!

Voluntary contributors thanked

Dear Townships Sun,

Enclosed is ten dollars (\$10.00) in cash, as a contribution to bringing the 'Townships Sun' out more often.

I have enjoyed the issues read to date, and feel you have undertaken a very worthwhile

project for the benefit of the Eastern Townships.

All the best to you and the 'Townships Sun'.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Ed Lynch,
Belvedere Heights

Dear Townships Sun,

Being a new resident in the Townships I have read the Sun for the first time. It was very much enjoyed.

Enclosed find \$5.00 to help the Sun come out more often.

Sincerely,
Jean Griffin, Compton

Home Boys Info appreciated

Dear Sun readers,

I would like to express my thanks to all of those kind people who wrote or telephoned in response to my request for

information about "Home Boys" - I will be contacting you all in the near future.

Thank you again.
Myrtle Gallup, Danville

Ed. note: We received a phone call from a lady suggesting that it might also be interesting to gather information on "Home Girls."

Country fairs in Townships

by Ron Sutherland

Relatively speaking, there's nothing the big city can offer that is quite like a Quebec country fair. What I mean is that in a metropolis like Montreal there are important and exciting events taking place all the time concerts and shows, new movies, big stars, bank robberies, scandals, fires, murders, subway breakdowns.

SMALL TOWN SPECTACLES

The smaller towns can't hope to match these day-to-day spectacles. The most you get in a small town is Jack Brown's car parked overnight in Lucie Leblanc's driveway, while her husband is up in Abitibi visiting his sick mother.

Or the Simpsons-Sears truck pulling up to the Mercier place to make a delivery again. Looks like a new sofa and chairs. Where do they get the money, those Merciers? And besides, there was nothing wrong with their old sofa.

ANNUAL FAIRS EXCITING

When a small city or town has its annual fair, it's the most exciting time of the year. There is 100 percent participation. Everybody shows up. They come from the chateaux and the shacks. They come in from the

surrounding areas in old pickup trucks smelling of manure, with a dozen kids hanging onto the sides of the open back.

In the Townships there are many country fairs. A number of little towns like Ayer's Cliff, Brome and Richmond have their own, and of course the major event is the big Sherbrooke Exhibition, or Exposition as they say in French.

But Sherbrooke is not really different from the others it's simply on a larger scale. There are more daredevil acrobats and motorcyclists, more hair-raising rides, ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds, more big-name Quebec singers and comedians, more buxom, rosy-cheeked girls leading prize animals around the ring to the admiring sighs of both animal lovers and just plain lovers.

ANIMALS A PROBLEM

And perhaps that's the trouble with country fairs, the animals. Personally, I'd prefer to see a fair where they settled for leading the girls around the ring and left the animals back in their barns or pens or kennels or whatever they are.

You see, I had an unfortunate experience. Not with a buxom, rosy-cheeked country girl, mind

you. That's the kind of unfortunate experience I could live with. My experience was with animals.

For some reason or other when I was a boy, I learned to play the bagpipe, got quite good at it as a matter of fact, and as a result, I'm occasionally in demand for wedding, armistice parades, old soldiers' funerals and happenings of that sort. And the last time they had the Sherbrooke Exhibition, a man called and asked me if I would be good enough to play for the cattle display.

CATTLE IMPLIED TRANQUILITY

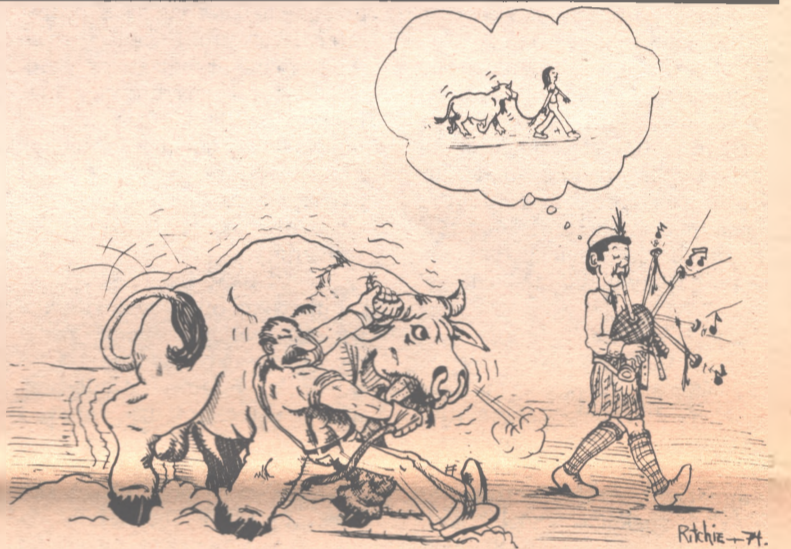
Now I don't know about you, but for me, being city born and bred, the word cattle used to convey the idea of rural tranquility herds chewing their cud quietly in the lush green fields, pails of frothing milk, tails swishing away flies, sunshine, peace, everything healthy, pure and good.

The word cattle doesn't convey that message to me any more.

I agreed to play for the cattle display, and when I got to the Exhibition, wearing my green Sutherland tartan kilt, I was told what to do. "You just march in front of the man leading the herds," said the official. "You march around the arena, then you step to the side and keep on playing until all of the animals have completed the circle and left."

OUT OF THE CORNER OF MY EYE

Well it sounded simple enough, although I had my first fleeting moment of apprehension as I struck up my pipes and at the same time out of the corner of my eye happened to notice that the lead man at the gate the cattle



were to come through, was holding onto a ring. And I mean holding. The sinews of his arm were sticking out as he gripped the ring.

But I decided to let that pass, and away we went, up the right side, around the end and down the left side of the arena until I was back at the gate. All the time I marched, I was looking straight ahead.

THE SINISTER IMPLICATIONS

It was when I stepped to the side to let the parade of prize specimens pass me that I grasped the full, sinister implications of it all. With every herd there was a bull, and believe me, I had no idea that there were bulls that size.

I suppose I'd been conditioned by pictures of Spanish and Mexican bullfights, with brave torreadors flashing their capes and white teeth. But the bulls at the Sherbrooke Exhibition made the bullfight bulls look like skinny little puppy dogs. They were enormous. Huge snorting beasts with necks as thick as the motor on a Jumbo Jet. And they looked every bit as capable of

propelling a quick take-off.

And what was even more disturbing, their appreciation of the music of the Great Highland Pipe did not appear to be perfect. As the lead man passed by he was holding the bull's nose ring with both hands, straining with all his might as the beast rolled its bulging eyes in my direction.

NOT A QUITTER

Now normally I'm not a quitter, but a situation like that can take a man's breath away, and when you're playing a bagpipe, losing your breath... well, you know what I mean.

Actually though, I didn't quit. I stuck it out to the end, putting in a few extra trills and grace-notes here and there perhaps. But I backed up to the arena fence and quickly formulated contingency plans to leap over it with one bound, kilt and modesty notwithstanding, and head for the top row of seats, should one of those nose rings break or slip out of someone's grip.

All I can say now is thank God I decided to wear my green Sutherland tartan. I have another kilt, and it's the red Fraser.

TOWNSHIPS SUN

105 Gordon St., Sherbrooke, P. Q.

Telephone 562-7969

Published by:

Roderick Macdonell
85 Queen St., Lennoxville
Student

Brian Olding
100 Queen St., Lennoxville

Susan Mastine
1590 Dunant Apt. 5
Sherbrooke
Research Director

Robert Winters
715 - 13th N. Apt 228
Sherbrooke
Social Animator

Russell Pocock
RR 1, Compton
Social Animator

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COMMUNITY

Quebec anglophone conference

by Doug Menzies

Lennoxville will be the site of the first-ever provincial conference of animators and information agents working with the English population outside of the Greater Montreal area.

Each of the three levels of government making decisions that affect us is well-organized. Each of the many ministries, provincial and federal, is well-organized.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATION

But there is little co-ordination or co-operation on problems that overlap in particular the "problem" of the English minority.

No one is assigned responsibility for the overall problems of decreasing population, shrinking political base and the increasingly widespread feeling of resignation, of defeat the feeling that job opportunities and living conditions are better in Montreal or outside the province, that "I'll stay, but my children should get out."

LENOXVILLE

CONFERENCE

Bishop's University and the Quebec Farmers' Association are jointly sponsoring this three-day gathering of the community animators (SEAPAC) from the English regional school boards across the province, CLSC local community service center) animators, agronomes, ministers, Macdonald College and Bishop's extension department directors, and Secretary of State animators. Dates of the conference are August 28, 29, 30.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Wednesday and Thursday will be devoted to presentations by

animators from different regions and areas of work education, agriculture, community development, communications. We'll be attempting to find ways of helping each other reach the English and help them take advantage of new opportunities.

Friday at noon the closed session will end. Friday afternoon we are inviting the owners or editors of the eight English weekly newspapers in the province, including the Stanstead Journal and Sherbrooke Record, to participate in a short but intense session to explore ways and means of getting the latest information from Quebec, from the regional organizations, from any and all quarters to their English readers. This will be followed by a banquet for invited area leaders and seminar participants, hosted by the Chancellor of Bishop's University.

PUBLIC INVITED

Following this, we invite the general public to attend a panel discussion on the future of Quebec's English population, with refreshments served courtesy of the University's extension service.

Watch your local paper and listen to CKTS for details on speakers, times and places as they are confirmed.

If you're at all interested or concerned, come out and support this fresh initiative of the University and the QFA. We're not easily discouraged, but no one likes to waste time, energy or money on a lost cause.

If you don't care, then all the king's horses and all the king's men will labour in vain.

Champlain expecting more adult students

While Champlain Regional College is predicting sizeable enrolment increases for regular day programs at its three campuses, there could be far greater proportional gains for the CEGEP in the field of Continuing Education. In extending its services throughout Champlain's region of responsibility, the College is offering 153 extension courses for the fall semester.

Public response will, however, determine which courses are run, but the College's three campus directors of continuing education feel confident their planned programs will meet with favourable reception in all communities.

DIVERSIFICATION THE KEY

Diversification is the key to success in the field of continuing education, according to James M. Strickland, Director of Continuing Education at the Lennoxville campus. Covering his large region of responsibility from end to end, Mr. Strickland

has been able to select the more requested courses in six communities. Lennoxville will see 23 courses offered at campus, while 5 are available to the people of Cowansville, 2 for Stanstead, 2 at Magog and one at Knowlton.

Mr. Strickland has found one of the major problems faced by the Lennoxville continuing education program is the sparsity in distribution of the English-speaking residents in his region.

OBSTACLES TO OVERCOME

In addition to this factor, there are various other obstacles to overcome, such as the availability of instructors, and the often-encountered travel problems posed by distances facing those attending courses.

Paramount among factors to contend with in the field of continuing education, according to Mr. Strickland, is meeting the most urgent needs of the communities to which an institution like Champlain

Sherbrooke food co-op

by Russell Pocock

A very different kind of food store has opened its doors at 360 Galt West in Sherbrooke, between Alexander and Belvedere.

La Cooperative d'Alimentation Naturels de Sherbrooke is slowly establishing itself as the first reasonably-priced "natural foods" store in Sherbrooke.

According to Carmen Picard, who is presently working there, without salary, the store grew out of a Perspectives-Jeunesse grant known as "Nourri-Culture." How does the Co-op work? Each of the fifty members who have joined pay a membership fee of \$50. This may be paid over time (ie. \$10 per month). This gives the Co-op working capital for buying food, rent, salary for one manager, transportation costs, etc.

To also cover costs there is a mark-up of 15 percent on the food

to members and up to 30 percent for non-members. Carmen points out, however, that this mark-up should be decreasing as the membership increases. The overhead costs of location and salary should remain relatively stable while the capital gained by a growing membership increases.

If someone decides that they want to leave the Co-op, then their \$50 will be returned.

At the first membership meeting in July, an administrative council was selected to meet and discuss problems once every month. This council will report back to the larger assembly every two months.

Some time soon, the Co-op would like to arrange a meeting with all of the farmers in the area interested in supplying the store with organic produce. They feel that in an area like the

Townships, people should be able to enjoy locally-grown grains, vegetables and fruit.

At present, those involved with the venture are young people working in the city or living on farms in the area. Younger people seem to be more interested in wholesome foods than those families living in the low-income area where the store is located.

Carmen mentions however that a few curious housewives have been in to look around and try a few things—mostly flours, beans, and cheeses.

"It shouldn't be long until they realize that the food of better quality is also priced lower than elsewhere."

La Co-operative d'Aliments Naturels is open every day except Sunday and Monday, as well as Thursday and Friday evenings until 8 o'clock.

The address is 360 Galt West, 567-9688.



EDUCATION

Bishop's extension courses

by Susan Mastine

During the 1974-75 academic year, as in the past few years, the extension department of Bishop's University will be offering a number of programs of interest to the general public.

The programs vary from evening courses for university credit and an evening lecture series to an agricultural workshop and possibly fine arts and arts and craft courses.

At this point, the evening lecture series and the

agricultural workshop are still in the planning stages. The fine arts and arts and craft courses are possibilities whose future is yet to be decided.

The details and schedule of evening courses have, however, been drawn up. Courses for university credit will be given in the fields of business, humanities, social science, and natural science. As well, a non-credit course in conversational French will be given in co-operation with the E.T. Regional School Board.

Among the twenty or so courses being offered are: Canadian Consumer Problems, The Voice of Protest in Contemporary Literature, German for Beginners, Women's Role in Society, Multi-ethnic Canadian Studies, and Computer Programming.

Classes will be held one night a week from 7:00 to 10:00 p.m. beginning September 11 and ending December 3 in the case of fall semester courses, with spring semester courses starting January 6 and finishing April 10.

The cost per course is \$65.00 for a one-semester course and \$130.00 for a two-semester course. New students are also required to pay a non-refundable \$10.00 registration fee.

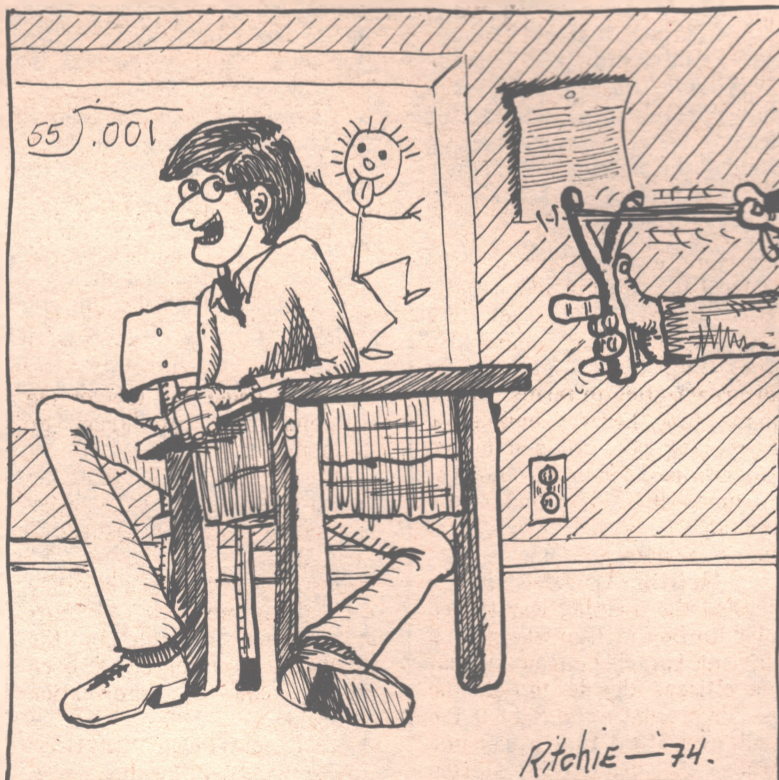
In the past, the majority of students in the evening courses were working towards a university degree, either because of job requirements or in the hope of being able to get a better job.

The number of people registered in these courses is usually around fifty-five. This year the extension department is aiming for a 25 or 30 percent increase. And with the increased trend towards taking a course for interest's sake, they may well make it.

Registration may be completed by going to the Records Office at Bishop's between now and September 11, or by registering at the university gymnasium between 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. September 9 or 10.

It must be pointed out that courses will be given only if there is an enrollment of at least eight students.

For further information, contact Dr. Haywood-Farmer, director of extension at 569-9551, extension 327.



Regional College is responsible.

RECORDS TO BE SET

Predictions holding, fall 1974 will see a number of records set for Champlain, particularly in the field of continuing education.

The tri-campus college, founded in 1971 is indeed making

substantial gains throughout its assigned region of responsibility, which involves serving the English-speaking population of Quebec's South Shore districts, Quebec City and communities whose Anglophone residents look to this area for services.



Sun Supplement—Melbourne

Let's save this valley

by Robert Winters

In the largest turnout so far, the citizens of Melbourne and the St. Francis Valley met to continue their fight against the Government's routing of Route 51. Everyone seemed concerned and there was a very charged atmosphere.

Over one hundred and twenty people showed up and filled the basement of the French Protestant Church in Melbourne, Monday the 12th of August.

Bob McGee started off the meeting by showing slides he took from the air of Melbourne and where the autoroute is supposed to go. Bob has his flying license and rents planes in Valcourt. He went up by himself to take the pictures and wound up flying the plane with one hand and taking pictures with the other.

Then Bob Simpson, the ex-chairman of the dissolved Richmond Chamber of Commerce Committee on the road, gave a look at recent developments in the struggle. The crowd seemed to wake up as Bob recounted past encounters with the chief engineer, Robert Gregoire. As well, the poor planning of the route from Sherbrooke to Bromptonville was cited, with its dangerous curves.

GOVERNMENT CASE SHAKY

Then Russell Pocock, from the Townships Sun, spoke, giving his views on why the Government's

case, against the citizen's proposed route, is shaky. He said that the engineering study of the citizen's route was not done by an independent engineering firm. This could mean that the figures are not reliable.

The other part of the government's case rests on an agricultural report. This report, according to Russell, cannot be taken too seriously as the man responsible for it, Andre Bussiere, owned property in the path of the Government's route. His report said that the Government's route would cause the smallest amount of disorganization to farms. At the same time he was building a swimming pool on land in the Government's path. So one must assume that he had little confidence in his own report being accepted.

McGEE CONFIDENT

Then the meeting was turned over to Bob McGee who gave a stirring speech demanding that the citizens decide to fight the road's present route right to the end, even if the time ever came when the bulldozers started knocking houses down.

But Bob expressed confidence that the road would never go through Melbourne. He said there is in Toronto a monument to the stupidity of man, the Spadina Expressway, a superhighway that goes nowhere. This expressway was much further advanced than

Route 51 is now when a Stop Spadina Citizens' Action Group stopped it.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED

Bob McGee then suggested that a chairman take over the meeting. Robert Winters then asked if any people in the hall wished to speak, at which time many expressed their opinions, with everyone in agreement that some sort of action should be taken.

At this point, Allan McCourt came to the stage and chastized Bob Winters for his previous comments that the Chamber of Commerce had pulled the rug out from under the feet of the citizens of Melbourne by dissolving the committee.

Mr. McCourt said that the Board of Trade had gone as far as it could and that it wished the citizens to carry on by themselves, as it looked like they were doing now. Mr. McCourt stated that the role of the Chamber of Commerce had been merely one of information gathering.

NEW COMMITTEE FORMED

With the idea of forming a new committee generally accepted by the meeting, nominations were opened. When a nomination was made, it was seconded and then the person nominated had the choice of accepting the nomination or not.

All of those nominated accepted their nomination. Those nominated to the new

committee were: Ian Hume, George Enright, Bob Simpson, Bob McGee, Gerald Fortier, Harold Henderson, Armand Hebert, Denis Lupien, Allan McCourt, Rachel Johnson, Don Healy and C.W. Dickson. After this, a chairman was nominated and elected by the members of the committee. The new chairman, to nobody's surprise, was Bob Simpson. The name of the committee became the St. Francis Valley Citizens' Action Group. Other suggested names included Melbourne Citizen's Action Group and Keep Quebec Green Action Group. But it was generally felt that the name St. Francis Valley was important.

BACHAND ADDRESSES GROUP

The members of the committee moved up onto the stage. Mr. Simpson invited Jean-Denis Bachand to speak. He is the Parti Quebecois candidate for Johnson county, the only candidate who accepted the invitation to come to the meeting. He spoke in English and in French and said that as the official opposition, the Parti Quebecois would certainly take up the citizens' cause. He received a warm applause after he spoke.

RESOLUTION DRAFTED

Mr. Hume suggested that a resolution be drafted and signed by those present, and then a copy sent to each candidate. This resolution was worded to the

effect that any candidate refusing to take a stand on and show an interest in the Route 51 issue would not get their vote.

After some discussion, the resolution was passed around and signed by a substantial number of people.

The general feeling was that Mr. Boutin should at least listen to the citizens' case and it would be appreciated if a meeting could be arranged between Mr. Mailleux, the Minister of Transport and the citizens' committee.

The meeting had a good feeling to it, one of refreshingly-alive community participation. As the CBC reporter commented, this was a real town hall meeting, one of the archetypal foundations of traditional democratic institutions.

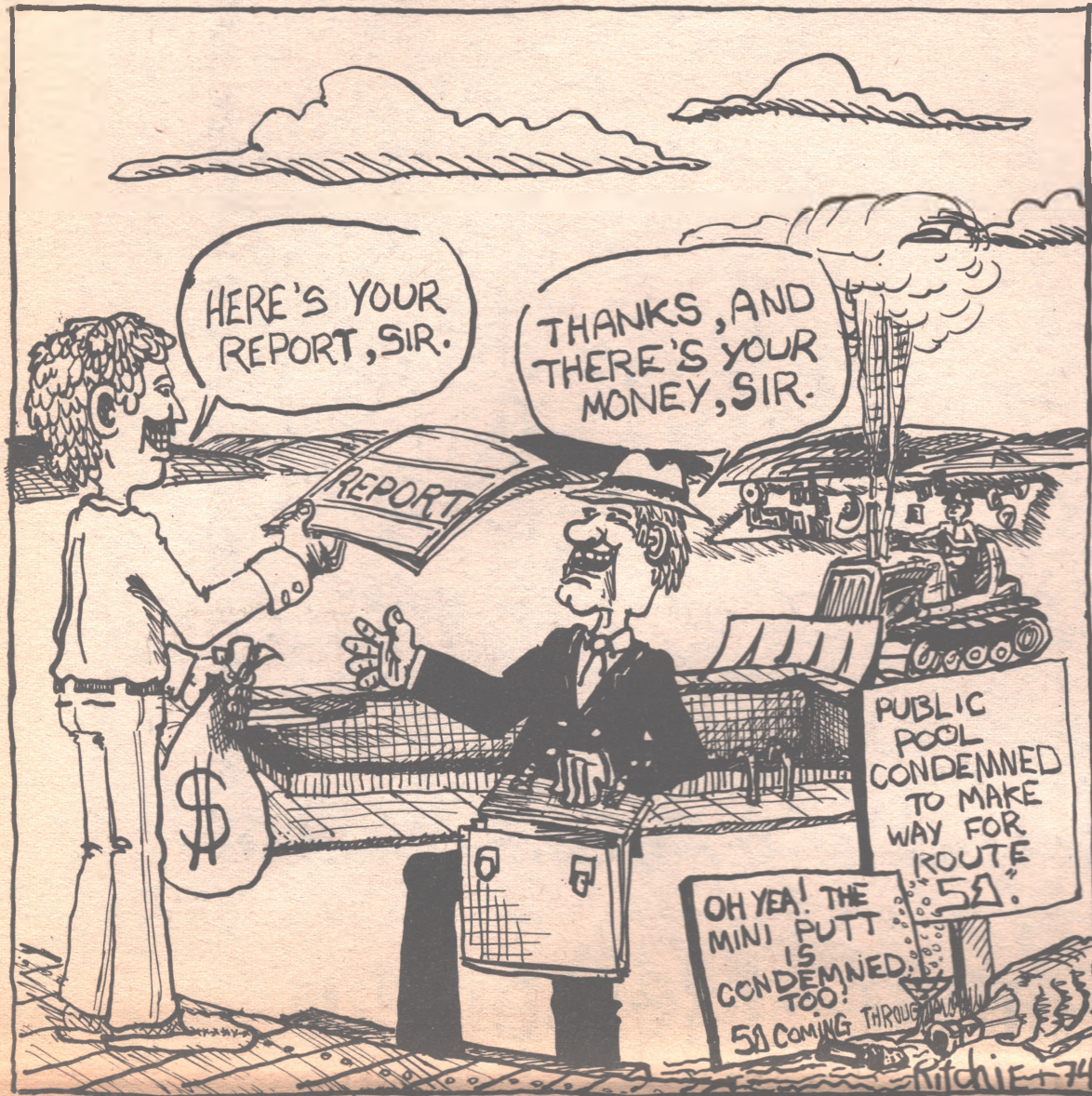
MEDIA COVERAGE

Reporters from *La Tribune*, the *Sherbrooke Record*, and *Le Citoyen* of Asbestos covered the meeting, as well as a CBC television reporter and cameraman. Channel 12, CTV, and reporters from the *Gazette* and *Le Devoir* have also expressed interest in the Melbourne conflict.

With a great deal of public attention now on Johnson county, Route 51 could easily become an election issue, considering both Boutin's callous position and the intensive media coverage it is receiving.

SUN FILE

Government position examined



by Russell Pocock

It took a number of phone calls to Quebec City and a few weeks of waiting before we were finally given the opportunity to discuss Route 51 with Robert Gregoire, chief planner for roads in Quebec.

Mr. Gregoire was engineer who drew the original trace through Melbourne in the 1960's and has been valiantly defending the route from criticism ever since.

According to Melbourne, no correspondence to the Department de la Voirie or even Bourassa himself has gone over Gregoire's head.

In their words, he is the "stubborn bull with his heels dug in."

GREGOIRE OUTLINES ARGUMENT

Over lunch in Richmond's Vic's restaurant and over maps in the nearby consulting engineer's office, Mr. Gregoire outlined his argument with expertise and confidence.

His position rests on two reports.

The first is an agricultural report outlining the effects of each proposal upon local farmland. The second is an analysis of the citizen's proposed routes showing the necessary extra costs.

These two reports are central to the entire Route 51 dilemma and require careful scrutiny. I seriously question the validity of either report.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT WORTHLESS

The agricultural report cannot be worth the paper it was written on. The man who wrote it bought a tract of land directly in the path of the proposed route and has continued to develop it ever since!

How could Mr. Bussiere be taking his own recommendations seriously if he was writing the report on one hand and building a public swimming pool in the autoroute's path at the same time????!!

If the man who wrote the report doesn't take it seriously, why should anyone else?

COST ANALYSIS RESULTS QUESTIONABLE

The other report, the cost analysis of the citizen's proposed route, showed that an alternative would cost \$2½ million more than the government's route. According to Mr. Gregoire, these extra costs are due to cuts and fills that would have to be made on the hillier terrain.

The first objection to this report is that the consulting engineers commissioned to write it are the same bunch who recommended the government's route in the first place. If I had been in their position I would have been reluctant to discredit my original recommendations by giving favour to the citizen's proposals.

Why wasn't an independent firm engaged to judge fairly the alternative proposals?

MISREPRESENTATION

The second objection is that they seem to have misrepresented the citizen's proposals. Robert Simpson claims that they've (Gregoire) grossly missed their trace. (Gregoire has supposedly confessed that it's hard not to miss here and there).

The third objection is that even if one accepts the analysis as fact, isn't the valley worth \$2½ million?

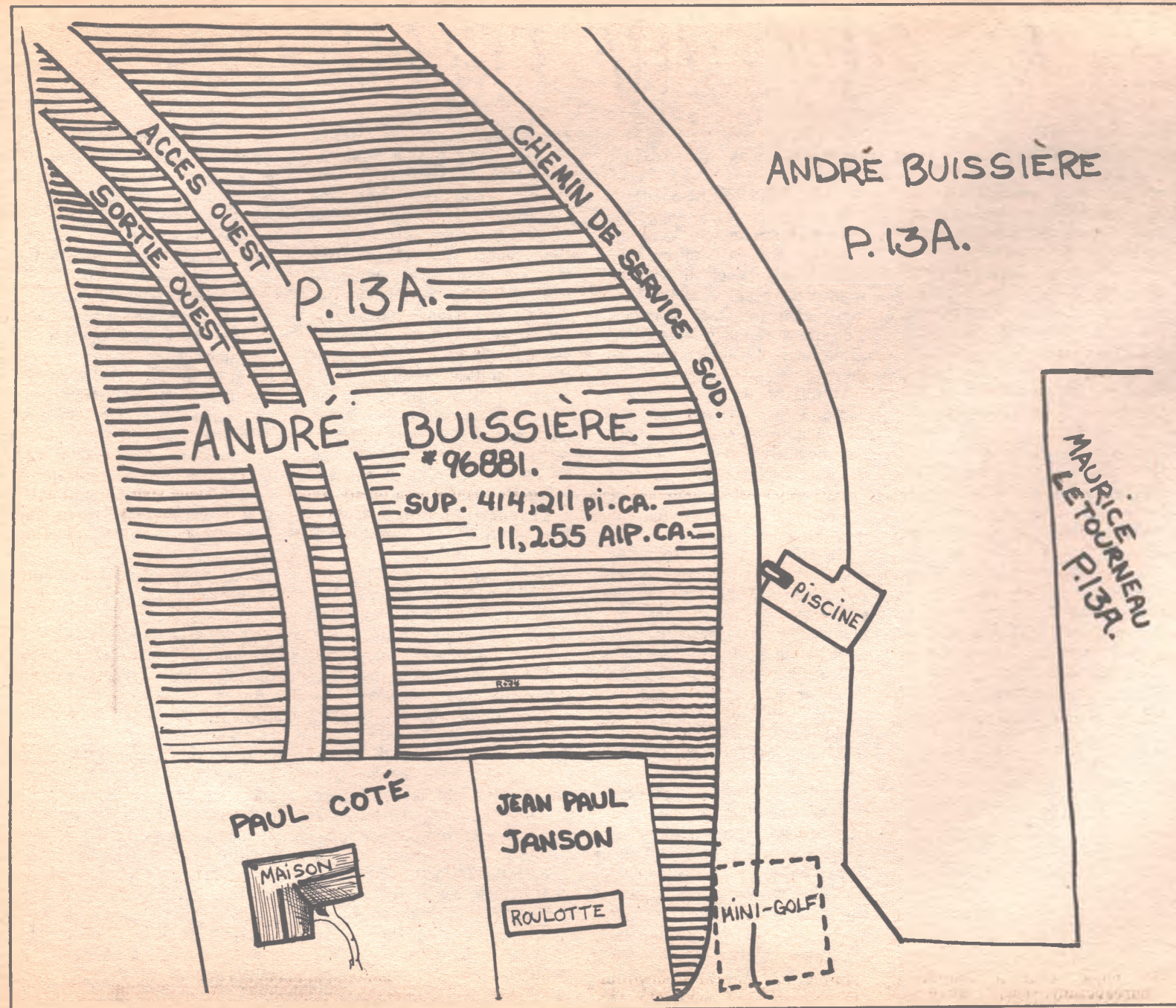
This amount of money is peanuts when it comes to a project of this size. It's going to cost almost \$2 million for every mile of the autoroute anyway!

A final note to remember is that Mr. Gregoire is chief planner for all of Quebec. It's his duty to sit back and envision future autoroutes bridging the province north, south, east and west from now until the end of the century.

GREGOIRE GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

It's impossible for a man with this global perspective to get excited about a little fly-speck like Melbourne. If he had to listen sincerely and attentively to the complaints of every little community lying in the path of his future campaigns, Mr. Gregoire would probably fall apart.

Maybe the good citizens of Melbourne will make him think twice before trying to bulldoze another village in the future!



Land owned by agronome Bussiere as shown on expropriation map deposited by Department of Transport at Richmond Registry Office

Local Farmers never consulted

By RUSSEL POCOCK

According to Claude Simoneau, deputy minister of the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural report outlining the effects of the road on local farms was drawn up through consultation with the farmers involved.

This is not true. None of the farmers implicated by the route have ever been approached by anyone from the Department of Agriculture to discuss their problem.

In a letter written to Robert Simpson in July, Simoneau states that after consultation with Empana Farms, Winston Doyle, George Enright, Gerald Fortier and John Carroll, they have decided to support the findings of agronome Bussiere's report.

This sketchy report tries to support the government's Route 51 proposal which would pass through a piece of developed land owned by Bussiere himself.

According to citizens, this government route will seriously damage all of the above mentioned farms to the extent that some of them will no longer be viable. Other farms will be damaged as well but the

agricultural report feels that only these mentioned are productive enough to warrant closer study.

Winston Doyle objects to the suggestion in the report stating that when the road cuts his farm in two, he will be able to continue farming by purchasing a neighbouring piece of land.

Never having seen the report until we approached him with it, Mr. Doyle replied, "There hasn't been anyone to visit me to talk about what I'm going to do if the road goes through. It's funny that they say I could buy another piece of land nearby—there isn't any worth farming that I know of. They should have asked me about it first."

George Enright's farm will probably be the most seriously damaged. He's seen hide nor hair of anyone. Further proof of this is the mention in the report that Mr. Enright has a 24 year old son. He doesn't!

Obviously, what the writer of this report did consult were the files kept in the agronome's office where statistics are kept on each farm indicating milk production, size of herd, etc.

FARMERS DECREASING
Farmers are rapidly being lost

in Quebec. Thousands of dairy farmers auctioned off their herds this summer after years of frustration, trying to get ahead. We cannot afford to discourage anyone who is still trying hard to keep his operation together.

Good agricultural land is at a premium as well. The citizen's proposed route would have caused little damage to any farm land by skirting the back lines of farms above the village.

It's frustrating for a farmer to imagine an agronome sitting in his office mapping out the future of he and his fellow farmers with

insufficient and incorrect information contained on file cards.

They had been told that a report was being commissioned but they weren't being allowed to see it.

SUN OBTAINS REPORT

The 'Sun' approached the Department of Agriculture for a copy but we were told that the regional office did not have a copy, and to see Henri-Paul Lafontaine, the regional director of Transport. Agronome Bussiere's secretary informed us that there was not a copy in

the Richmond office of the Department of Agriculture.

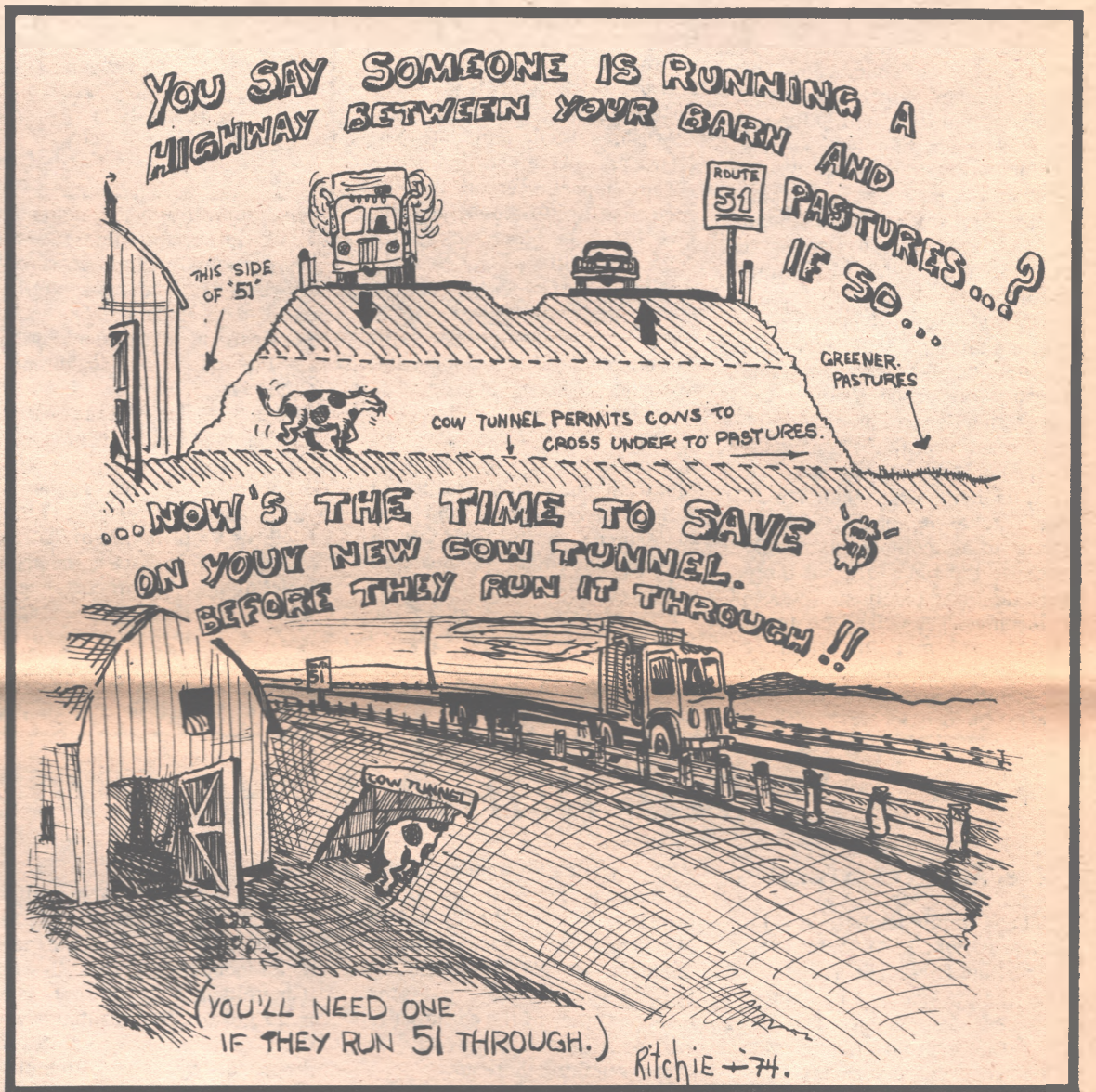
Henri-Paul Lafontaine said that he did not know if such a report existed and that it was not public information even if it did exist. He suggested that we go to CRD (Conseil Regional de Developpement) and see if they would give us a copy. They did not have a copy either.

Finally, Robert Gregoire kindly supplied us with a copy of this document.

Any farmers implicated by the road may obtain a copy from us by phoning 562-7969.



George Enright's residence: threatened by government's route



Lessons on community action

By RUSSELL POCOCK

It has been a question for a few years now as to whether the anglophone community off the island of Montreal is still able or willing to play a significant role in the development of this province.

The Townships Sun is founded on the premise that with the proper supply of information and encouragement, anglophone Quebecers will still be in a position to contribute.

ANGLOPHONES ISOLATED

At times it often seems that the anglo-community is so isolated and so out-of-touch with the rapidly changing social and political scene that there is little hope for their participation.

A lot of us tend to resign ourselves to the provincial situation and our participation is limited to a vote for the Liberals each election to make sure that at least the life-line to Ottawa isn't broken.

The Sun, however, believes

that there is a role for us anglophones to play in the province and that the 'ball-game' here in Quebec is an exciting one to be in at this point.

MELBOURNE DETERMINED

Melbourne seems to be a prime example of an anglophone community determined to be heard and to be part of the decision-making process when it comes to an issue which threatens their future.

It's a small village of only three or four hundred residents, many of which are retired, and yet they've held their ground for over 3 years now! A recent meeting in Melbourne to discuss the re-routing of route 51 presently scheduled to pass through the village, attracted more people than any held previously.

It's encouraging to see a small community take a stand. It's also an education process in how to cope with a bumbling bureaucracy. There are a few

lessons for all of us to take notice of. Letters written to representatives don't seem to have much effect anymore. The individual vote isn't of that much consequence either.

LETTERS INEFFECTIVE

The citizens have realized that sending a letter to Quebec city is like sending a paper airplane into a storm and that they've got to attract media exposure. If an issue is valid then you can be assured that the media will be hungry for it. Special attention is being focussed on Johnson county this month and Melbourne could receive enough exposure to become an election issue.

YOUR VOTE COUNTS

This brings us to the other lesson, which is making sure that your vote counts. Most of the citizens at the Melbourne meeting agreed to sign a petition stating that they were unwilling to vote for any candidate who

isn't willing to give their cause adequate support.

Of course, voting other than Liberal would be a pretty tough proposition for most of Melbourne to swallow, but

they're realizing that it could

make some people take notice. It's an equally tough proposition to imagine your panoramic view of the St. Francis river becoming a view of a four-lane autoroute!



SUN FILE

CRD favours Route 55 for development

by Rod Macdonell

The C.R.D.C.E. (Conseil Regional de Developpement des Cantons de l'Est), the Regional Development Council of the Eastern Townships, has an interest in the Rte. 51 controversy, but an indirect one.

The council is a private, non-profit corporation that is funded by fees paid by members such as municipalities, chambers of commerce, and other interest groups. It also receives financial help from the governmental Development and Planning Bureau.

Its goal is one of information dissemination, socio-economic animation, and a pressure and consultative group to twist the government's arm in favour of revitalization of the Townships.

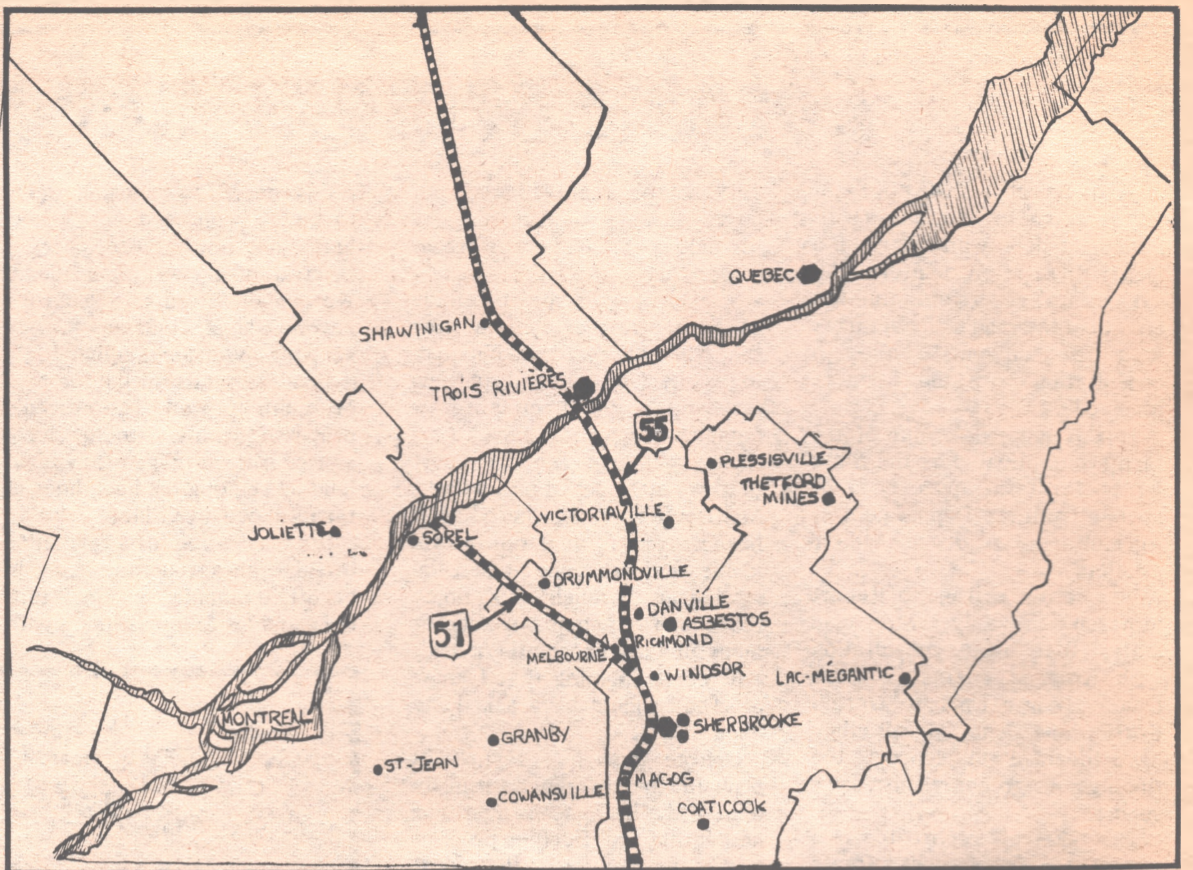
The concern with rte. 51 is that if it is built first, then rte 55 could take as long as fifteen years to be completed, simply because the funds are not there for the construction of both autoroutes. The C.R.D. contends that rte. 55 is more important for the economic future of the Townships and the rest of central Quebec.

INSISTENT UPON 55
The C.R.D. is very insistent upon the building of rte. 55. This is the autoroute that joins Stanstead to Deauville, Sherbrooke to Windsor with parts of it built in Trois-Rivieres, and near Victoriaville. Ultimately, it will connect the Eastern Townships with Chibougamou through the Townships, mainlining into the New England states.

The importance of rte. 55 according to Gaston Bachand, director of the Townships C.R.D. is that it will open a corridor through a part of Quebec that is inadequately developed. Along this corridor, enterprise will establish itself, serving and processing such industry as asbestos.

There is a state of disequilibrium in Quebec with Montreal constantly prospering with new industry, and the hinterland serving only as a garden and natural resource grab-bag. The effect of rte. 55 will be to restore a balance to the scale presently tilted in Montreal's favour.

Mr. Bachand is not categorically against rte. 51, for



one autoroute is better than none at all. But, he stated it will serve to perpetuate the Montreal, Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Sorel axes which isn't in as desperate need of development as the poles of Sherbrooke, Richmond, Asbestos, Victoriaville, Trois-Rivieres, Shawinigan and of course, the area between those towns.

The C.R.D. of region 5 (townships) and region 4 (Trois-Rivieres-Victoriaville area) met on August 14 to discuss means of insisting upon the importance of Route 55. If they eventually learn that the government is inflexible regarding Route 51's priority, then they will raise the issue of Melbourne and all that

goes along with the unpopularity of the presently planned route. Also, they will demand a calendar of dates for the construction of Route 55 to ensure that it does not die after the end of a Government's term in office.

CDR TOURED AREA

Three members of the CRD, including Mr. Bachand, were given a tour of the area by Robert Simpson, chairman of the recently formed St. Francis Valley Citizen's Action Group. They expressed amazement that the citizens have not been properly considered by the government after going through Mr. Simpson's voluminous dossier.

The CRD tourism expert expressed doubts that a community-destroying autoroute will attract tourists. He said that tourists today are tending away from Howard Johnsons, souvenir shops and a go-go discotheques. Tourists now like to visit towns like Melbourne to appreciate the aesthetic qualities of the area as well as to see how the townfolk live. This cannot happen when you steamroll over the towns that people wish to visit.

So, if the CRD has its way, Route 55 will go through and Route 51 will be built later, and, perhaps by then the people of Melbourne will have succeeded in saving their town.

How much is a community worth?

By ROBERT WINTERS

The implications of the citizens' fight in Melbourne are important ones. The resistance that the government has put up has been astonishing. The fact that the expropriation notices have gone out before the issue was settled is an example of government being unresponsive to the people.

Is Melbourne worth two and a half million dollars?

It is only now that the effects of the autoroute on Melbourne are being seen clearly. The character of the community will be altered to an extent that may make it disintegrate within a few short years.

The eventual disappearance of Melbourne is seen as being probable even by the Transport Ministry's chief road planning engineer, Robert Gregoire. But he does not see that the disappearance of the community will be a great loss anyway, as there is nothing there now.

WHAT IS MELBOURNE WORTH?

How much is Melbourne worth? Is the \$2½ million price tag too high? Who must decide in the end?

With a 1973-74 budget of over five billion dollars, surely the extra two and a half million (0.05 percent) could be found somewhere to pay the added road costs in avoiding

Melbourne.

The estimate of \$2½ million extra is questionable as the engineering work was not done by an independent firm. As well, it is unlikely that the route used in the government estimates was the real alternative route proposed by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

Even if an alternative route were to actually cost \$2½ million more, what criteria can be used to decide if Melbourne is worth it? Is the James Bay project worth \$8 billion, out of the same public purse?

If the same long range planning as was used in the James Bay project was to be

applied, than surely the value of small communities would be rated as high. The reasons for this are obvious with our cities becoming more and more unlivable.

DEATH OF MELBOURNE TRAGIC

For the people living in Melbourne, the death of their community would be a tragedy.

For the tourists from the concrete anthills, Melbourne can provide a refreshing change of pace. Tourism is now turning more towards seeing how other people live and talking with friendly people. This is in opposition to the old style of tourism which is strictly commercial and consumption-oriented.

But what can citizens do when the government holds all the trumps? Does voting still have any meaning? Do local representatives care more for local citizens or for their own law firms and pocketbooks?

BOUTIN REVERSES POSITION

When Mr. Boutin, MLA for Johnson, was approached while a candidate for the National Assembly in 1973, he eagerly examined the cause of the Melbourne citizens and said, "That road will not go through." Two days later, after who-knows-what discussion, Boutin had changed his mind and said that the road would go through. Now, caught

in a serious conflict of interest scandal, Boutin again seeks the votes of the citizens of Johnson County.

No matter what happens to the highway and Melbourne in the future, all of us must think about how citizen-government relations should work in a democracy. The citizens' group did everything in its power to convince, but the expertise of the government's engineers left no room for argument.

PETITIONS, LETTERS FAILED

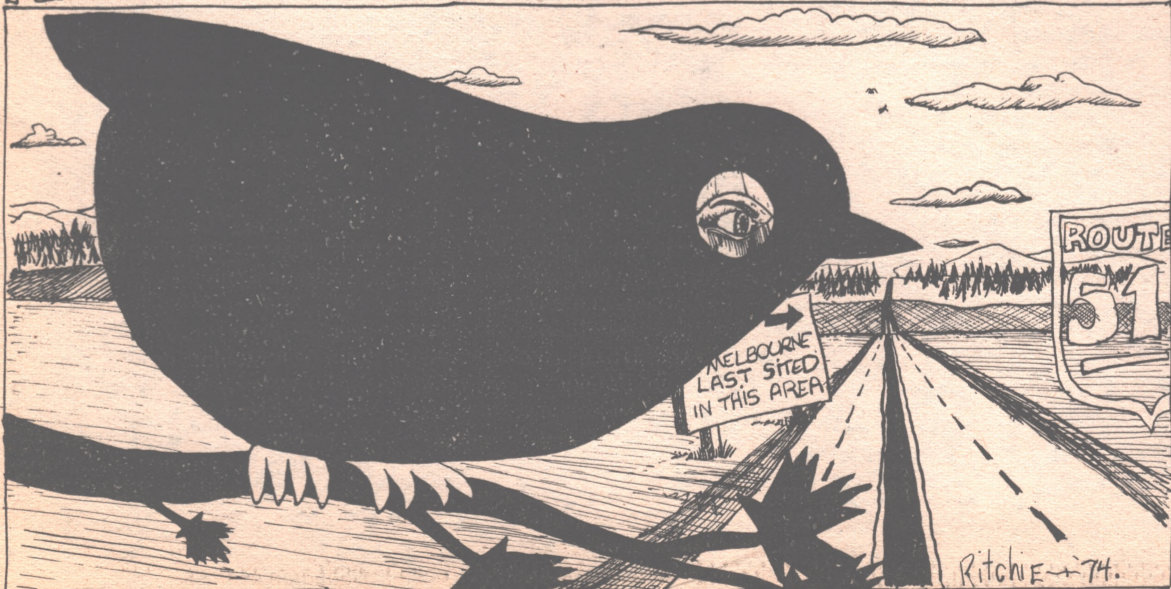
The tactics of petitions and letter-writing seem to have failed. The cause was good but the tactics (through nobody's fault) were inadequate.

The political process has changed, and letter-writing alone has little effect. With modern society, the media and political forces are large and complex, and to be able to plug in when an issue is at stake is essential.

Have we English no longer the ability to act politically? Are we too proud to become involved in the political process? Does our long tradition of being able to act discreetly with power make us unable to act politically? Are we English used to having governors who take care of us and our problems?

We must readjust our ideas of participation and not leave politics to the French. We too must dirty our hands.

MELBOURNE... 1985.



The scene on the two dollar bill

by Bob McGee

The aspect of the opposition which has grown up over the proposed route for highway 51, the four-lane expressway from Sorel which is slated to join up with the Trans Quebecois near Richmond, concerns the scene which is depicted on the back of the Canadian two dollar bill.

The pastoral view of the area with the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in the centre and the St. Francis River in the background offers a veritable glimpse into the style of life enjoyed to this day in the region of Melbourne along the banks of the St. Francis.

TYPICAL E.T. SCENE

The church and the farmland behind it has also been selected for use on a Canadian postage stamp. In the eyes of many, this region and the scene represent a typical view of the Eastern Townships, one that has become as well-known and loved as any done by Bartlett in the last century.

Unfortunately the proposed route of highway 51 will pass within one thousand feet of the rear of the church and right through the scene on the two dollar bill.

The engineer in charge, Robert Gregoire, stated on CBC radio that this would enable more people to view the famous area and allow fellow travellers

a better view of the river valley. This brings up the simple question of how close is too close.

DANGER OF DESTRUCTION

There is a great danger that in bringing people near the area to be visited, we do in such a fashion as to destroy the very thing that they wish to visit.

The area around Melbourne is worth preserving for many reasons including the fact that the people do not wish to have their community split in two by a modern highway.

Unfortunately the story of the modern highway through the small town is not news any more. It has happened and will continue to happen.

One need only recall the horrible mistakes made by the Department of Transport in Gaspé to realize that we are not alone in our situation.

The horrors committed there need not be repeated here. As in the case of Gaspé, the threat to the region of the St. Francis Valley is not just a local question there are many who would support our cause though they come from other parts of the country or even from outside the country.

OUTSIDERS SUPPORT CAUSE

The other day there were several exchange students from Alberta who, after visiting the site of the two dollar bill in

Melbourne, were very much prepared to write to the minister to inform him of their opposition to the proposed route.

There are many other Canadians like these youngsters who would gladly support the cause because they can readily see the region about to be destroyed, by simply looking at a two dollar bill.

Recent CBC national coverage of our fight to save the area shows clearly that the area has a significance which goes beyond our local region. In this sense, the area is part of our national heritage and therefore deserves to be preserved.

AREA WORTH PROTECTING

There are other aspects of the Melbourne area which also make it worth protecting. Many of the houses of the village and of the area adjacent have a history deeply connected with the early settlement and development of the area's agriculture, river and rail transportation as well as with other aspects of its cultural, social and artistic life.

One of Canada's well-known artists, Frederick Simpson Coburn, famous for his depictions of the winter landscape and the life of the Habitant was born in Melbourne and died there. In his later years he lived and died in a house on the main street and kept a studio there. Part of the land on which

the house stands will be expropriated for the new road.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY REQUESTS AID

In an attempt to stop the proposed route from going through and in order to preserve these important cultural characteristics of the region, the Richmond County Historical Society requested that the Cultural Property Commission declare the area of Melbourne associated with the church a culturally and historically significant region and thereby preserve it from destruction.

A letter outlining our position and the threat to Melbourne was sent to the Commission headed by Mr. Lapalme. The matter was to be studied by the Department of Cultural Affairs but no word has been received as of yet.

If the Commission declares that the region is worthy of protection as part of our national heritage then it will so advise the Minister of Cultural Affairs and the area will be safeguarded from any attempt at destruction of the site. The letter sent to the Commission stresses the Society's concern over the destruction of the site and our determination to preserve it.

TWO DOLLAR BILL SCENE

There has been some discussion over the years as to

the role of Frederick Simpson Coburn in the choice of the scene on the back of the two dollar bill. According to Mr. Coburn himself, as reported by his housekeeper, he did not have anything to do with painting the scene. He did, however, take the artist up to the hill back of his house and point out to him what he thought would provide a nice panoramic view of the St. Francis Valley. Thus, our local artist, F.S. Coburn did have some influence on the scene depicted on the bill.

Another version of how the scene was selected comes from a newspaper article which appeared in 1954 when the new bill was first brought out. In this article the former Minister of Finance, Douglas Abbott, noted in an address given at the Wales Home that the new bank note would depict the area around the Presbyterian Church in Melbourne. The press story at the time states that the view is presumably taken from an old print of the Village of Melbourne.

These two stories appear to conflict somewhat and no doubt there are other interpretations as to how and why the scene appears on the two dollar bill.

Perhaps those with other stories will communicate them for our benefit.

The story behind the \$2.00 Canadian Banknote

By HARRY EISENHAUER

The picture on the reverse of the present Canadian \$2 bill is a landscape view at Melbourne, Quebec, according to an article printed in the Toronto Telegram a few years ago.

If I were to give all the detail that I know of the people who have lived in these homes this account might be too long, but I will try to touch on some interesting points.

ST. FRANCIS RIVER

The St. Francis River runs from south to north which is from right to left in the picture. It starts at a point north of the Vermont and New Hampshire boundary and after being joined by other rivers, such as the Magog at Sherbrooke and the Massawippi at Lennoxville as well as other smaller streams including the Brompton Lake outlet at Melbourne, it continues through Drummondville to Lake St. Pierre in the St. Lawrence River.

The river has been used for power at a mill at Windsor Mills and the greatest undertaking is near Drummondville where Southern Canada Power had its largest generator. Southern Canada now has been taken over by Quebec Hydro.

There are bridges at Sherbrooke, Bromptonville, Windsor Mills, Richmond and Drummondville and Trans-Canada Highway.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

The church in the picture is known as St. Andrew's and the site is known as Upper Melbourne because it is in the Township of Melbourne, County of Richmond, and about one mile south of Mackenzie bridge that connects Melbourne village and

the town of Richmond. Settlers to this district came from Scotland in the 1830's and they established the Kirk.

In October, 1836, the people of Melbourne, under the leadership of Thomas MacPherson applied to the Presbytery of Quebec for aid to build a church. The letter was referred to the Glasgow Colonial Society but the appeal was ignored. A second appeal, made in 1837 to Dr. Cook of the Church of Scotland in Canada was successful. With this help and money raised from local residents, a church was begun in 1840.

On Oct. 15, 1841, a deed of donation was registered in the Sherbrooke Registry Office by Daniel Thomas (The Squire) who donated a portion land for the purpose of erecting a church and manse, the church to be designated by St. Andrew's Church. Hugh Ross began the building in 1841, and it was completed, mostly by volunteer labor, the same year.

BUILDINGS IN PICTURE

The small building in the bottom left corner of the picture is a blacksmith's shop. The blacksmith's name was Arthur Quinn, who had followed in the trade as his father before him in the same shop.

House No. 1: This building is directly below the church and was occupied continuously between 1863 and 1960 by the Cogan family. Tom Cogan was a baker and later clerked in a grocery store in Richmond.

House No. 2: The building just above the word Banque is a house that has been occupied by Albert Doyle for the past 20 years or so.

SCENE'S ROADS AND FARMS



Road No. 1: The road passing in front of the blacksmith shop and houses is much steeper than the picture shows. This was highway 39 but when it was reconstructed, a new road was made about one half mile further south.

Road No. 2: This road is on the east side of the river and running parallel with it. This is Highway 22 from Richmond to Sherbrooke.

Farm No. 1: This farm is by road No. 2 at the group of trees at the left of the church steeple. John Martin, who died a short time ago at the age of 99, owned this farm for many years. The present owner is Gordon Crack.

Farm No. 2: This is the farm on the west side of the river about half way up the picture and left of the close up elm tree near the right of the scene. This was owned by a Mr. Alexander who

was a Jersey cattle breeder.

Farm No. 3: This is where the artist stood as he sketched the picture. The house, which is not in the picture, I am told, had a large pine tree growing through the roof of the closed in verandah. It has since been cut down.

— Reprinted from Coin Stamp Antique News, May 29, 1971 — page 23.

Frederick Simpson Coburn—a history

Frederick Simpson Coburn was born in 1871 at Upper Melbourne. The paternal side of his family was of Scottish ancestry. His mother was of United Empire Loyalist stock.

Frederick Coburn was educated at St. Francis College and then went to Montreal to study art under Samuel Stevenson. Later he went to New York to continue his studies and from there to the Royal Academy in Berlin, to Munich

and to Paris.

Returning to Canada he illustrated Dr. Drummond's first volume of "The Habitant". Then he took up further study at the Slade School of Art in London, England, and in Antwerp. While in Antwerp he married Malvina Scheepers, daughter of an Antwerp architect and artist in her own right.

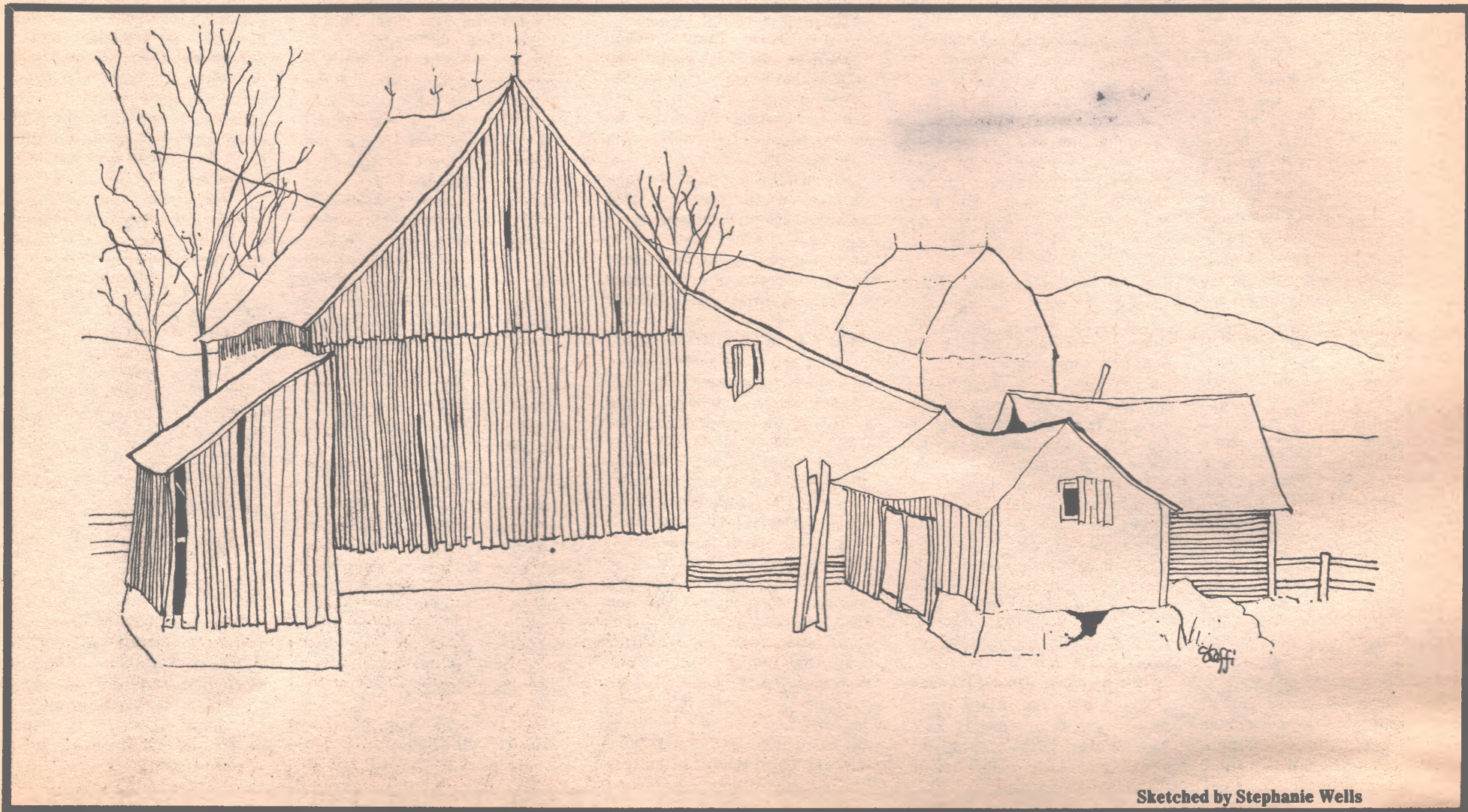
During his long lifetime Mr. Coburn was awarded honours, among them membership in the

Royal Canadian Academy, and an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Bishop's University.

His paintings are to be found in the principal art galleries of the world, including the National Gallery, Ottawa, the National Art Gallery, Brisbane, The Tate Gallery, London, and galleries in Japan, Belgium and other European, United States and Canadian centres.



DAYS GONE BY



Sketched by Stephanie Wells

Richmond County Historical Society Takes Stand

The following is a letter sent to the Cultural Assets Commission from the president of the Richmond Historical Society, Vladimir Ignatieff.

July 6, 1974

Cultural Assets Commission,
Palais de Justice,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs,

The provincial government of Quebec is presently in the process of expropriating land in the region of the Village of Melbourne in preparation for the extension of the proposed route 51 to be built linking Sherbrooke and Drummondville.

As you will see from one of the enclosed documents the Department hopes to begin work on this section passing through the Village of Melbourne by the spring of 1975. The department, as you will note in the letter, anticipates that there might be difficulties as there has been a great deal of opposition on the part of the affected municipalities and on the part of the committee set up to study the matter by the Board of Trade of Richmond-Melbourne.

As of now all efforts at persuading the Department of Transport to change the intended route so that it would not destroy part of the Village of Melbourne have been unsuccessful. Little attention has been paid to the petition sent to the Department or to the suggestions made concerning changing the route so that Melbourne might be spared destruction.

Consequently the Richmond County Historical Society would like to request that your

commission study the effects of the route on the future of Melbourne in light of the changes which it will make to an area which is both steeped in historical significance, as one of the first pioneer settlements of the Eastern Townships, and which provides the resident, and the tourist as well, with a panorama of scenic beauty which is seldom rivaled in the Townships, and which has been the inspiration for numerous sketches, prints and paintings. Surely our area warrants some regard in this light.

Many of the houses of the Village of Melbourne and of the area adjacent (some of which are also scheduled for demolition by the proposed route) have a history deeply connected with the early settlement and development of the area's agriculture, river and rail transportation, as well as with other aspects of its cultural, social and artistic life.

It is from this point of view and with the intention of preserving this characteristic of our early development that the Society requests that your commission give serious consideration to classifying our area one of historical and cultural significance so that those characteristics of the region which make it representative of our past will be preserved for future generations.

It seems ironic for us that while we are in the process of operating a museum in the main street of Melbourne today, the Department of Transport is

intent on wiping out and threatening the continued existence of those houses and that community which stamp our area with its own unique features — features which can be traced to the early years of our development.

We have included with our presentation a Canadian two dollar bank note which reproduces on the back a panoramic view of the St. Francis Valley as seen from Melbourne.

Today you can still see this same church, the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and the house in the foreground. The proposed route will pass just above the church and the house so that the tree on the right will be replaced by the four-lane highway.

St Andrew's church is an example of one of the earliest churches built in the whole of the region and was constructed in 1841. Please note the excerpt from the Annals of the Richmond County Historical Society on the early history of the church.

The scene depicted on the two dollar bill is well known in all of Canada and abroad and is still largely visible today, except for a few changes in foliage, as it was then.

Should not such typical and familiar settings so closely associated in the minds of the people with the history and character of the Eastern Townships be preserved for the future?

Moving the proposed route a few thousand feet up the side of the hill would preserve the site

and protect Melbourne from being divided to such an extent that the Village would suffer the fate so often associated with unimaginative "progress and development."

Clearly the route being proposed is not being built with the economic development and future of Melbourne in mind for it will remove parts of the Village and destroy much of its character.

Clearly it is just another example of the sacrifice of small communities to the economic development of the larger ones. In this case, Melbourne goes to provide direct transportation for Sherbrooke, Quebec, etc.

We have included a short article from our publications on one of Melbourne's famous sons, Frederick Simpson Coburn, a well-known Canadian artist, famous for his depiction of the Habitant and the Quebec countryside. He was born in Melbourne, just down the road from the church and he died in Melbourne.

The house in which he lived his last years and maintained a studio is on land part of which is to be expropriated for the construction of route 51. The proposed route will pass directly behind his former residence now occupied by his nephew.

We have also included copies of letters sent to the Prime Minister, of newspaper articles which appeared in local papers and of a brief which has been tabled so that you may see that the struggle to change the route through the Valley has been fought for some time and on

many fronts. All unfortunately to no avail.

We feel that the cultural and historical aspect of a significant region is threatened by this proposed route, that the proximity of the route to the church and the home of Mr. Coburn as well as to others of our older homes in the community is clearly damaging and that a small shift in the route to the extremity of the Village will just as adequately serve our present transportation needs.

Consequently, we submit this brief for your deliberation, trusting that you will give it sufficient study and weigh seriously our proposal. All the information herein included is merely a small example of the documentary evidence available of the community's efforts in this matter.

We have sent this in quickly to enable you to study it as soon as possible as time is of the essence. We would gladly provide more information, including maps, photographs, etc., as well as a guided tour of the area if you feel that the matter warrants it in order for your commission to be fully informed on the matter. Please feel free to contact us should more information be required.

Thank you for your kind attention to this request and I trust that our hopes will be fulfilled and the scenic beauty and historical value of our area will be preserved while still meeting the communication needs of the twentieth century.

Sincerely yours,
Vladimir Ignatieff,
President.



NUTRITION

—Eat better for less—

by FRANCES ELLIOTT

In this article I would like to present some substitutions for the bread and milk diet. To itemize all the possible alternatives to each part of the diet would require a small booklet of data. So I will mention only general types of substitutes and give a few examples. You can get more details from the nutrient chart in 'Healthful Eating'.

Since most unprocessed food contains all or most of the nutrients, many substitutions are possible. It is the amounts of nutrients that vary in different foods. From the graph of nutrients in bread and milk one can see this to be so.

These two foods cannot, however, substitute for each other, but rather complement each other. Only fat, some iron, vitamins A and C are lacking to make them a perfect diet.

Substitute for Milk: (3 cups skim) There is none.

Milk products can be used. (see previous article in this

paper of March 22, 1974).

Substitutes for bread: (½ loaf, 11 slices of whole wheat)

Other grain foods, i.e. from wheat, buckwheat, corn, oats, rice, rye, etc. in the form of bread, breakfast food, spaghetti, noodles and other baked goods and dishes. One serving of 1 oz. is equivalent to 1 slice of bread.

Legumes - dried beans, peas and lentils. One third serving of beans equals one slice of bread. One half serving of peas or lentils equals one slice of bread.

Many vegetables and fruit - One medium sweet or white potato, one serving of broccoli, brussel sprouts, two servings of chard or carrots equal one slice of bread. Two bananas, two peaches, 8 to 12 apricot halves, one cantaloupe or twelve prunes equal one slice of bread.

All these substitutes contain the same amount of protein as one slice of bread and as much or more iron and B vitamins. Many of these vegetables and fruit contain also vitamins A and C in significant amounts.

Substitutes for Margarine (2 oz)

Butter and vegetable oils. Coconut oil is not recommended and nutritionists claim butter isn't as healthy as margarine.

Substitutes for the carrot.

Some yellow vegetables and fruit such as cantaloupe, sweet potato, and winter squash provide sufficient vitamin A, in one serving of each, though not as much as a carrot. Also green leafy vegetables such as, beet greens, chard, spinach, broccoli.

Substitutes for an orange (4-6 oz. of fresh juice)

The best substitute is a vitamin C pill (200 - 300 mg) and any cheap vegetable or fruit. There is now sound evidence that two to three times the previously recommended amount of vitamin C prevents or mitigates infectious diseases. To get this amount from food would be very expensive. The pill costs less than 2 cents.

Cooking destroys this vitamin easily so it is not wise to count on the cooked vegetables for this

vitamin. The amount of Vitamin C in fruit and vegetables is variable. For example, to get 75 mg. of this vitamin one must eat 1 medium papper, ¼ grapefruit, 4 tomatoes, 12 strawberries, 9 limes or 2½ lemons.

Substitutions for the molasses (5 tablespoons, 4 oz.)

Corn Syrup (5½ tablespoons) or **Maple syrup** (7½ tablespoons)

These supply 4.5 mg. of iron, which could also come from a little more than 1 serving of green leafy vegetables, two servings of prunes or apricots but preferably from 1 serving of beef heart or liver, or ½ serving of beef or pork kidney or ¼ serving of pork liver. It would require more than one serving of muscle meat even steak, to provide this much iron. There is much evidence that iron from meat is more readily assimilated than vegetable iron so it is wise to serve meat (and organ meat is superior and cheaper) fairly often.

Substitution for peanut butter (4 tablespoons, 2 oz.)

This is included in the diet because it supplies another source of fat but like other foods it contains other nutrients, namely iron and protein, actually in excess of the daily requirement. So one could omit this and add another ounce of margarine.

ANOTHER VARIATION

Some of these substitutes such as fruit and vegetables, are expensive, but I included them because some people may have gardens now. If you have a real abundance of fruit and vegetables, another variation of the diet could be worked out, such as:

Milk (4 cups skim)

Vegetables or fruit, 10 or 11 servings (one yellow, 1 green leafy)

Some peanut butter or peanuts Occasionally a serving of organ meat or fish.

These supply all the needed protein, minerals and vitamins but too little carbohydrate and fat. This could be remedied by added bread and margarine.

Chiropractors misunderstood

By MELANIE CUTTING

To many people, the word 'Chiropractor' is synonymous with 'quack'. The chiropractor is seen as a pseudo-physician, who has little or no scientific background. He is often termed misguided or ignorant, sometimes even a danger to life and limb.

In a recent interview with Lennoxville chiropractor, Dr. Alan Wallis, some of the reasons for this point of view and its perpetuation came to light.

STRIKES AGAINST PRACTICE

The science of chiropractic has had several strikes against it from its inception which stems from ancient times, when manipulation of the human body was a common practice.

In 1895, a man named D.D. Palmer, found that adjustment of the spine relieved a longstanding case of deafness. This discovery evolved into the practice which he termed 'chiropractic', and remained a rather closely guarded secret for some time.

MEDICS FEEL THREATENED

When chiropractic did eventually become public knowledge, the medical profession was quick to perceive a threat. Enormous amounts of time and money were invested in an attempt to remove that threat.

REASONS FOR BIAS

The North American press has generally tended to side with the medical doctors in the fight, probably for reasons of finance and ignorance. Another contributor to the prevalent bias against chiropractic has been the reluctance of people helped by chiropractic to let others (particularly their medical physicians!) know about this help.

This "conspiracy of silence" was further aided and abetted by true quacks with little or no training who began to call themselves chiropractors. The

last, but far from least contribution is the natural tendency for people to condemn the unfamiliar of the unknown.

CHANGES IN CHIROPRACTIC

The chiropractic situation has changed considerably since the early days of the 20th century. There are now at least a dozen accredited chiropractic institutes in the U.S. and one (Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College) in Canada.

The course entails 4 years of classroom and practical training and must be preceded by at least 2 years of collegial instruction at a non-chiropractic college. In most states in the U.S., graduates of chiropractic colleges must write the same basic science exam as medical and veterinary school graduates.

Many insurance companies now include chiropractic care in their list of benefits. In the U.S. and in all the Canadian provinces except Quebec and P.E.I. chiropractic is covered by Medicare.

Most of the states and provinces, again with the exception of Quebec, also require legal certification for a chiropractor to use the term "chiropractor" and work in that state or province.

THE ROLE OF CHIROPRACTORS

According to Dr. Wallis, chiropractors see their role as primarily a preventive one. "Chiropractors do not cure any conditions. Their job is to examine the spine to determine if there is pressure on the nervous system, and if so to remove the pressure. The body itself is the agent of cure.

What the chiropractor does is remove the nerve interference, thereby allowing the body to function normally," explained Dr. Wallis. "Only quacks claim cures."

A COURAGEOUS PROFESSION

Whatsort of person becomes a

chiropractor? Until recently a basic ingredient in North American chiropractors was courage, since the threat of a term in prison was a very real possibility for early practitioners. The medical profession was and continues to be very influential in bringing legal pressure to bear on chiropractors.

Apart from the quality of courage, however, most chiropractors either come from families which include chiropractors or are people who have had a "dramatic" experience with chiropractic.

Consequently, the average age for chiropractic students was 36. Within the past few years though, as chiropractic publicity has improved and documentation has increased, more young men and women are considering chiropractic as a valid career per se.

APPROVE NATURAL CARE

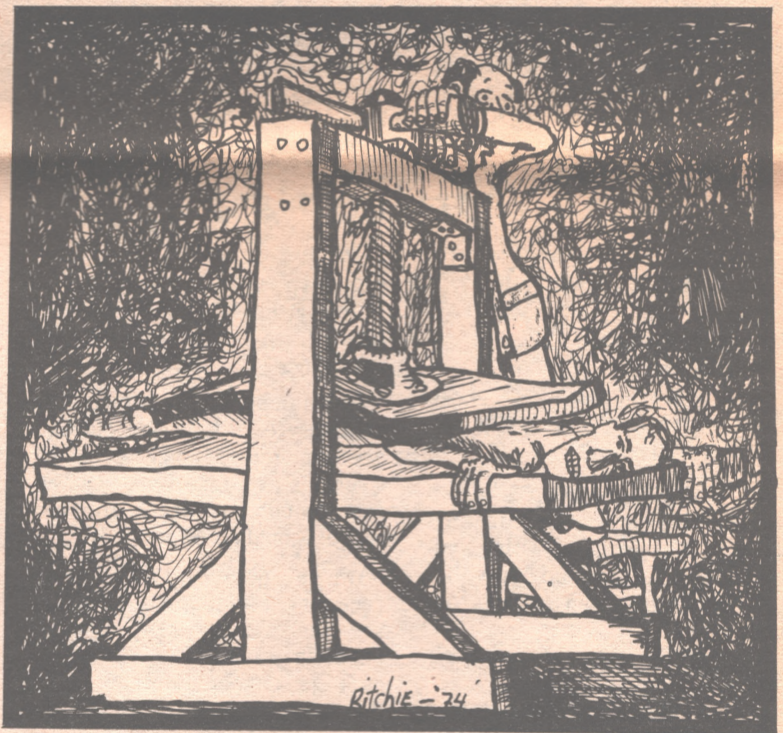
Dr. Wallis and his wife, Dr. Denyse St. Pierre, have been practicing in Lennoxville for the past two years. Both are graduates of the Palmer College of Chiropractic.

Dr. Wallis, who hails from New Zealand, first encountered chiropractic in his teens. Plagued by a chronic asthma, he was finally persuaded to see a chiropractor after the medical profession had failed to alleviate this condition. The results were very positive and Dr. Wallis embarked on a career in chiropractic. A similar experience occurred to Dr. St. Pierre encouraging her to enter the chiropractic field.

Both Dr. Wallis and Dr. St. Pierre feel very strongly that all natural means of care should be tried before turning to treatments such as pharmaceuticals or surgery, except for bodily injuries which require immediate first aid.

INTEREST IN CHILDREN

Dr. Wallis is particularly



interested in the effects of chiropractic care on mentally retarded children, an area in which he did some work during his internship in New Zealand. His foremost goal at this stage, however, is the education of the public into the practice and value of chiropractic to health.

Dr. St. Pierre finds her special interest in chiropractic care for children and would eventually

like to open a clinic exclusively for children.

The enthusiasm for chiropractic of Drs. Wallis and St. Pierre, is, pardon that phrase, infectious. Dr. Wallis is confident that any "official" study of chiropractic patients, to determine the effectiveness of chiropractic in maintaining and restoring health, would confirm the basis for this enthusiasm.

Community Service

The annual harvest service of St. Paul's Church, Sydenham

will be held on September 15 at 2:30 p.m. Everyone welcome.

Free want ads

AFGHAN PUPPIES for sale in Lennoxville. Available at the end of September. Call 562-9481 after 6:00 p.m.

FOR SALE: Collection of new and old Canadian stamps with album. 1972 list price - \$755.00 Will sell for \$700.00. Tel. 845-4422.

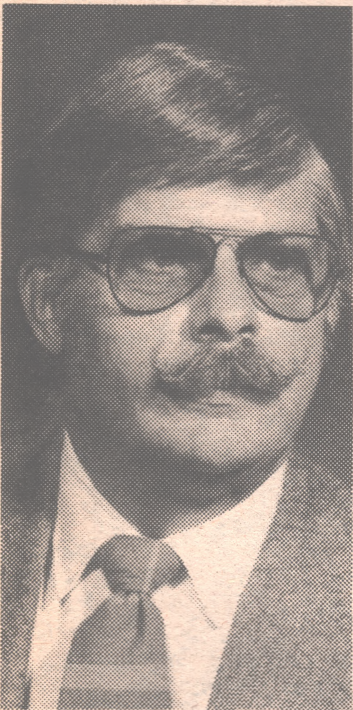
FOR SALE: 1969 Envoy Epic. Price negotiable. Call 569-8763 after 5:00 p.m.

FOR SALE: Timothy hay for horses. Call 849-3237.



ECONOMY

Camirand foresees tourist boom



Paul Camirand:
local representative of OPDQ

CRDCE, the Conseil Regional de Developpement des Cantons de l'Est.

Montreal, according to Mr. Camirand, does not have enough park land near it. Campers and other city folk seem to be flowing down from Montreal into the Eastern Townships.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION NEEDED

What we need here, he says, is sufficient place to receive them. Campgrounds and motels must provide accommodation for this increasing surge of tourists. Medium-priced accommodation is needed to serve the families who wish to travel.

Paul Camirand does not think that we treat visitors to our area as well as the natives of European countries do. We need many more youth hostels, he says, to provide inexpensive shelter for youth who want to visit our area.

AREA PUBLICITY DISORGANIZED

Publicity in the tourist business seems disorganized to him, and he would like to see more coordination. The Festival des Cantons is a good thing, and it would be good to have more local festivals, like the Festival de Pain in Cookshire.

He thinks that the theatre aspect of the area can be stressed with Festival Lennoxville and the Piggery

being among the attractions.

MORE HISTORIC SITES

Mr. Camirand feels that there should be more historic sites, such as for the Megantic Outlaw. There should be pamphlets, with signs, and in general, we should try to make the legend's reality more accessible to the tourist. As it is now, it is very difficult to get to Donald Morrison's grave, let alone find it.

There are many other things like this that could be developed in this region, according to Mr. Camirand.

Conventions with less than five hundred delegates could be an excellent way for Sherbrooke to profit.

THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

On the subject of asbestos, Mr. Camirand says that the quality of asbestos to be found in this region is very high. It is not conceivable to him that the company would ever close their operations here. Certainly there might be other finds elsewhere, but being further away from the US, they pose serious transportation problems.

The company is making good profits, Mr. Camirand says. But as to whether or not they are excessive profits, he finds it hard to take a position.

The company says that the profits are not excessive. The

CRD says that they are excessive, while the Department of Natural Resources ~~officially~~, have said nothing.

The position of OPDQ is that rationalization of resources should occur. It would like to see more transformation of asbestos done in the region because this would give more jobs locally. The market will probably continue to be firm, even though new plastics can compete in some instances with asbestos.

LOCAL ECONOMY STAGNANT

Mr. Camirand thinks that the local economy is stagnant now, but that it could be rejuvenated.

Fifty years ago, the area was booming due to inexpensive electricity rates in Sherbrooke. Then a decline set in.

The wood industry has declined because houses used to be made entirely of wood, while now, plastic and steel are being used and wood is used to give beauty.

Pulp and paper has passed through a bad period, but now there is a recuperation underway. He confirmed that much of the wood now used in the pulp and paper industry in the Townships is now coming from outside of the region.

GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND

SCARCE

Agriculturally, there is much land with little potential. This should be used for tourism, while the areas with good agricultural potential should be used for farming.

Mr. Camirand sees the possibility for growing alfalfa and soya beans for the new fabricated foods industry. He says that soon steaks will be made from these vegetable proteins.

POLLUTION NOT ALARMING

Mr. Camirand then turned to the subject of pollution. He said that except in some places, it has not reached alarming proportions, but that it must be checked.

It is because we have wanted to exploit our natural resources that we have caused pollution. Our high standard of living would be lower if we had never polluted.

Thus, he sees it as everyone's responsibility. The workers, the companies and the governments must all become involved. We must stop pollution in an entire sub-basin, or portion of a river system, to start with.

Mr. Camirand said that he wished more anglophones were participating in regional economic planning and development, and this can be done on a voluntary basis.

By ROBERT WINTERS
The future for tourism in this area is very good. Paul Camirand says so, and he works for OPDQ, the Office du Planification du Quebec, in Sherbrooke. The OPDQ has done much work on this aspect of this region's potential and tourism is a priority for both the OPDQ and

Unfair prejudice against welfare families

By SUSAN MASTINE
Lazy.
Good-for-nothing.
Parasites.
Just a few of the words often used in reference to people on social welfare.

SOCIAL INJUSTICE
Such ideas are blatant examples of social injustice and of the prejudice that prevails throughout the country towards the poor.

By far the vast majority of welfare recipients are not lazy, nor are they good-for-nothing although we are often guilty of reinforcing the idea and making them feel that they are useless.

One-half of all people on welfare find themselves in this situation because of permanent disability or chronic illness. They are not lazy, they are physically incapable of working for a living.

WHY THE NEED
The following table will show you why Quebec's social welfare recipients are in need of such help.

- 52 percent — permanent disability - chronic illness
- 18 percent — absence of father
- 13 percent — old age
- 9 percent — prolonged unemployment
- 6 percent — temporary disability - illness
- 3 percent insufficient working income

SICKNESS PRINCIPAL CAUSE
Thus sickness is by far the

principal cause of impoverishment which forces people to ask for social assistance.

Permanent or temporary disability or illness and old age account for 71 per cent of Quebec's welfare cases. The corresponding average for the rest of Canada is 58 per cent.

On 9 per cent of those receiving social aid in Quebec are the victims of prolonged unemployment. The Canadian average is 13 per cent.

6,600 CASES IN E.T.
There are some 6,600 welfare cases in this region, covering about 17,000 people in all. Here again the majority are victims of illness. There are also a substantial number of women raising their families on their own.

Of the 6,600 families receiving social assistance in administrative region 5 (Compton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, and parts of Frontenac and Wolfe counties), only 3 per cent of the heads of households are potentially employable in the immediate future.

Another 11 per cent are not adequately prepared for the labour force. These are generally older men with perhaps only two or three years of schooling, who are in need of some kind of training before they will be able to find work.

GENERALIZATIONS AT FAULT

The false ideas that most of us have as far as welfare recipients goes are the result of sweeping generalizations that we have made.

We all know that John Doe on the other side of town is a lazy so-and-so who is cheating the government and using our tax money in the process.

But that is no reason to assume that everyone else on welfare is like him.

There are some 2 to 4 per cent who "cheat" and the government knows it, but it's too expensive to chase after them. It would mean less money to allocate to families who are really in need.

So when you start to rant and rave about John Doe who is abusing the money you are paying in taxes, stop for awhile and remember that for every John Doe there are 25 or 30 families who would otherwise be without adequate food, clothing, and shelter - things all of the rest of us take for granted.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

How many of us have ever wondered where the money for our next meal will come from, or sadly watched our son go off to school in the middle of winter in his worn out shoes because there is no money to buy him winter boots, how many of us children slept with our three brothers or sisters in the same bed?

Ridiculous, you say? It sure is. And it does happen.

Pretend for a minute that your husband suddenly dies, leaving you with four young children to

raise and a mortgage on the house. The insurance benefits won't cover your costs, it will only pay for the funeral. Then what?

Or consider what would happen if you, the breadwinner, were involved in a serious car accident and, as a result, you were permanently disabled — how will you support your family of five?

All hypothetical you say. You're right, but not impossible.

WELFARE A RIGHT
What I'm trying to get across

is that social welfare is a **RIGHT** and without it many people would needlessly suffer.

At least 96 per cent of those benefitting from the welfare program are honest, good people — the victims of circumstances beyond their control.

Don't make things harder for them by misjudging them, they have enough problems without having to carry the additional burden of being regarded as social outcasts.

We are not in India. And any of us could be in the same situation tomorrow.





ECONOMY

E.T. economy handbook

by Robert Winters

Anyone who has ever got involved in regional planning's strange world knows that there are CRD's, CRAR's, OPDQ's, DREE's and ARDA's and many other unspeakable four letter words designed to boggle the mind. Unsorting the tangle is difficult and requires patience. What follows is a primer; my impressions of what are some of the terms, organizations and ideas that are currently floating about in the murky sea of regional planning.

OPDQ stands for Office du Planification et Développement du Québec, or the Quebec Planning and Development Bureau. But all you'll ever hear anyone say is "OPDQ". So we shall tackle OPDQ first.

All of the organizations involved have tangled financing which is part of the problem. To extricate OPDQ from this tangle requires some explanation of what one is disentangling it from. It appears that the whole concept of regional development really got off the ground in 1968 after Trudeau took power. ORDQ, was and still is largely financed by the federal government. ORDQ began in 1969 with a budget of \$36.5 million, of which \$23.4 million was federal money.

REGIONAL DISPARITIES

The overcoming of regional disparities was one plank of Trudeau's 1968 election campaign, and he gave the responsibility to Jean Marchand. In 1970-71, federal participation was 82 percent of the \$80 million budget. Last year, 1972-73, the federal participation had dropped to 69.5 percent of the \$132 million budget. The 1972-73 budget is \$3 million less than the 1971-72 budget. Thus the federal government is still footing the lion's share of the OPDQ funding.

On a structural level, OPDQ reports directly to the inner cabinet through the minister in charge of OPDQ, Gerard Levesque, who is also House Leader in the National Assembly.

One function of OPDQ is to coordinate the ministries in their interfunking. For example if there is a provincial park without adequate road facilities, OPDQ could be involved in bringing the two departments into better co-ordination. One wonders whether federal control is exercised in this intercoordination of ministries, considering the 70 percent federal financing.

DREE is a federal ministry. DREE stands for Department of Regional Economic Expansion. In French, it is written MEER. Don Jamieson is the Minister. DREE has made a special entente with OPDQ and part of it concerns this region. Sherbrooke's industrial park is considered to be extremely important and was mentioned as one of the top three priorities in Quebec, along with SIDBEC and the road of steel linking

Montreal and Sorel. It is still to be negotiated exactly how much money the Sherbrooke Industrial park will receive, but it will probably be considerable.

As well the development of tourism in the Magog-Orford area and better infrastructures for the region (roads and services) are two areas where specific agreements remain to be worked out between OPDQ and DREE. These agreements are a combination of funds. Sherbrooke was designated as a priority area.

So, DREE and OPDQ are both federally-controlled, in terms of financing, but OPDQ seems to play an independent role, attempting to ascertain Quebec's priorities. The move is to decentralize the decision-making process concerning DREE grants towards the provincial level.

The OPDQ in turn, has divided the province into regions: North, Centre, East and South. We are in the Southern region and Victor Goldbloom is the Minister responsible for this region for OPDQ. The southern region includes the administrative regions 6, 7 and 5. We are region 5, or Estrie. The centre of our region is Sherbrooke, in terms of structure and dynamism, according to OPDQ. Sherbrooke is also recognized as one of the principal industrial poles in Quebec.

Before continuing our primer onto CRAR and CRD, we shall briefly introduce a number of concepts known, until recently, only to a few remote, obscure economists. Now, if you don't know which axis you're sitting on, you'd better forget it. So, there are axes, poles of attraction, zones of influence, zones of development, and sectors.

THREE SECTORS

"Sectors" is the easiest, for there are three sectors in the economy: primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector involves the recovery (to use the most recent jargon) of natural resources. This involves any basic industry, such as the wood, granite or asbestos industries. A primary industry does not produce a finished product, but a raw material. This raw material may be lumber, paper, asbestos or gravel.

The secondary sector is the manufacturing industries. This sector is involved in the "transformation" (another key word) of raw materials into finished products. This is what Quebec does not have enough of. We have primary industries which export raw materials. We import finished products from other areas. The foreign control or ownership (often synonymous) of our industries makes it difficult to intervene. It would be advantageous to have more industries in the secondary sector. These tend to be capital-intensive as opposed to labour-intensive.

A capital-intensive industry is one which requires a large

investment of capital and technology such as a car assembly plant. There tend to be more complex processes involved and this requires more highly skilled labour. Wages are thus higher than in labour-intensive industries such as logging. This area needs more secondary industries. Everyone will tell you that who has thought about the problem.

But what we have more of is industry in the tertiary sector. This is service industries, such as stores, restaurants, motels, hospitals and universities. These industries are necessary to serve a population, but Sherbrooke needs the intermediary or secondary sector as well. The stores sell us the finished products, whereas we have exported raw materials. The graduates of Sherbrooke's universities go elsewhere because the jobs are not here.

economy, you can always blame the problems on the lack of compassion within the multinational corporations. How much governmental intervention you support is up to your individual taste.

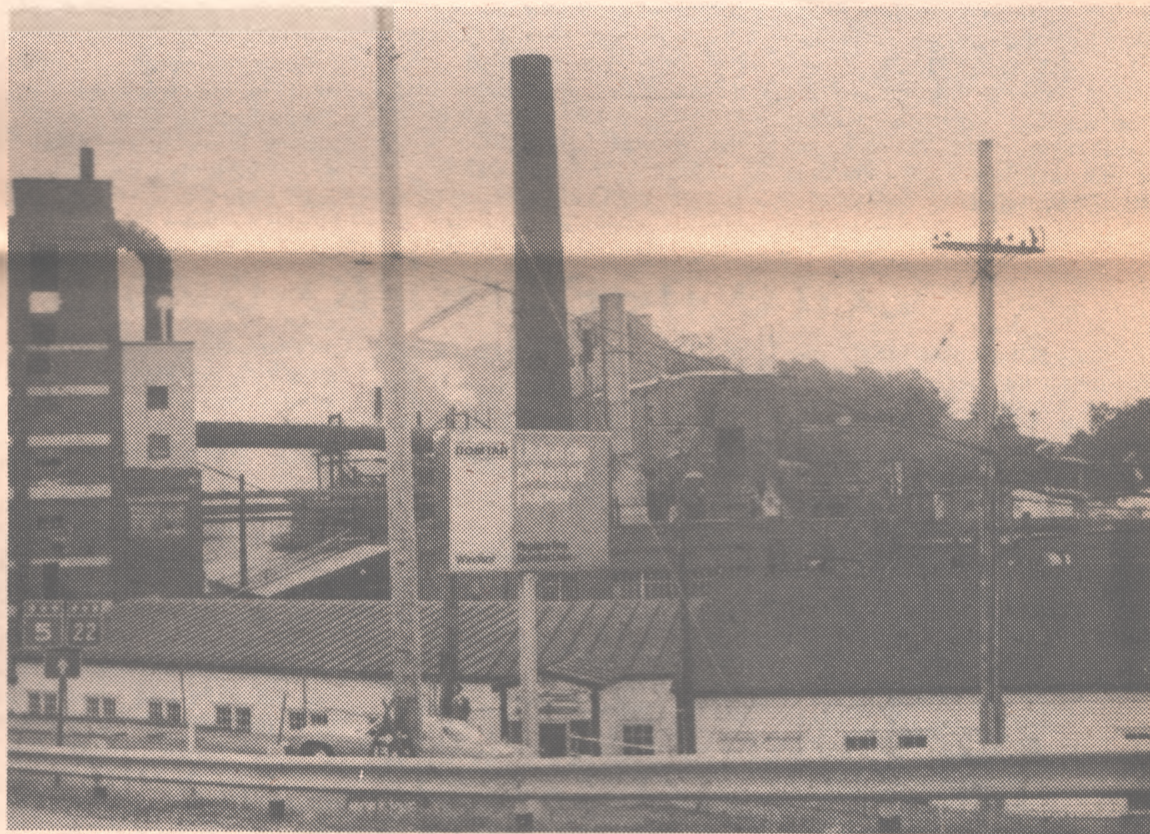
QUEBEC NOW PLANNING

Quebec seems to be moving into an era of trying to plan economic development. How much support OPDQ is given and how much influence it acquires is largely up to the Bourassa government. It is easy to ignore reports, and it is just as easy to listen to them. The CRD is the Conseil Regional de Developement, and our local CRD is the CRDCE, or the Conseil Regional de Developement des Cantons de l'Est. CRDCE is a body which receives money from OPDQ as well as local institutions such as school boards, and universities. It is a non-profit corporation that acts as a consultative body

the poles of development and zones of influence in Estrie, the industrial structure of the Eastern Townships, the characteristics of the climate in Estrie and others. These are well prepared documents and are available from CRAR at Universite de Sherbrooke. CRAR seems to owe its existence to OPDQ.

POLES AND AXES

So, there are just poles and axes to go. A pole is a term borrowed from the study of magnetism. Sherbrooke is a pole of development, for a large region surrounding it is attracted to it for services, communications and culture. Zones of influence represent the area which is affected by such a centre. An axis is a concept which means a line joining two points and the fact that forces will rotate around an axis. The main economic axis in Canada runs between Toronto and



Why? Because of the lack of secondary industries that would provide well-paying jobs, people go elsewhere to work.

DIFFERENT SOLUTIONS

Depending on one's views, one sees different solutions to this problem. From nationalization, to tariff barriers, to incentives, to persuasion, the gamut runs. But with the United States already feeling the effects of a sagging economy, attempts to move the profit-making sector into Quebec will probably be met with resistance. Only with subtle pressure can this be accomplished.

For example a brake shoe company will be establishing itself in the Sherbrooke area, probably in the Sherbrooke Industrial Park. This comes as a result of this American company fearing that government action could put the company in a far worse situation.

Thus, if you are ever in a bind, and have to give an opinion on the state of the region's

between OPDQ and the population of the region. They have written a response to the OPDQ "Livre Blanc", a plan for this region. It is called "Avis sur L'Orientation du developement de l'Estrie". The CRD is in a much freer position to take public positions than is OPDQ.

OPDQ always, as a branch of government, must disclaim any binding nature concerning the statements it makes, or even the articles it prints in the OPDQ newsletter. CRDCE is more independent and can often take positions that OPDQ will side with privately but not publicly.

CRAR is Centre de Recherche en Aménagement Regional. This is a centre at l'Universite de Sherbrooke which does studies on a contract basis. They are given free office space by the university and they have done fifteen studies commissioned by OPDQ.

These include the legal aspects of water pollution, in this region,

Montreal, an east-west axis and development occurs within range of this axis' pulling power. A corridor of development is the same as an axis of development.

The CRDCE would like to see a north-south axis developed in the province. This would result in a corridor of development following the axis from Sherbrooke to Trois-Rivieres, or more correctly, from Stanstead to Chibougamou. To create this axis means that infrastructures must be present. This means roads especially, and the Quebec Government seems to like the idea of Ottawa paying for roads by calling them "infrastructure". Roads are normally a provincial responsibility.

It is to be hoped that this primer concerning regional development has not been too confusing. The world of economic planning is certainly fascinating and worth looking into.



Urban sprawl claims prime farm land

At the last federal congress of the UPA last fall, farmers adopted several resolutions regarding area development.

They demanded, among other things, that some kind of zoning system be established that would respect the natural vocation of agricultural and forest soils.

LEGISLATION CALLED FOR

In addition, they called for legislation which would hinder high bidding on good agricultural land, and which would be aimed at protecting soil with good production potential, now destined to be usurped by urban and industrial expansion.

What was it that compelled agricultural producers to demand such important reforms? The motives are numerous.

First of all, in many cases the progressive encroachment of the city has been a source of considerable concern for farmers. The residential developments dispersed haphazardly in agricultural areas have brought problems in the maintenance of ditches and fences, the spreading of weeds, cattle and crop theft, and a decline in the quality of service.

NEW CONFLICT

And now a new source of conflict has emerged. Urban residents have begun to complain to the Department of the Environment about the

odours originating from pig and poultry operations which we know are becoming bigger and bigger and produce greater and greater amounts of manure.

The solution to the problem of odour would obviously be to locate the operations at a certain distance from residential zones. Producers would, without doubt, be willing to accept regulations to this effect but on the condition that they are assured that they will not have to be continually moving as new residential areas spring up left and right, at the whim of building contractors.

DEMARCATON A NECESSITY

All of this emphasizes the usefulness that a precise demarcation between urban and agricultural zones would have for farmers, even if it entails periodic modification in proportion to needs.

However the entire question of zoning implies much more than practical and short term considerations. Among agricultural producers, as in the rest of society, a fundamental change in attitude is being seen. A few years ago, there was a surplus of agricultural products. The tendency towards leaving the farm was regarded as a normal if not a desirable one. There were too many farmers, too much land in cultivation.

SITUATION CHANGED

Over the period of several

years, the situation has changed. Food has become more scarce. Prices are beginning to climb. Suddenly we start to worry about food, about the agriculture industry.

And we suddenly discover that agricultural land is hard to find - Quebec has 1.8 acres of arable land per inhabitant whereas the Canadian average is 7.9. When we have so little, we cannot allow ourselves to waste it.

CITIES MUST CO-OPERATE

Everywhere possible, cities must be forced to spread out on the least productive (or potentially productive) land. And where the growth of the city is impossible without making use of good agricultural land, the land must at least be kept under cultivation until the last minute.

And this is not presently the case. In the region of Montreal alone, there are approximately 65,000 acres of good agricultural land lying in fallow, not to mention the land where a symbolic harvest of hay is made to maintain appearances.

EVERYONE MUST DO HIS PART

The resolutions passed at the congress clearly show that the farmers are ready to impose certain restrictions upon themselves, to do their part to protect this resource which we are suddenly realizing is becoming rare.



But the effort must not be one-way. In demanding zoning, farmers accept implicitly restrictions on the use of property rights. In exchange for this concession, society must recognize the right of farmers to revenues and working conditions equivalent to those found in other sectors of the economy.

And society is going to have to come across with these conditions. Because to maintain agricultural production, it is not enough to protect the land. There must also be farmers ready to cultivate it.

translated from
LA TERRE DE CHEZ NOUS
by Susan Mastine

Care needed to avoid farm accidents

By SUSAN MASTINE

Point number one: The farming population is on the decline.

Point number two: The

number of farm accidents continues to climb.

And what causes this seemingly contradictory situation? — The increased

mechanization of the farming industry, carelessness, and an unawareness of the danger involved.

HIGH PROPORTION FARM ACCIDENTS

All of these factors contribute to proportionately more accidents occurring on the farm and in rural areas than in any other industry.

A young girl of four has an arm severed by a mowing machine, another child falls off a tractor and under the wheel, a farmer gets his pant leg caught in the power take-off and nearly loses his foot.

POSSIBILITIES INNUMERABLE

These are only a few examples. The possibilities are innumerable — ladders or stairs

in need of repair; steps covered with hay or straw; narrow or steep stairs; pitching holes without protecting doors; over-charged circuits; faulty wiring; cigarettes or matches lit around hay, straw, or gas or in any farm building; tools, wire or baler twine left lying around; and especially untended equipment left running — these are only some of the possible culprits.

One of the most potentially dangerous situations is often seen when you cruise around the countryside — that of young children operating farm equipment on their own.

NEITHER TOYS NOR TAXIS

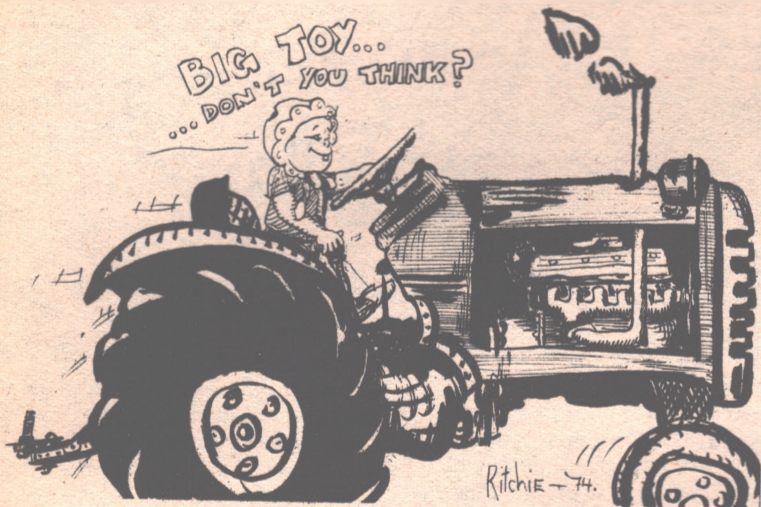
Tractors are not toys. If you insist upon having your child drive a tractor, make sure you take the time to instruct him

properly, explaining all of the things that should be done in case of an emergency, such as brake failure — it could save his life.

Nor are tractors and wagons taxis as many city visitors seem to think.

Having passengers is not only distracting for the driver, it is also potentially dangerous. When you get a bunch of young children together, there is bound to be some fooling around. This is extremely dangerous when there is farm equipment around and when they are permitted to ride along.

A few very important words of caution — always know where your children are; teach them to respect farm equipment and to know the dangers involved and do the same yourself.



The spirit of the country fair

By SUSAN MASTINE

Red and blue ribbons.

Livestock parades.

Cotton candy and the midway.

These are but a few of the things contributing to the colour and spirit of the country fair.

Agricultural exhibitions have been part of the Townships' annual festivities for over a hundred years.

Can you remember the days when farmers brought their animals to the fair for the day, tying them to the fence and taking them home again at night?

Times have changed and the country fair has not been unaffected.

In earlier days, almost every family in the community participated in one way or another, whether by showing their prize heifer or by baking a blueberry pie.

This, too, has changed. And for two basic reasons. First of all, because the competitions are no longer open to just any animal, regardless of origin or production qualities.

Over the years, the exhibitions have tightened their requirements to the extent that only registered purebred animals can compete, except in the case of market classes.

Judging is no longer based solely upon beauty, but more importantly upon the additional

factors of production, rate of gain, and other qualities peculiar to the breed.

Thus farmers are now encouraged to raise quality animals rather than beasts of beauty.

Secondly, the movement to the city and the accompanying decline in the rural population of the area has also meant that there are now fewer people eligible to participate in the competitions.

Despite these changes, the spirit of the local country fair has remained intact. The exhibitions, especially in the more rural areas of the Townships, continue to be regarded as one of, if not the

main community event of the year.

We have all heard the story of little Johnny in Montreal who doesn't know where milk comes from — poor little boy!

As the proportion of the population that lives in the city grows, so does the distance between the consumer and the source of his food. People become disassociated from the rural way of life.

Thus the larger exhibitions especially, which attract a larger proportion of city dwellers, are beginning to take on a new role, that of consumer information.

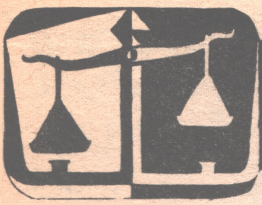
For members of the local area, the fair is an opportunity to

meet friends and neighbours they haven't seen for awhile, to get out and have a good time.

For farmers, the exhibition means time and effort and hopefully, a red or blue ribbon. It also means the chance to get together with other farmers and discuss the weather, feed prices, hay crops, market prices, and other things of common concern.

For the city person, an agricultural exhibition is often an educational experience as well as a taste of rural life.

Long live the country fair — lest we forget — from where comes our food, and the hard work and time involved in its production.



THE LAW AND YOU

by ROD MACDONELL

This is part of a continuing series of articles provided with the cooperation of the Sherbrooke Legal Aid Clinic (Services Juridiques Populaires de Sherbrooke) on 105 Gordon St., 569-9811. If you have a legal problem and you qualify for free legal aid, these people or the Community Legal Centre on 297 Dufferin St., 563-6122 will be glad to help you.

The Consumer Protection law regulates publicity aimed at children.

It is remarkable to notice how many commercials there are that try to sell some toy or food to your child. Parents who notice that an ad appears to contravene the law (which is about to be explained) should complain to the Consumer Protection Office, 201 Cremazie Blvd. East, Montreal (381-8555).

In the Consumer Protection law, the word advertisement means all public representations made with a commercial goal, and child means all persons under thirteen years of age.

To determine whether an ad is intended for a child, the context of the presentation (i.e. what comic book or T.V. show does this ad accompany) is to be considered as well as the type of product and its use. Products such as toys, cereal, candy, which are advertised during periods of time when children are watching television constitute without a doubt, publicity aimed at children.

The following are some conditions that would give grounds for complaint. No one can exaggerate the quality or durability of a product. Also prohibited is the ad that would lead a five year old child to believe that he can use and play

with a toy, that is in fact made for a ten year old child, and is too complicated for a younger child.

Neither is it permitted to tell a child that he should 'buy' a product or to suggest to the child that he should have his parents buy him the article advertised. It is also prohibited to use characters known by the children who are in books and cartoons such as Captain Kangaroo or Bugs Bunny.

Commercials dealing with vitamins in a liquid, powder or tablet form cannot be advertised nor can a medication or some other pharmaceutical specialty be promoted.

Some companies give the impression that for a certain

price, you get a number of things when in fact, you get one article only, for example, the cupboard to hold Barbie doll's clothes is not included in the price of the doll. This practice goes against the law too.

In short, it is disallowed to employ publicity aimed at children that is false, misleading, or ambiguous.

If you suspect a certain ad to be in contravention of the law, do not hesitate to lodge a complaint with the Bureau of Consumer Protection. Only your pressure can improve the quality of publicity aimed at children, or one day, to have it disappear totally.

Beware of Frost foods

Once again in Sherbrooke, the sale of freezers under the guise of a food plan. Now, with the rising of all prices, particularly food costs, we are most vulnerable to the so-called 'bargain plans' that are offered to us.

One example of these 'bargains' to beware of is a company that recently set up an office in Sherbrooke, the Frost Food Company, an outfit that offers a frozen food plan. Frost's publicity tells us that the cost of feeding a family of four (2 parents, 2 children), is the ridiculously low price of \$32.88 per week.

The consumer saves money they say, because he orders from a standard list of food for three months (13 weeks). And, for the same price, Frost Foods gives you the gift of a fine new freezer.

There is a 'but' though. They do not really give you the freezer, they sell it, at a very high price. It seems to be the primary goal of the company. They sell freezers supplied by a person whose business office is situated in the same building as Frost's, in Montreal. This person is coincidentally, the vice-president of Frost Foods.

This is what the magazine "Reveil du Consommateur" (Awakening of the Consumer)

tells us in an article written on this company. This magazine appears monthly and can be found in the Caisse Populaires.

MISLEADING ADVERTISING

This article also reveals that the company doesn't state in its advertising that you have to 'buy' a freezer. Also, if you already own a freezer, you will have to pay \$150.00 to have the privilege of taking advantage of this scheme.

But if you do not own your freezer, well that's good too, for Frost will only charge you \$695.00 which will give you a freezer worth between \$300 and \$400 at any store.

It you think that \$695 is expensive, then hold on to your seat. The \$695 is the capital, you haven't paid the interest yet. Oh yes, since you benefit, so fruitfully from this plan, you will be asked to sign a 3-year contract.

You can't get out of it either by sending everything back after three months, because Frost will have assigned your contract to Avco Finance Company in Montreal.

In this way, the company is sure of getting all of its money, and you will be trapped and obliged to pay 23.5 per cent interest, that is, \$409.50. You will pay the hefty sum of \$1146 for the

freezer at \$40 a month for three years.

AND THE FOOD?????

By now you have paid quite a bit without eating. Now digest this. The standard list that the company supplies you with will cost you \$427.44 for the food over three months. If you go to the store and buy the same articles the bill will be \$268.52. So your food dollar is buying you \$13.00 less a week when you deal with Frost Foods.

A dietitian wrote in the same article that the same family of four will have to go to the store to complete their food needs and spend at least an additional \$13.00 a week. The family of four will have to live for three months on 9 quarts of milk, 3 loaves of bread (one per month) no potatoes, and 7½ lbs. of french fries.

VEGETABLE DEFICIENCY

There is a deficiency in the level of vegetables. You have to deny yourself eggs, cheese, and fish. You can console yourself though by eating choice cuts of beef very expensively since the menu contains a larger quantity than is necessary for the average person.

So, if you expect to be walking by 526 Galt West, cross the street to avoid Frost Foods.

translated from Contact by ROD MACDONELL



RITCHIE-74.

...AND WE'LL TOP OFF THE DEAL WITH 35 POUNDS OF ICE AND A MONTHS SUPPLY OF MARSHMALLOW SPREAD... ALL FOR; \$1,146.00!!!



FARMING

Weekend machinery repairs

by Susan Mastine

Have you ever sat at home on a quiet Sunday morning or afternoon, unable to concentrate upon reading yesterday's newspaper, anxiously watching the ever-darkening sky, praying that it won't rain, yet knowing that it will, and muttering four-letter words under your breath as the first drops of the downpour hit the ground or rather as they hit your freshly cut hayfield?

This is the agony experienced by many farmers at one time or another during the haying season. Often it is the result of an inconsiderate piece of machinery, most likely a baler, that decided to rebel at a most inconvenient time late Saturday afternoon or early Sunday when both machinery dealers and repair shops are closed. And you can do nothing but wait and hope that the weather holds out.

The Quebec Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee (Comite consultatif en machinisme agricole) is working towards a solution for the farmer in danger of losing his crop while he waits until Monday morning when the dealer opens to get the part (s) he needs to repair his broken piece of machinery.

In collaboration with the Agricultural Machinery Salesmen's Association (Association des vendeurs de machines agricoles), the Committee is trying to organize a service whereby farmers would be able to get the required part (s) over the weekend. This service would be in effect only during the summer months, when breakdowns are also likely to occur.

Under the program, a card giving the telephone numbers of three people who can be

contacted during the weekend will be distributed to farmers by participating salesmen.

The only drawback to the whole idea is that a farmer taking advantage of this service will be required to pay, besides the cost of the part(s), an amount of \$10 to compensate for disturbing the salesman and to discourage abuse of the program. Yet, ten dollars is a small price to pay in return for being able to sow a crop before the next rain or to save a field of hay from taking the type of rain storm we have been having lately lying down.

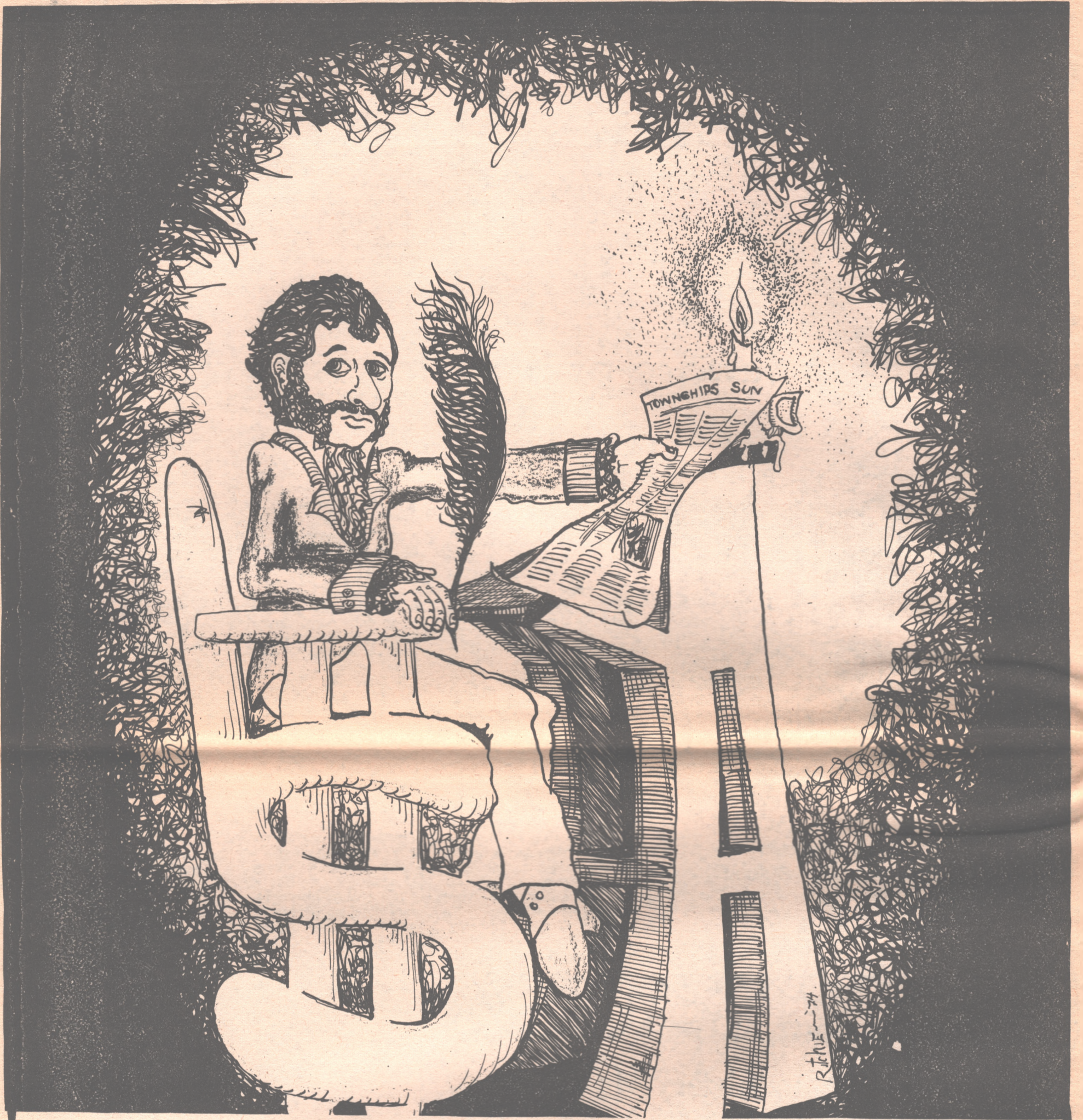
Several dealers in the region are aware of the proposal, but as yet nothing has been organized. Discuss the idea with your local dealer and let him know what you think of it.

It will mean a better chance of having this service next summer



RITCHIE-74.

GET BACK TO THE HOUSE SON AND CALL UP THE GUY WITH THE PARTS. WE'LL GET THIS RIG FIXED UP EVEN IF IT IS SUNDAY... THAT HAV GOTTA BE IN BEFORE THE RAIN.



Would you like to see
the sun more often?

TOWNSHIPS SUN
105 GORDON ST.,
SHERBROOKE, QUE. P.Q.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION _____

RECEIPT: YES _____ NO _____

send a "voluntary
subscription"