



The cast of 'Brigadoon'

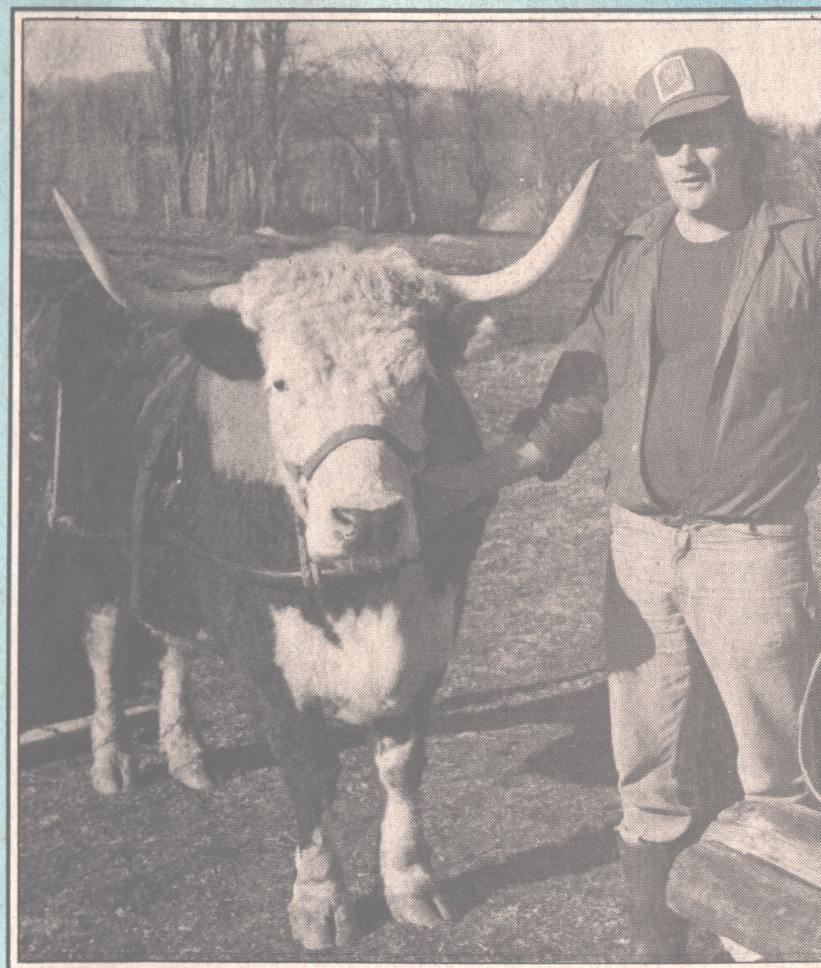
Volume 11, No. 11

May 1984

The Townships Sun

\$1.50

The Townships' only English monthly magazine



Inside this issue:

- **A Hollow Promise:
The Hibakusha Perspective**
- **Ethnic Politics, Part Four**
- **The Clans of Scotland**
- **Your Skin and Its Care**
- **Having Fun with Herbs**
- **A Cookbook with a Difference**

Coming Soon

MAY 3

The nurses of the Sherbrooke Hospital are sponsoring their second annual "Health Fair Day" on Thursday, May 3rd. From 9:30 am to 9:00 pm in the main lounge of the Norton Annex, 461 Argyle Street, Sherbrooke. Information regarding heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, strokes, cancer, ileitis and colitis, kidney disease, nutrition and other health problems will be made available to visitors; there will also be fitness testing and computerized health assessments. The public is invited and admission is free.

MAY 3 AND 4

On May 3rd and 4th the Massey-Vanier Play Company in Cowansville will take to the stage its second production of the year: "A Thurber Carnival". This revue-like collection of adaptations of stories by the American humourist James Thurber is a light and entertaining evening of merriment. It will start at 8 pm. Ticket are \$3.00 at the door or through M-V students.

MAY 7

Summer School begins Monday, May 7th at Bishop's University featuring two six-week sessions. Call 569-9551 for more information.

MAY 8

Bishop's College School will present the following films on Tuesday, May 8 at 8 pm: "War Without Winners", "Button Button" and "What Can The Children Tell Us".

These will be followed by information on the Peace Petition Caravan Campaign and an exchange of ideas. This is sponsored by Citizens for Nuclear Responsibility. Everyone is welcome. For more information call: 563-1295 or 567-1686.

MAY 8

At the Carrefour de l'Estrie Branch of the Sherbrooke Trust: The etchings and watercolors of Sawyerville artist Dennis Palmer will go on exhibit.

MAY 10

The Sherbrooke Hospital opens its 1984 fund-raising campaign on Thursday, May 10th at 7:45 pm in the Norton Annex adjoining the hospital. Guest speaker will be Gazette columnist and broadcaster Gretta Chambers. Money raised will be used for up-to-date cardiology equipment which will make the Sherbrooke Hospital the only one of this calibre in Eastern Canada and the New England States.

* Lennoxville Blitz night in aid of the hospital is scheduled for Monday May 7th, at which time a door to door canvas will be made starting at 6 pm.

May 11

"Hospital Day" at the Donald M. Patrick Pharmacy, Queen Street, Lennoxville, Friday, May 11th, from 8:00 am to 9:00 pm.

A percentage of the total sales of the day will go to the Sherbrooke Hospital. This money is used for projects over and above those funded by the government.

Volunteers from the Sherbrooke Hospital Auxiliary also the Lennoxville Wing, will be on hand at the store to assist customers and explain to them their work in aid of the Hospital.

MAY 14

The Annual meeting of the Yamaska Valley Branch of the Canadian Club will be held on Monday, May 14th at 2 pm at the Auberge des Carrefours in Cowansville. To commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists in Canada. The speaker will be Mr. Gerry Rogers, President of the Heritage Branch, United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada. His topic will be "Where Your Ancestors Came From". The members of the Sir John Johnson chapter of U.E.L.'s will be the club's guests at this meeting.

Memberships (\$15.00) for 1984-85 will be available.

MAY 17

Thursday, May 17, 7:30 pm at the Lennoxville Women's Centre: Tips and Tours for Women Travellers, with a representative of the Voyages Orford staff, Madeleine Godbout-Fortin.

MAY 19

A Community Flea Market, organized by the Massey-Vanier School Committee, will be held in Cowansville on Saturday, May 19 from 10:00 am until 3:00 pm. The proceeds of this event will be used by the School Committee to assist with extra educational activities. For further information call 243-0112.

MAY 19

FARFELU will have its official opening on Saturday May 19th from 5 pm to 7 pm.

As part of the opening activities there will be a tethered hot air balloon 'The Mighty Pandora' owned and operated by Jamie Davidson.

All seven members of the Co-operative will be present to welcome invited guests, friends and the general public.

Wine, cheese and other delicacies will be served to all those who are fortunate enough to attend this gala occasion. Farfelu, Co-operative Studio, 88 Lakeside Road, Knowlton JOE 1V0.

MAY 26

"The Kiwanis Club of Granby will be holding their annual auction on Saturday, May 26, 1984 at the Granby Boy Scout Hall on Long Ave., Granby. The auction will start at 1:00 pm and will be under the direction of Denis Dunn, auctioneer. This year the Blue Knights are joining the Kiwanis Club to help stage the auction with the proceeds to go to Maison-Jeunesse Le Funambule de Granby Inc. to help finance their activities for children age 12 to 17. The public is asked to help by donating articles for the auction. These can be picked up by the Club upon calling any of the following members of the committee:
Mr. Don Langlois 372-4589
Mr. Jean Chabot 372-9188
Mr. Hamilton Marshall 372-5534

MAY 19-27

There will be an exhibition of original oil paintings by Lennoxville's Eileen Littlejohn Drew at The Homestead Gallery at 3905 Route 147, Lennoxville from May 19 to May 27.

Eileen's exhibition this year will consist of approximately 35 originals varying in size from the convenient 5 X 7 to the impressive 18 X 24.

Most of her paintings for this exhibition will depict familiar scenes found in North Hatley, Huntingville, Milby, Sawyerville, Moe's River, Moulton Hill.

The 5th Annual Plate Fair will be held in Toronto on May 26 and 27. Anyone wishing to register as a club member can contact the Homestead the first week of May.

MAY 27

PANDA DAY CARE

Panda Garderie is a bilingual government subsidized Day Care centre in Lennoxville. It is for children from ages two to five years old. The day care centre is open Monday through Friday from eight in the morning till six at night. The cost per child is between \$2.00 and \$12.00 depending on the parents' income.

On Sunday, May 27 the Panda Day Care Centre will be having an Open House. The whole family is welcome to come and visit between 2 and 4 on 8 Speid Street here in Lennoxville. You may register your child for September. For more information call 567-1414.

JUNE 29

A celebration marking the 150th Anniversary of the founding of the Township of Bury (Robinson), Quebec, is being organized for Sunday, June 29, 1986.

The event will bring together, from all parts of Canada and the U.S.A., the descendants of the founding families who came in 1836 and others who have lived here since that date.

We shall appreciate it if you will forward any information you may have which will enable us to compile the records and bring your family lineage up to date. For more information contact: Miss Ethel Martin, R.R. 1, Bury, Quebec, JOB 1J0.

JULY 19-22

A conference at Bishop's University entitled "Networks — Equipping the Church in Eastern Quebec".

Aimed at involved church people in the Gaspé, the Lower North Shore, Quebec City, Trois-Rivières, Saguenay and the Eastern Townships, the Conference will be examining strategies for English-language congregations throughout this area. The focus will be on the challenges facing the church in our region, and the resources with which our network of churches can meet the future.

For more information call (819) 567-2633 or write to E.Q.I.P., Box 284, Lennoxville, Quebec J1M 1Z5.

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Editorial

Contents

There are three articles in this issue of The Sun which were submitted by our writers independently of one another but which are connected by a central theme of ecological destruction. Two of them concern the growing list of endangered species, one dealing with the killing of grizzly bears in the Yukon and the other with the indiscriminate spraying of insecticides which kill birds and animals and also wind up in the food chain of people. The end result is the same — mankind is destroying “the web of life” and any species of plant or wildlife that becomes extinct is gone forever and we are the poorer for its loss. Rachel Carson’s grim prophecy of twenty-two years ago concerning the effects of DDT on the environment can now be clearly understood, although at the time she wrote “Silent Spring” no one believed her. Where have the bluebirds gone and when did you last hear the cheerful song of a wren? What is happening to the delicate Monarch butterfly whose life cycle includes its incredible migratory flight from this area to Southern California and Mexico?

We may think we are a long way from the tropical rain forests but we are nevertheless affected by the thousands of square miles

of these ecological wonders which are being destroyed every day, either for timber or for encroaching human dwellings. Millions of rare and wonderful life forms are being extinguished even before they have been discovered. A single drop of water in the rain forest (or in our own marshes) contains within it a complete and perfectly balanced ecosystem — if the balance is disturbed the whole system collapses.

The third article concerns the survivors of Hiroshima. Even with the threat of nuclear disaster hanging over us it would appear that we are hell bent on destruction one way or another — with a bang or a whimper.

There is another choice, of course. While we can’t bring back anything that is irrevocably destroyed we could still reverse the trend of what is happening. It would require a radical change of thought on the part of those who really don’t care what happens as long as they can make a fast buck and there are also too many who remain passive, even though they may deplore what is going on. If everyone stood up to be counted the result might be surprising.

There is only this one beautiful planet for us and we all have to live on it together — like it or not. □

by Janet Motyer

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Front Cover: Robert Johnson of East Angus with “Charlie”, by Susan Boyer

Back Cover: The Townships Theatre cast of “Brigadoon” by Bruce Patton

A Fable for Tomorrow

An excerpt from Rachel Carson’s “Silent Spring”.

Then a strange blight crept over the area and everything began to change. Some evil spell had settled on the community: mysterious maladies swept the flocks of chickens; the cattle and sheep sickened and died. Everywhere was a shadow of death. The farmers spoke of much illness among their families. In the town the doctors had become more and more puzzled by new kinds of sickness appearing among their patients. There had been several sudden and unexplained deaths, not only among adults but even among children, who would be stricken suddenly while at play and die within a few hours.

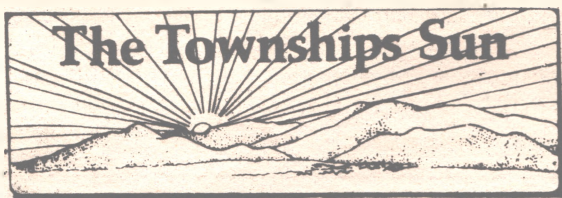
There was a strange stillness. The birds, for example—where had they gone? Many people spoke of them, puzzled and disturbed. The feeding stations in the backyards were deserted. The few birds seen anywhere were moribund; they trembled violently and could not fly. It was a spring without voices. On the mornings that had once throbbed with the dawn chorus of robins, catbirds, doves, jays, wrens, and scores of other bird voices there was now no sound; only silence lay over the fields and woods and marsh.

On the farms the hens brooded, but no chicks hatched. The farmers complained that they were unable to raise any pigs—the litters were small and the young survived but no bees droned among the blossoms, so there was no pollination and there would be no fruit.

The roadsides, once so attractive, were now lined with browned and withered vegetation as though swept by fire. These, too, were silent, deserted by all living things. Even the streams were now lifeless. Anglers no longer visited them, for all the fish had died.

In the gutters under the eaves and between the shingles of the roofs, a white granular powder still showed a few patches; some weeks before it had fallen like snow upon the roofs and the lawns, the fields and streams.

No witchcraft, no enemy action had silenced the rebirth of new life in this stricken world. The people had done it themselves. □



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Letters

Dear Editor:

Two years ago I moved from the Townships (Trouser Lake) and a friend of mine (Mr. Darbyson of Mansonville) thought I would like to get the Townships Sun and he very kindly sent me a subscription last December. Yesterday I received my April copy and an article on Cheryl Dutton by Mary O'Keeffe caught my eye as it mentioned that she began to study piano with George Veary "a really good teacher". I had a brother George Veary who passed away about ten years ago at age 68. He was a draftsman and we lived in Montreal. I had a sister who was a music teacher. Veary is a very uncommon name and we didn't know of anyone else except one who was a missionary in Africa.

I would appreciate it if someone could give me more information about this Mr. George Veary. My late father was born in Bombay, India and my mother in Margate, England.

I find your paper very interesting and wish you continued success.

Mrs. Dorothy Gulline
Moncton, NB

Editor's Note:

Cheryl Dutton told The Townships Sun that the George Veary she studied with lives in Hamilton, Ontario and has been a musician all his life.

Dear Editor:

I received your card yesterday, and appreciate the free subscription to the Townships Sun. I should add that my T-shirt has made a colourful addition to my drab CBC T-shirt collection, and I'll wear it with pride (perfect fit!).

I wish we'd had more time to talk last week when we were in Lennoxville, but unfortunately the pace of the show was such that I didn't even know my name by 9 o'clock. I really enjoyed meeting the people I did get a chance to talk to, and I loved Lennoxville. I'll be back for a return visit, maybe then we'll be able to get together. Thanks again!

Jennifer Fry
Quebec AM

Dear Editor:

I especially enjoy your genealogy articles, Gladys Beattie, Earthly Pleasures, and Bon Appétit — when Bijou says "El Cheapo" it sure is! — complete with smudgy wine glasses, wilted lettuce and tough lamb. Needless to say we skipped dessert. Keep up the good work.

Alice Mitchell
Sherbrooke

Dear Editor:

I have read, with great interest and enjoyment, Mr. Douglas' article "Meet Robin Armstrong" which appeared in the April issue of The Townships Sun. Mr. Armstrong mentions in one of his answers to the astrological questions posed to him, that he will be offering correspondence courses in Astrology in the Fall. Would it be possible for you to give me Mr. Armstrong's address so that I may contact him regarding his course?

Thank you very much.
Ron Forcier
Bedford

Editor's Note:

Robin Armstrong's address is: Robin Armstrong Enterprises Inc., P.O. Box 5265 Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1N5 or call at 1-416-368-0265.

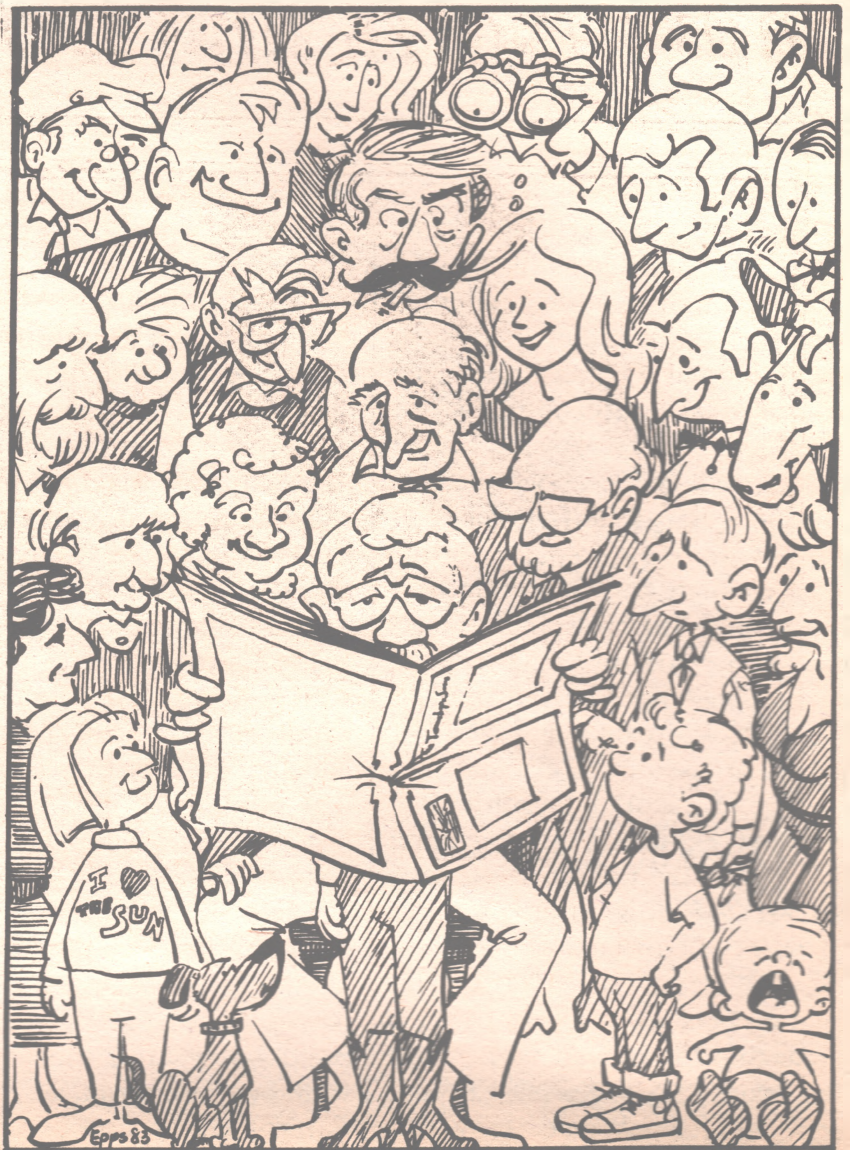
Dear Editor:

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of Townshippers' Association held April 12th, 1984, the Directors unanimously passed a resolution supporting the position of Mayor Béasse and his councillors vis à vis the use of bilingual signs by the municipality of Stanstead Plain.

The Association has also offered to help Mr. Béasse in any way, and we'd like to call upon other local associations and organizations to do likewise. A simple letter of support and encouragement will mean a great deal to the Stanstead Plain municipal council, and could even influence political opinion on the issue.

We applaud the courage of Mr. Béasse and his town in defying this particular section of Bill 101, and for defending the use of bilingual signs. The opportunity to be a visible and integral part of Quebec society should not be denied to any linguistic group.

Cynthia Dow
Executive Director
Sherbrooke



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Short Notes and Lengthy Graffiti



Grizzlies are omnivorous, eating anything from ants to beached whales. They also feed on dead game and fish. On rare occasions they kill elk and dig out ground squirrels and foxes.

GRIZZLY BEARS

by Bernard Epps

First it was wolves in British Columbia; now it is grizzlies in the Yukon.

In British Columbia the government put into effect a plan to exterminate as much as 80% of the wolf population in the North Peace River region, shooting them from helicopters for the admitted purpose of protecting dwindling elk and caribou herds for trophy hunters.

Now the Yukon Territory is planning to slaughter from helicopters 60 to 80 grizzly bears as they emerge from hibernation to protect dwindling supplies of moose. A territorial biologist was quoted as saying; "There is no question that grizzly bears are a significant factor in the over-all moose kill. The animal simply waits for the calf to be born and walks in to kill the animal. In some cases, the bear will wait for the cow to go into labour and kill both animals."

Biologists working for the government of British Columbia claimed wolves were responsible for the dwindling herds of caribou but the Wildlife Biologists of Canada, and the Wildlife Biologists' Section of the Canadian Society of Zoologists, examined their data and issued a joint statement claiming; "The assessment of available research reports found no evidence that the decline in ungulate (hoofed mammal) populations corresponds to increased numbers of wolves nor that a reduction in the number of wolves can reverse the decline in numbers of prey animals."

The Federal Environment Minister, Charles Caccia, also stated that there was no adequate data to justify the killings, and public outrage finally forced the B.C. government to suspend the

program. The Yukon, fearing a similar outcry over the grizzly killings, has clamped a news blackout over the program.

Yukon conservationists are furious. They maintain the government has insufficient data proving grizzlies responsible for dwindling numbers of moose and cite other factors, such as over-hunting and habitat destruction. They also point out that grizzlies are an endangered species, that their population is tiny throughout the Yukon — only one grizzly in 20 to 80 square miles. They do not reproduce until ten years of age and have cubs only every five years thereafter, living only about 25 years, so therefore are extremely vulnerable.

But the real question here is whether out wildlife — and our government wildlife biologists — are to be in the service of hunters. Should wolves or bears or any other creature be destroyed in order to supply hunters with better hunting?

Barely ten percent of the population hunts and a recent government study has revealed that twice as many people spend twice as much money simply visiting, watching or photographing our wildlife. All moral considerations aside, the thrill of seeing a grizzly or a timber wolf or any other animal in the wild is worth far more to most of us than the thrill of killing.

If any readers wish to join their voices to the protest or to gather more information on the killing of Yukon grizzlies, the person to write to is; The Honorable Howard Tracey, Minister of Renewable Resources, Government of Yukon Territory, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon. □

PEACE TRAVELLERS FROM JAPAN

*Over thousands of miles
fly the words
of Hiroshima, Nagasaki.*

*Their dazzling mushroom cloud
still threatens:
an outline on every horizon.*

*Travellers from Japan,
survivors,
come to teach us the weaving of peace.*

*From the ruin of their cities
they built again
the dwellings of peace.*

*From the death of their children
whom America killed
they teach us peace.*

*And the scars of their own bodies
they have turned
into a powerful language of peace.*

*May their work be crowned
by the possible:
the tender brotherhood of peace.*

by Louise Harvey

This poem by Louise Harvey has been on file with The Townships Sun for the last year waiting for an appropriate issue. It was written when the Hibakusha [atom bomb victims] came to Montreal in 1965. This month it ties in nicely

with Anna Fudakowska's article about the Japanese Hibakusha [page 6]. Ms. Harvey died recently but her unselfish concern and compassion for others will be remembered.

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A Hollow Promise: The Hibakusha Perspective

by Anna Fudakowska

"What happened to the Japanese in Hiroshima and Nagasaki was that Americans experimented by dropping the atomic bomb."

How plausible is a realistic identification between a still-relatively-comfortable-with social needs North American citizen and an Asian survivor of an atomic explosion?

Through their testimonials, the **hibakusha** (first nuclear attack victims) of Japan attempt to reach out to us in a new National Film Board production, "No More Hibakusha!". Directed and photographed by Martin Duckworth, the film was inspired by a book of photographs by Ittetsu Morishita. Because of the problem of identification, it is a briefly painful flash to the senses: a past nightmare's increasing rationalization for repetition on an unknown scale. The feature film, as well as the individual stories therein, are primarily due to the undeniable acceptance by the dominant orders on behalf of humanity of a 'limited' thermonuclear war. Among the articulated evidence, is that of the nuclear toys produced and deployed today, an accomplishment executed over the 39 intervening years since Hiroshima and Nagasaki were reduced to rubble by American bombs (bombs which, thanks to the Chalk River connection, were possibly fuelled by Canadian uranium). Aside from the dead, the two bombs dropped produced more than 400,000 **hibakusha**.

Interviews on film with victims may generate understanding of their stance on the 'acceptability' of possible nuclear arms use in the future. Our individual experiences with suffering are banal by comparison with a five-year-old's survival of a nuclear bomb blast — a survival of technologically-physical devastation wrought on human life deemed expendable. But can a Japanese **hibakusha** effectively project an essentially-uncommunicable-till-experienced suffering to fellow humans societally programmed with a primary concern for daily inside-the-picket-fence needs? We may not become direct victims but unless we are able to muster more energy into halting a war machine itching to go berserk, all strata of life will be adversely affected in a hereto unprecedented manner and a goodly portion of it will be obliterated.

Birds in flight are both the opening and closing visual images of the film. The former retraces the last moments of the flight responsible for the destruction of an entire city in seconds; the latter, a paper crane made in the traditional Japanese origami technique (folding paper into intricate designs), symbolizes



Now nearly 70 and a **hibakusha** since the age of 31, Hatsuko Tominaga says she still sometimes feels guilty about all those who died when the image of those helpless people comes back

crying for help and repeatedly asking for water. "How much they suffered...", she says. "When we think about that, we survivors feel very guilty."

long life. Chimes, musicbox jingling, soft electronic sounds and gentle movements within the frame are some of the elements contributing to the film's tranquil atmosphere. Gradual transitions in the editing help set the film's credibly smooth pace while the unwavering camera lens, unencumbered by the use of a tripod, catches glimpses of a voyage of the soul: that of a forgotten people who try to warn us of the impending disaster (and its consequences), a disaster many times that which they experienced that dawn of the summer of '45.

The slow-paced film portrays visages of hidden pain entailing bitterness and rage, much of it nourished by the fear of a hellishly incomprehensible encore. The profound sadness of the message of the atomic bomb survivors is epitomized by one grief-stricken recounting of the day in which humans ceased to be such. An excruciatingly poignant scene created in unwavering close-up serves as a climax to the calm and concerted pace of the celluloid presentation.

The Japanese are unwanted witnesses to an industrially-created havoc. A Tokyo demonstration including some of

those profiled in the film is part of the footage. The protest at the U.S. Embassy concerned the refusal of visas to 200 delegates wanting to participate in the June 12 peace rally in New York City two years ago which had been planned to coincide with the United Nations Second Special Session on Disarmament.

What is it like to live knowing that one's humanity was considered irrelevant? The two cities were bombed August 6th and 9th, 1945, respectively, at a time when "the Japanese were almost completely stripped of weapons," says the central **hibakusha** in the film, "we had only bamboo spears left to fight with. So, if the Americans had landed in Japan, they might have had some casualties; but it was hardly necessary to drop an atomic bomb. We were used as guinea pigs. That's what happened with us in Hiroshima and Nagasaki: the Americans experimented with us."

The first bomb, this author might add, was fuelled by uranium: the second, plutonium. Many Hiroshima victims fled to the holy city of Nagasaki from the first A-bomb attack, only to

experience the force of the second as well. The **hibakusha** of Japan, who came to speak at the United Nations about what it is like to be a survivor also gave talks on their experience in schools. Most American children have never even heard of the two Japanese cities which lost populations of 100,000 and 80,000: they have not forgotten — they have simply never known.

"Even when we were studying at school," attests Tadahiko Murata, **hibakusha** at age 5, "American soldiers came by jeep and picked us up saying, 'hey, you ... hey, you' and took us to the ABCC." The ABCC (American Bomb Casualty Commission) was an American organization established to investigate the after-effects of the atom bomb on those who survived. "Not that they ever treated us. They never gave us treatment; however sick a child was, they never treated him, they only studied us. A piece of candy was all they gave us when we were leaving."

He continues: "That Americans are not made aware of this fact is terrible. America must reflect seriously upon the fact that they dropped the nuclear bomb

photo: National Film Board

on human beings for the first time in history. Besides, they dropped it on civilians and children. I think this is an indelible stain on the history of mankind. That the American government keeps silent about this fact and doesn't educate the American people about it is a great dishonour for Americans. They must know it. It's no good unless Americans themselves come to understand the fact and realize that they should never again be the initiator."

Although involved with union and peace activities over the years, Murata came forward less than two years ago to acknowledge publicly a horrific experience carrying the added weight of years of social stigma. Scheduled to speak at anti-war rallies in Boston, New York and Washington, D.C., and following his appearance at the premier screening of "No More Hibakusha!" in Montreal, Murata faced some difficulty in obtaining a visa to the United States in October of last year.

Haunted by a nuclear attack in a past predating her own, Huoko Takahashi, speaks candidly of life as a second-generation **hibakusha**. The 15-year-old daughter of two **hibakusha**, she lives with the knowledge that many like her become ostracized and that it is possible that their progeny, the third-generation **hibakusha**, may exhibit after-effects which have skipped a generation. She states that if she finds out that someone will not marry her, or if his parents do not allow it, because she is a second-generation **hibakusha**, it can't be helped: what she is is an undeniable fact. "It hasn't happened to me yet but if someone said such a thing to me, I'd have to say I understand. But then, I would feel very sad." Why do we have to be tormented by such a thing, queries one of her peers on film: "Because our parents are **hibakusha**. Other people don't have any idea how we suffer from that and that's understandable ... but, still, I have to suffer for something I don't even under-

stand and that makes me angry. Other people are not tormented by such a thing. It's not my fault and it's not my mother's fault either."

Sixty **hibakusha** attended the New York peace rally, a march whose overwhelming numbers of diverse human elements demonstrated the collective repulsion for nuclear weapons on this continent. It was appropriate that it occurred in the streets of a major American city; a city in a nation from which issue the most devastating weapons the soonest; a country whose government (following the successful completion of the Manhattan Project) condoned the sadistic testing of two different nuclear bombs. That country was first to possess the bomb and has been its only user. But the undulating sea of smiling humanity congregated in Manhattan illustrates their resolve for peace and an end to the arms race. The demand was simple: that the trillions of dollars squandered on armaments be

diverted to basic human needs at all levels.

At the Iwakuni Air Base, home to 50 4M Skyhawks (planes which can carry nuclear weapons), the **hibakusha** gaze with bewilderment through binoculars from as close as security fences allow. The facility and area belonging to the U.S. forces in Japan are situated 80 km south of Hiroshima. The viewer of the film is informed that it was from here that U.S. planes took off during the Vietnam war and here too was stationed an American nuclear-capable marine unit.

However, the inscription on a cenotaph in Hiroshima, located at the hypocentre where the world's first atomic bomb exploded, promises: "May you rest in peace, the error will not be repeated."

At a special service in a New York cathedral which was captured on film, a Hopi religious leader exhorts people to remember, and listen to, Mother Earth who is in pain. □

PEACE PETITION CARAVAN CAMPAIGN



600 BANK STREET, OTTAWA K1S 3T6 (613) 230-7311

WHAT IS THE PEACE PETITION CARAVAN CAMPAIGN?

The Peace Petition Caravan Campaign is a year-long programme of disarmament activities designed to make the Canadian peace movement more effective politically. Although the Campaign is timed to influence the upcoming federal election, it will help build and strengthen the peace movement over the longer term by involving various groups in co-ordinated activities at the national, provincial and local riding levels. The Campaign will create a stronger network and develop educational and organizational resources.

WHAT ARE THE CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES?

1. To stop the testing of the Cruise missiles in Canada.
2. To have Canada officially declared a Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone.
3. To redirect the wasteful spending on the arms race so as to fund human needs and ensure prosperity through peace.

WHAT IS INVOLVED?

(Local groups are encouraged to implement the following set of strategy proposals as they see fit.)

1. **A Petition Drive** in each federal riding to demonstrate that there is a sizeable block of voters committed to nuclear disarmament. This means:
 - Soliciting the support of local community leaders to build credibility for the Campaign.
 - Educational activities such as speakers and films for socials and meetings in schools, Churches and community halls.
 - Collecting as many petitions signatures as possible through local community organizations and religious groups, public meetings, shopping centers and the workplace.
 - Canvassing door-to-door — so as to obtain as many petitions signatures as possible in each riding — anywhere from 50 to 50,000!
2. Delivering the petitions to Ottawa on a **Caravan of Buses and/or a Peace Train** coming from each coast. There will be rallies held in the major cities enroute and a large **National Rally in Ottawa**.
3. **Lobbying M.P.s and Opposition Candidates** — asking for their help with the Campaign; attending nominating and all-candidates meetings to raise disarmament issues; and keeping the local electorate informed of the candidates' position on the issues.

WHY IS IT LIKELY TO HAVE MORE IMPACT THAN PAST PETITION DRIVES?

This Campaign is designed to transform public opinion into effective political leverage. It is **focused on the Member of Parliament and Opposition Candidates** in their home riding and **timed for the pre-election period**. Signatures are being collected in order to indicate to the politicians that many of their constituents are committed to nuclear disarmament and willing to cast their support accordingly. Door-to-door canvassing will allow for face-to-face discussion of the issues involved and encourage widespread personal involvement. It will serve both to educate the electorate and recruit more supporters for future activities. In short, this Petition Campaign has a specific focus and offers a **practical programme of action** for individual citizens in their home community. The cross-Canada Caravans will indicate to the national media and the Government in Ottawa that there is a **nation-wide desire for nuclear disarmament**.

WHO IS SPONSORING THE CAMPAIGN?

The Campaign now involves the strongest coalition of groups yet assembled within the Canadian peace movement. The idea originated with a small disarmament group on Salt Spring Island, British Columbia. They helped organize a Canadian Committee of prominent individuals and representatives from major national organizations. The original **sponsoring groups** included the Canadian Labour Congress, the Canadian Federation of Students, Voice of Women, Assembly of First Nations, Greenpeace, Operation Dismantle and several of the regional peace and disarmament coalitions. The Canadian Committee has now expanded to include all social sectors involved in the Canadian peace movement with representation from the regions, from women's groups, the Churches, labour, native, student, professional, development, cultural and environmental groups.

Implementing the Campaign will depend on a multitude of local initiatives by concerned individuals and organizations that share the same vision. For instance, the Toronto Disarmament Network and the Greater Victoria Disarmament Coalition have decided to make this Campaign their priority for the coming year. They will have considerable autonomy to implement the Campaign strategy as they see fit taking into account their own organizational capabilities and regional circumstances. In fact, the Campaign should serve to strengthen the existing disarmament coalitions by recruiting new members, energy and resources from sectors that have not previously been active in peace work.

WHO IS ENDORSING AND SUPPORTING THE CAMPAIGN?

Besides those organizations that are officially sponsoring Campaign activities, there is a long list of **individuals** who have given it their personal support, including Pierre Berton, Patrick Watson, Margaret Laurence, Doris Anderson, Muriel Duckworth, Walter Gordon, Arthur Erickson, Tommy Douglas and Dr. Donald Bates; Rev. Clarke MacDonald (Moderator of the United Church), Bishop Sherlock of London (President of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops), Archbishop Hayes of Halifax, Bishop Proulx of Hull and Bishop Remi De Roo of Victoria; Mayor Dewar of Ottawa, Mayor Eggleton of Toronto and Mayor Harcourt of Vancouver.

I need more facts. Send more information only. No obligation.

Here's my contribution of

\$10 \$15 \$25 \$50 \$100 \$200 Other \$ _____

Cheque or money order — made payable to the Peace Caravan Campaign

Visa Mastercard Card # _____ Expiry _____

Name _____ Signature _____

Address _____

City _____ Prov. _____ Postal Code _____

Phone: Home _____ Work _____

I wish to be an active volunteer.

Please send me information.

Mail to Peace Petition Caravan Campaign
600 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont. K1S 3T6

Ethnic Politics, Part Four

Many Promises

The agreement was signed by Bourassa of Quebec, as a legally-binding contract. It was the first time in the History of Canada that native people had got such a good deal, such an iron-clad contract.

Only a few lawyers knew otherwise.

by Bob Dawson

Charlie Watt, born in Kuujjuaq, leader of the Northern Quebec Inuit Association, praised and blamed for signing the James Bay Agreement that day in November of 1975, sitting next to Robert Bourassa in the white man's power centre, the long polished table bristling with microphones, the room stuffed with reporters, Bourassa thin, pale and angular, his motions oddly jerky, as if an animated cartoon of himself, two sizes too small for his expensive suit, and Charlie Watt, leader of the Inuit, strong and relaxed, thoughtfully fingering his long drooping moustache, loose and physical in his tough leather jacket, his black shirt, with something hanging around his neck, some sort of white whale tooth or ivory, and above that a golden disc, dangling on his chest, a large golden circle that glowed and sparkled, reflected the hot TV lights right back into the cameras, and a journalist said, "What is that damn thing around his chest," a sunspot over his heart, dazzling reflections, ruining pictures, the warmth and light of the sun protecting Inuit from evil spirits here present, the white ivory from the successful hunt, is this shaman magic or what, as the reporters jostle for position and Charlie Watt takes the golden pen from Robert Bourassa and signs away 99 percent of the land of his people, absolutely and forevermore.

KUJJUAQ DISCOVERS AMERICA

From 1971 up until a few weeks ago, the dissidents of Povungnituk have been accusing Charlie Watt and the leaders of Kuujjuaq of selling out the Inuit, signing the land over to Bourassa for a few handfuls of trinkets.

The distance from Povungnituk to Kuujjuaq is not only in kilometers. Povungnituk is "very Eskimo". There are few white people, little contact with white society. Few people speak English or French. There were still families living in igloos as late as 1963.

Kuujjuaq is the metropolis of Ungava, where the Nordair jets come screaming in. It is the administrative centre, the capital city.

If we look back to the days of the elders we see that the Inuit of these two villages travelled different rivers. The people of Povungnituk were carried

slowly forward by the stream, the people of Kuujjuaq were swept over a waterfall.

From the 1890s, when the Ungava caribou herd disappeared, to the late 1950s, waves of starvation and disease decimated Quebec Inuit, who were still then semi-nomadic hunters living in tents and snow huts. The policy of the governments of Canada and Quebec was to let them starve.

The people of Povungnituk slowly rebuilt their culture, forming co-ops, hunting and fishing, and slowly adapting to modern management. In the late 1960's they proposed Inuit self-government based on expanded co-ops.

But the people of Kuujjuaq had a different voyage. In 1942, an incredible thing happened near their tiny trading and missionary post. A fleet of ships appeared in Ungava Bay, and one thousand uniformed American soldiers swarmed ashore. Like an army of ants, they immediately set up a complete military air base. A dozen ships unloaded more material wealth than the Inuit had ever imagined existed in the world. In terms of culture shock, it may as well have been an army of aliens from outer space. They came from a society the Inuit had never imagined, and they brought with them supplies of things the Inuit had never seen.

Trucks, jeeps, pre-fab buildings, air-planes, pool-tables, movie projectors, oil tanks, Lucky Strikes, machine guns, Coca-Cola radios, mattresses, flight jackets, diesel generators, toothpaste, Life Magazine, beer, lumber, Bob Hope jokes and food.

The Inuit, still living much as their ancestors had, were stunned, to say the least. It was the Flood and they had no Ark. For people who had never lived in a house, who had never seen a bulldozer, who never encountered more of the white man's world than the priest, the cop, and the HBC trader, it was an enormous cultural shock to have an entire air force base appear out of nowhere, for no plausible reason.

That winter, all around Ungava, the people hungered, shivering in the ragged tents, crouching in the cold darkness of the snow huts. In the days of the caribou, the Ungava herd shook the earth. You could stand on a rock and



The Inuit put their faith in the Nation.

watch the river of animals flow past, and casually choose the best ones to feed and clothe your family for the winter. But now the spirits were angry, the animals had disappeared, and the men could not feed their women and children.

One woman, it is recorded, placed her two starving children on a seal skin. They were too weak to walk. She dragged them through the snowdrifts. At night she dug a hole in the snow with her hands, placed the children inside, then covered them with her own body for warmth, as the temperature dropped to 40 below. In the morning, she stumbled onward, dragging the silent still breathing children. For nine days, with no food, weak and almost snow blind, she dragged them, sixty miles through the drifting snow, in that winter of 1942.

She reached Kuujjuaq and fell upon the American garbage dump, digging with her hands in the trash for food. She coaxed her children back to health,

day by day in the garbage, exhausted but alive.

Food. Shiploads of food. The word spread along the coast, and from all over Ungava, hungry Inuit converged on Kuujjuaq, pitched their ragged tents, and scrounged in the garbage for food.

The American military commander was appalled. He had never been to Canada before, but he had always imagined it was a rich and civilized country, a kind of paradise where fish jumped in mountain streams.

He sent a message to Washington about the refugee camp growing around him, asking permission to feed these starving Canadians. Permission denied. The United States must not embarrass Ottawa.

The USAF commander raised the subject with an RCMP officer, but the Canadian warned him against hand-outs, saying it would only make the Eskimos lazy. "They are happy people," said the Mountie, "but why don't they go out and hunt?"

Epidemics swept through the Inuit tents, killing one-third of the children. As the Inuit piled stones on top of their dead, something snapped in the American commander's sense of military discipline. He began to behave strangely.

He went down to the warehouse and declared a shipment of food to be substandard to military procurement regulation 318, section D. Take it to the dump. Yes, sir.

Construction materials damaged in transit. To the dump. Yes, sir.

Not Canada. Not Quebec. Not the church. It was a USAF commander who saved these Inuit from starvation.

The Americans stayed from 1942 to 1949. They made Kuujuaq the source of material wealth in Ungava. As late as 1963, the Inuit were still using gasoline left behind by the Yankees.

But material wealth was not the only thing the Americans brought. The Inuit culture was shaken and mixed up with bits and pieces of American culture.

While the children of Povungnituk went hunting with their fathers, the children of Kuujuaq learned English. They would sing and dance to get the American soldiers to toss them a candy bar.

Inuit men learned to work for the Yankees, and saw money for the first time in their lives. The Americans paid two dollars a day, which was the maximum the Canadian government would allow anyone to pay an Eskimo. If you pay them more, the Canadians said, they just get lazy.

So the Inuit men rolled oil barrels off the ships, carried boxes, and even learned to drive trucks.

Perhaps the collapse of traditional Inuit culture was the hardest on the men. Of what value was the most skilled seal hunter compared to these white men who could control whole fleets of airplanes? It seemed that the white men were as gods, the Inuit men were inferior primitives, "apprentice white men", doing jobs the whites would not stop to do. The Inuit men have not fully recovered from this constantly re-opened wound.

Some of the Inuit women had brief relationships with these Americans, these god-like men who could provide money and clothing and endless supplies of food, which the Inuit hunters had failed to do. The Americans merely had to snap their fingers and entire shiploads of supplies would appear in the bay.

Into this village Charlie Watt was born, four years before the Americans left. His mother, Inuit, his father, an American. And then the Yankees got back in their airplanes and their ships and disappeared, never to return.

HALF-BREED

The disappearance of the Americans was as mysterious as their arrival had been. In old magazines the Yankees left behind, the Inuit could see pictures of the exotic land far away, the big cities with all that wealth. Charlie Watt's father and a thousand other Americans had disappeared into one of those mysterious pictures.

Charlie looked like a white kid but he lived like a native. Half-breed. Neither one nor the other. And so he learned to



Ships unloaded more material than the Inuit ever thought existed in the whole world.

fight almost as soon as he learned to walk. Always in the middle, getting hit from both sides. Hey, where's your rich Yankee daddy now, little boy? Sticks and stones, words also hurt.

Unlike white children, he lived in a culture still haunted by ancient spirits. He played with the Inuit children and spoke their language. As always with half-breeds, only the natives really accepted him.

But unlike most Inuit children, he dreamed of far-off places, the mysterious paradise that had swallowed up the soldiers, the airplanes, the ships, and his father. There were so many questions. What was that world out there? Why did all the doctors leave when the white men left? Why did the Indian Affairs administrators fly in for a two-year contract, then fly out again, to be replaced by others? Why did white policemen appear out of nowhere to enforce laws the Inuit had never heard of? Who made these laws? The woman on their postage stamps?

He was not a half-breed, but a new breed, emerging in two generations from a Stone Age culture, an Inuk who could talk English, straight, G.I. English. "Don't bullshit me, mister." An Inuk who could talk straight back to white administrators who treated Inuit like children. An Inuk who could ask questions and demand answers, who could understand both the Inuit world and the white world, and who could personally feel the pain flowing between.

Charlie Watt's mother, abandoned with three children, worked for two dollars a day, washing dishes for the white men, scrubbing floors and carrying out the garbage for the white men, so that her boy could go to school, 3,000 miles away in Yellowknife, the only school that Charlie could go to. Neither Quebec nor Ottawa could see any reason to build a school in any of the 15 Inuit villages in Quebec. Nor could Charlie go to any of the white schools in southern Quebec. Being half-white was not half enough.

So Charlie Watt went to school and he learned to read and write English, to decipher the rules and regulations. He saw the homes of white people and how different their world seemed to be. There were white children, but they

formed a closed circle. A half-breed is an Injun.

Sticks and stones, words hurt too. But Charlie did not become bitter. He became tougher. He got his education and went back to Kuujuaq, back to his people, with ideas in his head and fire in his belly. He was elected president of the NQIA, leader of his people, at the age of 25. Not a half-breed. A new breed.

Talking back to the whites in English. Organizing his people in Inuktitut. Having a lot of fun. New optimism in the north. Walking into a white man's office and expecting to be treated as equal. Demanding changes in policy.

Old hands with Indian Affairs, who had known the days of the semi-nomadic hunters, were electrified by the emergence of the "new Eskimos". It was as startling to them as it would have been to anthropologist Margaret Meade, if the Samoans had immediately sent back her book, completely rewritten, with entirely new footnotes, and a demand that she share the royalties.

MANIFEST DESTINY

On April 30, 1971, in front of a crowd of cheering supporters, Robert Bourassa, young premier of Quebec, announced the Project of the Century, the largest hydro-electric project ever attempted, cornerstone of the economy of Quebec, 100,000 jobs in fulfilment of an election promise. Construction costs escalated to \$16 billion, but the project was designed to produce \$100 billion in electricity in 100 years. Bourassa proposed economic strength instead of separatism for the Québécois people. They would export electricity as Arabs export oil.

On July 14, the government hastily passed a law giving the James Bay Development Society complete control over the James Bay region, not only over hydro power, but over minerals, forests, all resources. The company set up its own airline, its own telephone company, and no one could get into the region without a permit from the company's own police force.

The Hudson's Bay Company, at the height of its glory, never had such power.

Bourassa neglected to mention that the hunting and fishing land of Cree

Indians would be flooded, and one Cree village would be washed into the sea.

He also forgot to mention that the native people had legal control over the area. Government lawyers had studied the question for a decade, and the Dorion Commission had warned Bourassa that he could not legally take the land without first negotiating a treaty with the Indians.

But perhaps the native people did not know their rights. They had little education. Ninety percent did not speak English, and almost none spoke French. They would not be able to stop the Project of the Century.

Bourassa flew down to New York and lined up billions of dollars in loans. Contracts went out and construction began.

The government sent no information to the native people. Charlie Watt heard about the project by accident, but James Bay was a thousand kilometers to the south, and seemed to pose no threat to the Inuit.

The James Bay Cree, however, began to realize that something was going on, what with hundreds of workers cutting down their trees.

On January 20, 1972, the Cree met with Quebec's minister of Resources and demanded negotiations for compensation. The Quebec government refused to even talk about it.

In a Cree village on James Bay, there was a young chief by the name of Billy Diamond. He was all of 22 years old.

He called the cops. There's this white man by the name of Bourassa, yes, that's Robert Bourassa, and he is stealing from my people. He is trespassing, stealing our land. He is going to destroy our village, that's destruction of private property. Don't you white people have laws against things like that?

THE LAW UPHELD

Judge Albert Malouf thought about it and concluded that yes, theft and trespassing and destruction of property are items frequently mentioned in the lawbooks.

The court case lasted one year. Malouf heard 175 witnesses and examined tens of thousands of pages of evidence. He studied two centuries of law and jurisprudence.

He cited the Royal Proclamation of 1763 "to assure the tribes of savages under our protection of their complete and peaceful possession of our territories that have been neither conceded nor purchased."

Many Indian tribes had signed away their land in return for blankets and flour. But the Indians and Inuit in northern Quebec had never signed a treaty, and so the land could not be taken from them without compensation.

Judge Malouf cited a dozen court cases in which this law had been upheld. He found similar cases in other countries.

Most convincing of all were the laws of 1898 and 1912, by which the northern lands were transferred to Quebec. The 1912 law clearly stated that the Quebec government could not make use of the land without first signing a treaty and

Continued on Page 22

The Clans Of Scotland

Scots in you ancestry?

Don't despair. From a genealogical point of view, at least, a Scottish ancestry is one of the richest, most colourful and best documented. Every Scot was a genealogist of sorts because his family was both his pride and his protection. Every clan had its own folk lore, its own ancestral territory, its own bagpipe tunes and battle cries, its own special meeting place to which members were summoned by beacons or the fiery cross, its own tartan and its own distinctive badge — generally a sprig of plant or twig of tree tucked into the bonnet. The Macgregors wore a sprig of pine; the Stewarts an oak twig or thistle flower; the Macneills seaweed; the Campbells myrtle.

Following the threads

Following the thread of one specific family through these clans is another matter entirely for individualism was antithetical to the family. First, 'clan' means 'descendants' or 'children' but not all those in the same clan bore the same name and not all those with the same name belonged to the same clan. Although all members of a clan were nominally descended from a common ancestor, that descent was sometimes legendary and often honorary because families or individuals who lost their lands or sought a clan's protection for other reasons became fully fledged members of that clan. Sometimes those who joined as 'broken men' took the surname of their chief as a sign of respect and loyalty but sometimes they did not. It's wise to remember that the clans came first; names followed.

Another snarl is in the matter of Christian names for it is often impossible to pick one Donald Macdonald or Kenny MacKenzie from a thicket of them all living at the same place at the same time. Nicknames are helpful — Angus Mor Macdonald was 'Big Angus', Angus Og Macdonald was 'Young Angus' — but sometimes nicknames were hereditary and sometimes they were not; sometimes they belonged to the entire family, sometimes to the individual.

Another tangle is in the spelling of surnames. People who did not read or write were free to spell their names — or have them spelled — however they chose. Registration of births, deaths and marriages, and consequent standardization in family names, has only been general since our grandfathers' time. McDonald, Macdonald, MacDonald and McDonnell, Macdonell, M'Donnell, may — or may not — be the same. As a general rule it is best to ignore all

variations in surnames previous to grandfather's day.

The Scots, wrote a fourteenth-century Briton, "be light of heart, strong and wild enough; but by mixing with Englishmen, they be much amended. They be cruel upon their enemies, and hate bondage most of anything, and hold it foul sloth if any man dieth in bed and great worship if he die in the field."

These warriors, the 'Yrische of Scotlande', came from Ireland late in the fifth century and the reason the clan system did not evolve among their Irish kinfolk with the vigour it did in Scotland says much about the people and has to do with the fertility of the soil. Ireland was green, lush, fertile, but the soil in the highlands and islands had mostly been scoured away by the age of ice so that the tribes were forced to become herders of cattle and sheep instead of farmers — much as did the ancient tribes on the deserts of Israel. Like the tribes of Israel, too, they became fighters to protect their herds and to raid the herds of weaker tribes.

The Scots shared their new land with three other peoples; Celtic Picts above the Firth of Forth, Britons driven north by the Anglo-Saxon invasion, and Angles or Englishmen. In 617, Saxons under Edwin captured the Pictish stronghold and renamed it Ed(w)inburgh. In 854, Kenneth MacAlpin united Picts and Scots under his crown. A century later, these Scots and Picts recaptured Ed(w)inburgh and made it their capital.

In 1034, Duncan I gathered all four peoples into one kingdom — and was murdered by Macbeth who was murdered in turn by Duncan's son, Malcolm III. (That story might make a good play someday.) In fact, of the seventeen Scottish kings who ruled between 849 and 1057, twelve were assassinated. "The Scots," sniffed an Englishman in 1607, "have not suffered above two kings to die in their beds these two hundred years."

The Macdonalds were the most powerful of all the clans of Scotland with a hundred or more septs (divisions) within the Great Clan. Descent is claimed from the half-legendary Conn of the Hundred Battles, King of Tara. (The Macdougalls, Macneills, Maclachlans, Macewens, Maclairishes and Maceacherns also claim Conn as ancestor and are therefore related to the Macdonalds.) The name stems from that Donald who expelled the Norsemen from the Hebrides in the twelfth century and was killed fighting against Malcolm IV, 'Malcolm the Maiden'.

Angus Mor Macdonald had two sons named Alexander and Angus Og who

chose different sides at the time of Robert Bruce. Alexander opposed him and was ruined. Angus Og fought beside him against the English at Bannockburn and was rewarded with lands in Lochaber, Glencoe, Mull and Tyree, and honoured forevermore with the right-hand position in battle. That honour was denied the Macdonalds at Culloden and the clans were destroyed.

Angus Og's son, John, assumed the title Lord of the Isles in 1354. He had two wives; the Clanranald Macdonalds claim descent from his first marriage and the Macdonalds of Sleat, Islay and Keppoch from his second. The Macdonalds of Islay and Kintyre sank under the pressure of the Campbells and were extinguished in those lands when Sir James Macdonald was driven to Spain in the reign of Charles I, and the Earl of Argyll confiscated his property. The Macdonalds and the Campbells consequently engaged in a bloody feud.

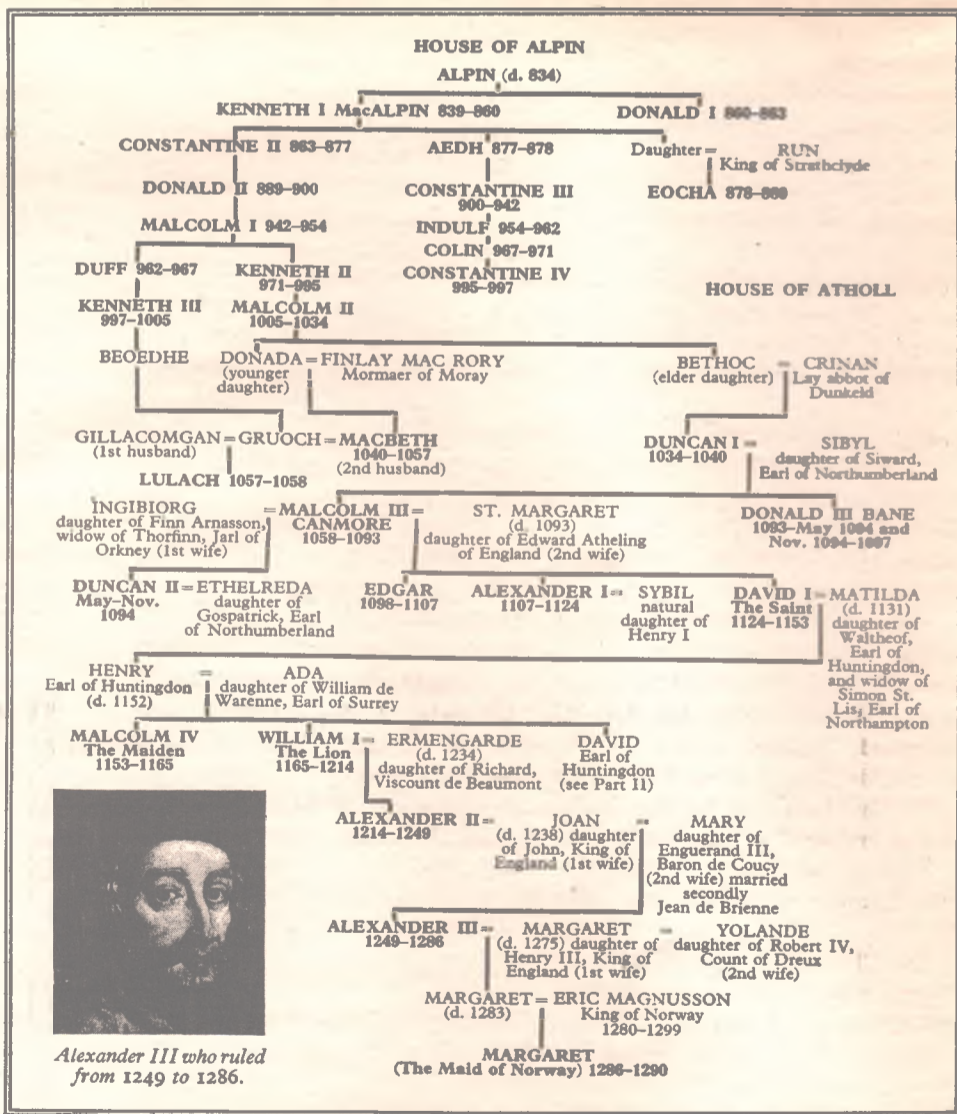
The Campbells, along with the Macleods, trace their ancestry to Fergus Keith Dearg, but their name to words meaning 'crooked mouth'. They first appeared at the time of Alexander III (although their name can be traced to

the 5th Century) and were divided into two septs — the MacArthurs and the MacCaillanmores. The MacArthurs led the clan until replaced by the MacCaillanmores during the reign of James I.

The Campbells were red-haired, the sprig of myrtle was their badge and their battle-cry 'Cruachan!'. At Culloden, they fought on the English side and afterwards hounded Bonnie Prince Charlie through the Highlands.

The Camerons were associated for centuries with Lochaber and it was over these lands that a feud arose with the Clan Chattan at the time of Robert II (1371-1390), a feud that lasted over 300 years. They were divided into three main septs, Lochaber, Locheil, and the MacSorlies of Glen Nevis. The MacSorlies were subjected for a time to the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, but later left that clan to join the Camerons — the cause of still more feuding.

Clan Chattan, the 'clan of cats', was an ancient confederation of Mackintoshes, Davidsons, Macphersons, Macgillivrays, Macbeans, Farquharsons and others. The Macpherson claimed the chieftainship until The Mackintosh won over Cluny Macpherson in 1672. Seat of



Your Skin And Its Care

A Primer For All Seasons

by Sun Staff

Certainly there is no doubt in anyone's mind that the body is a wonderful structure. Man has yet to make a pump as efficient as the heart, which will function non-stop without maintenance for as long as 80 or even 100 years. No computer has yet been invented as complex as the human brain (although some psychics claim that the Japanese will develop a fifth-generation computer in 1984 that can think and reason just as man does — watch out, IBM!).

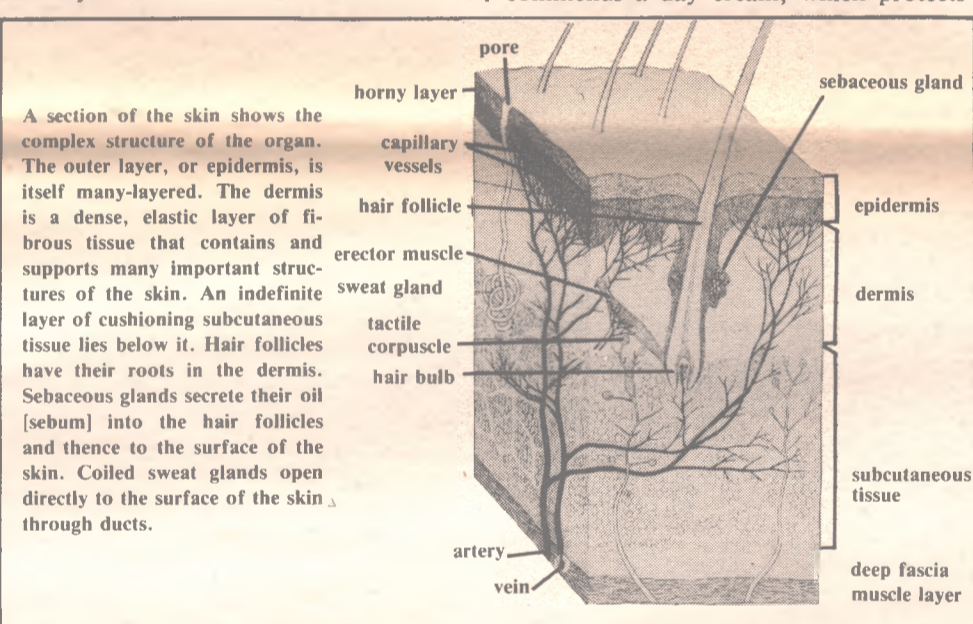
The skin is no less important than the heart, brain, liver or any other organ of the body. It is not only our protection against the outer world, concealing our internal workings from public view. It protects the body in other ways. It has three main layers, each with its own function: the epidermis (which has four layers), the dermis and the subcutaneous layers. Nerve endings in the dermis enable us to feel pain, causing us to pull back quickly from sources of intense heat or immediately wash off harmful chemicals or poisons. Keratin, a tough, "waterproof" protein found in the outer layer of the epidermis, prevents fluids and certain other substances from passing through it. The oil on the skin also helps keep it waterproof. The pigment melanin, responsible for the suntans that we bring back from winter vacations and carry around like trophies, helps protect us from burning by ultra-violet rays. It is also responsible for pigmentation of dark-skinned people. When in contact with the sun, the skin is also the site of a good deal of the formation of vitamin D. From here, this vitamin passes into the circulatory system and is transported to the liver for storage.

In addition to all this, body temperature is controlled mainly by the regulation of blood flow through the skin. Moreover, when the body overheats, the sweat glands in the dermis release their watery secretion and the evaporation brings the temperature down. Interestingly, the sweat glands of very young infants are not very well-developed yet, so these children of ten have rashes because they can't yet regulate their body heat well.

In addition to these physical changes, the skin also reveals our emotions. Muscles or glands in the skin can cause profuse sweating under stressful conditions (such as when we are sitting in the dentist's chair). They are also responsible for that prickly feeling we may have when we know that something is wrong, or the goosebumps we get when

we see a horror movie. With feelings of fear, anxiety or insecurity, hormones are released into the blood stream by the adrenal glands, and these hormones cause constriction of the vessels of the skin and cause us to turn "white as a sheet".

Naturally, most people take all of these functions of the skin for granted, just as they take for granted the function of their lungs, heart, kidneys or any other organ of the body. Yet since skin is so visible, we are inclined to try to take special care of it. Needless to say, our relatively harsh northern climate is hard on the skin, but there are a number of things that can be done to achieve and maintain an attractive, healthy look.



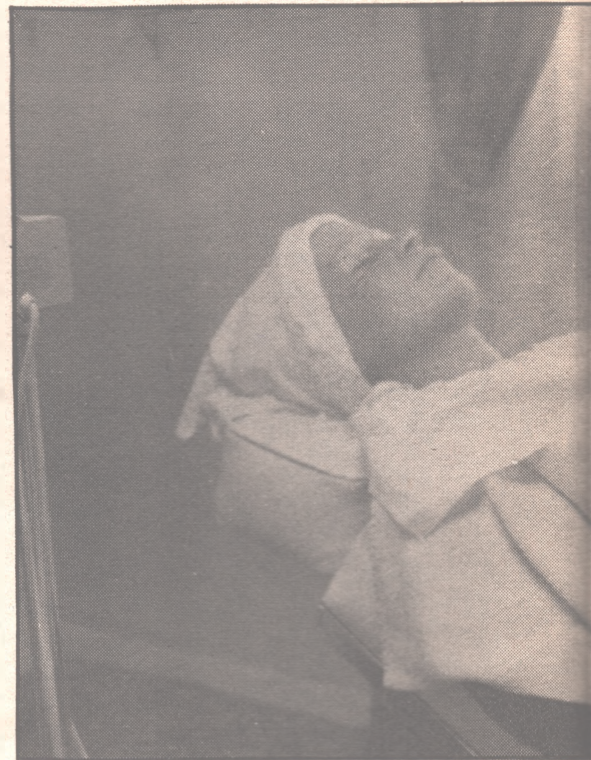
Now, the skin is the largest organ of the body. If the skin of a 150-pound adult male were spread out flat, it would cover an area of 20 square feet! However, most people are principally interested in only a small part of this area — the hands and face and, in summer, most women are concerned also about the appearance of their arms and legs. To find out about skin care and how to hold wrinkles at bay, we contacted an esthetician, Christine Gervais-Côté, at the Centre d'Esthétique et de Coiffure, 69 Belvidere, located not far from our offices in Lennoxville. We not only gathered a lot of information about skin care for each season, we had a facial as well (for the first time) and will report on this in detail, too.

In contrast to other organs, the skin is exposed to constant abuse from both the environment and its owner. One of the most damaging things that many of us

do is bake our skin in the sun until it is crackling brown — an attractive finish for a roast, but a doubtful aesthetic feature in humans. The sun causes most of the undesirable changes that we associate with aging: leathery skin, premature wrinkling, so-called "liver spots" and a loss of elasticity (which, of course, leads to those sagging wrinkles). As one might expect, sun damage is worst among fair-skinned individuals who have less melanin in their skin to protect it from ultra-violet rays. On the extreme end of the scale, skin cancer occurs most often among people who spend a great deal of time outdoors: sailors, fishermen, farmers, etc.

What should we do to protect the skin from the sun? Any Canadian, says Christine, who goes to a sunny climate in winter and who is not accustomed to the sudden intense sunlight should not spend over 10-15 minutes sunbathing the first day he arrives. The amount of time spent in the sun should be increased gradually. Moreover, the skin should be protected with sunblocking or protective cream, applied every half hour when in the sun. There are creams made especially to protect the face and neck, where the skin is thinnest. These should be used and are available in most pharmacies.

Winter, with its chilling winds, is no less hard on the complexion. Here also, loss of moisture is the skin's worst enemy. For winter care, Christine recommends a day cream, which protects



1] Warm vapour containing ozone flows over the face.

you a treatment to peel off the layer of dead cells on the first layer of the epidermis (a painless process). After this, she can provide you with a serum that suits your skin type which you apply every night for two weeks, stop for one week, and use again every night for two weeks. The serum feeds the skin and saturates it with protein. This helps prepare for the abrupt change in seasons.

You are what you eat

In all seasons, you should wash your face every morning and night. Christine says: never use soap unless it is a mild one like Ivory. Instead, use a milk (such preparations as cucumber milk, Nivea milk, etc.) Harsh, perfumed soaps, no matter what their manufacturers claim, remove most of the skin's natural oils which help both to lubricate it and prevent loss of moisture. Moreover, when the humidity is low, as it is in winter, the skin loses lots of moisture even indoors, and daily bathing in hot, soapy water is not good for people with dry skin. On the other hand, in summer, when there is excess sweating or oiliness, baths or showers should be taken more often.

The saying, "you are what you eat", may be hackneyed but it is true. A good, healthy diet is important for a good complexion. Moreover, Christine emphasizes, you are what you drink, too. Drink lots of water. This not only flushes impurities out of the system, but also helps hydrate the skin.

As previously mentioned, we had a facial. A regular client of Christine's kindly agreed to be the guinea pig for our camera. If most readers are like your Sun reporter, they may have the idea that going for a facial is a very expensive and rather useless proposition, during which someone splashes a few creams on your face, tries to sell you \$50-\$75 worth of beauty products and charges you a small fortune for their trouble. This was not so in our case.

A facial is a relaxing experience, one which Christine says can retard wrinkling and promote a healthy glow even if repeated as seldom as once a month. The main thing is to do it on a regular basis.

2] The face is wrapped in plastic.

This one gets one... First of comfort wrapped clean and... Then vapour flows over opening skin. A skin, cap... (which... puts... serum... type. To deeply... with a machine... This fee...

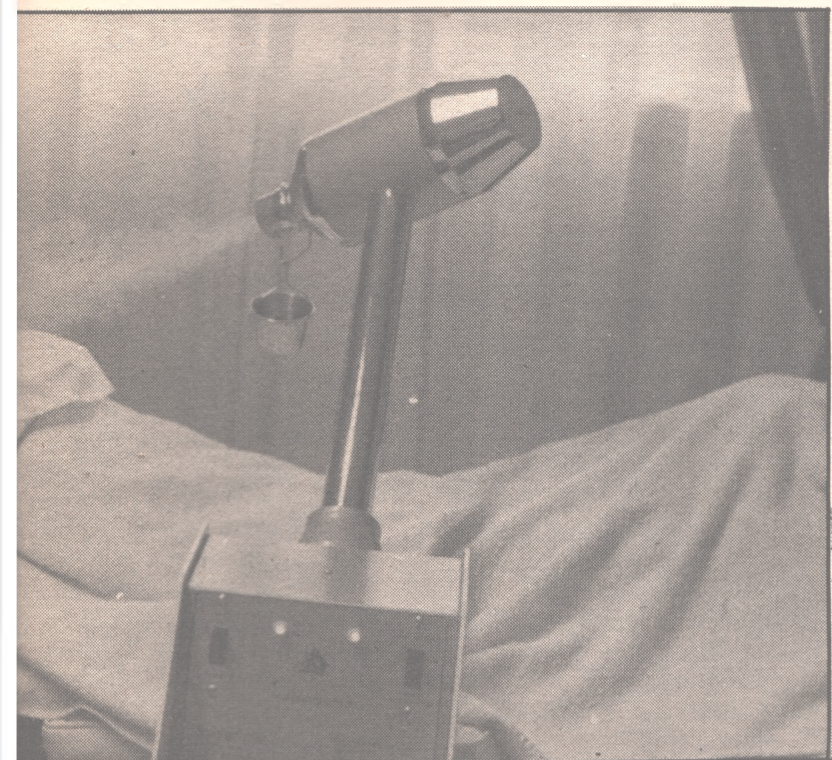
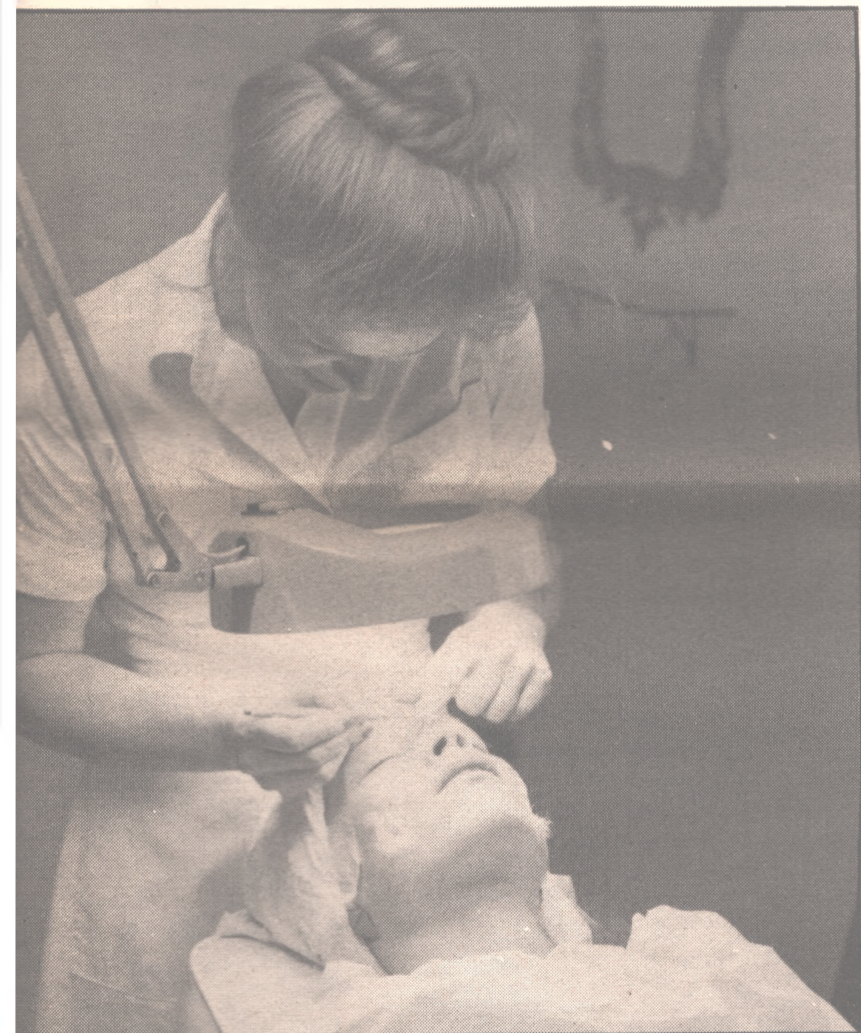


photo / The Townships Sun

to open pores and hydrate skin.



3) Serum is put on the skin and penetrates into the skin by means of a plastic wand attached to a machine that generates electricity.



4) A relaxing 15 minute massage with cream.

is then thoroughly cleaned.

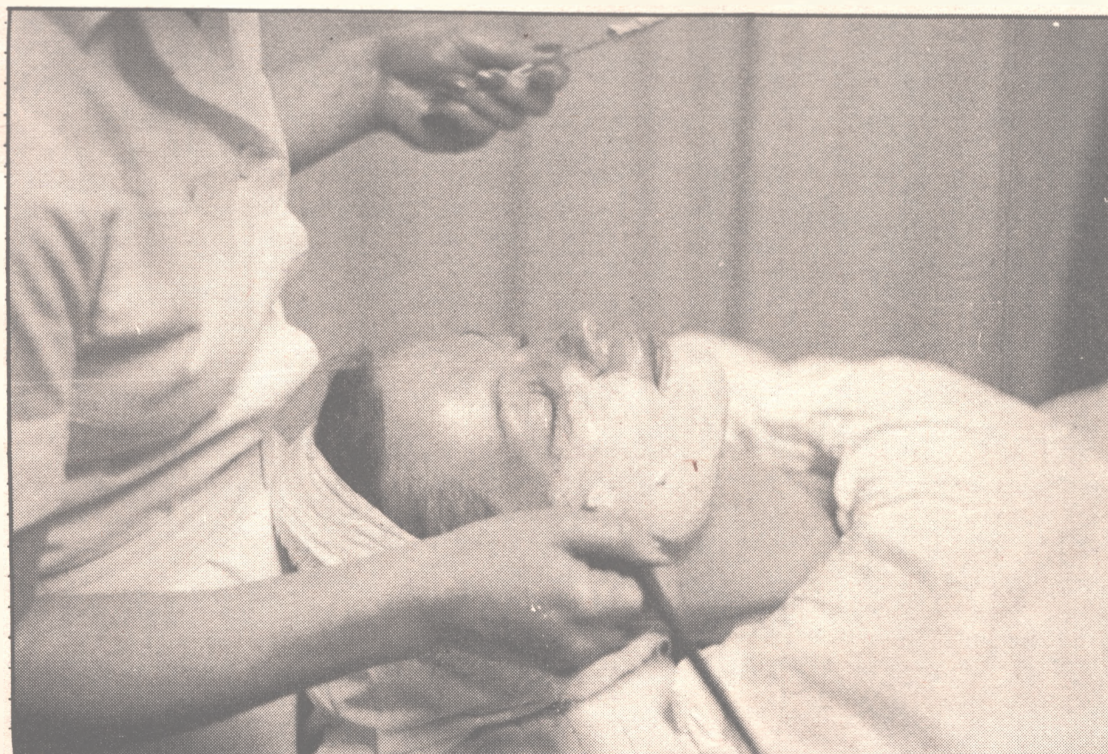
ost \$15.00, and for this you our of Tender Loving Care. ll, you recline in the most e chair imaginable, a towel is round your hair to keep it your body to keep it warm. n vapour containing ozone your face for 15 minutes, ur pores and hydrating your r this, Christine cleans your ally removing any blackheads d to pimples). After this, she n on the skin, the type of g determined by your skin ause the serum to penetrate o the skin, she goes over it lastic wand attached to a at generates electricity in it. ery good and not only makes

the protein penetrate, but disinfects the open pores that she has just cleaned.

Next comes the part that most people consider the high point in the facial: a fifteen-minute facial massage with a cream that suits your skin type. This massage cream is intended to block the pores so that the serum will stay in.

Next, she applies a mask which closes the pores so that both serum and massage cream stay in, hydrating and feeding the cells. Finally, she applies a day cream which protects the skin against dirt and air pollution and gives the complexion a healthy glow.

Personally, I felt that a facial was a relaxing experience, generating a feeling of well-being that lasted all the rest of the day. It was well worth the money.



5) A mask is applied which closes the pores so serum and massage cream stay in the skin.

VIEWS SOUGHT ON FEDERAL WATER POLICY

What are the water issues of greatest concern to Canada and Canadians — regional scarcity, floods, acid rain — safe drinking water — adequate supplies for agriculture, industry, navigation — megaproject effects — export schemes — conserving the fishery, recreation, wildlife ...?

How should the Government of Canada act, in co-operation with the Provinces and Territories, to assure adequate supplies of clean water?

The Inquiry on Federal Water Policy seeks the participation of all interested parties and the general public in finding answers to these and other vital questions on the future of Canada's water resources. Inquiry members are: Dr. Peter Pearse, chairman; James MacLaren, and Françoise Bertrand.

Anyone wishing to make a submission should signify their intention in writing by June 30, 1984. The terms of reference and further information about public hearings to be held throughout the country in the fall of 1984 are available. Please address correspondence to:

Inquiry on Federal Water Policy,
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Entertainment



by Janet Motyer

Centennial Theatre concert series ends.

March and April were busy months at Centennial Theatre as the concert season came to the end of one of its most successful years. The final concert featured the brilliant classical guitarist **Alexander Lagoya** and made a triumphant finish to the subscription series. He played to a packed house and received a standing ovation for his last number and each of his two encores.

The free concerts sponsored by the Music Department under the aegis of its new Department Head, Professor Tom Gordon, were a new and popular addi-

tion to the scheduled programs. In April there was a superb performance by the Brunswick Quartet, one of Canada's finest chamber music groups. The last event in this series was a fine recital given by pianist Cheryl Dutton, a talented musician who has been living in Lennoxville for twelve years. In addition to being a concert pianist she teaches music at Champlain College and is a member of a chamber music group.

Also in April was the final play presented by the Bishop's Drama Department, which chose as its major

production for the year David French's excellent play "Jitters". The student cast and their guest artist Dwight McFee, a professional actor from Vancouver, gave a fast-paced performance of this play-within-a-play which deals with the trials and tribulations of actors preparing for their opening night. Outstanding in the cast was drama student Cary Lawrence who played with a maturity and professionalism rarely seen among such young actors.

"The Boyfriend" at B.C.S. Theatre

The B.C.S. Players' Club presented a very artistic and lively production of Sandy Wilson's lighthearted musical view of the twenties through the eyes of the young ladies at **Mme. Dubonnet's** finishing school in Nice. The show ran from April 24th to 28th inclusive.

These players again proved that space and perfect theatre facilities are not major essentials in putting on a good show and were not daunted by the challenge of keeping eighteen singers and dancers moving through complicated routines on the small stage. Director/designer Charles Peacock and choreographer Daphne Bonar are to be commended for achieving such a well-paced performance.

The cast danced and sang their way through the show with enthusiasm and style — there were variations of the Charleston and other ballroom favourites of the twenties and a colourful tango in Act 3 by Michelle Berlanda and Baldwin Evans. One number that the audience liked particularly was the spirited rendition of "You're Never Too Old to Fall in Love", sung by the ancient **Lord Brockhurst** who still has an eye for the girls (played by James Booth), and **Dulcie** (Kristina Johnston), one of the school girls who has quarrelled with her young boyfriend.

The set design was simple — a series of steps on each side of the stage with a curving rail around the inside. The scene changes were effected by changing the

series of large paintings on the walls for each of the three acts. These panels were designed and painted by Brendan Trower assisted by a team of art students and were very striking. The drawing-room scene had colourful abstracts, the second act showed bright scenes at the beach while those in the final act depicted people in the sophisticated formal evening dress of the twenties.

The costumes were a delight and were designed and made by Margaret McGregor and her team, ranging from daytime fashions to some marvellous beachwear and a variety of styles for the Carnival Ball in the last act.

The cast was accompanied by an eight-piece band under the direction of Robert Tamblyn. □

"Brigadoon" plays to an enthusiastic audience.

The newly-formed Townships' Theatre opened its colourful production of "Brigadoon" on April 26th at the Alexander Galt Auditorium and played to an enthusiastic first-night audience. This was the company's first musical presentation and involved a cast of fifty with another twenty working behind the scenes. It speaks well for the vibrancy of live English theatre in the Townships that this huge number of performers and production staff could be assembled to put in the time, energy and talent needed to produce such an ambitious show.

Musical Director John Pille skilfully brought out the best in soloists and chorus, and even though many of the voices were untrained they sang the lilting melodies of the Lerner and Loewe score with confidence. Tammy Cowhard was making her first stage appearance in the principal role of **Fiona**, and her lovely soprano voice and easy stage presence will assure her of a place in future productions. She and **Tommy** (Ken Tomlin), the young American who becomes caught up in the mysterious spell of the village, were the central characters of the story and shared some

of the best-known songs. Evelyn Pille as the eager **Meg** provided some delightful moments when she zeroed in on the other American traveller, **Jeff**, and sang of her search for "The Real Love of My Life" and "Father's Wedding Day". The part of **Jeff** was portrayed by Nelson Gonyer with the right touch of cynical humour. Philippe Desormeaux was a very likeable **Charlie**, the bridegroom of **Jeanie MacLaren** (Nine Lindell), whose wedding provided one of the best scenes in the show. The wedding party and townsfolk were piped in by David Taylor and entered from the back of the auditorium to the chapel on stage. The celebration included the performance of a traditional sword dance by the Highland dancers and a lively Scottish reel by the villagers.

The part of **Mr. Lundie**, the wise and kindly schoolteacher, was played with warmth by Bryce Hatfield while Douglas Grant acquitted himself well in the role of the rejected suitor who is accidentally killed when he tries to leave Brigadoon. The other principals were Lisa Grant as Tom's fiancée **Jane** and Tom Cavanagh as **Andrew MacLaren**, the bride's father.

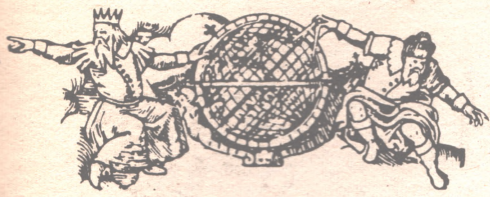
The choreography for the show was by Margaret Picard, who also performed

two solo dance numbers — her lovely interpretation of the "pibroch", a traditional dance of lament to the accompaniment of the bagpipes, set the mood for the only sombre scene in the play.

One member of the cast not mentioned on the program was the elegant Scottish deerhound who appeared in the second act and was quite at home on the stage but regarded the audience with haughty disdain!

The stage Director was Nelson Gonyer and Evelyn Pille designed the attractive costumes — both playing major parts as well! The set designs by John Pille were effective and also very workable so the numerous changes of scene were accomplished smoothly and quickly — a very important factor in such a large production. Good use was also made of lighting which was handled by Richard Tracy. The musical accompaniment for the show was provided by Elizabeth Warland and Laurette Allaire at the two pianos and David Taylor on the bagpipes.

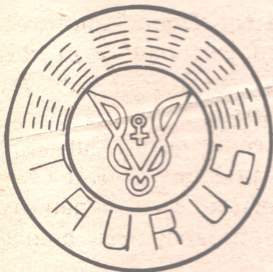
Altogether a great team effort and Producer James Strickland and his production staff are to be congratulated on this entertaining first musical by their new company. □



Robin Armstrong Predicts

For the Month of May

TAURUS APRIL 20—MAY 21



Certainly the pressures and heavy time demands made on Taureans last month will continue, however this month there are some small blessings. Even though you are caught in a dark cloud, there is a silver lining ...and silver is on the rise again. It is not gold, but you are in no position to argue. The silver lining is that, in spite of the many limitations around you, you will still be able to smile and enjoy the humbler things in life. You must not blame any sense of dissatisfaction on your part on any other person. Yes, in the

long term, you must reorganize and reassess your life's priorities and future goals. In the short term, you need to count and enjoy some of the blessings you have. Courtesy and charm even in adversity will secure future success. You have no choice but to make the most of what you have and keep smiling!

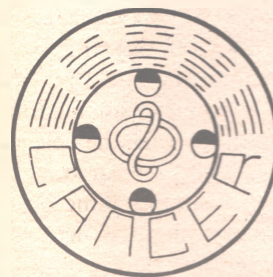
GEMINI MAY 21—JUNE 21



May will be an in-between month for most Geminis. There are no great highs, and yet neither are there any great lows. You still have some unnerving instabilities around you and are not in a position to set major projects in motion but still you have room to breathe. For the first half of May it will seem that many of your efforts seem to go on tangents, but towards the end of the month your charm and charisma will return. If you force issues you will not succeed, but if you can wait a while, and enjoy yourself in the

meantime, you will get the most out of the month. You will have difficulty expressing yourself to those in authority so try to keep a lid on it. There is still a need to stay humble and avoid pretentious people for they will not be a good influence. Try not to get caught up in the irritable energies around you. This is a good month for side-stepping issues.

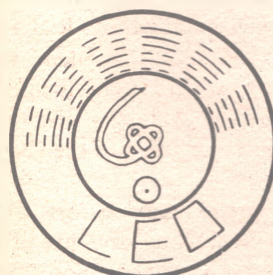
CANCER JUNE 21—JULY 23



This is a highly sexed month for most Cancereans, so be prepared to make the most of it. There is little or no harshness in your life right now, and if anything you will be a little too laid back. Good manners and goodwill expressed towards others will bring appreciation and respect even from the most hardened of hearts. This is a very enjoyable month for you, however there is a lazy side to it. If you allow doubts and fears to dominate, then you deserve what you get! On the whole the worst that is likely is a continuing increase in weight due to too much

enjoyment. Your sex appeal is very high and so is your capacity to enjoy it! You must overcome any tendency towards inertia and reach out to reap the harvest. This is a month when you will not run into arguments or aggression without enjoying it.

LEO JULY 23—AUGUST 23



May will be a month of double trouble for most Leos. You are going to run into confrontations and arguments at every turn. At work the pressure will be on and so many demands will be made on you that the fun will have been left behind. If there is no fun in what you are doing, then I ask you, "Why are you doing it?" Any way you cut it, May is a month of stressful pressure. The easiest way to relate to the pressure is to direct it towards work. There is no shortcut here. You will not appear to be the nice guy.

Your patience level is getting low and yet your determination stays high. This

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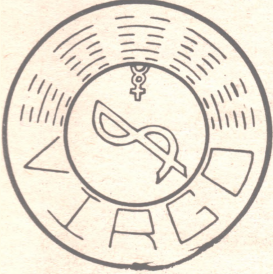
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period of excessive aggression can bring about sexual frustration and the subsequent headaches, mechanical troubles, cuts, and bruises. It helps to keep well rested and properly fed during this period. The only thing worse than a grouch is a sleepy grouch!

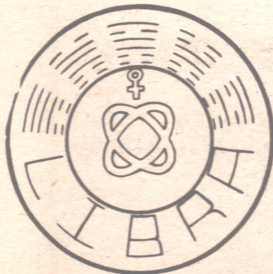
VIRGO
AUGUST 23—SEPTEMBER 23



May is another exceptionally positive month for most Virgos. It is a period when you will begin to reap rewards for the productive output of the past two years. It has been shaky but there is an accumulative effect. It is this accumulation that is bringing with it better days....and nights! Yes your usually naive sex appeal is in high gear and you will be highly attractive to the opposite sex. It is amazing what a little encouragement will do. Try offering some to others. This is not the time to be overly critical of yourself or your actions. It is a better time to put your

personality to the test. It is a good time for any initiative that you particularly want to be rewarded for, whether in business or romance.

LIBRA
SEPTEMBER 23—OCTOBER 23



The low energy of last month will lift somewhat this month. You will find yourself in an "in-between" month, in between stress and high activity. May is not a month of extremes. It is a time when your momentum will follow along lines that have already been set in motion. It is a time for carrying on as needs arise. There is still an innovative and exciting theme to your involvements, accompanied by a need to move forward. If you maintain a disciplined approach to your work, you stand to make respect-

able financial gains. Effort will be required. Rewards will start to come in the last week of the month. Concentration may become difficult for you in the first three weeks of May especially if you are looking for an easy way out, or for someone else to make the effort for you. Try to hold a steady course and keep on an even keel. Follow your conscience and avoid involvements that are not morally correct.

SCORPIO
OCTOBER 23—NOVEMBER 22



May will prove to be a very serious month for most Scorpions. Your passions will be highly activated along with a determined sense of having to accomplish something with your life. You need a challenge and are prepared to fight for respect and acknowledgement. The force is with you but it is demanding a serious attitude matched with a potent sense of self restraint. You are up to this challenge, but you will have to forego most opportunities to enjoy yourself and indulge. Neither will you get a great amount of

appreciation or attention. You must however continue to follow the direction you have chosen for yourself. Be wary of confrontations with other fixed signs, such as Taurus, Leo and Aquarius. Your force of will will give you a victory but could create a long term enemy. My advice is to organize your time and follow your diet. Reach for accomplishments and avoid slowing down to satisfy more personal appetites. Keep your emotions to yourself.

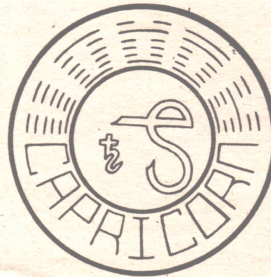
SAGITTARIUS
NOVEMBER 22—DECEMBER 22



May will be a progressive month for most Saggitar-ians with little or no aggravations. Your forward momentum will be continued. There is a continuing need to be more independent but no overwhelming pressures in this direction. This month you will be able to do more or less as you like. I would suggest that some selfless service would be rewarding. There might be some confusion around your finances but the secret to success here is to hold steady and avoid any moves of desperation. If you try to force your

will or opinion on others this month it will come back at you next month in the form of withheld love and appreciation. Keep to yourself and do not invoke the anger of others, even though you could get away with it in the short term.

CAPRICORN
DECEMBER 22—JANUARY 20



This is a most fortunate month for most Capricorns. It is a time of great accomplishment and great satisfaction. For every initiative you take or have taken, you will make gains. Need I say that you should be active this month. You will be highly productive and well organized. Opportunities seem to surround you. The real question is, how prepared are you for success? Are you ready to reach out? It will take a certain amount of commitment and effort on your part, but you will receive much appreciation, both

materially and emotionally. Your sex appeal is in high gear and the opposite sex will find your earthy appeal to be powerfully magnetic. My advice is to make the most of it. Such times do not come that often. Don't let your natural inclination to be defensive keep you out of the limelight.

AQUARIUS
JANUARY 20—FEBRUARY 19



May will be a miserable month for most Aquarians. It seems as if you will run into interference at every turn. You will feel overly pressured both at work and at home. There will be little or no time for yourself. The odds are that you will be pretty uptight and angry, but you must be careful. If you let your sarcastic or negative thoughts out, you will hurt someone and it will rebound on you immediately. This month you will encounter sexual frustration, and the subsequent headaches and mechanical problems.

Expect car troubles! Just because you feel like a snarling animal does not mean that you should run around and bite everyone's head off! Try to be cool. Keep your negative thoughts to yourself and you will minimize the adversity. Try to keep well rested and in good cheer. Rely on your humanitarian instincts to avoid dumping your problems on people who have their own to worry about.

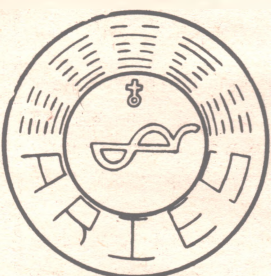
PISCES
FEBRUARY 19—MARCH 21



The positive energies of last month continue to improve this month. May is one of the most evocative and sensuously enjoyable months of this year, in fact of many years, for Pisceans. Your sex appeal is magnetic and many people will be attracted to your emotional confidence. Your ability to communicate will also be positively accentuated and you will succeed wherever a message needs to be gotten out or an investment decision needs to be made. Certainly you should keep in circulation this month and spread

the good energies around. I do not mean to make love to everyone you meet! All good things can be pushed too far, however if you follow your own impulses this month you will meet with encouragement and appreciation in all that you do.

ARIES
MARCH 21—APRIL 20



May will not be quite as vivacious as April for most Aries people. There is in fact a distinct easing off of impulsive initiatives. There is still a certain degree of excitement and opportunity surrounding you but it seems to be matched by a why bother attitude within. You seem to be at your best when you are facing a challenge. This month the challenge does not seem so important and a questionable inertia could settle in, especially if you start feeling sorry for yourself. Perhaps there is a need to recharge your energies this

month and slow down a little. However the slowing down should not be done in excess. Good fortune can come your way if you can discriminate against opportunities that are not really in your best interest. Once again, caution is advised. Try to follow a predetermined plan.

For those interested in contacting Robin Armstrong write to Robin Armstrong Enterprises Inc., P.O. Box 5265 Station A, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1N5 or call 1-416-368-0265.



Second Career

After thirty-seven years of teaching, Rachel Woodburn Johnson started her "second career" as a dairy farmer.

by Hazel Carson

Rachel Woodburn Johnson says she had always wanted a chance to make dairying a paying proposition. She felt there was no reason why a person couldn't have more than one career, and she set out to fulfill her dream at the age of fifty-six.

She registered in the Diploma Course at Macdonald College to learn about insecticides, fertilizers, and other new developments in agriculture, then bought the farm where her ancestors had settled when they came from Ireland in 1820. "This was the beginning of five busy and exciting years," says Rachel.

"There was a lot to learn. When I had an animal to sell the usual question the buyer asked was, 'How much will she weigh?' This baffled me at first because I didn't have a clue. Soon I found out about the girthing tape and could give an answer without batting an eye.

"I remember selling a cow for four hundred dollars. I didn't want to carry the money around the barn, so went to the house and stuffed it in a coffeepot I didn't use very often. My cousin was staying with me at the time, and when visitors arrived, she hurried to make them coffee. It was quite a surprise to her to see four hundred dollars float to the top of the pot!"

When it became impossible to get the kind of help needed to run her farming operation, Rachel put her place up for sale. "I was sorry to sell, because those five years of dairying had proved to be a rewarding experience. I enjoyed being in a successful business, directing my own enterprise, and increasing my herd to one hundred head of pure bred Holstein cattle."

She was then in her sixties, but had no intention of settling down to a life of inactivity, and bought a small farm in Melbourne. Here she rebuilt and stocked fish ponds, raised sheep and produced honey for sale.

In 1972 she began work as a member of the St. Francis School Board, and during the next ten years held various

posts. "It was a period of change in Quebec, and they were very interesting years."

When the "boat people" were looking for homes, Rachel sponsored a family from Laos. They lived with her for five months while she helped them find employment and adjust to life in Canada.

Rachel Woodburn was born in Lisgar in 1910 — the year of Halley's Comet. There was an old belief that people born in the year of the comet were destined for extra ordinary lives. When asked if she feels the comet had any bearing on her life, she says, "Oh yes at least it's an interesting speculation!"

Memories still vivid

At the age of sixteen she qualified as an elementary school teacher and has vivid memories of those first teaching years.

"In Thurso they hired me for fifty dollars a month and the year started out with thirty-five pupils in seven grades. By Christmas the number had increased to fifty-four. The water froze in my bedroom on winter nights, and I picked up head lice. I was only seventeen it was a horror!"

Two years later in New Carlisle, where some of her pupils were as old as she was, Rachel says she was enchanted by the smell of the sea and the warmth of the Gaspé people.....

A number of years later she decided to exploit her talent for languages. She studied French at Macdonald College and Middlebury Vt. Language School in the summers. For two years she boarded with a French family, played bridge with French ladies, and "stepped out with a French gentleman". As a result she became fluently bilingual and qualified as a French Specialist.

These qualifications, however did not satisfy Rachel, and she began work through Queen's University on her degree. By 1946 she had received both Bachelor's and Master's Degrees.



Rachel Woodburn was born in Lisgar in 1910—the year of Halley's Comet.

The war years found her working for the Navy in Operational Intelligence. "It was shift work and involved tracking down U-boats in the Atlantic. I remember some sad times when boats were torpedoed."

The war years found her in Naval Intelligence and involved in tracking down U-boats in the Atlantic.

Later she had a stint at teaching in Yellowknife. "My plane landed in forty below temperatures. I was met by a gentleman whose first question was 'Do you curl? There's a bonspiel on and we lack a lead.' I told him I'd never curled, but was game to try if he'd show me what to do. It was my introduction to a sport I enjoyed for many years." While there, Rachel was responsible for starting a library. She also considers herself lucky to have had the chance to take a prospector's course.

After four years of teaching French at the School for Teachers, Macdonald College, Rachel returned to the Classroom in Montreal. During this time she was given leave of absence to study Curriculum Development at Columbia University.

Prior to this, teaching had taken her to schools in the Townships, and northern Quebec. "Noranda was a rough place in those times. The day I arrived someone pulled a gun on the doctor and shot him. A week later two men living at

the hotel committed suicide."

From Shawinigan she went to Metz, France, and Baden Baden, Germany, to teach children of Canadian service people.

"Those years were the most fruitful of my entire teaching career. I travelled all over Europe and Great Britain, and by then had the background to appreciate what I saw."

While overseas Rachel attended the UNESCO conference at Luxembourg, which dealt with shaping lives of the young. She also had the opportunity to attend a conference at the Sorbonne on current writers of history, and to act as Canadian Overseas Representative to the World Teachers' Organization.

When she had completed thirty-seven years of teaching, she retired and got married. Mr. Johnson died suddenly three years later, and it was then that she decided to begin her second career.

Rachel and her black Labrador live in a cozy little bungalow in Richmond. She is a director of the Richmond County Historical Society and a member of Laubach Literacy.

When asked if she has any unrealized ambitions, she says she has no desire to climb Mt. Everest but she would like to visit more islands and compare their cultures with mainland cultures.

"I've been to the Magdalens, the Hebrides and the Orkneys. Some time I'd like to visit the Channel Islands and Iceland and oh, yes, I have plans to visit Australia this summer." □

Hazel Carson lives in Richmond.

Having Fun With Herbs

With a bit of preparation you too can enjoy the aromas that only herbs fresh from the garden bring.

by Katherine Mackenzie

Now is the time to begin planning seriously if you would like to have the fun of starting a herb garden this summer. There are several decisions that you can make now, and prepare yourself and the plants, so that you will be ready to go when the time comes.

The first thing to consider is whether or not you want to have a herb garden, and then how much time you will be able to devote to it, and what use you will expect the garden to serve.

Let us start with whether or not you want to start a herb garden. I am biased on this subject, having a very great interest in herbs and herb gardens, and I would hope that when you have read all three articles coming out in this newspaper, that you will be well on your way to being as biased as I am. I know that you will get a great deal of pleasure from the subject.

Let your interest grow

There are so many different herbs with different uses, that it is best to decide whether you want to flavour food, scent popourris, make sachets, wreaths or home remedies; or perhaps you would just like to stroll through the garden enjoying the different scents as you brush against the plants. Whichever you choose, start slowly and let your interest grow with your experience.

The kitchen garden, the one where the plants are used for flavouring food, will be the one we are going to plan for this year. This means that from the plants that I am suggesting you start off with, you will be able to enter into quite a variety of herbal experience. There will be flavoured vinegars for your salads, flavoured salts and salt substitutes, soups, butters, sauces, and many recipes as well as ways to preserve your herbs for the winter. For the cook, a herb is a plant that adds flavour to food or drink. The part of that plant that we will use is the part that is above ground, the leafy part. The seeds from a plant when used in cooking are called spices, the roots are called vegetables. "Fines Herbes" are certain herbs that are minced up together, and added to a dish during the cooking. "Bouquet Garni" is a bag of herbs, usually in a little bag, but they may be tied in a bunch and put into a dish for the cooking, then removed and discarded. "Pot Herbs" are plants whose leaves and stems are cooked and eaten, such as Swiss chard and spinach.

Now, the place for your first herb garden. It can be incorporated into your

vegetable garden, or it can have a place of its own. We are going to start with a plot that is 8' X 8', with room around it to enlarge to more 8' X 8' plots as the garden grows. The ideal place for this plot is in a sunny corner, out of the wind. If this is impossible try and make a fence or hedge, or use the side of a building to protect it. Keep in mind that when you add more squares you will also want paths, perhaps a sundial or birdbath in the middle of the squares, or whatever takes your fancy, but leave room now so that you can have fun later on. Raised beds edged with wood or brick are preferable, as they provide good drainage, but they are not absolutely necessary. The soil should be one part good garden soil, one part sand, and one part peatmoss. This mixture will be suitable for most herbs, although some, like lavender, will need a little lime.

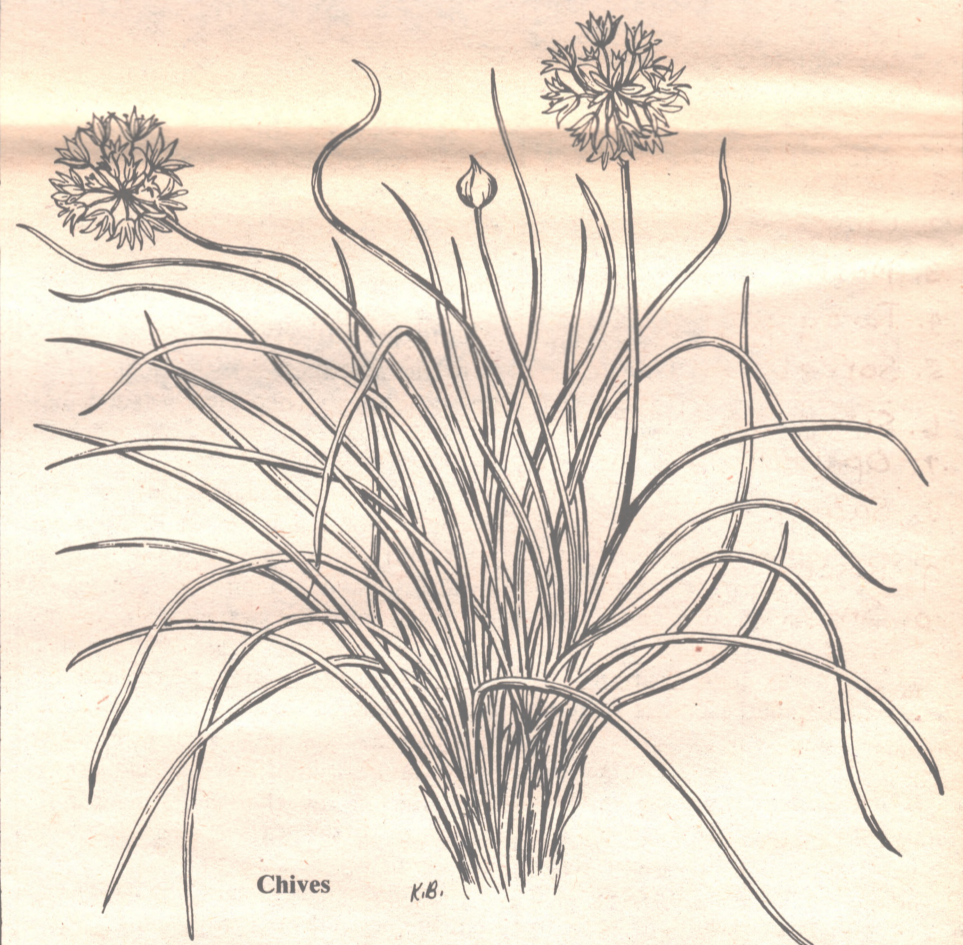
Now for the plants. We are lucky in Canada to have an excellent Herb Seed House. This is Richters, Goodwood, Ontario, LOC 1A0. Richters' catalogue has to be read with a lot of constraint as you can really get carried away. I suggest that for this year you start with the following sixteen herbs — the first seven are annuals, and will have to be planted every year. The next nine are perennials, and so will stay where they are put. Annuals: dill, nasturtium, basil, marjoram, chervil, summer savoury, borage. Perennials: chives, tarragon, sorrel, sage, rosemary, thyme, oregano, mint and the one biennial (it will come up for two years), parsley.

Arranging the garden

The dill is at the back of the garden as it is the tallest. Sage and tarragon are in front of the dill, both are perennials, and so are permanent. The tarragon must be French, the Russian has no taste at all. Try and get a root from a friend who has a good plant, and if that is impossible buy a couple of small plants from a nursery. They will grow big and bushy in time, and can then be divided, either for enlarging your stock or to be given away. The sage you can grow from seed, but again it is quicker to beg a root from a friend. You will probably have to buy rosemary from a nursery — although it is a perennial it will not go through our winter, but it will live in the house, in a pot, and be ready to go out again in the spring. It should stay in a slightly larger pot for the summer because if the roots are not confined it will be too difficult to repot it in the



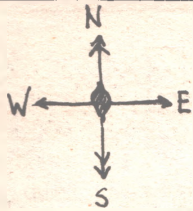
THE MINTS: (left) spearmint *Mentha spicata*, (top center) orange *M. citrata*, (top right) pineapple *M. rotundifolia variegata*, (middle) peppermint *M. piperata*, (middle right) apple *M. rotundifolia*, (bottom) pennyroyal *M. Pulegium*



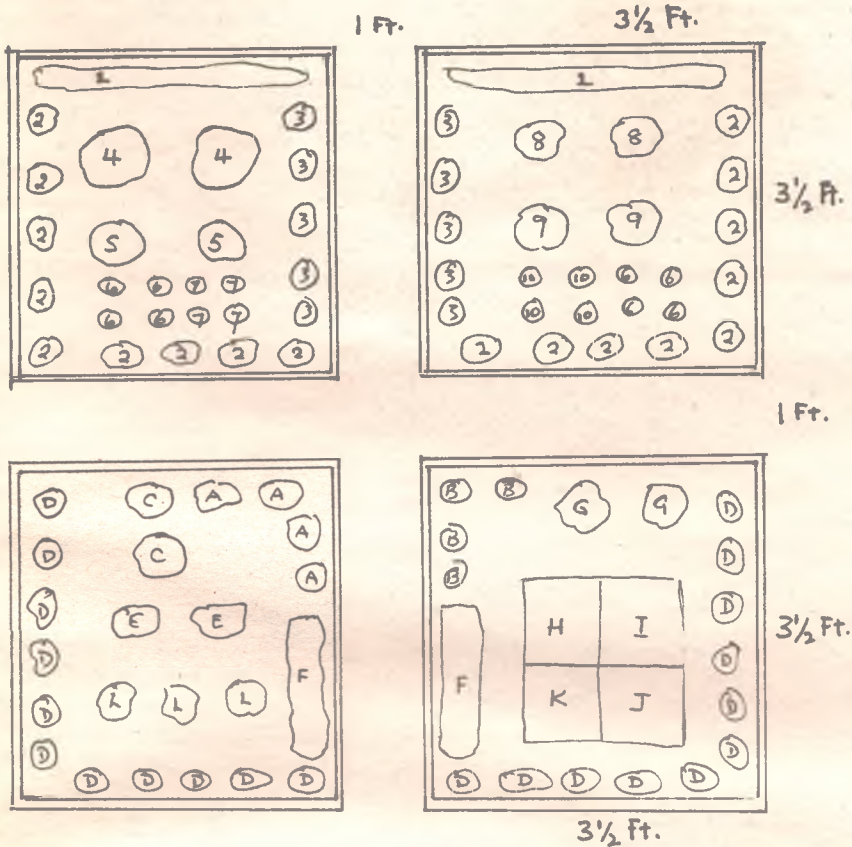
Chives K.B.

autumn. Also remember that plants in pots dry out more quickly than those in the ground. Next come the basil; there is a great variety of them, but for now we will just grow three — sweet basil, opal basil and small leaf basil. All are grown from seed in the garden when all danger of frost is over. Chives make a pretty border, so they are placed on two sides of each of two squares, nasturtiums on the other sides. That fills the top two squares. Now the lower two. Parsley edges two sides of each square.

Plant the seeds as early as the ground is workable the first year, and though it is biennial you will probably want to treat it as an annual. It makes a very pretty border. There are two plants of perennial oregano, either started in the house or bought from a nursery. Marjoram can be seeded in the garden. Borage is an annual, but seeds itself very readily, so care must be taken that it does not overrun everything. Common thyme is seeded in one corner, and lemon thyme in the other. Both these thymes are



WALL, HEDGE OR SOME SHELTER FROM WIND



Paths: brick, sand, bark, gravel or mud.
Edging: railway ties, wood boards, brick.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dill, 3ft. A. | A. Thyme, common 12" P |
| 2. Chives 12" P. | B. Thyme, lemon 12" P |
| 3. Nasturtium 1' A | C. Oregano 24" P |
| 4. Tarragon 2 1/2' P | D. Parsley 8" B. |
| 5. Sorrel 2' P | E. Marjoram 12" A |
| 6. Sweet Basil 18" A | F. Chervil 10" A |
| 7. Opal Basil 18" A | G. Summer Savoury 18" A |
| 8. Sage 2' P | H. Spearmint 24" P |
| 9. Rosemary 4' P | I. Applemint 24" P |
| 10. Small leaf Basil 10" A | J. Peppermint 24" P |
| | K. Oranagemint 24" P |
| | L. Borage 30" A. |

Illustration / Katherine Mackenzie

A = Annual P = Perennial B = Biennial.

perennials, and will spread, making a good ground cover. Chervil is seeded where it is to grow, and several seedings through the summer will be necessary, as you use it up. You will need a few plants of summer savoury which is an annual and can be grown from seed.

The remaining plants are the mints. Try and get applemint, spearmint, peppermint and oranagemint. If the plants are not available you can grow them from seed, either in the garden or getting a start in the house. Before setting out the plants, edge the space where you are going to plant them, either with sheet metal, four feet deep, or a metal container, half a metal garbage can, or anything that will contain the roots. This is very important because without restraint in a few years your garden could

be nothing but mint. That completes the planting for this year — with a little rain and a little sunshine all will be well, and the plants will start to grow.

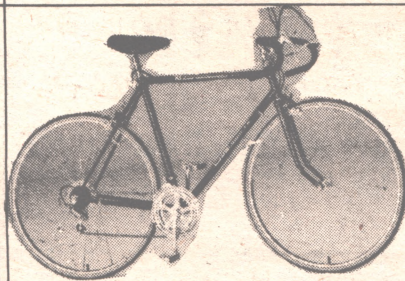
If you could possibly visit "Capri-lands" in Coventry, Connecticut, in the Spring, you would be very rewarded. It is a wonderful herb garden, and way ahead of us in Spring because of its location. Mrs. Adelma Simmons owns the garden, shows visitors around it and serves lunch of garden produce. Telephone before going, it takes about four hours to get there but is well worth it.

The next article will come out in July, and will be hints on growing and early harvesting, and the uses of your harvest. Katherine Mackenzie lives in Georgeville, Quebec and is an authority on growing herbs.

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Earthly Pleasures

A Sneak Preview



It's maple syrup time now and in a week or two the fiddleheads will be plentiful so a few samples of the recipes from Katherine Mackenzie's new publication "A Village Cookbook" are timely. Here are two ways of cooking fiddleheads and two desserts calling for maple syrup.

BAKED FIDDLEHEADS

Fiddleheads
3 tbsp. of butter
3 tbsp. of flour
salt
½ cup of milk
¾ cup of cheese, your choice

Cook fiddleheads in boiling salted water for about 10 minutes. Make cream sauce with butter, flour, salt and 1 cup of water in which fiddleheads were cooked, and ½ cup of milk.

Add cheese and stir over low heat until melted. Layer fiddleheads and cheese sauce in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with bread crumbs. Brown in hot oven for about 20 minutes.

This dish can be prepared ahead of time and frozen. **Judy Bachelder**

FIDDLEHEAD QUICHE

1½ cups of fiddleheads
1 small onion or minced shallots
3 eggs
1 cup of cream
partially cooked pie shell
½ cup grated cheese

Preheat oven to 375F. Cook fiddleheads three minutes in three different lots of boiling water. Cook onions in a little butter. Add fiddleheads to onion and stir over moderate heat to evaporate water.

Combine eggs and cream in mixing bowl. Add fiddleheads to eggs and cream and pour into pastry shell. Sprinkle cheese on top. Bake for 25 minutes.

Judy Bachelder

MAPLE SYRUP TARTS

Pastry
4 tbsp. butter
6 tbsp. flour
1½ cups maple syrup
½ cup hot water

Bake pastry. Melt butter, add flour and stir over low heat until smooth. Stir in syrup and water gradually, bring to boil and cook until thick. Cool and put in pastry. **Joyce Dawson**

MAPLE RICE PUDDING

½ cup of rice
2 cups of milk
½ tsp. of salt
2 eggs, separated
¾ cup of maple syrup

Preheat oven to 325F. Cook rice in double boiler with milk and salt, until tender. Beat egg yolks, add to rice. Add ½ cup of syrup. Cook 5-8 minutes. Pour into greased baking dish, Beat egg whites, add ¼ cup of syrup and add to rice mixture. Bake 20 minutes.

Irene Davidson

As a bonus here are two interesting recipes which can be used at any time of the year — Eggs Madras and Badami Murch. The latter is a chicken curry in which you do not use the commercial curry powder but make it with all the individual spices to give it the right flavour.

EGGS MADRAS

2 large onions, sliced
2 tbsp. butter
1 tbsp. curry powder
2 hard boiled eggs, sliced
2 tomatoes, peeled and sliced
salt and pepper
freshly grated parmesan cheese
1 cup velouté sauce
1 cup cooked rice
cream

Preheat oven 350F. Gently fry the onions in the melted butter in a heavy skillet. When cooked, but not browned, add curry powder and stir around with onions. Add eggs, stirring and cooking very gently so as not to break the slices.

In a flat, buttered pyrex dish put slices of tomato, to cover the bottom. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and parmesan cheese. Lay on top slices of egg and onions. Pour the Velouté sauce over all. Spread the rice over the sauce and pour a little cream over the rice. Bake in preheated oven for 30 minutes. Serves 4.

VELOUTE SAUCE

2 tbsp. butter
2 tbsp. flour
1 cup chicken stock
salt and pepper
nutmeg

Melt the butter over low heat, in a saucepan, add the flour and stir with a wire whisk until blended. Cook on low heat for 5 minutes, stirring, and removing from heat if beginning to brown, and replacing on heat again. (This is to get rid of the floury taste). Heat the chicken stock until boiling. Remove butter and flour from heat, add stock to it, all at once, stirring vigorously. Return to heat and bring to a boil, and the mixture will then be thick. Simmer, stirring with the whisk for a few minutes, then add seasoning to taste. Pour immediately onto the prepared egg dish, or the sauce will separate if left standing.

Katherine Mackenzie

BADAMI MURCH

[Chicken Curry with One Hundred Almonds. North India]

3 lb. roasting chicken
5 medium onions
2 tbsp. oil
2 tbsp. ghee [butter works well]
3 tsp. finely chopped garlic
3 tsp. finely grated fresh ginger
1 tbsp. ground coriander
1 tbsp. ground cumin
1 tsp. ground turmeric
1 tsp. ground fennel
1 tsp. chili powder, optional
3 tsp. salt
3 large tomatoes, peeled and chopped
¼ cup chopped fresh coriander or mint leaves
100 blanched almonds
oil for frying
1 cup yoghurt

Cut chicken into curry pieces, small pieces to allow spices to penetrate. Peel and chop three onions very fine, slice 2 onions into very thin slices. Heat ghee and oil in a large heavy saucepan, fry the two sliced onions, stirring until golden brown. Remove from pan and set aside. Add chopped onions, garlic and ginger to the oil left in the pan, fry on low heat, stirring occasionally, until soft and golden. Low, slow cooking is essential at this stage if the curry is to have a good flavour. Add the coriander, cumin, turmeric, fennel and chili powder and fry, stirring for one to two minutes.

Add salt, tomatoes and half the herbs, stir well and cook until tomatoes are pulpy. Cover the pan to hasten this process, but uncover and stir frequently to make sure the mixture does not stick to the pan. Put in the chicken pieces and stir well so that each piece is coated with the mixture. Cover pan and cook on very low heat for 40 minutes or until chicken is tender. Meanwhile heat oil and fry half the almonds until golden. Grind remaining almonds. Beat the yoghurt with a fork until it is quite smooth and stir into the curry together with the fried almonds, simmer for 5 minutes uncovered. Stir in reserved fried onions, ground onions and remaining chopped herbs. Heat through, serve with rice, chutneys and raitas. Serves 6. □

John Hoblyn

"A Village Cookbook" is due to be released the end of May.



Bon Appétit!

by Bijou Ardglass

La Moselle, 117 Bromont Blvd., Bromont. Open Wednesday - Sunday 6:00-10:00 pm. Takes Visa and MC. For reservations call: [514] 534-2174.

Price Range: Moderate

La Moselle is one of the restaurants in the Bromont area that enjoys a good deal of popularity from the ski crowd, among others. One day not too long ago a friend and I had been skiing in the area and decided to try it. It was packed, and only because we had decided to eat early were we lucky enough to be able to get in.

The restaurant, which is new, gives a general impression of being very open, light and uncluttered. There are windows around three sides with natural wood frames and walls are white with natural wood. Tablecloths are dark blue with very pale pink overcloths; napkins are pink and dark blue. Tables have short, white, frosted glass candle holders on them, a nice change from those red and yellow bulbous affairs. Music, by radio, was a bit intrusive.

At one side of the restaurant is a glassed-in charcoal grill with an enormous copper exhaust fan over it. Needless to say, the specialty of the house is charcoal-broiled meats. There is a table d'hôte menu (\$12.95) which includes soup, a main course, dessert and tea or coffee. The à la carte menu is really not terribly imaginative, but as the food here is very good, this need not be a great concern. As far as hors d'oeuvres are concerned, there are such items as shrimp cocktail, snails, and coquille aux fruits de mer (the most adventuresome item). The fish entrées include a gratin aux fruits de mer, frogs' legs (both \$11.95), grilled salmon with hollandaise sauce and sole amandine (\$9.25). Since items from the grill seem to be the house specialty, we decided to sample from this part of the menu.

My friend took the table d'hôte menu which offered grilled entrecôte as a main course that evening. She also decided to have a coquille de fruits de mer (\$3.85), while I had snails (\$3.45). The coquille was especially interesting, as it was on the spicy side, and well seasoned. The snails were also very good--lots of butter and garlic, but parsley was missing.

As a soup I chose crème de volaille à la reine (\$2.50), a delicious, glorified cream of chicken soup. It contained a generous amount of chicken chunks and green and red peppers (among other things). My friend's soup of the day which went with her table d'hôte menu was cream of tomato, we were told. However, it was more like a vegetable soup with turnips, tomatoes and onions in it. Not a speck of cream (or even milk).

"The snails were very good—lots of butter and garlic."

For a main course I had brochette of pork (\$10.50). It was very good; the only comment I could make is that had the meat been marinated, it would have been moister and more tender. Still, I would recommend it, because it was unusual and very good. It had been broiled on a skewer with green peppers, mushrooms and pineapple chunks and was napped with a béchamel-based mustard sauce (not a sauce moutarde à la normande for you purists). It was served with both a baked potato and rice (and I was glad because I was hungry after all that skiing) and a most delicious and buttery combination of winter vegetables which had first been steamed until just done and then sautéed in butter: bite-sized pieces of carrots, broccoli, cauliflower and onion rings.

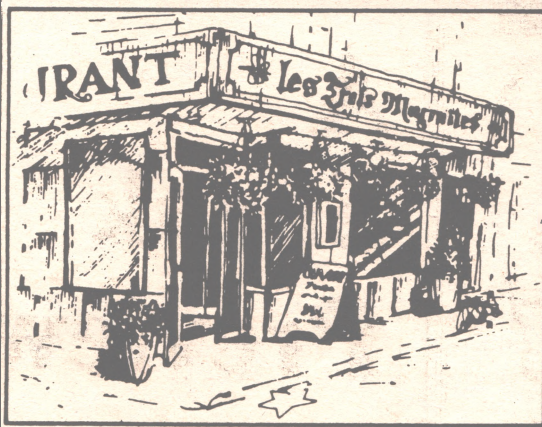
My friend's entrecôte came napped with a very good brown sauce, was cooked just as ordered and was delicious. She had the same vegetable accompaniments as I.

The desserts were both quite good. My friend's tarte au sucre was way above average. I ordered crème caramel (which I love) (\$1.50) and was not at all disappointed. My friend had coffee and it too was good. The service was efficient and very pleasant.

Dinner for two excluding drinks, tax and tip: \$34.75. □



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Continued from Page 9

compensating the native people.

On November 15, 1973, Judge Malouf hammered with his gavel and read the court's decision. He ordered the Government of Quebec to immediately stop all construction work in the James Bay area, and to immediately remove all workers from the site.

RACIAL MAJORITY RULE

Bourassa was furious. Businessmen were calling. They had thousands of workers on the payroll, they had hundreds of millions of dollars of contracts. Would they get paid? Should they fire all the workers?

Wall Street was calling. They had lent Bourassa billions of dollars for the project, now they find out he is building it illegally on land he doesn't own. Is this some kind of fraud?

Bourassa told reporters that a small minority (Indians) will never stop the progress of the majority (white people). The will of the "collectivity" will rule. We are the racial majority, so we can do whatever we want. We have the most votes, we control the government, we make the laws.

But the law of 1912 was a federal law which this particular majority could not change. So Bourassa announced that he would negotiate a treaty with the native people. But the major condition of the treaty would be that all Indians and Inuit in Quebec would sign away, forever, all land and minerals, all native rights. This would apply to the Inuit, even though most of them lived a thousand kilometers away from the James Bay Project. Bourassa would make sure, for as long as the sun shines and as long as the rivers flow, that never, never again, would native people be in a legal position to thwart the will of the collectivity.

RACIAL DOMINATION UPHELD

Only three days later, the Quebec Court of Appeals overturned Malouf's decision and permitted construction to resume.

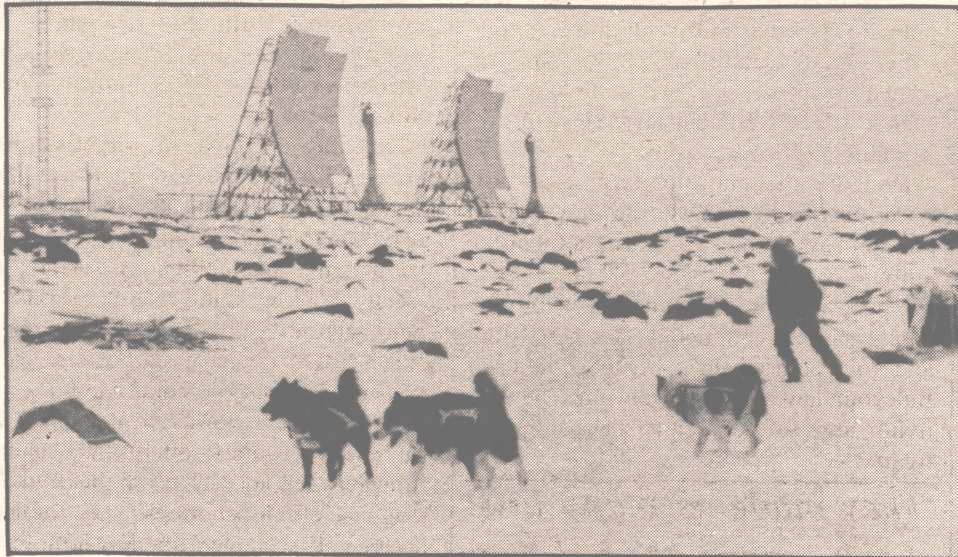
Whereas Malouf had taken a year to make his decision, the Court of Appeals took an hour to make theirs. The Court did not even look at the tens of thousands of pages of evidence that Judge Malouf had considered. They paid no attention to the testimony of Malouf's 175 witnesses. They made no reference to the Royal Proclamation or to the 200 years of laws and jurisprudence that guaranteed native claims to the land.

They considered only one factor: white people are the majority, the majority elected a government, the government wants to build a hydro project, the majority can do whatever it damn well pleases.

The Court of Appeals quoted directly from Bourassa's law creating the James Bay Corporation: "En donnant priorité aux intérêts québécois..." In giving priority to the interests of Quebecers.

The Court concluded "C'est donc l'intérêt public du peuple du Québec qui s'oppose à l'intérêt d'une minorité."

"It is thus the public interest of the people of Quebec as opposed to the interests of a minority." The Court told



"What is ownership of land? There is no concept in Inuktitut for ownership of land."

Bourassa to go ahead with construction on land he did not own.

Norbert Rouland, anthropologist and lawyer for the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science Sociale in Paris, collects information around the world about laws made by racial majorities affecting the rights of minorities. He keeps a copy of the Quebec decision as an example of racial domination coated over with a thin veneer of legal respectability.

"The court of appeals was inspired by the ethnocentric desire to respect the economic interests of the ethnic majority," he says. "The only argument made against the native people was that they are a minority... It was a confrontation between the power of a dominant group capable of influencing the policy of the state and that of a small group whose existence gets in the way of those powerful interests."

THE APPRENTICESHIP OF CHARLIE WATT

So Bourassa calls in Billy Diamond, aged 22, and Charlie Watt, aged 26, and says you boys have to sign a treaty giving your land to the people of Quebec. The court has ruled in my favour. Construction is going ahead. Your land will be flooded, a Cree village will be washed into the ocean. If you sign a treaty, we compensate you and you can build a new village. If you don't sign a treaty, we go ahead anyway."

So Charlie and Billy go up to Ottawa and they say, you have a Constitutional obligation to protect native people from provincial governments, so you tell Bourassa to back off. But Ottawa is on Bourassa's side. Ottawa is looking ahead to its own negotiations with Indians and Inuit in the Northwest Territories, and all that oil up there. So Ottawa wants Bourassa to set a precedent by getting a treaty for a cheap price.

So Ottawa says, look, you boys are on your own. The federal government would not intervene on their behalf. Instead, Ottawa said they would have to sign a treaty. But Billy and Charlie knew nothing about legal stuff, so Ottawa lent them money to hire white lawyers to negotiate with Bourassa's white lawyers. This was not a government grant, it was a loan. A loan that the government would pay off only if and when Charlie Watt and Billy Diamond signed a treaty. Otherwise, well, I suppose the boys

would be left with a lot of debts.

Now Charlie Watt knew he had a problem with the dissidents of Povungnituk and Ivukivik. They were telling him not to sign any treaty at all, that the Inuit must build their own society in their own land. Today some people still blame Charlie for leaving the dissidents out in the cold, but at the time it appeared that the dissidents did not understand the strength of the government. Time would not wait for a new Inuit society. The government was going to push through a treaty right away. Take it or leave it. This or nothing.

But the Inuit have always been unanimous, always worked together. They talk about things until everybody agrees. They find the common ground.

The Agreement in Principle was lined up to be signed on November 15, 1974. Before signing, Charlie wanted to get things straight with the dissidents. So he called a meeting of all 15 Inuit villages together. The 13 in his association and the 2 dissident villages, Povungnituk and Ivujivik. (Later on, a majority in Sugluk turned out to be dissidents too).

So at this meeting, either the dissidents would persuade Charlie Watt, or the other villages would persuade the dissidents, or more likely they would agree on something in the middle.

But when the meeting started there were only 13 villages. So Charlie says, where are these people from Povungnituk and Ivujivik? They didn't even show up for the meeting.

But it turned out they had tried to get to the meeting. They had worked out speeches to persuade the other Inuit not to sign the treaty. But all of a sudden, the federal Department of Health had discovered that these dissidents were sick, that the two dissident villages were suffering from a contagious virus. To prevent this contagious virus from spreading to Charlie Watt and the 13 other villages, the government had slapped a quarantine on the two dissident villages.

That's alright, said Charlie, and he went to the airport to charter an airplane. He was going to fly to the dissident villages and meet with them in their own homes.

But he could not get there, because the government closed down the airports at Povungnituk and Ivukivik. No one could leave or enter.

This bold government action to protect the health of the Inuit was discussed

in committee of the House of Commons. Curiously, they did not mention the exact nature of the illness the dissidents were suffering from. We are left to speculate.

Whatever it was, it must have been worse than tuberculosis. From 1975 to 1981, Inuit in Quebec had one of the highest rates of TB in the world. But the government did not put the villages in quarantine, it closed down health clinics instead.

The contagion spread by the dissidents must have been worse than intestinal flu. In the summer of 1981, in the James Bay Cree villages, half-a-dozen children died, and 170 were hospitalized with this illness, but the government did not suddenly move in. On the contrary, it took them weeks to get around to sending in extra medical personnel.

Perhaps we shall never know what dreadful plague it was that prompted the government to keep the two dissident villages isolated from the other Inuit communities. But the native people should at least express some gratitude that the government is so concerned about their health.

Later on, the government acted with great speed once again to evacuate the village of Port Burwell just hours before a meeting was to be held. Once again, it was a question of protecting their health.

GIVE US EQUALITY

But meanwhile, the lawyers were drawing up a treaty, and Charlie Watt had to try to find out the reaction of his people.

Although there was \$16 billion available for construction of the James Bay Project, there was no money available to conduct a crash course in educating the Inuit about the meaning of the treaty, about its affects on their future. There was no money available to develop alternative proposals that the Inuit could discuss and vote on. There was not even enough money to translate the treaty into the Inuktitut and Cree languages.

So Charlie went from village to village and he talked with his people. There is a man called Bourassa from a government called Quebec.

Some of the people had only vaguely heard of the Quebec government. Many villages had not known they were in Quebec until 1965. The Quebec government had never once sent them so much as a schoolbook. Not only had they not been allowed to vote, many of them never knew we had elections.

This man Bourassa, he wants to build walls across the rivers to make the rivers stop flowing so they can make electricity.

Walls across rivers? Electricity from water? These things will never happen. Where is this James Bay? And because he is building this project, this man wants me to sign a piece of paper saying that his government owns all the land.

What is ownership of land? There is no concept in Inuktitut for ownership of land. He wants the rocks? All the rocks? He wants a piece of paper saying all of the rocks are his rocks?

Two children are throwing stones at the dogs. A man walks by and says,

now children, don't throw away all of Mr. Bourassa's rocks.

He wants the rivers and the mountains and the clouds and the sun and the sea.

Human beings are dwarfed by the vastness of the empty northern lands. The idea that some tiny, mortal person has a piece of paper claiming he owns the world is a concept tinged with humour and madness.

But the people tried to peer into the future to understand what would happen. The elders said, if the white man starts blocking rivers and flooding land, what will happen to the animals? We are Inuit and we must hunt and fish, as our ancestors did. When the children are taken away to school, they come back with white man's ideas and beer and drugs, and they don't even know how to skin a seal. If our people are to survive in this land, we must always have land and water to hunt and fish.

But some young people said, my grandfather, to survive is to adapt to conditions. That is the true way of the Inuit. When the blizzards howled and it was too cold for tents, you built snow huts. If the caribou were not here you went there. The way of the ancestors is to carefully watch conditions, and then quickly adapt to them.

It is good to hunt and fish, but Inuit can no longer survive by this alone. Remember the ancient chant, "We fear the weather spirit of earth that we must fight against to wrest food from land and sea. We fear death and hunger in the cold snow huts."

The caribou are gone and Inuit must live in the modern world. This means schools, it means computers.

And Charlie Watt went from village to village and he saw that his people are still a happy people. But he also saw the overcrowded shacks, the sewage in pools of water, the fetid drinking water in old oil barrels, the 80 percent unemployment rate among the young. He saw the schools in abandoned toolsheds with plastic garbage bags for windows, he heard about the alcoholism, the wife-beating, the suicides. He examined the health reports, the child death rate four hundred percent higher than the Canadian average.

And Charlie Watt put on his best animal-skin coat and went down to the white man's centre of power and he leaned over the polished table and he said to the government lawyers, you are so many and we are so few.

You are the majority, you elect the government, you pass the laws, you appoint the courts, and the courts enforce your laws.

You want the land and so you passed a law saying you could take the land and your courts said it was a good law. But your law also says you must have a treaty and so you want me to sign a treaty.

They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one—to take our land.

The federal government has already said that if I don't sign a treaty, they will cut off Indian Affairs grants to the Inuit in Quebec. But I will not sign a treaty unless certain conditions are met.

Today you want the land, and yet where were you when my people were starving? Up until the mid-1960's, never once did we see a doctor, or a teacher, or a schoolbook, from the government of Quebec.

I will sign the treaty if you write in it that from now on my people will be treated as equals.

I have seen your towns and cities here in the south and I have looked around. I see that the government pays for schools for the children. These schools even have toilets and central heating. The government gives your people drinking water, job training, low-rent housing for the poor. You have hospitals and doctors, cultural events, grants for business development.

You can have the land and the minerals rights, in fact you are already taking them. But you will treat my people as equals.

And so the lawyers wrote it all in the treaty. Inuit would get the same government services that white people get.

So the treaty says, "The native people are offered with this agreement the services that are available to all other citizens of Quebec in their own communities."

And then to make sure it was understood, Charlie Watt had them list it all, on and on for hundreds of pages. The government will "improve the scope, extent and availability of health and social services and related services." They guaranteed to "expeditiously organize a broad range of support services... housing, translation, counselling."

For 200,000 words it goes on. The Inuit are guaranteed job training, schools, runways, school classes in the Inuktitut language, Inuit schoolteachers, Inuit policemen, first choice for any jobs in the north, business development grants, priority in getting government contracts, protection of the environment, municipal services, cultural grants, all of this and more.

The elders want hunting and fishing rights, so Charlie Watt made sure that the treaty guarantees permanent protection for all the traditional hunting and fishing land of his people.

The dissidents want self-government, so the treaty promises that the Inuit will control their own local affairs, will control their own schools and have their own "regional government".

Norman Snowball wanted special protection for the Killiniq people, as they lived outside of Quebec. The treaty guarantees that they will receive all government services at Port Burwell, that they will keep their hunting and fishing land. Snowball was worried that people were leaving Burwell because of bad health care, so the treaty has a special clause guaranteeing "immediate improvement" of health care at Port Burwell.

Charlie Watt advised his people to accept the agreement. And they did.

Charlie was proud of the deal he had arranged for his people. There was no possibility that the white man could cheat on it.

The agreement was signed by Premier Bourassa of Quebec, as a legally-binding contract. It was passed into law by the National Assembly of Quebec. It was

passed into law by the House of Commons and the Senate in Ottawa, and signed by the Governor-General in the name of the Queen. What more could you get? It was the first time in the history of Canada that native people had got such a good deal, such an iron-clad contract.

Only a few lawyers knew otherwise.

MANY PROMISES

After the agreement was signed, Charlie Watt was telling people, "It's a good agreement, it's a modern agreement."

But after the land was signed over, conditions in the Inuit villages got worse instead of better.

All of a sudden, Charlie Watt was saying "We are going to have to go right across the country telling native people that they should not sign any type of agreement with the government of Canada or the government of any province. We are mad. We are hurt. Who are the ones getting hurt? The Inuit who signed the agreement, thinking they were going to get the benefits that were written in the agreement."

And Chief Billy Diamond of the Cree, who had supported the agreement more enthusiastically that the Inuit, was suddenly saying, "Sadly, we must conclude that the dissidents were right... It is tragic to realize that we must continue to battle to achieve what we thought we had when we signed the agreement. We would advise all other Indian groups to beware. Our conscience is clear. We doubt that the government can say likewise."

What had gone wrong? In return for 410,000 square miles of land, the Inuit and Cree had been promised a long list of benefits. It was a contract, passed into law, and signed by the leaders of both French and English Canada. How could it go wrong?

An American Indian chief in the last century summed up his own experience after signing a treaty.

He said, "They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one. They promised to take our land, and they took it." □

Next: Discretionary Powers.

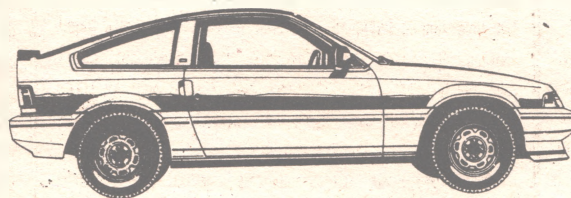


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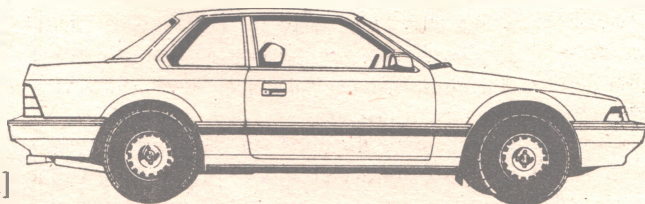
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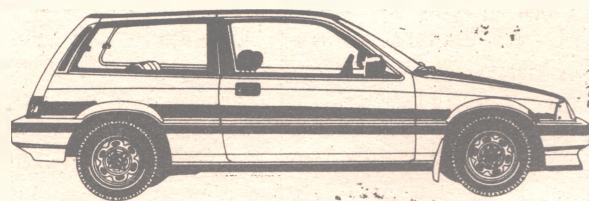
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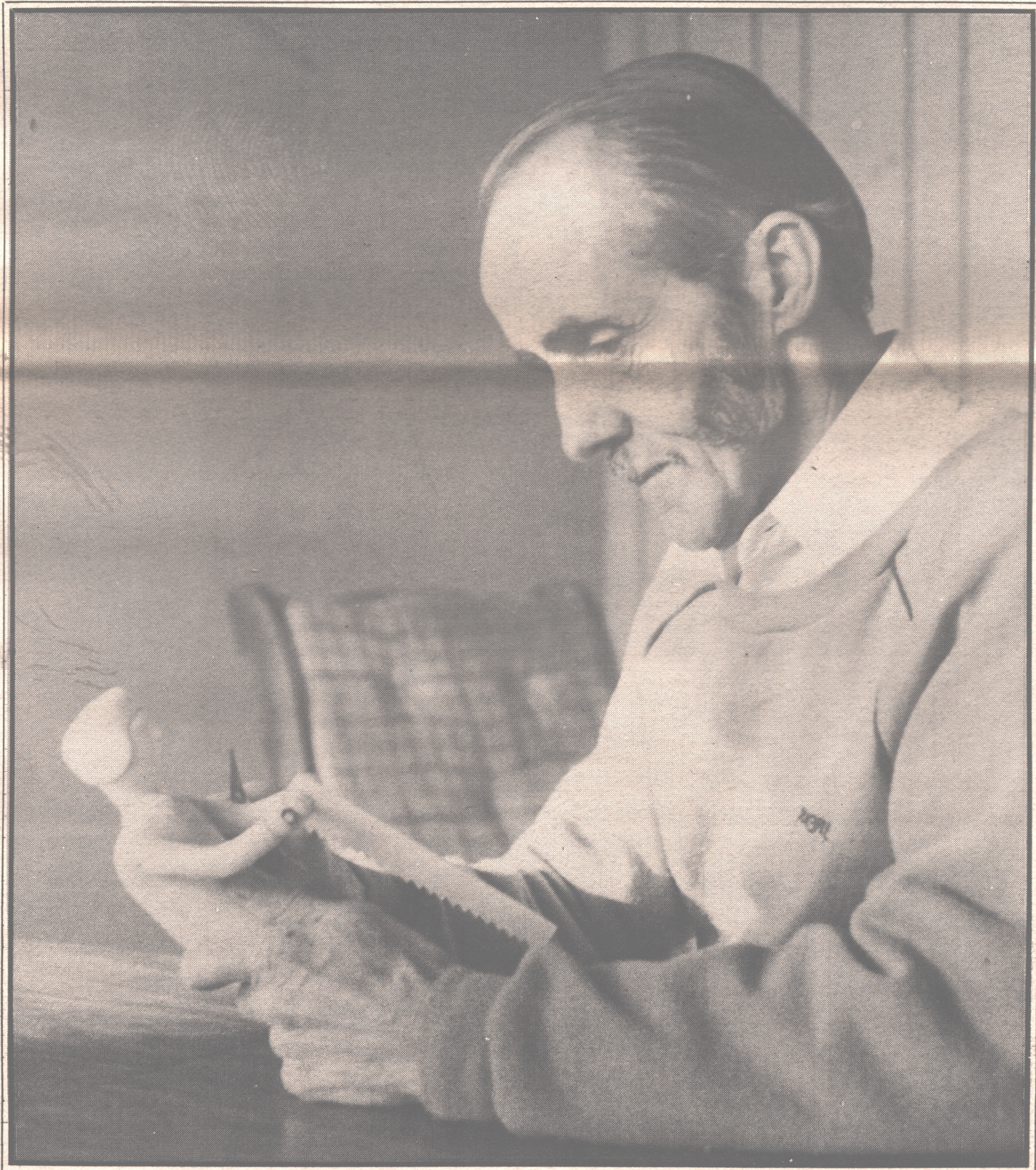
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Insight On Collectibles

by Beverly Musty



Collectible Music Boxes

History

Collecting musical boxes is an art that is almost as old as musical boxes themselves. One very early collector was Queen Alexandra, who ordered one to be made to play Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words". Queen Victoria and King Edward were also collectors of music boxes, as well as Sir Henry Irving, who had a magnificent collection of very elaborate musical boxes on inlaid tables.

The very first music box movements were made by Swiss watchmakers in the 1770's. It is believed that the inventor of the first musical movement was Louis Favre of Geneva. The earliest musical snuff boxes were of silver or silver gilt. By approximately 1810, some boxes were being made of small black horn or bone and some even made from an expensive transparent tortoise shell.

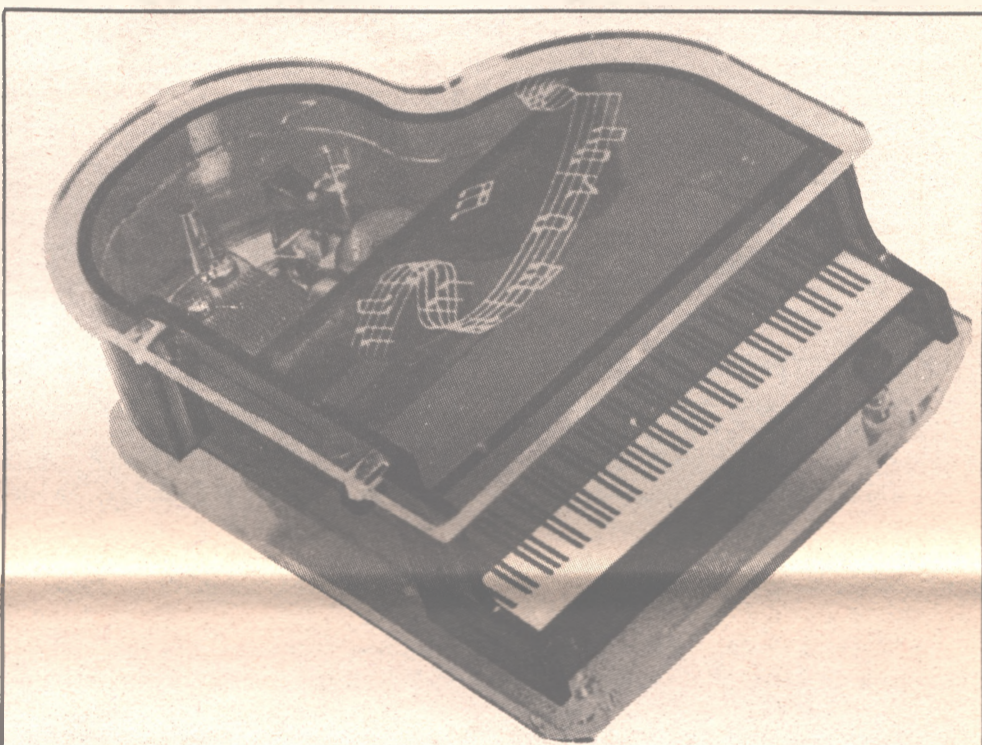
In the 17th century the musical box became the only acceptable method of reproducing fine music. The bigger boxes were even used as an "echo" of the opera houses' magnificent entertainment. Without a doubt, music boxes had a phenomenal popularity until 1877. With the year 1877 came the invention of the phonograph and the doom of the music

box. Music box manufacturers turned to making novelties such as back scratchers with the musical movement in the handles. By 1835 there were a lot of cheap musical toys which were turned by hand on the market and these found their way into nurseries around the world.

Today, contemporary music boxes enjoy a wide variation. The National Historical Gallery of New York specializes in contemporary musical boxes. Variations range from a musical bone holder for your dog to a Swiss music box with floral marquetry and birdseye maple border with rosewood painted graining of the ends.

Music boxes are collected by enthusiasts or can be given as a gift of distinction for graduation, birthdays, anniversaries, weddings and as an expression of love. Music boxes can cost \$10.00 and upwards depending on the quality of tone, workmanship and set-up of harmony. The variety and selection of tunes is so extensive that it would be virtually impossible to not find one to suit your taste.

Anyone possessing old music boxes is invited to contact me for an appraisal or to share a common hobby. □



Collector's Corner

Keirstead's 3rd plate "The Explorers". Issue Price: \$89.50.
 "The Anglers" by Sandra Kuck, 3rd plate in the series of award winning "Sunday's Best". Price: \$55.00.
 A new series by Wedgwood called "Eyes of a Child". Beautiful 5 plate series. Issue Price: \$70.00.
 "The Helmsman", 1st in the series "Men of the Sea" is here. 6 1/4" plate. Price \$39.50.
 "The Royal Hudson" is expected by May 8th. The next plate in The American Steam series is expected at the same time. If you missed out on "Symphony In Steam", don't miss "The Royal Hudson".

Going To The Dogs!

One of the two Eastern Townships Region dog shows will be held on June 1, 2 and 3 at the Bromont Olympic Equestrian Center.

by Gail Klinck

The Eastern Townships is an area which is rich in summer activities and events for all kinds of interests. If you are particularly interested in dogs, you can take in one of the region's two dog shows.

For the novice show-goer, and sometimes even for those who have already been initiated, dog shows can be a confusion of canine sounds and sights which seem to be without order or meaning. If you are a potential show-goer — or if you've been to a show, but never found out what it was all about — this article will help you figure out exactly what's going on and therefore allow you to enjoy each event more fully.

Dog shows are divided into two events — Conformation and Obedience—with each day of a three-day event being a separate show.

Conformation:

For breeders and hobbyists alike, the basic purpose of showing dogs is to improve the breed. While the perfect dog will probably never exist, those dogs which are established as being very good representatives of their breed will go on to become the foundation of the next several generations.

Each breed of dog belongs to one of six groups: Group I—Sporting Breeds; Group II—Hound Breeds; Group III—Working Breeds; Group IV—Terrier Breeds; Group V—Toy Breeds; and Group VI—Non-Sporting Breeds.

Group I — Sporting: The Sporting Breeds are gun dogs which are used in the field with the hunter. These dogs have three distinct functions; the Pointers and Setters locate game in the field, the Retrievers bring fallen game back to the hunter, and the Spaniels, which work in thick undergrowth and locate, flush and retrieve game close to the gun.

Group II — Hounds: The Hound Breeds are divided into two types — sight-hounds and scent-hounds. Some hounds also give voice or go to ground.

Group III — Working: These breeds are generally larger dogs, bred to assist man with particular tasks. These dogs herd sheep and cattle, pull sleds, are watch dogs or police dogs, guide the blind, and so on.

Group IV — Terriers: The word "terrier" is derived from the Latin "terre"—earth. Terriers are bred to route out and kill vermin such as weasels, badgers and woodchucks.

Group V — Toys: This group consists of the very small breeds, usually less than ten pounds in weight, whose primary function is that of a pet.

Group VI — Non-Sporting: The word Non-Sporting can be misleading for this group of dogs. The breeds in this group are certainly as varied as the uses for which they were intended and this group, therefore, becomes very interesting to watch.

From the moment the dogs enter the ring the judge will begin to consider the four basic elements of a good dog; representation, structure, movement and temperament.

The judge will weigh a number of elements which help determine whether or not the dog is a good representative of the breed. The judge will look at the size of the dog—if it is greatly over or under average, the judge may rate the animal lower in the breed. The judge will compare the colour or markings of the dog to the breed standard, and will consider facial expression, coat condition, and the overall appearance of the dog.

Next, the judge will determine if the dog is structurally sound — the weight and structure of bone and alignment of teeth. The judge may also check the dog's eyes.

The judge will ask the handler to move the dog around the ring and will consider how well the dog moves.

Temperament is also an important factor as the dog must stand quietly while the judge checks it over. A dog might have the best build in the world, but if a judge can't get near the animal, its career in the ring may be very short!

Showmanship — both the handler's and the dog's — may be the difference between winning and losing. The handler, as in any type of showing, must know the dog well enough to show the dog's strong points to the best advantage while



Steneleath Ivanho, a Golden Retriever



Gold-Rush Tory Chief owned by Joan Hughson and shown by Diane Partington

minimumizing its weak points. For its part, the dog must truly enjoy being shown. Dogs that thrive on the attention and the excitement at a show will generally show better than dogs that are frightened or have become bored by the whole thing.

Watching the dogs of a breed trot in and out of the ring with various ribbons can be, at best, confusing. In general, this is what happens. First, the judge

picks the best of the male puppies, then the best of the female puppies. Next, the judge chooses the best of the "open" (non-champion) males, then the best of the open females. The best open male and female are then shown against Champion dogs (male and female) to compete for Best in Breed. After the Best in Breed is completed, the Best Puppy in Breed is chosen. The winning dogs (open dogs only) will be awarded a



Father and Son Norwegian Elkhounds
 Left: American and Canadian Champion Karin's Yogi Bear shown by Barbara Innes.
 Right: Canadian Champion Karin's Sir Alexander McKenzie owned and shown by Gail Klinck.

number of points, depending on how many dogs were defeated.

The winner of each breed will compete for Best of Group. Four places in the group are awarded. Again, the Best Puppy in Group is chosen after the Best in Group.

The winner of each group then goes on to compete for Best in Show. Best Puppy in Show is judged after Best in Show.

Once a dog has won 10 points, based on the number of dogs defeated, and under 3 different judges, the dog then becomes a champion.

Obedience Trials:

There are three obedience titles: CD (Companion Dog) is the first degree; CDX (Companion Dog Excellent), the second degree; and UD (Utility Dog), is the third and highest degree.

In order to be awarded a title, a dog must pass three trials for that title. The dog must pass each of the set exercises for the trial and must score 170 out of a possible 200 points. Should the dog fail any individual exercise in the trial, he is disqualified.

CD

Heeling on lead	35 points
Stand for examination	30
Heeling off lead	45
Recall	30
Long sit	30
Long down	30

200 points

Voice commands are permitted.

CDX

Heeling (off lead)	40 points
Drop on recall	30
Retrieve on the flat	25
Retrieve over high jump	35
Broadjump	20
Long sit	25
Long down	25
Handlers leave room	---

200 points

UD

Hand signals only, except on scent detection.

Scent detection — Article No. 1	20 pts
Scent detection — Article No. 2	20
Scent detection — Article No. 3	20
Search and retrieve	30
Exercise — signals only	35
Directed high jumps	40
Group stand for examination	35

200 pts

Once a dog has completed its UD it may be awarded the title of Obedience Trial Champion.

Once you get to the Show:

We have a few pieces of advice for you once you get to the show. First, buy a catalogue—it's the only way to follow the judging schedule and find out what's going on where. This is particularly important if you want to see a particular breed.

Second, DO circulate among the crates — dog owners are always happy to talk (on and on!) about their dogs and answer any questions you might have. DO say "Hi" to the dogs — but don't touch without asking. Most dogs love the attention they get at dog shows, but there are always a few breeds that prefer not to have their crates invaded by fingers!

Check out the dog food companies and the pet suppliers. If you have questions about your dog's diet, or if you need a particular type of brush or leash, these are the people to see.

And last of all — enjoy yourself! Bring the kids and get out for a day in the fresh air. There is a modest entrance fee of \$2.00 for adults and \$.50 for kids under 12, but for family entertainment, you just can't beat it.

Footnote: The St. Francis Kennel Club, which serves the western part of the Townships, is a member club of the Canadian Kennel Club. The Bromont Show is governed by the CKC's rules and regulations. □

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COOKSWIRE



Conservation & Nature Notes

by Gladys Mackey Beattie

Spring Returns

The Red-Winged Blackbirds have returned to claim the cattail marsh. Hawks are soaring overhead, and each night's darkness hides the muffled flight of wild geese heading north. The bare grey branches of winter's trees are touched with the pale greens and amber of buds soon to open. Dogwood bushes brighten wetland fields with their scarlet branches.

Spring is a time for renewal. A busy time for plants and animals alike. There are all sorts of things to picked up for the garbage or compost heap. Early spring walks always seem to be litter hikes. If your favourite walks are littered seemingly beyond all hope, organize a neighbourhood litter hunt. Have a hot dog roast and give a prize to the team who gathers the most litter. Towns and municipalities will usually co-operate and take the "harvest" to the dump after. Garbage is everyone's concern these days.

Birds will soon be selecting their nesting sites. Be sure your bird houses are in good order. Avian tenants don't like decrepit lodgings any more than people do. If house sparrows are a problem, try plugging the entrance holes of the bird house until more desirable species arrive. Keep an eye out for other potential non-migrating tenants though. The swallows and chickadees here often use the same house on alternate years. The chickadees here are already busy working in one of the bird houses.

NESTING BIRD ATLAS: The Canadian Wildlife Service has decided to try to make up a Nesting Bird Atlas, for Quebec Province. Ontario started theirs three years ago, and most of Europe has been done more than once. This atlas will have a map for each species of bird. By looking up a specific bird's map, you can see at a glance where that bird nests. This year's map, and a map made ten years from now, and another ten years hence, may show very significant trends in bird populations and movements. In my opinion, this will be of greater value than any number of Christmas Bird Counts, and the information will be more usable to a greater number of people. Not only researchers, but the casual birder who wants to know where to find a certain species will find this atlas very handy.

But in order to make up a "Nesting Bird Atlas", somebody—a great many "somebodies"—in fact, must take the

time to observe the birds during the nesting period, and send the information to a central compiling point. It is not necessary to be an accomplished birder to participate. Patience, a bird guide, and a willingness to help are perhaps the only mandatory criteria. Each participant is given a territory to "Bird Watch" in, between mid May and the end of July. He reports only what he finds in his territory. The total time involved, judging from other atlasing projects is between 16 and 40 hours per person, spread over a ten week period.

If you think you would like to participate in this project, contact: The Canadian Wildlife Service, ATT: Yves Aubry or Jean Gauthier, 1141 rue de L'Eglise, C.P. 10100, 9th étage, Sainte-Foy, QC G1V 4H5. Tel.: (418) 694-3914. (Say you read about it in the SUN!) A local project co-ordinator will be delegated later.



Butternut

NUTS: May is traditional tree planting month, and if your interests run to nuts, perhaps you might consider planting a nut tree. Although we are just on the border of frost tolerance zones, both butternuts and hazel nuts thrive in many localities in the Townships. With our changing weather patterns, northern pecans, walnuts and many of the new hybrids should grow and produce nuts here. Since many people have asked me about a nut tree supplier, there are perhaps many others who are interested as well. One nut tree nursery is: Grimo Nut Nueaway, R.R. 3, Lakeshore Road, Niagara On The Lake, Ontario L0S 1J0. Catalogue is \$1.00, refundable on the first order. They have Persian Walnuts,

Information on upcoming Club events.

Like the birds and the bees, all the nature and outdoor clubs have full slates of activities for this Month. If you are interested in **MUSHROOMS**, the Club des Mycologues Amateurs de L'Estrie have started the indoor aspect of mushroom identification. Courses started April 23 but space might be available to accept more people. During the mushroom picking season, identification evenings will be held each Monday to help members identify what they gathered on the weekend. Later in the summer (August to mid-October) outdoor group excursions will be held to gather and practise identifying the harvest. Experienced people will be on hand to help verify the identification of each species. If you would like more information on this club, call Guylaine Auger at 567-6856.

The **SPELEO-CLUB DE SHERBROOKE** (Spelunking club) also has some activities planned for this month. For more information on their upcoming activities contact Neville-Warren Cloutier at 564-1627. On May 12th and 13th they have an outing planned to visit some caves in Vermont.

The **Société de Loisir Ornithologique de l'Estrie** has several outings planned for May. On May 5th — Camping at Mont Sutton — for information call Vincent Létourneau at 847-0374. On May 6th — Outing to Phillipsburg and the Richelieu Valley to see aquatic birds. For more information contact Vincent Létourneau at 847-0374. A bus trip and camping outing are being planned to Pointe Pelee, Ontario. For more information call Alain Vie at 878-3563.

On May 12th the **Georgeville Nature Society** will be holding a Spring flower walk Saturday at 10:00 am. For more information call Mr. and Mrs. Harts at 843-2298.

The **St. Francis Valley Naturalists' Club** of Lennoxville has a very busy agenda prepared for May.

May 2 — 6:30 pm Charm Trails — Cabana St. — Sherbrooke.

May 5 — 7:30 am Capel Hill — Eustis and the Massawippi River — North Hatley

May 9 — 6:30 pm — Herring's Woods, Haskell Hill, Lennoxville.

May 12 — 8:00 am — Lake Bovin — Granby — nature interpretation center.

May 14 — 6:30 pm — Mount Bellevue, Dunant St. — Sherbrooke.

May 19 — 7:00 am — Brompton Bog — St. Denis de Brompton.

May 21 — Dawn to Dusk Bird Count. See how many species you can find and report them to the field trip chairperson. Choose your own area.

May 23 — 6:30 pm — Bel Horizon St. — Lennoxville.

May 26 — 6:00 am Stoke Mountain — This is a combined outing with S.L.O.E. (all day outing). Meet at the Quatre Saisons Shopping Center.

May 30 — 6:30 pm — Beckett Woods — Sherbrooke. (This is probably the last chance to have a look at some of the virgin timber and wild birds in this area, since the city fathers (and fatherettes?) are convinced a street must be built through the area.)

June 2 — 7:30 am — Black's Farm — Sawyerville — This is the "Closing Picnic" despite the fact an "Orchid Hike" has been planned for June 16th.

Everyone is welcome to attend the SFVNC outings. Dress warmly. Evening outings are planned to last about two hours. Saturday outings usually finish at noon with a picnic lunch, but check with the field trip chairpersons for details. For more information call: Leo Haubrich at 567-8753, or Jean Dillon at 562-2279 or Reta Sarrasin at 837-2680.

If your club has any upcoming activities or events that would be of interest to other readers of this column send them along to The Sun, to my attention.

P.S.: A reader phoned to say that he has a pair of **SNOW-GEESE** dining regularly in his hayfield at Minton. They both appear to be in good health and seem to be eating the new grass. As I looked out my window today (April 17th) a solitary Tree Swallow arrived to claim his last season's bird house. If my guess is right, he will now head down to the river valley a mile or so away and will return for a short while each day to maintain his "land claim", staying here-full time only when the weather is warmer and the females have arrived, too.

Happy Birding! □

Heartnuts, Black Walnuts, Butternuts, Sweet Chestnuts, Alpricots, Filberts, and Hickory tree seedlings. Planting nut seeds is much cheaper, but believe me, they take a long time to germinate and the squirrels can make off with your entire orchard-to-be.

If you want to read up on nut growing before planting down the whole farm to nut trees, there is an excellent book out published by the Northern Nut Growers Association. It is called *Nut Tree Culture in North America*. In Canada, it is available from: The Society of Ontario Nut Growers, R.R. 3, Niagara On The Lake, Ontario L0S 1J0. It is \$18.00 postpaid. This is a hard cover book. Now in its second or third printing, it contains all the technical and casual information necessary to nut tree culture.

TOXIC CHEMICALS: If you are interested in keeping up to date on Toxic Chemicals and the environment, an organization called Friends Of The Earth is now publishing a quarterly bulletin to help Canadian environmental groups communicate with each other. The bulletin is called "INFOTOX". Presently it is funded by Environment Canada. If you or your group would like to receive this bulletin, or have some news or information to share, write INFOTOX, Friends Of The Earth, 53-53 Queen St., Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5C5, Tel.: (613) 235-3860. Friends Of The Earth also publishes a monthly newsletter called "Ottawatch". It is free to Environmental Non-Government Organizations, and is \$10.00 annually for an individual subscription. □

Down With "The Spray"!

by Gladys Mackey Beattie

I practically cringe when I see fields, roadsides, utility lines, forests or orchards being "sprayed". I can't help but wonder if the person doing the work really knows what he is doing and comprehends the full portent of his actions. Almost always, he is out to chemically kill something—bugs, weeds or trees.

But what happens to the things he kills, the things he doesn't kill, and what of his own health or that of his children? The colorful advertisements always show the positive side of the spraying; the neat bean rows, the weed-free Christmas tree plantation, the heavily laden fruit trees waiting for harvest. It is what the ads don't show that scares me, and probably should scare all of us. What happens to the bug who gets doused with pesticide, but is eaten by a robin anyway, or is taken back to the nest to be stuffed into the beak of a young bird? What happens to the cow, or the rabbit or the moose or deer that eats the sprayed bush? If the cow behaves strangely or is unable to produce calves, she is probably sent to the butcher to become meat for us to eat. In the wild, does another predator eat the rabbit or deer ultimately along with any toxins it may happen to have in its body? Roadside spraying is especially dangerous, since roads mostly all have ditches which drain into brooks, which drain into all our waterways.

Nuclear War is one very real danger to mankind. This is another. The unprecedented use of such vast amounts of chemicals for so many diverse purposes, and without any real knowledge of how they are ultimately going to affect us, is a threat to homo sapiens and his home, earth.

"We grow too soon old; too late smart", someone once wrote, and no truer words have been written. Too many cases have come to light lately showing how residues of herbicides, pesticides and many other chemicals can harm us. We cannot afford to take the matter lightly. It took more than 10 years to realize and accept the fact that DDT was killing more than mosquitoes and potato bugs. Some species of birds will never recover, yet the bugs are still here in full force. And still today's farmers spray all kinds of chemicals on crops as if it were some kind of magic potion — a cure-all, to compensate for everything from bad weather to faulty agricultural practices. Even the name on some of the cans imply the worst — Round-up, for instance. Does it imply — The Last Roundup? If so, for whom exactly? Does the manufacturer and the user really know? Can they guarantee that its effects won't come back to haunt us 10 or 20 years down the road?

But I won't pick on the farmers. Farming isn't what it used to be. There is also the woodlot owner — big or little —, the utility lines and the roadsides to consider. City dwellers are not entirely

exempt from the "spray", either. Three tonnes of pesticides were sprayed over the city of Winnipeg last summer to control mosquitoes. And what goes onto the vegetables, the apple trees and other fruit we eat? We can find out what has been used on North American fruit and vegetables, but what about the produce imported from other countries?

The world famous "Nova Scotia Herbicide Trial" is now history. In 1976 residents of Cape Breton started petitioning their government to stop Nova Scotia Forest Industries from spraying 100,000 acres of Cape Breton with insecticides to control the spruce budworm. The battle continued, finally ending up in court in 1983. Throughout the 21-day trial, citizens attempted to demonstrate that the two herbicides presented a health risk. They presented evidence from worldwide scientific studies, some of which had been used to justify bans on the manufacture and use of 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T. The judge rejected the evidence presented by the citizens' witnesses, saying that the chemicals had been used for long periods of time with "no obvious effects", and totally accepted the evidence of the company's witnesses.

In his 182 page decision, Judge Nunn also ordered the citizens' committee to pay the company's legal costs and damages. Since these people had mortgaged their homes and farms to take the case to court, this meant that they would lose everything as well as being subjected to the spraying again.

The court decision sparked an international furor. In Sweden, where Nova Scotia Forest Industries has its head office, and where ironically, 2, 4, 5-T is banned, the news of the Canadian court decision made headlines for days. Other countries also publicized the case. A Gallup Poll taken in Nova Scotia itself, showed that 61 percent of the residents opposed the chemical spraying. In the United States the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency announced it would extend its 1979 ban on the use of 2, 4, 5-T, and Dow Chemical, its manufacturer says it doesn't plan to manufacture any more of it.

In December of last year Nova Scotia Forest Industries Limited agreed to accept, as full payment for the company's legal costs and damages, the public donations money remaining after the landowners pay their own legal costs. This is estimated at approximately \$10,000.

But what of the future? Here in Quebec, an Environmental Department Advisory Agency has said that 2, 4-D, "should not be authorized for use in Quebec Forestry spray programs". In response to this report the Department of Energy and Resources has decided not to use 2, 4-D. Hydro-Quebec, however, will buy 11,000 litres of a mixture of 2, 4-D and 2, 4 D-P, to spray under utility lines. So, when you see the hydro-lines being sprayed, you know what we are getting. □

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Musée du Patrimoine

A Rural Heritage Museum

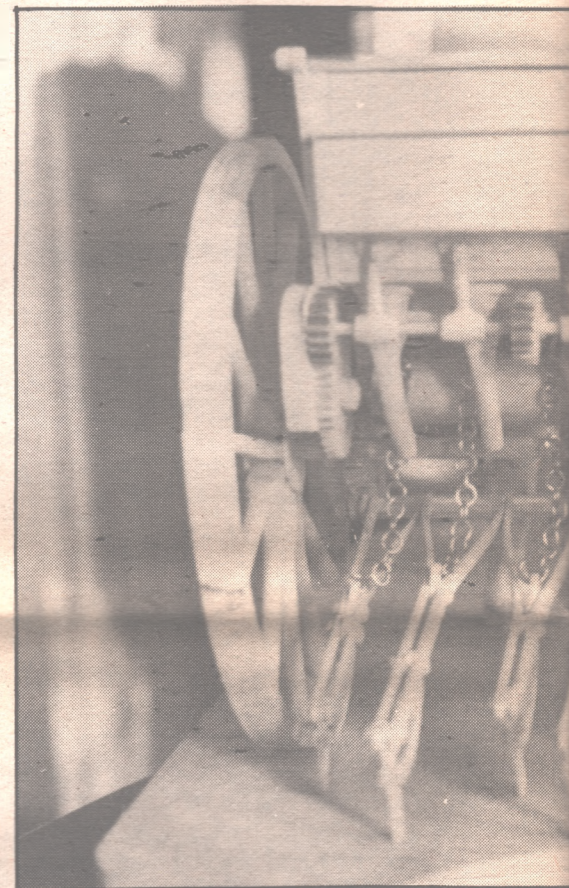
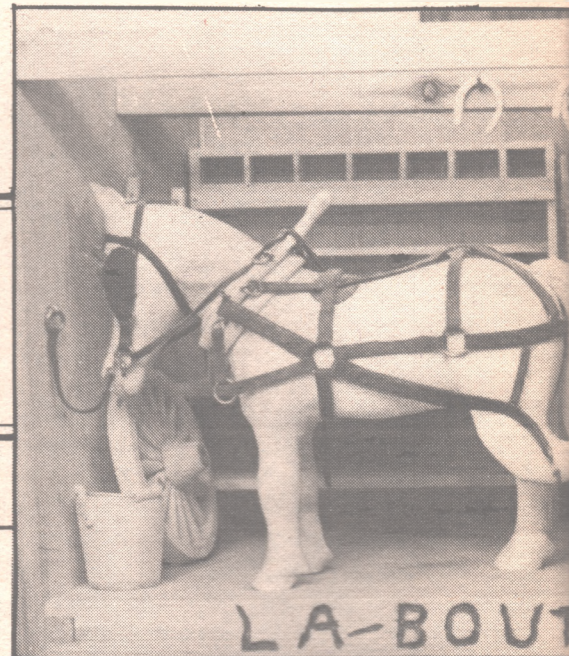
by Susan Boyer

An unusual museum — the “Musée du Patrimoine” has re-opened in the small village of St. Adolphe de Duds-well, near Marbleton, Quebec. This museum houses forty-one detailed wood sculptures portraying rural life of a hundred years ago. There is a sculpture of a horse pulling a hay mower, one of an old woman churning butter and another of horses rolling the roads in winter.

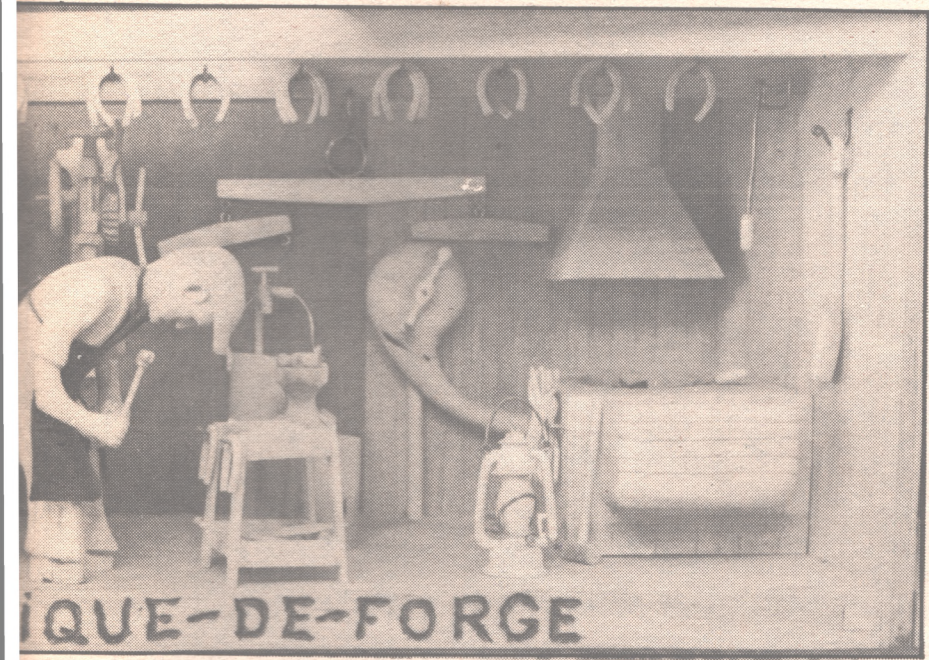
This museum receives no federal or provincial monies. The carving of all the sculptures, the organizing and setting up of the museum was done by one man — Louis Emile Beaugard. Mr. Beaugard has lived all his life in St. Adolphe. He has been the town secretary there for twenty-eight years, and the postmaster for twenty-two years. He is completely bilingual having learned English in the army during the 2nd World War.

Louis Emile started carving these rural sculptures for his museum seven years ago but he's been carving since he was young. “My father bought me a pocket knife when I was a small boy and I would carve every piece of wood I could get my hands on.” All the sculptures are done in basswood because they are carved in such detail. Pine is not suitable as it cracks easily. Mr. Beaugard gets his ideas from past memories of visits to his uncle's farms — but for the intricate details like the exact number of spokes on a wheel or the placement of the chains on a seeder, he studies old photos, draws plans and visits other museums. Mr. Beaugard does his carving in the winter months and averages six sculptures a winter. He is presently working on a scene which shows two men cutting ice blocks from the river and loading them onto a sleigh pulled by horses.

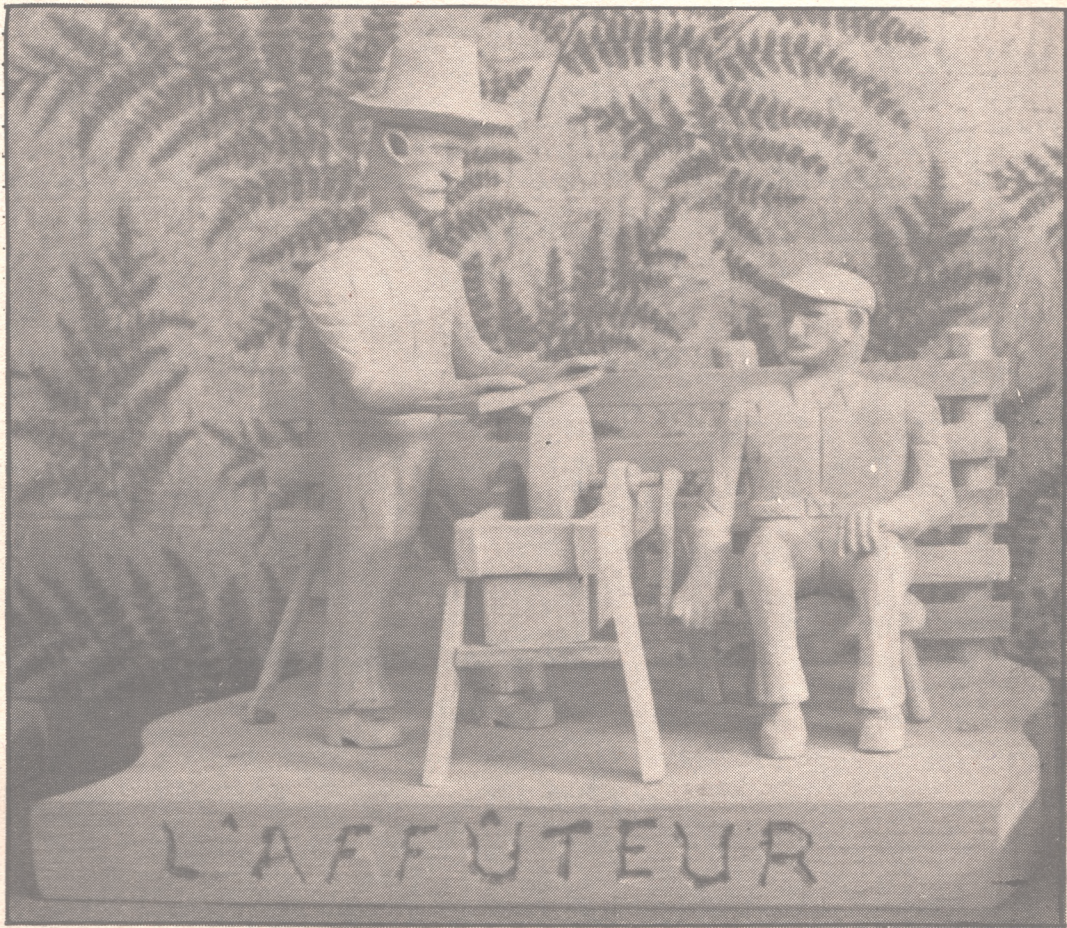
The museum is open to the public. The guest book boasts names of people living as far away as Zephyrhills, Florida or Saginaw, Michigan. “Many old people live again when they see my exhibition — I'm so proud of that.” If you can't make it to the museum in St. Adolphe — you can see these sculptures and meet the remarkable Louis Emile Beaugard at the Cultural Village being held in Lennoxville this July 5th to the 8th. Don't miss it! □



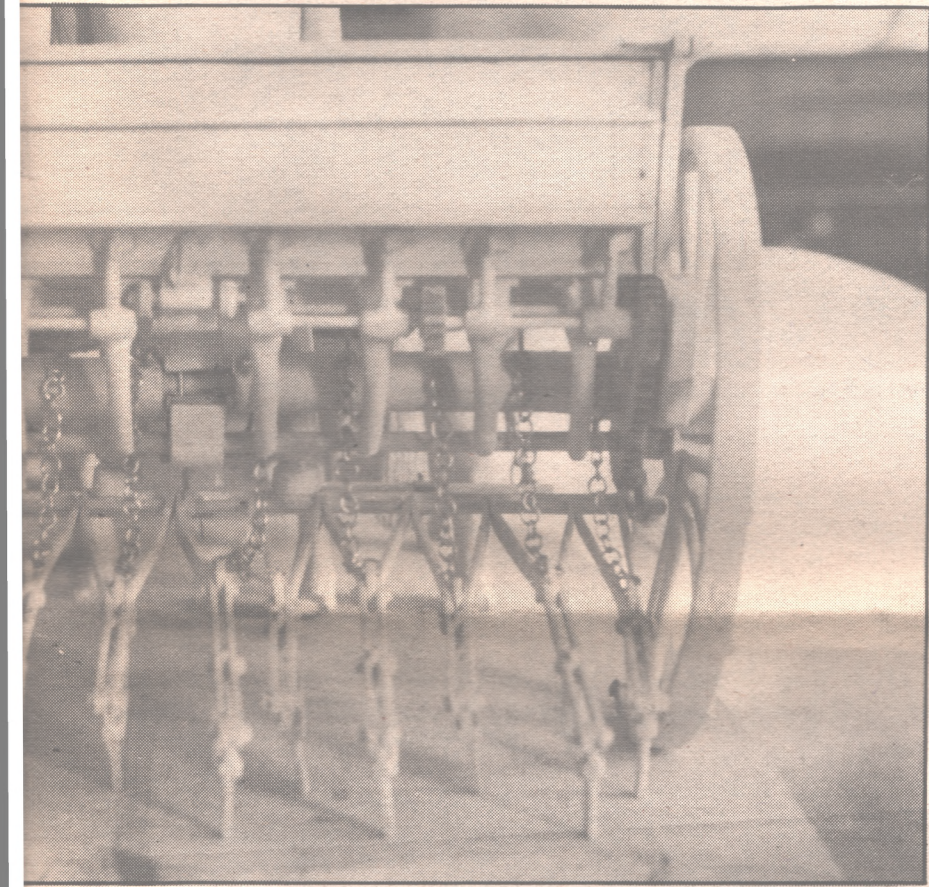
photos: Susan Boyer



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The Book Case

A Cookbook With A Difference

by Janet Motyer

"A Village Cookbook" by Katherine Mackenzie which is soon to be published is no ordinary cookbook. While its collection of treasured family recipes will appeal to gourmets and casual cooks alike, this book also gives the reader a fascinating glimpse of life in one of the oldest and most picturesque villages in the Townships. Georgeville is situated on the shore of Lake Memphremagog in the heart of some of the most beautiful scenery in Quebec. It commands a view of Mount Orford, Owl's Head and Mount Elephants in the foreground with the Green Mountains of Vermont in the distance to the south. Originally known as Copp's Ferry (after Captain Moses Copp who came there in 1797), the village was one of the stops on the main stagecoach line from Montreal to Boston. Some of today's residents have lived there for generations while others have chosen it as a haven from the hectic pace of city life. Many of the people have contributed their favourite recipes which have always been closely guarded secrets until now. Some have even been handed down through families for over a hundred years. The photographs by Arthur Friedman and Katherine Mackenzie which illustrate the book show many of the handsome 19th century houses of Georgeville and also give an insight into the lives of the people who live there. The pages also contain many decorative original sketches by the author.

Katherine Mackenzie has lived in Georgeville for twelve years in a 150-year-old farmhouse which was restored with the help of her husband and son. She is an authority on herbs and has an extensive herb garden (see her article in this issue on "Having Fun with Herbs"). There is a special section of the cookbook devoted to herbs, from the planning of a garden to the many interesting recipes calling for the freshly picked leaves and plants. Mrs. Mackenzie is also the author of four books on wildflowers of Canada and the United States, and her "Wildflowers of Eastern Canada" is one of the most informative and popular reference books on the subject. It is beautifully illustrated with her delicate watercolour paintings.

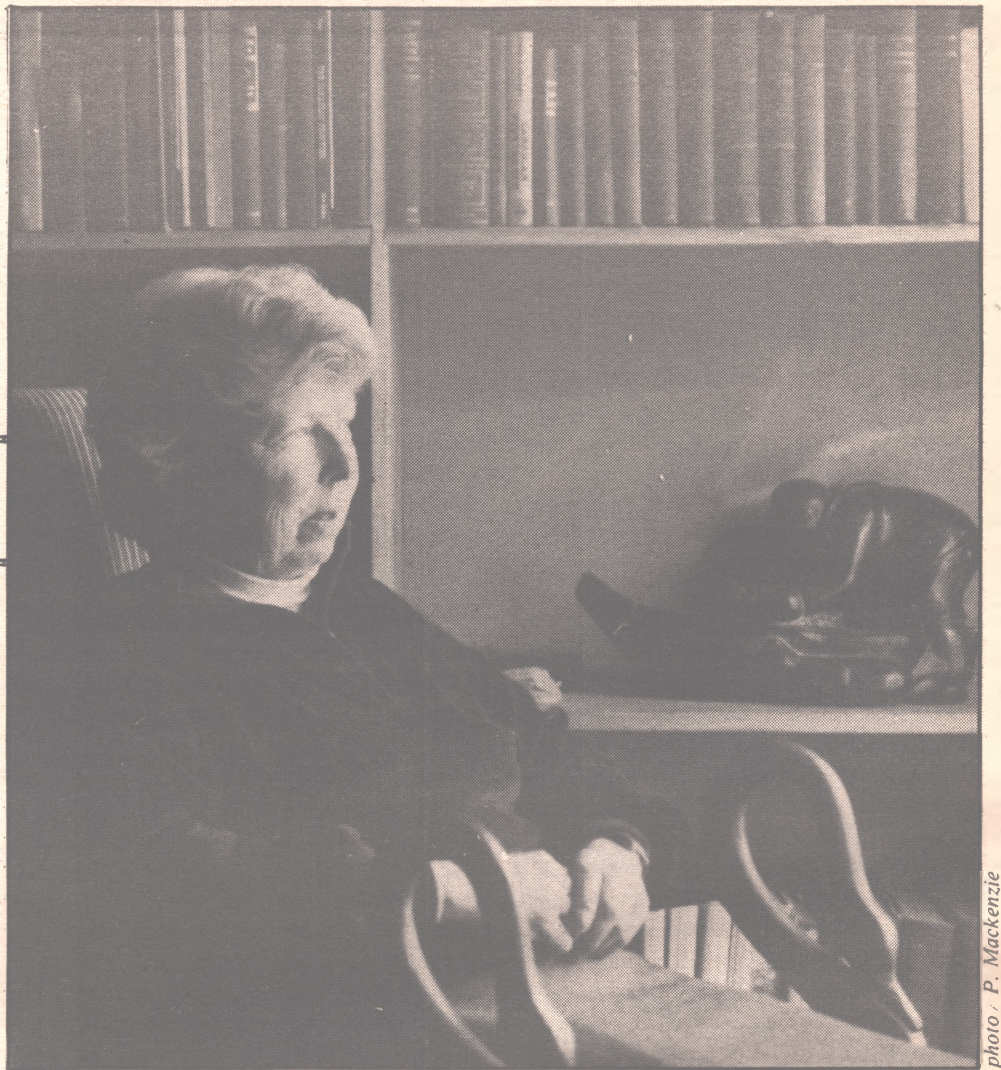
In 1974 she spent a summer at the Arctic Institute on Devon Island where she painted and pressed wildflowers and this collection is now in the Government Herbarium in Ottawa. She has also painted wildflowers in Mexico and Ma-



Milkweed 11/4/83

jorca as well as orchids in the Montreal Botanical Gardens, and has even found time to take a photography course at the School of Modern Photography in New York. A dedicated conservationist, Katherine Mackenzie is the founder of the Georgeville Nature Society which now has the best attended Audubon Christmas Bird Count, per capita, in North America!

Assisting as Food Editor in the compilation of recipes is Barbara Gibson, a former resident of Montreal who has spent many summers in Georgeville with her family. She has always been interested in cooking and this led her to start a small catering service which was at first mainly for her friends. However, its popularity grew until it became a small



Author Katherine Mackenzie in her library at Georgeville, Quebec.

business and she soon found herself organizing everything from large parties to formal weddings. She studied catering with Lydia Marshall in New York and has taken many specialized courses. Mrs. Gibson has now moved to Oakville, Ontario, for the winters and is doing some work in a food shop but she hopes to be back in the catering and planning business soon.

Recipes both practical and exotic.

Their combined talents have produced a cookbook which will not only be a welcome and useful addition to everyone's collection but makes very interesting reading if you just want to curl up in a comfortable chair and go through it from beginning to end. While some of the recipes may be familiar, nearly all of them have an original touch, and it will be possible for anyone to serve the "elegantly simple and simply elegant food" which, as the foreword says, "is the essential ingredient for a successful meal". You will be able to serve your guests a uniquely delicious meal from Soupe Onctueuse to Whiskey Pudding, with Bizcochitos on the side. If you are lucky enough to live in the country you can have Milkweed Buds, unopened, in Cream Sauce; these are said to be "delicious — almost like broccoli". You might as well forget about calories when you get into the dessert section because many of these will take a great deal of willpower to resist. There is one unusual 1854 recipe for Imperial Cream which has the following intriguing directions: "Add a quart of cream, made hot, and also sweetened. Pour it through a teapot. The dish must stand upon the floor and the person who pours in the cream must stand upon a table, carrying the stream up by degrees, as high as

possible". Looking ahead to next Christmas, you will certainly want to try the wonderful Christmas pudding from an 1890 recipe - and there are many light and easy types of desserts as well if you are really watching your waistline.

There is an Ethnic section in the book which includes both practical and exotic recipes from India, Holland, Vienna, South Africa and Germany. An interesting "Brazilian Meal" gets off to a good start by instructing you to "Turn up the heat, put on some Carnival music and mix a Bateda de Coco (coconut cocktail) which you pour into a chilled cocktail glass and sip as you go". Then you carry on with the directions for the rest of the Brazilian delicacies which comprise the meal.

The book has been written to raise money for the Georgeville Community Association, the Murray Memorial Community Hall and the village school. It has obviously been researched and compiled with a great deal of loving care and attention to detail. It also presents a warm-hearted view of a lovely village and its people as well as being a treasury of recipes which will be of lasting value. □

BOOKSHOPS THAT WILL BE SELLING THE COOKBOOK

- Avenue Bookshop, Greene Avenue, Montreal.
- La Bernache, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.
- Woodknot, Newport, Vermont.
- Double Hook, North Hatley, Quebec.
- The Boutique, Georgeville, Quebec.
- The Townships Sun, Lennoxville, Quebec.
- Katherine Mackenzie, Georgeville, Quebec. J0J 1T0. Tel.: (819) 843-6755. (Mail or telephone).
- Classics-Carrefour, Sherbrooke, Quebec.



photos: Russell Pocock

A Biodynamic Family Farm In Europe

by Russell Pocock

I spent the month of February visiting organic and biodynamic farms in France and Belgium. In Quebec one would be hard-pressed to find 10 organic self-supporting farms. France has over 4000 and is considered under-developed by comparison with Switzerland, Germany and Holland. The greater number in Europe seems to be due to two factors. The first is that after many centuries of cultivating the same soils, Europeans are much more aware of long term soil fertility problems with standard chemical agricultural techniques still common in Canada. The second factor is that people in Europe are generally more concerned about what they eat.

In Europe, the farmers not wanting to use poisonous sprays on food crops are strongly supported by concerned consumers. In Holland, for example, associations of biodynamic farmers and consumers work together so that the crops and their selling price is agreed upon before each planting season. Nothing is planted that hasn't already been sold. Consumers, wanting to be sure of the quality and supply of their food, guarantee annually the success of the farmers growing that food.

Special perception

Biodynamic farming is a method based upon a special perception of how things grow as described by Rudolph Steiner in the 1920's. The method is organic taken even further. It wasn't our original intention but almost all of the farms we visited were biodynamic. It seems that if you want to visit the best organic market gardeners in Europe then you'll find yourself visiting biodynamic farms.

Steiner's philosophy appears to give these farmers a more complete and harmonious relationship with their work. The farms were in order and well-organized along basic ecological principles and, as a result, financially successful. The health of the fields, gardens, and animals was only surpassed by the well-being of the farmers themselves. The buildings were well kept, machinery was modern, the farm family was solid.

The most impressive farm we visited was in Belgium. It's the diversified family farm of Léon Barré and his wife Marie. The farm consists of over 100

acres within and around a tiny village fifty kilometres south of Brussels.

Thirty years ago when Léon took over the farm from his father it consisted of only twenty acres and nine cows. Five years later he switched to organic methods which improved his soils but left him dissatisfied. Then he switched to biodynamic methods twenty years ago and found not only a better farming method but a whole new way of life.

As is often the case in Europe, the farm house and barns are found within the small village, while the fields are small parcels here and there surrounding the village. Mr. Barré's farm buildings are surrounded by a high stone wall. The stone house and barns encircle a courtyard paved with brick and cobblestone.

At the center of the courtyard is an especially-built containment pit surrounded by fruit trees is the manure pile. Not a smelly, wet, sloppy, manure pile but more an inoffensive pile of compost and straw—the real center of the farm.

The diversified farm

This is a diversified farm. A central theme of biodynamics is natural diversity mimicking nature. Also important is that each farm should be self-sufficient in fertilizer and animal feed. The Barré farm has fifty head of cattle of which they are milking twenty-five. All of the milk is sold directly out of their own small dairy as milk or butter. They grow twenty-five acres of wheat which they mill on the farm and sell to their clients as flour or as sourdough bread made by Mrs. Barré once or twice weekly. Each fall they harvest four acres of potatoes, two acres each of carrots and beets. Calves and pigs are butchered and the autumn months are busy as customers from within fifty kilometers come to the farm to stock up.

Léon Barré is in his late sixties and is slowing down. Marie, 10 years younger, is the vital energy center of the family. Each morning at 6:30 she is the first downstairs, brushing out her waist-length hair before doing all of the milking in their four-cow milking parlour. Apart from handling the milking, Marie does all of the dairy chores, bakes the bread, and keeps the house together.

This morning she ties up her hair,

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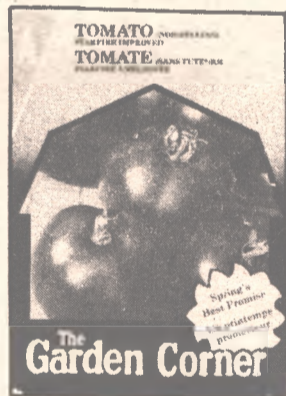
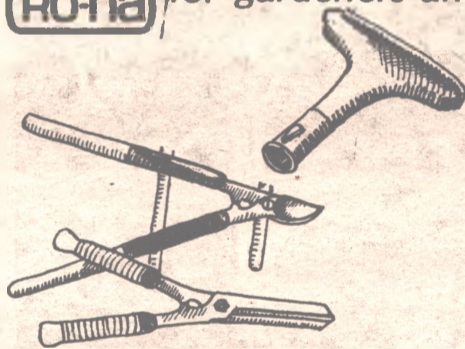
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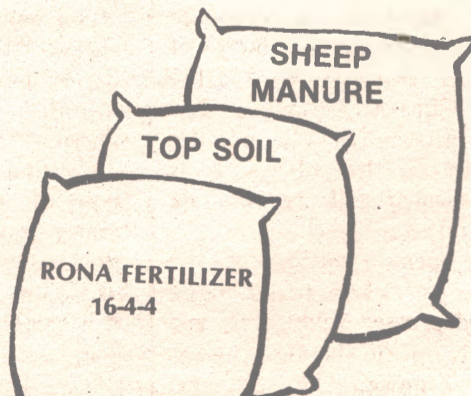
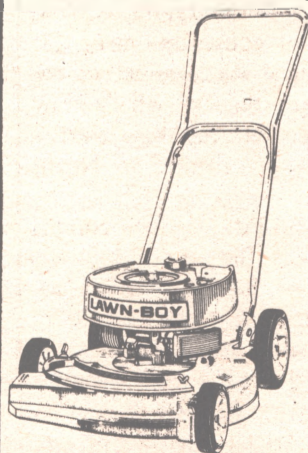
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stokes the fire in the kitchen, puts on some tea and porridge, and heads out the door.

Jean-Paul stumbles into the kitchen and pours himself a cup of the barely warm tea. Jean-Paul is the third son. The eldest son has his own business on the farm as a blacksmith and raising colts by his three purebred mares. The second son is setting up a biodynamic farm in Tunisia.

That leaves Jean-Paul, 21, in a position to take over the farm from his father. Already most of the heavy hard work as well as all of the serious tractor work is his. While his mother is milking he feeds all of the milkers in the new loafing barn and feeds and cleans all of the young cattle in the old cow barn.

Léon gets up around 7:30 or 8:00. His chief responsibilities are the flour mill, making the special biodynamic preparations, (compost activators and field sprays), and keeping an eye on everything. Mr. Barré has also become an important member of the well-organized biodynamic community in Europe. Each of the farms we had visited in France previously had suggested that we visit Léon in Belgium.

Léon speaks—everyone listens

Every year in Switzerland there is a meeting of biodynamic farmers and farm technicians. Many of them are university-trained professionals from all over Europe. Léon has had very little formal schooling. Yet, like E.F. Hutton on T.V., when Léon rises to speak—everyone listens.

The theories of Steiner are abstract and very difficult to grasp on first contact. People can spend lifetimes researching and interpreting his legacy of writings. Mr Barré's understanding of Steiner is especially well-grounded and his farm radiates good health.

This particular morning he is mixing up huge batches of herb tea for his fifty head of cattle. Two or three times a week the animals have herb tea mixed from herbs grown and baled on the farm during the summer. This morning, the stinging nettle is poured into the water bowls of all the cows and fed by bucket to the young calves. They all drink it up enthusiastically.

One of the more profitable aspects of this farm is that there are no veterinary bills. Emphasis is placed upon preventive health to avoid trouble and if trouble occurs they treat the animals with natural homeopathic remedies. During the last thirty years Léon has built up a herd of cows that are distinguished not by their heavy milk production, (low by our standards), but because of their general health. He has seen the Canadian Holstein and the impressive milk records but laments the quality of their milk and their frail constitutions. He believes that the breed is being pushed too hard to produce.

With complete control over their product and its price, this farm family can afford to be different. They can afford to disagree with the increasingly specialized agricultural system which surrounds them.

Across the street from the Barré farm is another farm where all of the immen-



Mr. Barré's farm buildings are surrounded by a high stone wall. The stone house and barn encircle a courtyard and is paved in brick and cobblestone.



Mrs. Barré sells sourdough bread made from wheat they grow and mill on the farm.



Mr. Barré keeps his eye on everything.

sely beautiful stone barns stand empty. Like most of the farms in the region this farmer now specializes in grain production. The once handsome outbuildings and stone walls are falling into disrepair now that they serve no useful purpose. The cobblestone courtyard is a parking lot for giant farm machinery.

Later that morning after our warm breakfast of toasted sourdough bread with homemade butter and cheese, oatmeal porridge with creamy whole milk and honey, Léon takes us on a walk to see some of his fields. These vary from patches of meadow and hillsides within the village to larger 5-10 acre fields running out from the exterior edges of the community. On rolling terrain resembling the Townships all of the village farmers work right next to each other with only a 6-inch ditch separating one field from the next — there are very few. Léon has begun a small tree nursery in his backyard and is slowly planting trees around all of the borders of his fields. Every year he plants out three or four hundred trees.

It isn't hard to pick out Léon's land from within the patchwork. Although he's growing similar crops and cultivating with standard equipment—the quality of his soil and crops distinguish

themselves apart from the rest.

His ploughed fields do not resemble those of his neighbours where they meet. The furrows in their fields are filled with silt and runoff from the months of winter rain beating down on loamy clay low in organic matter. His furrows are holding together, the organic matter binding the soil together. Neighbouring fields have wide rivulets cut up in them to a foot deep and two feet wide with escaping soil flooding the bottom lands with light brown mud.

"The quality of his soil and crops distinguishes Léon from his neighbours."

Léon is not happy looking at his neighbours' fields. He shakes his head and shrugs.

Even more remarkable is the contrast between his winter wheat crops compared with theirs. It is about 3" high and almost dormant at this time of year while their wheat is pale green at the tip tending towards yellow near the roots. To my eye it seems to be suffering from nitrogen deficiency. Léon's wheat is a deep emerald green, the picture of a

well-nourished crop. The pattern repeats itself as our walk down the country lane dividing the fields continues in the morning drizzle.

Each spring his neighbours make a strong application of liquid nitrogen to get their crops going again. His entire fertilizer program is an application of biodynamically prepared compost in the fall — cow manure is composted using the special preparations or activators indicated by Steiner in his agricultural lectures in the 1920's. Léon makes the preparations himself. In fact he makes enough preparations, composed mostly of wild herbs, for all of Belgium's biodynamic producers.

I wonder at what the neighbours think of Léon and how it is that he has chosen a path apart from the rest. He tells me that he's always thought differently from the rest of the village, even as a young man. At first many of the neighbours found his methods curious, but now that they have brought him success and he has been able to buy more and more land, they are jealous.

Back at the house he showed me an in-depth two year study on his farm carried out by an agronomer for his doctoral thesis. The study compared Léon's farm with his neighbours'. It



Root crops are bagged and ready for clients.

focussed on soil quality, crop yields, and net income. Léon's farm outperformed his neighbours' in the first and last category. While his yield was slightly less his costs were even more so thanks to the quality of his soil and his small input costs.

The family that stays together

Léon's daughter Marie comes into the kitchen — she is 27 years old. Of the five children she seems to be the one who has been most independent of the farm. During her four years of university study in Social Sciences, Marie lived in Brussels. She then spent time in France before going to Germany to apprentice for a year at a well known biodynamic vegetable farm. She has now come back to the village and is living in what used to be her grandmother's house a few houses away from her parents' home where she takes most of her meals. She and Jean-Paul are going over plans for a greenhouse they'll be building to boost her market gardening production for this coming season.

Although very independent and city-educated, Marie seems to have found her own way back to the farm to build something worthwhile for herself there too. In discussions with her it becomes obvious that she has been studying a lot of Steiner's books intensively and has seen for herself the success of this gardening method in Germany during her apprenticeship, where they cultivated over 100 acres of mixed vegetables. She and Jean-Paul have a wonderful rapport and laugh constantly when they're together. Although no one in the family mentions it I think they are all happy to see her back at home after leaving for university and the city, the path that usually leads away from the farm for good. The farm has always grown carrots, potatoes and beets for fall orders of clients with root cellars but now Marie is increasing and diversifying the vegetable production. It's her project and she can rely upon assistance and encouragement from the family.

Many of the other farms we visited in Europe were partnerships. Due to land prices of \$10,000/acre partnerships are the only way for many people to get into farming. However partnerships have problems that many find too difficult to handle. Léon firmly believes in the

family cell rather than partnerships.

Throughout the late afternoon cars drive into the courtyard for milk or flour or both. Most of them serve themselves and leave the money in the dairy. As I'm helping Léon in the mill that afternoon I occasionally chat with customers about how often they come to the farm and from how far away. The average is 15-20 miles and they come perhaps twice weekly. It was hard for me to figure out what the most important sales item was at the farm. At supper one evening I asked them which products were most important in terms of profitability and they looked at me blankly. To them the question was nonsensical and simplistic. All sales were the products of a farm system that couldn't be divided into specialized departments with their own balance sheet. The cows ate hay, wheat straw, surplus carrots and beets while manuring all of those different productions as well as providing milk and milk products.

No accounting records were kept. Obviously their relationship with the bank is a distant one because even banks in Europe depend upon accurately detailed accounting procedures.

"This farm", Léon explains, "runs on dynamic principles". By following the laws of nature and the cosmos, the profitability results as a by-product. "Don't worry about profit. Worry about your soil and the profit will take care of itself."

Reflections

Back here in the Townships, writing down these thoughts, I marvel at how that family has defied the mighty nonsense that has removed an entire civilization from the farm into the city. How they have resisted the "scientific" experts who have turned thousands of similar intricately-woven farm ecosystems into today's agribusinesses.

All it really takes is the courage and self-confidence to run the university-trained experts, the accountants and the chemical salesmen off the property and then you can get down to what you know in your heart is the proper way to farm.

Léon Barré had the orneriness to follow his own instincts and to find direction in another method. His farm is the proof of his decision. □

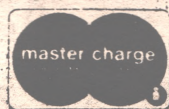
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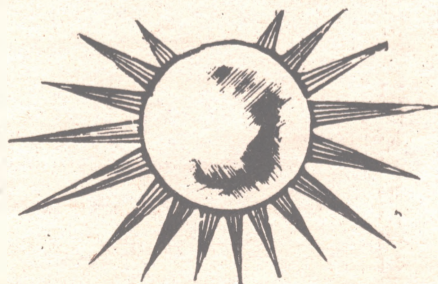
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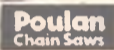


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It's time to take an active role in your community. Women of all ages are encouraged to volunteer. For more information, or to volunteer call the Women's Centre at 564-6626, any week-day, 9 am - noon or 1 - 4 pm. The Women's Centre is located at 109 Queen Street, Apt. 7, Lennoxville.

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