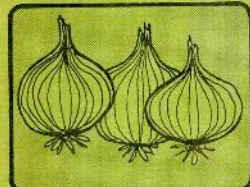
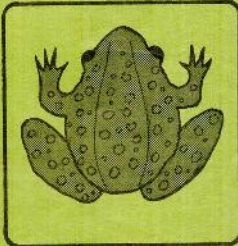
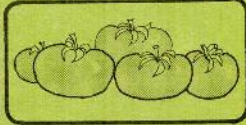


# the mysterious east

an independent atlantic magazine



ORGANIC  
GARDENING

Media  
Report  
Four

Uptight  
Little  
Island

Austin  
For A  
Skoda

# ABOUT the mysterious east

The headlines are flying again; editorials in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick papers are enthusiastically touting the idea of "harnessing the mighty tides of the Bay of Fundy to man's uses".

The only arguments that ever seem to get mustered against the development of the Fundy Tidal Power Project are that it's too big and expensive a project to be profitable, or that now would be a bad time to start it because interest rates are so high that it wouldn't be profitable. The arguments for it, on the other hand, are apparently inexhaustible. The growing power shortage in North America, the evolving pollution crisis, the economic backwardness of the Maritime Provinces, are all seen as reasons for going ahead with the project. It will, it is argued, solve the power shortage in New England; it will be a non-polluting source of power; it will draw industry and jobs and international publicity to Atlantic Canada. Not only that, but, as Neil Copeland argued in our last issue, it will shorten the driving time from Fredericton to Halifax and create a new park system around the Minas and Cumberland basins.

Unfortunately, these are precisely the sorts of arguments *The Mysterious East* has learned to mistrust.

We can discount the new parkland and the shorter route between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia: we could make the Cumberland basin into a park whether it had a tide in it or not - but does anyone seriously doubt that business and industry, not the public, would get the new land created by subdividing the tides? And is anyone willing to pay upwards of two billion dollars to shorten the drive from Fredericton to Halifax by an hour?

Another argument that has to be considered is the opportunity to sell all that power to New England. But there are

some hard questions here: where, for instance, will all the power go? Won't it all go into the bottomless sink of the North American power grid - to air condition more offices in Manhattan, to provide more power for swimming-pool pumps on Long Island - leaving us pretty much where we are right now? And when all that power is sold, who'll make the profit on it? And where will the profit go?

Well, then, how about all the economic development they say will be stimulated by the project? Most of the development will of course be short term construction work (and, if projects like the MacLacque Dam are any indication, most of the work will be done by outsiders). When construction is over, what will be left behind - aside from the gigantic dams themselves? A fairly high number of unemployed construction workers. A lot of power lines, running the power south. Businesses? New Industry? Think about it this way: if you were a businessman and were offered unlimited power right in the middle of your market - say in Massachusetts or Connecticut - on the one hand, and on the other (the same power (at the same price) in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, hundreds of miles from most of your customers, which would you choose?

But even if we don't gain much, we're not losing anything, are we? Don't kid yourself. For instance, much is made of the "non-polluting" power that Fundy will produce. But as far as we are aware, there's never been much consideration of the effect on the ecology of simply stopping the constant rapid fluctuation of the tides. Lake Erie, anyone?

Maybe we'd better start asking our representatives in Halifax and Fredericton - and Ottawa - a few of these embarrassing questions, before they take another chunk out of our fairly pleasant world here and sell it to the corporations.

## INSIDE



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# MASS MEDIA

Volume IV

THE IRVING MONOPOLY

An Additional Report from  
Senator Charles McElman and Others

I still hold feelings of respect, and indeed, admiration for Mr. K. C. Irving personally... but it is my purpose to free the press of New Brunswick.

## THE SENATOR & THE TYCOON

**C**HARLIE MCELMAN, AS HE IS KNOWN TO the People Who Count in New Brunswick, is nobody's patsy. A tough, shrewd political organizer, McElman was for some years executive assistant to former New Brunswick Premier Louis Robichaud. After his elevation to the Senate, McElman revealed for the first time the complete control of the Irving interests over the New Brunswick press, and called for an investigation by the Combines Investigation Branch. Later, he was asked by Keith Davey to sit on the Special Committee on the Mass Media, and did so, despite howls of outrage from the Irving press.

When Irving, Fredericton *Daily Gleaner* editor Michael Wardell and Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* publisher Ralph Costello appeared before the Senate Committee in December, 1969, they mounted a fierce attack on McElman and demanded his resignation from the Committee. McElman spoke only to deny some of their allegations and to correct what he regarded as factual errors, though some of what the Irving people were saying would probably have been slanderous had they not as witnesses had the protection of parliamentary privilege.

On March 10, 1971, McElman rose during the Senate debate on the Davey Report to deliver his counter-attack -- a wide-ranging, well-documented account of the press' performance under Irving's ownership. Nor did he feel obliged to keep his gloves on, any more than the Irving people had. The speech and its reception speak volumes about what happens when big business takes over the media.

Some important sections of McElman's speech are reprinted below, followed by an account of its coverage by the Maritime press. Several intrusions, particularly by Senator David Walker, have also been excised.

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### the newspaper as a commodity

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*Honourable senators, I hope my extended remarks will not strain your patience too far, but I want to put a good deal of information on the record of this house so that New Brunswickers may read and debate it freely; it might be their only chance to read it anywhere.*

*Of equal importance, I wish to impress on this house and Parliament, if possible, the urgent need to provide legislation which will prevent such vast conglomerate power structures from swallowing up more of the print media including, perhaps, even some of the existing chains. There is presently no legislation to prevent it.*

*Having quoted Senator O'Leary a few minutes ago*



SENATOR MCELMAN

photo -- Bill Durocher

Although most readers of New Brunswick's dailies were left with the opposite impression, Sen. Charlie McElman's comments in the Senate on the Irving press monopoly were intelligent, articulate and well reasoned.

and knowing his belief in freedom for publishers, editors and the free flow of information to the public, I would now quote, and I wish he were here to hear it, a statement made by Mr. Irving that will chill the printer's ink in the senator's veins. It is really an exchange between Mr. Irving and Mr. Fortier, committee counsel, reported at page 41 of proceedings No. 5, and it is as follows:

Mr. Fortier: Do you buy anything that is for sale?

Mr. Irving: If it is a reasonable buy and providing I have the money.

Mr. Fortier: When you are dealing, do you treat the acquisition of newspapers any differently than you treat the acquisition of any other commodities?

Mr. Irving: Well, I don't. You have to select your commodities.

Mr. Fortier: Well, I think it is for you to do that. I interject here that Mr. Irving became quite testy at this point. He replied:

Mr. Irving: All right. So far as a good commodity itself, I deal with all good commodities and I put the wonder if there is a responsible owner or publisher of a daily newspaper anywhere in Canada who would make such a statement and so categorize the public trust that is so deeply involved in the ownership and publication of free newspapers? But, as Mr. Irving was quoted earlier, people from other parts of Canada might find his philosophy and approach to newspapers a little peculiar. I guess we in New Brunswick are supposed to understand, but many of us do not.

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## newspaper review boards

Honourable senators, I would urge you to support enthusiastically that major recommendation of the Mass Media Committee that the Government of Canada set up a press ownership review board. Its purpose would be to represent the public interest in any future proposals for merger or takeover of publications in Canada and, in the words of the report, "to ensure that the news business continues to be everybody's business." I urge your support of this recommendation, because to the best of my knowledge there is currently nothing in Canadian law effectively to prevent such industrial corporate ownership and control of newspapers. And please do not say it cannot happen, because I come from New Brunswick and I know what can happen.

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## "journalistic disaster area."

Volume I of the [Davey] report made two very strong references, among others, to the mass media of New Brunswick. At page 70 it refers to the monopoly of the English language dailies by the Irving conglomerate and states that this is "about as flagrant an example of abusing public interest as you're likely to find in Canada." The second reference is at page 84, where New Brunswick is

referred to as one of the "journalistic disaster areas" of Canada.

Let me deal with the second reference first, the "disaster area" reference. Within the context in which it is written, I have taken this as a reference to the general ownership and management situation of conglomerate monopoly in the English language dailies in the province, and its suppressive effect on the quality of the journalistic product that reaches the public. In that sense, I support the reference.

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## abusing the public interest

Turning to the reference of "abusing the public interest", needless to say, this comment has been deeply resented by the Irving interests and has been the subject of vituperative reference by Brigadier Michael Wardell, a former owner-publisher of The Gleaner. I believe the reference to be regrettably but totally accurate. I believe also that the information contained in Volumes I, II and III of the Report of the Special Senate Committee on Mass Media, the 43 reports of our public hearings, and the research and back-up papers, give adequate support to that statement.

Let me refer to comments by a few of the witnesses who came before us. The brief of the American Newspaper Guild, AFL-CIO, CLC, at page 17, paragraph 73, says:

We feel the treatment given news adverse to K.C. Irving's non-newspaper holdings by his New Brunswick papers gives ample demonstration of the potential for dishonesty inherent in such monopoly.

The brief of the Toronto Daily Star included this comment:

Mr. Irving has in effect created a private empire of New Brunswick, complete with its official press - print and electronic.

A pithy description of a deplorable situation.

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## nothing secret about Gleaner sale

Honourable senators, I wish now to draw to your attention a situation wherein I was savagely attacked for making public in this house certain facts that I believed should become public knowledge. The sequence will give you some insight into the type of people who own, control and publish newspapers in New Brunswick.

On March 11, 1969 - two years ago tomorrow - before the Mass Media Committee was approved or established, I informed this house that the Irving group had reportedly acquired control of the Gleaner of Fredericton, which gave that group ownership and control of all five English language dailies in the province. Confirmation was not long delayed. Two days later, on March 13, page 1 of the Telegraph-Journal carried a remarkable and unprecedented first-person interview with Mr. K.C. Irving. The story was headlined, "Nothing 'Secret' About Transac-

tion". Mr. Irving confirmed that he had acquired financial control of the Gleaner "several months ago" and on the same page, Brigadier Michael Wardell, the former owner, publisher and editor-in-chief, said the deal had taken place "some months ago". Mr. Irving stated that there was nothing secret about it at all, and went on to flay me as one who had never really displayed much concern for New Brunswick.

This latter is the usual sort of treatment accorded anyone who disagrees with the power structure. One is either a poor sort of citizen or an outsider, and I tell you that that word "outsider" in the Irving lexicon is loosely applied to cover any resident who has lived in New Brunswick less than 20 years or who may be a citizen of Africa, Ontario, West Germany, Quebec or the United Kingdom, Winnipeg, Toronto or any one of a number of assorted foreign places.

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### "God speed and good riddance"

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But let us get back to the Irving acquisition of the Fredericton Gleaner, the last independent English-language daily. There was "nothing secret" about it, we were told. The deal had taken place "several months ago." In fact, Mr. Irving said, and was so quoted in his own press, that he had actually planned to reveal that tidbit of information that very week to the Canadian Radio-Television Commission. It should be mentioned here, although he did not mention it, that quite coincidentally the nature of the application to the CRTC required the Irving group to reveal its total involvement in media, including the Fredericton Gleaner.

Referring again to the Saint John Telegraph-Journal of March 13, 1969, I quote:

Mr. Irving said he could only presume that Senator McElman somehow knew the information was being made available this week to the Commission and made his speech to imply that there was something secret about The Gleaner transaction.

His presumption was incorrect. I have recently been informed by an insider of the Irving group that Mr. Irving and several of his senior people sought with unrestrained anger the source of my information about this "non-secret" deal. It did not come to me from within the Irving group; nor did it come from the CRTC, as Mr. Irving's comments might have implied, because they had not even filed their application with the CRTC at that time. The information was given to me in early March of 1969 by a mutual friend of Mr. Irving and myself who had just returned from the United Kingdom. He had learned of the deal from an unimpeachable source in the United Kingdom, and that source had learned of the deal from none other than Brigadier Wardell, who had sold control of the Fredericton Gleaner to Mr. Irving. It was Mr. Wardell who let the cat out of the bag in the United Kingdom, but he refrained from confiding in his readers in Fredericton or in the province.

It is my hope that this information will properly remove suspicion from those within the Irving group. If



K.C. Irving is presently the owner of all five English-language dailies in New Brunswick



The publisher of the Fredericton Daily Gleaner, Michael Wardell, concluded the sale of his newspaper to K.C. Irving, says Sen. McElman, months before the sale was announced publicly.

he is looking for culprits, his friend and ally Brigadier Michael Wardell is the culprit who revealed the non-secret deal. He is the same man who has used over too many years that daily newspaper in attempts to stir up racial disunity, hatred, prejudice, malice, bigotry and distrust within New Brunswick, a province composed of approximately 60-40 per cent English-French cultural and linguistic heritage. The bounds of his inflammatory zeal were even too great for such a small province so he often extended his venomous editorials to include the people and province of Quebec.

This man, more than any other, with his excesses of public verbiage, actually prevented outstanding elected representatives of both Conservative and Liberal persuasion from getting together in promoting the better interests and development of the province of New Brunswick. That is fact. He came from the United Kingdom. In Mr. Irving's worst use of the word, he was an "outsider". He did not know New Brunswick, even though his reprehensible tactics appealed to a narrow minority there. Through his dedication in that newspaper to divisive filth he resurrected old prejudices that had been long subdued. It will take years to repair the damage that he has done, and many New Brunswickers will be as long in forgiving his iniquitous acts. He has now sold that yellow journal to the Irving group, and even there, under their auspices, it can only improve.

Mr. Wardell is now preparing to return to the United Kingdom for good. As a concerned New Brunswicker with a deep and abiding respect for those who have constantly promoted unity and understanding within my province, I say of Mr. Wardell's imminent departure, "God speed and good riddance."

## disgust and disillusionment

Honourable senators, it was not until December 16, 1969, that we finally learned the actual date of the transfer of the control of the Fredericton Gleaner to the Irving group.

The deal was closed on May 5, 1968, according to Mr. Irving's testimony. On March 13, 1969, he and Mr. Wardell had stated that the deal had been consummated "several" months or "some" few months previously. In truth, it was ten months. No doubt both gentlemen would declare that it would be "picky" to suggest that "almost a year ago" would be more accurate terminology.

I have always understood that responsible owners, publishers and editors of newspapers believed deeply that they were seized of a public trust. Perhaps I am naive, but it would appear to me that the recipients of a "public trust" should also trust the public...

The hard fact is that those who held the "public trust" did not trust the public, and I say that no responsible owner, publisher or editor would withhold such information from the public. But they did keep the deal secret, despite their protestations and latter-day conversion on the Road to Damascus. Let me tell you just how secret the deal was kept between Mr. Irving and Mr. War-

dell. I have it directly from no less than five persons who were employed in the newsroom and editorial staff of the Fredericton Gleaner on March 11, 1969, the day I advised this house of the Irving acquisition of that newspaper, that the news of the deal caused shock waves to run from basement to garret of that old building on Phoenix Square. Not one of them had known that they had actually become Irving employees ten months previously. Some of them were additionally dismayed in that they had published stories and articles that were less than laudatory of the Irving empire. One of them, who is now one of the better free lance broadcasters and writers in the east, departed the place forthwith in utter disgust and disillusionment.

## Lawrence Daley and the minority shareholder

But that's not all. In late September of 1968 the CRTC held public hearings in Moncton, New Brunswick, on certain broadcast licence applications. One of those applications was on behalf of New Brunswick Broadcasting Company Limited which operates CHSH-Television and CHSH-Radio in Saint John, New Brunswick. New Brunswick Broadcasting was then owned 99.5 per cent by New Brunswick Publishing Company Limited, and I assume it still is. No doubt there are numerous minority shareholders. New Brunswick Publishing was owned 99.7 per cent by K.C. Irving Limited. There were three minority shareholders, Mr. Ralph Costello, president of the company, held one share, no doubt under an employer-employee share-ownership program, and a Mr. Bewick and a Mr. Logan held one share each, which no doubt enabled them to exercise great influence at annual shareholder's meetings. K.C. Irving Limited is owned 100 per cent by Mr. Irving and his immediate family. There are no minority shareholders.

At that public hearing of the CRTC, in September, 1968, the principal witness was Mr. Lawrence P. Daley of Halifax, who was then president of New Brunswick Broadcasting. Mr. Daley is also Vice-President of Halifax Herald Limited, which publishes the Chronicle-Herald and the Mail Star, the only two daily newspapers of Halifax. Mr. Daley then held one Class B share of New Brunswick Broadcasting, the company of which he was president.

According to the Moncton Daily Times of September 28, 1968, Mr. Daley testified that New Brunswick Publishing was then the "major shareholder" of the licensee, New Brunswick Broadcasting, and that New Brunswick Publishing operated Saint John's only two daily newspapers and published two dailies in Moncton through another subsidiary company. Mr. Daley then went on to testify that New Brunswick Publishing "was not involved in the operation of either the Fredericton Gleaner or Halifax newspapers." The fact of the matter is that at the very moment Mr. Daley gave that testimony to the CRTC, the Irving group, through an associated company, had already been in control of the Gleaner for some four and a half months.

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## nothing secret

Let me be very clear on this point. Mr. Daley is a respected Halifax barrister and I believe, unreservedly, that he gave what he fully believed to be factual evidence to the CRTC. He just did not know the facts although he was the president of one of the principal companies in the Irving media group. He has since resigned that office.

When Mr. Daley appeared before the Mass Media Committee on January 23, 1970, I drew this discrepancy to his attention, that contrary to his evidence, the Gleaner was at that time in the control of the Irving group. Mr. Daley expressed surprise and said, "Well, if that is so, I certainly was not aware of it at the time."

Honourable senators, that is my very point, and Mr. Daley made it far better than I could. He completely shattered the contention of the owner, Mr. Irving, that there was "nothing secret" about the deal which brought him control of all five English-language dailies in New Brunswick - nothing secret indeed! Mr. Daley, in his top management capacity in the media group structure knew nothing about it. The top journalists and senior management staff of the Gleaner knew nothing about it. The public of New Brunswick knew nothing about it, although it was their right to know. Mr. Irving and Mr. Wardell did know all about that deal, and they did keep it a closely held secret for ten months, almost a year, until it made public in this house, after Mr. Wardell quite accidentally let the cat out of the bag in the United Kingdom.

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## O'Leary and the flagship

Senator O'Leary is one who can appreciate better than most of us just what a clever newspaper can do with a well chosen cut-line and page placement of a story.

Senator O'Leary spoke in this debate on January 26 last and, along with other senators, I enjoyed his speech immensely, as I always do.

On January 28, the Telegraph-Journal, the provincial "flagship" of the Irving "line" faithfully published the CR news story of his speech. It reported, among other things, that the senator had "welcomed the report as a valuable examination of the press in Canada." The story also referred to some of the senator's own criticisms of Canadian newspapers and his opposition to the committee recommendation of a press council.

I am sure Senator O'Leary would get a chuckle out of the cut-line that headed up the story in bold black type. It read: "Senator O'Leary Rejects Davey Committee Proposals." Note the plural use of the word "proposals". That was the large black cut-line. In much smaller type the sub-lead read, "Also Criticizes Newspapers".

The humour of the matter really increased with the placement of the story. It was on page 21 of a 22-page

edition, page 21 being the obituary page. There were nine detailed obituaries that day complete with all the pallbearer's names.

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## birds and obituaries

Hon. Mr. Walker: Your speech will appear on that page tomorrow!

Hon. Mr. McElman: I do not think so, Senator Walker. [It didn't appear at all - Ed.]

Hon. Mr. Smith: You might end up on page 19 yet.

Hon. Mr. McElman: The obituaries were at the top of the page. The story on Senator O'Leary's speech was at the bottom. Also at the top of the page, occupying three times the space allotted the senator's speech, was a syndicated story and picture telling the reader where to buy "build-it-yourself" plans for a perch, in the form of a castle, in which to keep one's pet out. Another item on the same page was entitled, "Higher Learning". The one sentence below it read, "North Dakota has 13 institutions of higher education." That item was also higher up on the page than the CP story carrying Senator O'Leary's speech.

In my view this is an example of really bad journalism. Senator O'Leary, as we know, did have something to say and the cut-lines, and so on, destroyed it, but this sort of thing does carry with it a note of unintentional humour. However, I stress that the unintentional humour of this came from what is the best daily newspaper in New Brunswick. It is unfortunate that the people of New Brunswick, in their quest for better journalism, have to settle far too often for this kind of humour.

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## the paper and the people

Let me finish by giving the house some concrete examples of how the Irving media protect the other parts of the Empire from critical editorial scrutiny - and how, in the course of it the people of New Brunswick get bilked. I will largely restrict this relationship to the Telegraph Journal, which is the influential provincial newspaper of the group. This is information the committee did not have.

For many years in New Brunswick, industries large and small played the municipal governments off against one another in a ruthless fashion for special tax deals - long-term agreements for a special tax rate which was a minute fraction of what they should pay.

This left the poorer individuals, the ratepayers, the farmers, fishermen, yes, widows and orphans, to pay the shot for services to industry. They all did it, but the Irving companies were the largest in size and the most numerous.

To my recollection the Telegraph-Journal never editorialized against the inequitable and iniquitous tax deals. But when the government brought in uniform assessment and tax rates throughout New Brunswick,



stopped all such future deals, and appeared to be heading for cancellation of existing ones, Mr. Irving went before the legislature itself, branded the plan as immoral and dreadful, and threatened all manner of dire consequences. His paper came through in full voice. The Telegraph-Journal ran a story with Mr. Irving's photograph at the top. The cut-line warned the government to listen to "the voice of New Brunswick".

Under the unbelievable pressure that was built up, the old deals were not scrapped. Some major corporations have since actually rescinded their agreements themselves and now pay the full tax shot.

I have yet to see a report that any of the Irving companies have done so - and some of those tax agreements will not expire until the year 2,000. That is a fine example of joint industrial and media responsibility and public conscience.

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## five on the Irvingstream

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[March 11 - Ed.]

Let me go on now to show the proven danger - the danger which they feared - when an industrial conglomerate gets control of the press and, in this situation, of course, a province-wide monopoly of English-language newspapers.

Since pollution and environmental control is high in the interest of all I thought I should give many examples, which are available, showing how the Irving group of companies has been involved in a number of very serious incidents, oil spills on the high seas and in the Saint John harbour area. I was prepared to point out to you, with facts, that even though these things have happened, such as the sinking of the Irving Whale, which is still on the floor of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there is just no editorial comment on pollution, and in particular on pollution by the ships of the Irving group of companies.

There are many examples and I was prepared to give them. I shall refer to but one and it is not that of pollution. Some weeks ago there was in Saint John a very serious incident. A vessel was being bunkered at an Irving dock in Courtenay Bay, which is in the built-up industrial and residential area of Saint John. The vessel had been bunkered, the loading had been finished for more than an hour and a half, when a flash fire broke out and five men lost their lives in it.

The next day there appeared in the Telegraph-Journal an editorial - it was the third of four on that day - entitled "Forty Years Too Long To Wait". This dealt with the disaster which had occurred and it referred to the grievous loss of life in this tragic event. This was the sense of the editorial. This was on January 7 of this year. It reads:

Almost inevitably the grim accident has focused attention again on the lack of fireboats to protect port facilities, harbour front property and shipping at Saint John.

A further paragraph, referring to Fire Chief Clifford, who helped put out the fire with his men, says:

Fire Chief Clifford has said that the lack of a fire

boat was not a factor one way or the other in yesterday's fire.

Honourable senators, there was no reference there to any possible negligence. There was no reference to safe-guards or protective facilities for use against fire. However, in the inquest it was brought out in evidence that after the vessel, the Irvingstream, was bunkered and loaded with oil and gas, a highly inflammable cargo, one of the covers had been left off. It was off for an hour and a half before the flash fire. As nearly as anyone can determine, the fire was caused by an explosion resulting from fumes emanating from the area of the missing cover. Five men were killed.

On February 5, 1971, the Telegraph-Journal reported at length the proceedings of the inquest and then published the verdict of the coroner's jury, which read:

We find that Charles B. Cameron -

Who was one of the five who were killed -  
- came to his death on January 6, 1971, at or about 2.30 a.m. in a fire aboard the MV Irvingstream in Courtenay Bay, Saint John East, New Brunswick. Death was due to carbon monoxide asphyxia.

We also find that negligence contributed to the death in that there was insufficient supervision of ship and crew with specific reference to the cargo loading operation, the provision of an adequate watch and emergency training for new crew members.

Furthermore, we are not satisfied that the ship's fire alarm system, wiring, life-saving and rescue equipment were adequate.

We recommend that fire drills be held immediately prior to each sailing, efforts be made to secure a fireboat for the port and the provision of a reasonable access to ships at the New Products Wharf.

In view of their earlier editorial, in view of the deaths that ensued, and in view of the verdict which claimed negligence and laid it out in detail, one might assume that some newspaper in New Brunswick might editorialize. One would find it almost unbelievable that the Telegraph-Journal, which is the best newspaper and the only really provincial newspaper in New Brunswick, the one that carried this whole story and criticized the federal Government because it did not have a fireboat there - which the fire chief said would not have helped in any event - one would find it almost unbelievable that the Telegraph-Journal has not published one word or one hint of an editorial.

I do not think I need go into any of the other many cases where there should have been editorials in the public interest. That one example is sufficient. There are many editorials against increased taxes, for bigger subsidies, for shipyards and so on. There are many of those. But when anything affects adversely an Irving interest they will publish the news but they will not lead public opinion with an editorial.

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## admiration for Irving

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*Honourable senators, after all that I have said, I must admit to you that I still hold feelings of respect and, indeed, admiration for Mr. K.C. Irving personally. That will sound strange to you, I am sure. He is courtly, courteous and almost gentle in his personal relationships. He has displayed incomparable genius in assembling a powerful and great corporate empire in a part of this land that has been historically and chronically underdeveloped. I know of no other person who could or would have done it so successfully, and great benefits have flowed from that to the people and to the Province of New Brunswick.*

*That is the man, honourable senators, but the corporate empire is something else again. It displays none of the gentle or considerate attributes of the man. Its thirst for power and more power is insatiable. Businessmen and smaller industrialists have told me that they are almost frightened to become too successful in New Brunswick. If they do, one of two things is likely to happen: either they will come under great pressure to sell to that empire or the empire will go into competition in the same type of operation, undercut them until they either sell or go bankrupt, and then operate in that particular type of business or industry in a near monopoly situation.*

*That corporate empire in New Brunswick operates with the power of a lion, the appetite of a vulture, the grace of an elephant, the instincts of a barracuda and the principles of an alley cat. It is for that reason that I desperately want to see the media of New Brunswick separated from the ownership and control of that corporate colossus. This is an extreme situation, an extremely dreadful situation.*

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## my purpose to free the press

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*The accusation has constantly been levelled at me that I am undermining the freedom of the press in New Brunswick today, it is again being said in New Brunswick that I undermining the freedom of the press in that province.*

*Honourable senators, the opposite is true. It is my purpose to free the press of New Brunswick; to free it from the ownership and control of that corporate colossus; to free it from the direct and indirect influence of that corporate empire. I want to see a free and independent press in New Brunswick. I believe it is essential to the future of the province that this be accomplished. It is absolutely essential, if only for the reason that the press can then serve in its proper and responsible role as a watchdog of the public interest. One of those roles is to watch the corporate structure. Another is, independently and freely, to watch government -- and I mean the provincial government in this instance -- not if it suits the will of the owner that it watch government. I am not*

*talking of any political stripe, because these newspapers have shifted back and forth, as have their owner. They must be independent, to watch the corporate structure and the government, for the protection of the public interest. That has not been the case.*

*A free and independent press in New Brunswick would become an integral and major part of the necessary system of checks and balances that must curb the excesses of the Irving corporate empire.*

## THE IRVING PRESS STRIKES BACK

**M**CELMAN SPOKE ON MARCH 10, AND CONCLUDED his address on March 11. The Senate recessed on March 10, as usual, at 6:00 Eastern Standard Time. Canadian Press filed a story at once. It appeared next morning on the front page of the *Moncton Times*, headed "McElman Tells Senate of Danger in Media". The next day the *Times* ran two stories at the top of page three, headed "Second Round Blast From McElman" and "Wardell Defends Himself". On page four was a relatively restrained editorial arguing that McElman failed to distinguish between ownership and control; conceding that conglomerate ownership had its dangers, the paper called on McElman either to show real abuses or to stop shouting. Apparently the writer had read neither the Davey Report nor the Senator's full speech, which both cited several very specific instances of abuse.

But the most disgraceful performance was staged -- uncharacteristically -- by the *Telegraph-Journal*, flagship of the Irving squadron. On March 11, when the *Times* had the story on its front page, there wasn't *one word* in the *Telegraph-Journal* about McElman's speech. Why not?

It can't be that they didn't have the story in time: the two morning papers go to press at the same time the previous evening. No, the answer was revealed in the *Telegraph-Journal* of March 12, a day late, which shrieked "McElman Continues Attack: 'Alley Cat' Charge Levelled in Senate" -- a headline which must have confused readers who had no means of knowing McElman had begun an attack. The main headline had to do with the Paul Rose trial, and a subsidiary -- and quite remarkable -- front-page story by Richard Jackson was headed "Venomous... Garbage... Scurrilous... MPs React to McElman Charges".

Jackson's story was right in character with his role as the *Telegraph-Journal's* most vitriolic and authoritarian Ottawa columnist. (The *Telegraph-Journal* doesn't maintain its own man in Ottawa, but relies on syndicated columns and CP releases, which helps explain why New Brunswickers feel so isolated from the rest of the country.) What Jackson had apparently done was to solicit reactions from McElman's political enemies, and file them as a news story. It wasn't even subtle. Saint John - Lancaster MP Tom Bell,

Conservative whip in the Commons, said McElman's speech was "venomous" and "cowardly", since he had kept a "craven silence" when Irving and Wardell had appeared before the Senate Committee. McElman, of course, had already accounted for his silence, but Jackson didn't report that.

Jackson went on to quote Senator David Walker, who had interrupted McElman's speech, saying "this has been a filthy afternoon listening to you, Senator McElman" and (in Jackson's words) "twitting" McElman about having been



K.C. Irving



Michael Wardell

Robichaud's former "private secretary". Jackson, of course, saw no need to point out that Walker is a personal friend of Michael Wardell and may well have had his own axes to grind.

Then Jackson printed verbatim the predictable excesses of Robert Coates, MP for Colchester-Cumberland whose prepared statement called McElman's speech "the most reprehensible action that I have known in my 14 years as a member of Parliament" - presumably even worse than Dalton Camp's dump-Diefenbaker drive, about which Coates wrote so hysterically in *Night of the Knives*. Remember *Night of the Knives*? A non-book in defence of Diefenbaker it was published by Michael Wardell (who had been named by Diefenbaker as Chairman of the Atlantic Development Board) and shamelessly puffed in Wardell's *Gleaner*. For Coates, McElman's "scurrilous attack" was part of a "wicked vendetta" which filled him with "nausea".

No doubt about it, Jackson was getting all the old pro-Diefenbaker Tory hacks working together. Next up was a prepared statement by Hugh John Flemming, whose wife runs the Kindness Club heavily supported by Wardell and his publications. Flemming, those with long memories will recall, was once Premier of New Brunswick, before decamping for a lackluster career in Diefenbaker's Cabinet. Under Flemming, the New Brunswick government had assigned large printing contracts to Wardell, and had allowed Wardell exemption from the New Brunswick law which prohibits liquor advertising. (Removal of the exemption by Louis Robichaud is one of Wardell's great grievances.) Showing some lack of imagination, Flemming said that Wardell had made "a definite and most outstanding contribution", and then later amplified this, saying that Wardell had made "an unusual and most definite contribution". Wardell was "highly respected by all citizens of these provinces" - which seems to mean McElman is no longer a citizen of New Brunswick. As McElman points out, if you disagree with the New Brunswick establishment, you become either a bad citizen or an "outsider", and of course it is axiomatic that all outsiders are stupid and don't care about New Brunswick. Irving even had the audacity to tell the Senate Committee that they couldn't understand his

motivation and operations because they weren't New Brunswickers. Is the east really that mysterious?

That was the *Telegraph-Journal's* page one coverage. On page four there was an editorial headed "A Filthy Afternoon", which said that the *Telegraph-Journal* could hardly improve on Senator Walker's reaction. On page five, in a separate box, appeared the same comment by Senator Walker, for the third time; above that, in a box, was Michael Wardell's statement. And above that was the original CP story on McElman's opening remarks of March 10.

A fantastic display. As a way of showing that McElman's charges of news management are unfounded, the paper holds the news for a day until it can round up as many partisan reactions as it possibly can. Then, and only then, when the establishment voices are on hand to tell us what to think, does it deign to tell us what McElman actually said. Not surprisingly, the letters to the editor for weeks afterward took out after McElman. And the *Telegraph-Journal* never did run any fuller coverage of what McElman actually said than the Canadian Press reports.

**M**EANWHILE, OVER IN HALIFAX, the *Chronicle-Herald* leaped to the defence of its fellow-mediocrity in Saint John. McElman had "abused parliamentary privilege," said the Old Woman, "in order to make a damaging attack on a private citizen." Well, the former chairman of the ADB, the publisher of the *Gleaner*, is hardly a private citizen in the usual sense. And of course the Halifax paper once again failed to point out that Wardell, too, had had parliamentary privilege - and had used it.

The funniest point in the *Chronicle-Herald* editorial is its conclusion, which points out that John Diefenbaker has a high respect for Wardell, which he expressed again last year at Wardell's testimonial dinner. (That dinner itself seems to have been a high point in the comic opera of New Brunswick public life; but we may leave that for another time. McElman does not seem to have been among the guests.) Concludes the Halifax paper, with a grand air of finality, "On whose estimate of a man's worth and character are we to depend, that of the New Brunswick senator, or John Diefenbaker's?" Gosh, Maw, if *John Diefenbaker* says he's all right, he must be. One wonders whether the outcome of the 1963 federal election has reached the *Chronicle-Herald* editors yet. Or if they still can't tell the difference between Dief and Moses.

Naturally the *Chronicle-Herald* editorial was reprinted by both the *Telegraph-Journal* and the *Gleaner*. Oddly enough, though, the *Gleaner* handled this story much better than the *Telegraph-Journal*. "Sen. McElman Says 'Good Riddance' To Wardell", roared a top-of-the-front-page headline, subtitled "A Filthy Afternoon Listening to You - Sen. Walker Replies." The *Gleaner* gave over the top quarter of the page to the CP story, plus a brief and general reply by Wardell headed "Bitter Personal Bias".

The next day the *Gleaner* delivered itself of its opinion, with its predictable pomposity and confusion. "This is not a defence of Michael Wardell," began its lead editorial. "None is needed." The editorial then defended Wardell for fifteen inches - most of the length of the page.

The defence itself is interesting. It points out all the things that Wardell had done for New Brunswickers - and it's cer-

tainly true that he *has* taken some notice of Indians and youth, *has* helped to get the Beaverbrook money into Fred-erickson, *has* set up a Fishermen's Disaster Fund and so forth. But he has done these things as the grand seigneur to the peasant, as a kind of *noblesse oblige*. Like all such acts of charity, they make Wardell look good without having the slightest impact on the actual power relations within the province. Since the power relations are the reason he dispossessed are dispossessed in the first place, the kindness (and it may well be genuine kindness) of people like Wardell has the effect of strengthening the very conditions it alleviates. As public relations, it works admirably; as serious social reform it's a joke.

And what of Irving himself, the key figure in the whole affair? Irving said he found it difficult to take McElman's charges seriously, and referred to Matthew 5, verse 22: "But I say unto you, whosoever is angry without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment. . . . But whosoever shall say, thou fool, shall be in danger of hellfire." Presumably Irving wants to run no danger of hellfire. "I'm just wonder-ing," he concluded, "who let him out."

Say what you will about Irving (but be careful, if you don't have parliamentary privilege), he's no fool. Refusing to take McElman seriously was obviously the best thing he could possibly have done. But sooner or later the people of New Brunswick are going to start looking twice at the accusations about Irving, are going to ask questions about the Irvingstream, the Irving Whale, the water arrangements with Saint John City, the oil arrangements that go through the Bahamas, the repeated questions about the media own-ership, the charges of breach of faith at Cubano, the pol-lution from the mills, the rumours about labour practices, the charges of niggardliness in the United Fund. And sooner or later they are going to ask whether Kenneth Colin Ir-ving really did set out just to bring industry to his native province, or whether he set out to make an astonishing fortune by building the most powerful business empire the Maritimes have ever seen. By all accounts, Irving is a person-ally charming man, and his activities have certainly created jobs for many a New Brunswicker who would otherwise be unemployed. But that's not why he's in business, as he told the Senate Committee, he's in business to make money. When his interests and the public interest coincide, things go well.

But when they conflict, what then? Does Irving look out for our welfare -- or his own? And given Irving's power, which set of interests is going to win?

In the crunch, someone's going to get shafted. Us.

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# UNEMPLOYMENT AND FOREIGN OWNERSHIP:

## A CAUSE OR A SOLUTION?

JOHN W. WARNOCK

### INTRODUCTION

When John Warnock's article arrived at *The Mysterious East* offices, we were presented with a dilemma. The issues he raises are vitally important ones, and he raises them with the wealth of detail and concrete argument which we like to think are becoming our trademarks. But the problem of foreign investment is, strictly speaking, a national one rather than the regional kind *The Mysterious East* specializes in. On reflection, however, we realized that the problem is in two ways of particular interest to Eastern Canada: first, if unemployment and regional disparity are in fact, as Warnock argues they are, the inevitable companions of heavy foreign investment, then we are bearing the brunt of the American takeover of Canada's economy. Second, if the argument holds on the level of international affairs, it seems plausible that it might hold on the interregional level. And nothing is clearer about the economy of Atlantic Canada than that it is controlled by outside investment, whether from Europe, the United States, or Central Canada.

It is in the hope, then, of generating some thought about the implications of the problem for us here in Eastern Canada that we print this article and our reflections on it. Perhaps some provincialism and regionalism would be more out of place in the economic arena than is nationalism.

**A** GREAT DEAL OF PROPAGANDA is coming forth on the question of foreign (and particularly American) investment in Canada. Our politicians and government officials continue to argue that Canada cannot develop or maintain a relatively high standard of living without foreign investment. Lester Pearson and his successors claim that Canadians will experience a 30% drop in the standard of living if American investment is terminated.

In Ontario, Stanley Randall, the Minister of Trade and Development in the Robarts Government, has launched a strong attack on "economic nationalists", particularly those associated with the Waffle movement in the New Democratic Party. In a typical speech delivered on February 5, 1971, he claimed that the critics are increasing public concern, "without realizing that if this develops to a high enough pitch, we'll discourage needed foreign investment". He continued that we are "not going to find 700,000 jobs for the unemployed in this country without foreign investment." He suggested that "the nationalists like Waffle Watkins (Melville Watkins, one of the founders of the NDP Waffle movement) should stop talking to the university students

who are already converted and start talking to the unemployed."

Other leading politicians argue that only people in Ontario are concerned about foreign investment; those who live in the underdeveloped hinterland areas of Canada are quite willing to accept foreign ownership. Furthermore, they often argue that economic development will only come to these underdeveloped areas through foreign investment. Typical of this view were the statements made in a television interview by the Prime Minister, Mr. Trudeau, during his visit to Saskatchewan in the middle of February. He argued that concern centred in people like Melville Watkins and Walter Gordon, both of whom were from Ontario. He added that "they don't always realize that other parts of Canada have not developed that far and that therefore, they wouldn't mind a little foreign capital if it meant more technological progress and a higher standard of living." Everyone knows that there are tremendous regional disparities in Canada. But what must be asked is whether increased foreign investment will solve this problem, or whether it has been a contributing factor towards regional disparities.

### MORE INDUSTRY AND INVESTMENT

*Both Nova Scotia's Gerald Regan and New Brunswick's Richard Hatfield campaigned in the last election on platforms that emphasized the urgent need for increased investment and industrialization of their respective provinces.*

*Hatfield promised that his government would "launch a continuing programme . . . to stimulate economic growth and to attract investment"; "In obtaining investment," he intoned, "the concentration will be on actually finding industry that will expand or locate in New Brunswick . . . a direct approach will be made to potential investors." Hatfield left little doubt as to where he expects to find those investors.*

*To his credit, Regan was somewhat more cautious in his promises to woo investment and industry. But then he was campaigning against a government that had squandered \$200 million on an inoperable heavy water plant. Regan emphasized the need for "better co-ordination of all industrial promotion agencies". But the goal was the same, "to skilfully work together to attract industry and investment to our province".*

*Since their elections both men have actively and vigorously pursued and encouraged foreign and Central Canadian investment industry and capital.*

What are the facts on the question? It is rare that we see them cited. But in 1957 the U.S. Department of Commerce began to publish statistics on foreign subsidiaries of the United States. Some of their data was cited by Professor Hugh G.J. Aitken in *American Capital and Canadian Resources*, published by Harvard University Press in 1961. However, his data and arguments were generally ignored. Then in 1970, Professor Kati Levitt published *Silent Surrender: the Multinational Corporation in Canada*. In it Professor Levitt relied heavily on the statistics published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. This book, more than anything else, publicized to Canadians the fact that the United States corporations are taking more capital out of Canada than they are investing in Canada, and of the new American investment in Canada a very substantial percentage is actually raised from Canadian savings.

Levitt's statistics have been brought up to date in the October 1970 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*. It includes an important table showing the investment position of U.S. corporations during the decade of the 1960's. They reveal that for Canada the outflow in the form of dividends, interest, royalties, license fees, management fees and service charges exceeded new U.S. investment in all years except 1965 and 1966, the boom period for U.S. military spending associated with the escalation of the Vietnam War. For the entire decade, there was a net outflow of \$2.625 billion to the United States.

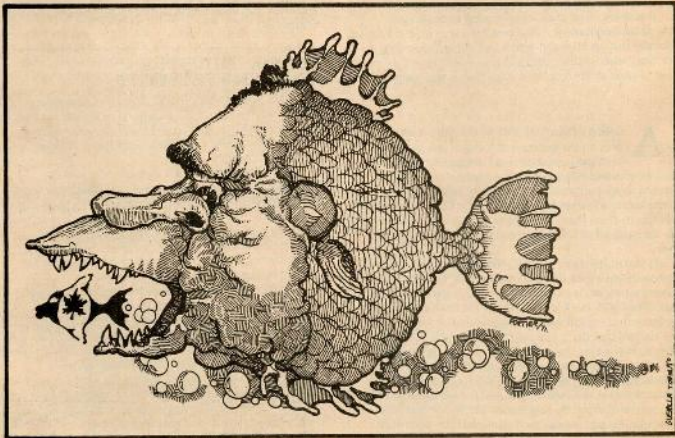
Furthermore, there is a general trend towards an increase in the outflow of capital to the United States, and this is expected to continue. As the authors of the October 1970 article note, "barring adverse cyclical developments or a surge in new investments, as the sizable amounts of

new investments made abroad in the 1960's pass from the initial startup period -- when costs are high and markets are being developed -- to the "seasoned" stage, total earnings and the rate of return should tend to improve" (p. 33). What does this mean for Canada?

We can get an idea by looking at the position of Latin America in the 1950's and 1960's. In this area the rate of new American investment has leveled off in recent years, primarily due to the limitations on the expansion of local markets. Latin Americans are too poor to buy many manufactured products. In the 1960's in Latin America U.S. corporations invested around \$2,640 million; but during the same period they took out \$10,194 million in dividends and interest alone. The amount returned for royalties and fees was also rising. As the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America noted in its report released in April 1969, this repatriation of profits has resulted in a decline in the rate of economic growth of Latin America. Savings were not being re-invested, but shipped out of the area. At the same time there was a parallel increase in the unemployment rate over the 1950's.

## **T**HIS IS ONLY ONE ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM.

It does not deal with the distortion of our economy once it becomes a branch-plant economy, an imitator of the U.S. economy. This is fully discussed in Professor Levitt's book *Silent Surrender*. Our economy as it is directed by the influence of foreign firms has concentrated on the development of natural resources, which are exported to metropolitan countries where they are transformed into manufactured goods. As a result, we lose the



jobs which would be created if we processed our natural resources in our own country. And we inherit a huge balance of payment problem because of the structure of our trade: exporting primary products and importing manufactured goods. Finally, with no control over our own economy, it often appears that our interests always come second. (In the present recession, it appears that American corporations are closing down their branch-plants in Canada in order to protect their jobs in the United States).

But there is another important aspect of the foreign investment story. Since 1957 the U.S. Department of Commerce, in contrast to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also publishes statistics on the source of new American investment abroad. Professor Aitken noted that the first statistics published showed that over 75% of new American investment in Canada was financed by Canadians, through retained earnings by foreign branch-plants operating in Canada, depreciation and depletion allowances granted these corporations by the Canadian government, and by funds raised abroad, mostly the issuing of stocks and bonds on the Canadian money market. Professor Levitt pointed out that the U.S. statistics show that this is true of American investment throughout the world.

The most recent figures on this factor are provided in the November 1970 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*. On a world-wide basis, American corporations are raising around 80% of their investments locally. The figures for Canada are even more startling: in the areas surveyed, new funds from the United States amounted to only 10% in 1963, 7.6% in 1964, 20.9% in 1965, 9.6% in 1967 and 4.8% in 1968. Clearly, there is no shortage of capital in Canada. The actual new American capital that comes into Canada is far exceeded by the export of capital to the United States. In simple terms, Canadians are financing the U.S. corporate takeover of our economy. If there were a complete halt in capital flows across the border, Canada would clearly benefit.

Why, then, is there such a concerted effort to hide the facts from Canadians? Here we are forced to speculate. First, most of our business leaders are working for foreign corporations. They form what has been historically known as the "comprador class": businessmen operating as agents of foreign (usually imperial) interests, as a class they identify with the interests of their employers, or those they serve. There is hardly any national Canadian business class left today; they have all sold out and either retired or become branch-plant managers.

Our politicians are quite clearly under the influence of the ideology of a branch-plant economy. Stanley Randall in Ontario and Jean Luc Pepin in Ottawa are undoubtedly sincere when they argue that foreign investment is our lifeblood. They prefer to ignore the facts, I believe, because they know that alternative solutions would not be easy. Furthermore, their positions of power depend on support from the influence of these interests. They are "client governments", an historic phenomenon. All levels of Canadian governments are engaged in a battle today to see who can give the biggest concession to foreign investors. Does I.B.M. really need a \$6 million social welfare payment ("forgivable loan") to open up a plant in Canada? Do the taxpayers really need to pay higher taxes so that every company expanding in Canada can get special treat-

ment? "Free enterprise" today largely means taxing the working people so that the big corporations can get welfare payments. This is part of the system as it has operated everywhere.

**A** NUMBER OF CANADIANS HAVE SUGGESTED some alternatives. For example, the Committee for an Independent Canada proposes that we require all foreign companies in Canada to sell 51% of their voting stock to Canadians. Others, like the present leadership in the New Democratic Party, believe that all this can be solved with "Keynesian tools" of directing investment. Large-scale nationalization, or buying back Canadian industries, is not the solution. Would such approaches have any significant results?

Under the Corporations and Labour Union Returns Act a company is considered to be foreign controlled when over 50% of the voting shares of its stock are owned outside the country. Yet the federal legislation which controls Canadian banks and insurance companies recognizes that 10% ownership can be effective control. The proposed legislation to establish the Canadian Development Corporation concludes that a 3% concentration of stock could mean effective control. How much control would Canada have if 51% of the stock of a company is scattered among Canadian investors while 49% was retained by the parent company? Or if the largest single block of stocks, regardless of the percentage it represented, was retained by a powerful group of American investors?

As an example, let us look at one present case. The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. (INCO) is considered to be a Canadian company under law and current definitions of ownership. It is chartered in Canada and is not a subsidiary of an American parent firm. But all the business publications say that it is effectively controlled by the Morgan-Rockefeller interests in New York City, even though they own far less than 49% of the stock. The U.S. government, which is guaranteeing INCO's new operations in Guatemala, is treating the company as an American firm. Would not this experience simply be repeated on a large scale?

## MORE JOBS FOR EVERYONE

*More than one half of the new plants established in the Atlantic region in the 1960's employ fewer than five people each, a further one quarter give work to fewer than 15 people.*  
— Atlantic Provinces Economic Council Newsletter.

If the Canadian economy is to continue to grow and to provide jobs for Canadians then there must be increased investment in Canada. If the present trends continue, then exporting of capital will create more unemployment. As a few "non-establishment" Canadian economists have pointed out, our economy is not creating enough new jobs each year to keep up with the number of people entering the labour force.

But we need more than just investment. We need to change the structure of our economy. Even the *Financial Post* (February 6, 1971) notes that "our exports are currently heavily weighted with raw materials and resources

barely touched by the fabricating process." As they conclude, in the long run it is the manufactured end of production which creates jobs. By exporting primary goods - as we do now - we are exporting jobs.

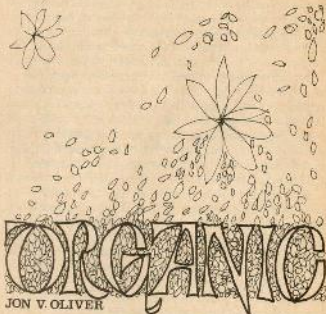
## ECONOMIC DECISIONS ARE MADE ELSEWHERE

*If you think of Atlantic Canada as a separate country for a moment, it's interesting to consider the relation between "foreign" investment and unemployment, economic stagnation, and social retardation. The Atlantic Provinces, to an even greater extent than Canada as a whole, export "raw materials and resources barely touched by the fabricating process" - and exports employment with them. Although no figures are available, it is interesting to imagine what the relation between investment and return must be with respect to Atlantic and Central Canada. And it is fascinating to read the papers and notice what vital economic decisions are made elsewhere. . . who that you know, for instance, has anything to say about whether the pulp mill at Atholville closes, whether the Ste.-Anne-Nackawic mill provides decent working conditions, whether Booth fisheries treats its workers with any decency at all . . .*

If we are really concerned about the future of Canada, we must face these facts. We are the only country in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) whose economy is still based on the production of primary products. To reverse this process, we need control over our economy and the ability to direct investments. We must be able to tell our institutional investors that they are to invest in Canada, not in the United States.

Canadians are coming to realize that an economy which concentrates production in Southern Ontario and leaves the rest of the country underdeveloped, and which forces people to leave the vast open spaces of Canada to jam into a few overcrowded urban centres is socially and economically destructive, as well as irrational. The massive problems caused by this dominant trend are not going to be solved by relying on foreign investment and allocation of industry by private enterprise. If we are to solve these two problems, keeping capital in Canada and spreading population and industry across Canada in a rational manner, then we must have public planning of the economy based on the needs of our people. But sooner or later we have to face up to the fact that this cannot be done within a system which allows basic decisions to be made according to the profit motives and needs of corporations, which in Canada are overwhelmingly foreign. As a minimum, any significant changes will require the public ownership of all banks and financial institutions. Repatriation of our economy is an absolute necessity if we are to build a rational society with work available for all those who wish to work.

John W. Warnock  
Dept. of Economics  
and Political Science  
University of Saskatchewan  
Saskatoon.



**S**INCE THE FIRST ISSUE of *The Mysterious East* went on sale, we have written about environmental degradation, how it affects you and how you can prevent it. We think that organic gardening is a very positive step anyone can take to make a personal attack on the decline of the environment and at the same time do himself and his stomach a superb favour. By following nature's growing cycle you can better appreciate the significance of the cycle and understand the alternatives to present exploitative practices.

We have pursued the idea of organic gardening enthusiastically because organic methods can produce an environmentally healthy source of food without extraordinary efforts or overemphasis on technological skill.

We will tell you about composts and mulches, about soils, seeds and samples, about water, rain and moisture and about harvesting. If you know more than we do, good luck with your planting; if you don't, then give organic gardening a try. You will do both yourself and your neighbourhood a great service.





## SOIL

Average garden topsoil consists of 25 percent air, 25 percent water, 49 percent minerals and one percent organic matter. For the best growing conditions both minerals and organic matter should be added to the soil before seeding and the moisture and mineral content of the soil should be maintained during the growing season.

The ideal soil structure is granular, with round clusters of soil loosely packed and easily crumbled. To determine if the quality of the soil in your garden is appropriate for your needs write to your provincial government for a free soil test. The test may indicate organic matter, the acidity/alkalinity content (pH), phosphate, potash, calcium, magnesium, lime requirements and salt content.

The soil analysis will specify the quantities of these various components in a general way – very low, low, good, high or very high. Among other things the analysis will indicate the qualities of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash (potassium), along with a recommendation for improving soil balance through the use of a chemical fertilizer rated by its N (nitrogen) – P (phosphoric acid) – K (potassium) content. Needless to say, chemical soil enrichment is an ethema to the organic gardener. Ignore the numbers game. The organic substitutes for these chemicals are outlined below and should be added generously to the soil.

The analysis will also indicate a soil pH value. The best value for a vegetable garden is between 6.5 and 6.8. Anything less is acidic and limits vegetable variety; anything more is alkaline and may be useless. Lime is used to reduce the acidity in the soil, but don't guess, use the suggestions in the soil test.

*In Prince Edward Island write to the Soil and Water Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Research Branch, Charlottetown. In Nova Scotia write to the Soils and Crops Branch of the N.S. Department of Agriculture and Marketing, Truro.*

*In Newfoundland and Labrador write to the Research Station of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Mount Pearl.*

*In New Brunswick write to the Provincial Soil Laboratory, Plant Industry Branch, N.B. Department of Agriculture, Box 280, Fredericton. Incidentally, while the other provinces offer this service for free, in New Brunswick you'll be charged two dollars.*

*Soil sample boxes, questionnaires and directions for taking soil samples can be obtained from these sources or from your Provincial agricultural representative. Or if you wish, send a typical sample of your garden soil, about one pint in quantity, to your testing lab.*

## FERTILIZERS

Let's assume that you now have the expert's advice. You know now how to improve that fallow and ominous plot behind your house. Since this article deals with the general growing situation rather than providing for specific growing conditions, certain general additions can be recommended for the soil to ensure a better all-round crop of those succulent things you aspire to grow.

Don't be concerned about using too much organic fertilizer. Be generous with the material you add to the soil.

To make your own fertilizer mixture, combine a few of the easily acquired materials listed below. Look for the

combination which provides the deficient organic matter and trace minerals indicated in the soil analysis. Work them into the soil thoroughly.

Try a combination of these fertilizing materials:

- Slaughter houses provide bloodmeal and dried blood. By drying, grinding, and packaging one of the major by-products of the slaughtering process. It has a high nitrogen content, and should be sprinkled sparingly before cultivation.
- Another by-product of the region's slaughter houses, bone meal is high in calcium phosphate and phosphorus with some nitrogen. It can be added generously to the garden before cultivation.

- Long a basic fertilizer for all soils, animal manure should be included in any combination of materials you add to your garden. However, make certain that the manure you use is well rotted. Ask your favourite farmer. Cattle manure is good, horse and hen manure are better, but sheep manure with high levels of nitrogen and potash is the best source of all the good things you need.

- Peat moss contains no nutrients but it aereates the soil, improves drainage and assists the plants to absorb the nutrients from the other materials you add. You may have difficulty in buying peat moss processed in the Atlantic region. The large chain stores which are infiltrating the area with their merchandise warehouses do all their buying outside the region and you will probably find only Ontario or Quebec products. Buy keep looking. Regionally produced peat moss is available.

- Activated sludge is the dry granular material produced from sewage treatment plants. Unfortunately, few pollution control centres in our region are designed to produce this by-product. Like animal manure, it contains nitrogen and phosphorus and should be added generously before cultivation.

- Modest quantities of grass clippings may be worked into the soil as a green manure. They contain nitrogen and a significant level of potash.

- Wood ashes, rotted wood chips and rotted sawdust have some nutrient value, providing potash for the most part. They can be used to aereate the soil and increase its moisture holding ability.

- Granite dust or stone meal provides potash and phosphorus to the soil. These mineral fertilizers are essential for growth, maturing and reproduction. Work the material directly into the soil during cultivation.

- Compost is the material which in nature provides the multitude of soil nutrients to ensure the continuing growth of uncultivated areas. You can capitalize on nature to provide more humus to the soil and more plant nutrients. Add about three inches to your garden before cultivation. Add more to the top four inches of disturbed soil and rake it in thoroughly as a topdressing.

Every gardener has his own, often personal and elaborate way of making compost. But the basic method is simple. If you wish to improvise, follow the basic idea of the compost heap and you can't go wrong.

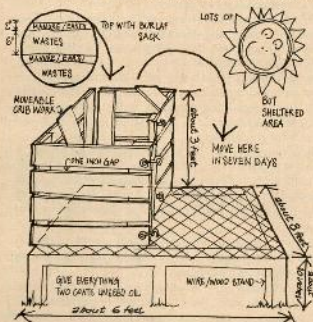
The principle of the compost heap is drawn from the way nature provides food to all the layers of plants. Scuff a forest floor and you will see the growth of rich natural compost.

A compost heap is made up of layers of decomposing

organic material. The decomposing products heat, which in turn encourages further decomposition. Rain water also encourages decomposition. You can improve on this natural process by perforating the heap or otherwise ensuring adequate ventilation. When the decomposing action is complete, you will be presented with a rich crumbly material which when thoroughly dug in will greatly improve the quality of the soil.

You can throw any combination of the following materials into the green layer. Don't limit yourself to one material, add a mixture of materials to each level.

- Leaves: Shred them with your lawnmower and mix them with lawn clippings.
- Sawdust: Sprinkle it lightly on the pile.
- Garden refuse: Add all the garden leftovers well shredded, the thinned seedlings, large leaves, unwanted plants.
- Weeds: Use only green weeds in your heap; the increased heat of the pile, induced by the manure, will raise the temperature and destroy the capacity of the seeds to reproduce.
- Grass clippings: Take them right from your lawnmower



and add them to the pile; they begin to work immediately.

• Kitchen refuse: Any organic material from the kitchen can be added to the pile. You may wish to add some lime to cut down the smell of certain materials. Certainly, vegetable leftovers should be used.

The top of the pile should be covered with a burlap sack and wet down. A shallow depression in the top of the pile, beneath the sack, will hold rainwater and keep the pile damp. Remove the sides of your heap, place them on the adjacent platform and turn the material over, layer by layer into the empty crib. Do this every week until you can see that the material has lost its origin and has become a dark rich humus.

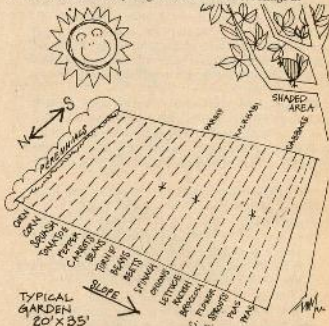
If you start now, you could have compost in time for your first cultivation. Any effort will not be lost however, because you should add fertilizer all through the growing season. In addition, you will then be ready for the fall, when nature produces her composting materials in abundance.

## PLANTING

Now that the quality of the soil has been determined, and, if necessary improved, you have in your back yard a highly fertile patch of cultivated soil. The next and obvious step is that seminal one for any gardener, planting. Naturally, you will already have started your seedlings in the basement, so you are well prepared. (Ideally, purchases should be limited to regionally produced seeds and locally produced seedlings.)

The sketch illustrates one mutually beneficial way in which the seeds and seedlings may be arranged. This layout prevents overshadowing of small plants by large plants, provides shade or sun where necessary, illustrates companion planting, allows for convenient succession planting on early and quickly finished initial crops, assists plants that creep or climb, and provides a variety of moisture conditions. The herbs, including parsley, may be planted in the flower beds.

The vegetable chart should provide you with all the information necessary to get the seeds and seedlings in



the ground. Be patient, some seeds take longer to germinate than others. Don't sow seed too thickly and remember that by sowing seeds in short rows in successive weeks, you can give yourself a constant supply of fresh plants. Mix very small seeds, like turnips and carrots with about three times as much sand, or dry compost, so that you can easily control their destiny. Large seeds, like peas, beets, and beans should be soaked in a liquid compost, or rain water, for about one day before planting. This technique encourages quick germination. Make the liquid compost by pouring water in a container of compost and allow the mixture to stand for a day. Thinning of the seeded rows will be necessary. Initially, you should thin the rows with scissors. If you pull up the excess seedlings, the root system of the remaining plants may be damaged.

Subsequent thinnings will yield you tender, fresh and simulative vegetables, the harbingers of better times to come.

Not much else is required but tender loving care and a watchful eye for the moisture content of the soil.

## WEEDS

Unless you spend most of your time in the garden picking weeds, you will probably find that, somehow, the weeds always seem to outnumber the plants you are trying to cultivate. The weeds, of course, always seem greener, more tenacious and more prolific.

The cautious gardener always believes that prevention is better than the cure. Mulching is one tried and proven technique to eliminate weeds before they have an opportunity to gain a foothold (or roothold) in your garden.

### Mulching

A mulch is a layer of organic material which is placed on the soil surface subsequent to planting. Not only does the mulch hold down weeds, but it conserves ground moisture, provides a shield against extremes of weather and prevents erosion. It keeps the soil loose thus providing less need for cultivation. And over the long haul it fertilizes the soil as a compost.

● Mulch your seedlings after they are established. Let the soil near the plant remain dry and open to the air. A variety of mulching materials can be used:

● Spilled straw, somewhat wetter and more decomposed than feed straw can be used as an efficient, simple and not unattractive material in the garden. Add four to six inches of the material between the rows of seedlings when they are about two inches high. Don't be alarmed by the depth of the material; it will soon pack down and become part of the garden's path system. The straw should last the entire growing season. And you can dig it under in the fall.

● You could spread about one inch of peat moss along the rows of seedlings. However, peat moss will provide no materials to the soil and you may find a sprinkling of the nutrient producing materials is a beneficial addition to the peat moss.

● Like the fertilizer, a mulch can be produced from sawdust, wood ashes or wood chips. But the material must be well rotted. You should add about one inch of the stuff when the plants are about two inches high and increase the layer to about three inches over the growing season. Dig this fine fertilizing material into the soil at the end of the growing season.

● For those fortunate enough to be on the sea coasts, seaweed and kelp can be used as successful mulches. You can take it fresh from the sea or wash it to remove the salt. This material can add a significant trace mineral content to the soil.

The incautious gardener admiring with consternation his prolific weed patch may wish to employ other tactics:

### Tolerance

● Weeds in small numbers, between the rows or in solitary splendour among the vegetables, can be tolerated. Watched carefully, but tolerated. Get rid of the flowers and seed pods quickly.

### Eating

● Some weeds may be eaten and you may wish to join rather than fight. Young dandelion greens can be served creamed, sautéed, boiled or as a salad. Lamb's quarter can be boiled or added to a fritter mixture. Plantain can be boiled. You could write to Nashs Institute of Survival, Box 5286, Station 'A', Toronto 1 for help in turning a crisis into cuisine.

### Stoop and Pull

● If the ultimate tragedy strikes and you must destroy or survive, get out your hoe and all the members of your family and begin cutting and pulling. At the very least, this method can work off a few hostilities.

## INSECTS

If you ensure that the garden has received lots of compost and the other natural nutrients that the soil needs, good health is encouraged in your plants and the plants can begin to fight the insect problem themselves. In spite of good garden husbandry you may be confronted with an insect menace. You can use a number of methods and ideas to prevent or minimize the problem:

● Eliminate all plants that are insect infested or diseased.

● Use derris dust, material ground up from the derris plant (sometimes called rotenone), on the infected plants. This material can be used safely on all plants. It has little residual effect however, and offers only a short period of protection.

● You can encourage insect eating birds to frequent your backyard by providing birdhouses, nesting platforms and nesting shelves near the garden. Place these agrarian amenities in safe places and provide a stock of nest building materials. Keep a supply of water handy. Grow trees to provide natural nesting places. Some birds eat insects only but many of the common birds have a mixed diet - insects and your carefully planted seeds. You can encourage these helpers to stay away from your seeds with wild fruit trees and shrubs and with seed producing plants.

● Those lady bugs that infest your attic should be encouraged to gather in the garden. They won't eliminate the insect problem but they have a prodigious appetite for aphids, and the eggs and larva of other insects.

● Tolerate the damn things. A little salt water solution eliminates caterpillars nesting in your newly picked broccoli. Most vegetables are not unduly harmed by the presence of insects in small numbers. But remember, if the insects get the upper hand, you may have to destroy the plants and begin again. Don't despair, select plants that will produce for the season remaining and go at it again.

As a last resort, most books on organic gardening outline techniques for making your own insecticides.

## HARVESTING

With the optimism natural to every gardener we can assume that your garden has begun to mature. But you may wonder when you can begin to reap the hard-won benefits of your efforts. Start by harvesting when you are hungry. Gardening is like wine-making; taste the product as it ages but leave a little for the time when full maturity is reached. Since you've been very clever with the planting of various early growing seeds, you should be able to begin harvesting salad vegetables early in the season. With patience, early root and leaf crops will be ready shortly before the crop of salad vegetables has begun to decline.

Since some plants - like beans, for instance - produce more the more they are picked, watch them closely and harvest early. Taking the first head from the broccoli encourages the plant to produce more. Thinning of root crops

like carrots gives you tender young carrots and allows the remainder to mature more easily. Trimming the excess foliage from plants like tomatoes ensures that the plant will put its energies into fruit and not leaves.

Let your plants get lots of sun on the day you go harvesting. You should pick or dig after noon in generally clear weather or late in the day on cloudy days. In this way the valuable Vitamin C which the vegetables give you will be most available.

And remember, throw all the excess material on your compost heap. Recycle all the valuable nutrients you haven't taken the first time.

#### CHECK LIST

- Use local disease-resistant plants and seeds.
- Mulch and fertilize with compost vigorously.
- Follow the planting chart closely.
- Plant the seeds in different places in the garden each year.
- Water early in the day to let the foliage dry before night-fall and don't touch the wet plants.
- Keep your garden clean in the fall and keep your compost heap full.
- Be optimistic.

There you are. A perfect growing year. A perfect garden. The sun shone, the plants grew and you age well. And, I hope, you noticed that you did it much like mother nature has done it before, without any of those chemical additives, too often, the backbone and the downfall of our gardening practices.

#### SHOPPING GUIDE

The only really inconvenient part of this gardening business is trying extensively to use maritime-produced products. Despite considerable prodding both inside and outside government, pickings look very meagre. Apparently, no gardening hardware is produced in the region. We are left with the materials which are used in the soil and then painfully few of those. No wonder the Newfoundlanders use caplin, they don't have to look for it.

The list presented here is lamentably exclusive and not inclusive. Enough additions from you would prompt us to publish an enlarged list later.

**Peat Moss** (to add bulk to your soil)  
 Acadian Peat Moss Ltd., Lamegne, N.B.  
 Annapolis Valley Peat Moss Co. Ltd., Berwick, N.S.  
 Atkins and Durbrow (N.B.) Ltd., Caraquet, N.B.  
 Atlantic Peat Moss Co. Ltd., Shippegan and Lamegne, N.B.  
 Eastern Peat Moss Ltd., Halifax, N.S. (Hazel Hill, N.B.)  
 Faford Peat Moss Co. Ltd., Shippegan, N.B.  
 Grand Anse Peat Moss Co., Grand Anse, N.B.  
 Heneco Ltd., Tabusintac, N.B.  
 Theriault and Hachey Peat Moss, Ell River Bridge, N.B.  
 Western Peat Moss Ltd., Maissonette, N.B.  
**Lime** (to lower the pH value of your soil)  
 Havelock lime works Ltd., Havelock, N.B.

#### Seeds

Vesey's Seeds Ltd., York, Prince Edward Island

You will have to rely on your local livestock farmer or your own compost heap for almost anything else the soil requires; they are the only regional manufacturers readily available.



LAMB'S QUARTER



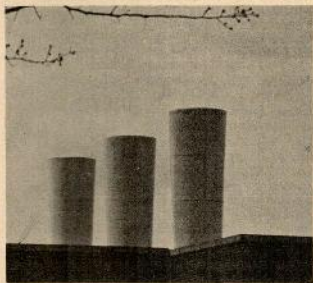
PLANTAIN

Vegetable	Distance between inches	Distance between plants in planting bed or row	Depth of planting in inches	Planting dates depending on weather	Method of planting	When	Comments
Bean (pole)	36	5	3	30 May to 20 July	Seed		
Bean (bush)	36	6	3	10 June to 1 July	Seed		
Beet	18	3	2 1/2	15 April to 15 July	Seed	see	Follow by beetroot, etc.
Broccoli	24	12	1 1/2	15 April to 1 July	Transplant	seed	
Brussels sprouts	24	12	1 1/2	15 April to 1 July	Transplant	seed	
Cabbage	24	12	1 1/2	15 April to 1 July	Transplant	seed	
Card Flower	24	12	1 1/2	15 April to 1 July	Transplant	see	
Carrot	18	1	1 1/2	15 April to 30 June	Seed	see	Final soil over seed
Celery	18	6	1 1/2	15 May to 1 July	Seed	open	Start inside in March
Corn	36	6	1	10 June to 1 July	Seed	shade	Use over heavy compost
Cucumber	36	6	1	10 June to 1 July	Seed	shade	
Kohlrabi	18	6	1 1/2	15 April to 15 June	Seed	shade	
Lettuce	18	1 1/2	1 1/2	15 April to 30 June	Seed	shade	
Leaf lettuce	18	2	1 1/2	15 April to 30 July	Seed	shade	
Red lettuce	18	4	1 1/2	15 April to 12 July	Seed	shade	
Seed onions	18	1	1 1/2	15 April to 15 May	Seed		
Onion sets	12	2	1	15 April to 20 June	Transplant		
Parsley	12	4	1 1/2	15 May to 30 June	Seed	open	Plant in the flower bed
Peas	18	3	1 1/2	1 May to 30 June	Seed	see	Flies laid over seed
Pea	18	1	1	15 April to 1 July	Seed	shade	
Pepper	18	12	1	1 June to 1 July	Transplant	see	Start inside in March
Potatoes	16	1 1/2	3	15 April to 15 June	Seed		
Pumpkin	26	12	1	1 June to 30 June	Seed	see	
Rhubarb	12	3	1 1/2	15 April to 20 July	Seed	open	Plant over seed and early autumn
Squash	12	3	1 1/2	15 April to 15 August	Seed	shade	
Squash	36	6	1	1 June to 30 June	Seed	see	Use over heavy compost
Turnip	18	6	1 1/2	15 April to 15 July	Seed	open	After early soil prep
Turnip	24	12	1 1/2	10 June to 20 June	Transplant	see	Start inside in April

From 1971 Catalogue, Vesey's Seeds Ltd., York, P.E.I.

#### VEGETABLE PLANTING INFORMATION

# BAD SMELL ON CAMPUS



For years a source of fly ash and soot, the three short smoke stacks of the old university plant are now quiet.

photo — Doug Sharpe

**M**R. A.D. BROADBENT is a young photochemist who teaches at Mount Allison University in Sackville. In August, 1969, he had just moved to the Maritimes from the University of California at Riverside, not far from Los Angeles. And he was presenting a paper on "Chemical Aspects of Air Pollution" at a pollution conference held in Halifax by the Atlantic Section of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

Some of what he was saying troubled George Semeluk, who was in the audience. Dr. Semeluk is a professor of chemistry at the University of New Brunswick, and his home university was just building a new central heating plant, a great big rascal high on the hill, big enough to sell heat to the Provincial Government and to the long-promised new regional hospital to be built nearby.

The old heating plant, down in the middle of the campus, had been a ferocious air polluter for years. Soot, carried on the prevailing wind, blackened the snow across the campus every winter. Walking near the plant, one tasted the sulphur in the air. Flying ash pocked the paint of faculty cars. Indeed, many professors and students believed that the plant deliberately blew its stacks at odd hours of the night and early morning, when nobody was around to actually see the black muck fly into the air.

The new plant on the hill would be out of sight. But would it be any cleaner, or would it just hide the mess?

In September, Semeluk addressed a letter to Dr. J.O. Dineen, then Acting President of the University, later appointed President. Would it not be possible, he wondered, to make a study of the sulphur dioxide output from the new plant, and to minimize or eliminate it? "It seems to me," said Semeluk, "that the University might find itself in an embarrassing situation, if, on the one hand, it is already deeply committed to anti-pollution research such as is going on in the Biology Department, and such as is represented by the proposal to establish a Water Resources Research Institute here, but on the other hand, it allows this dangerous contaminant to enter the atmosphere." He

went on to point out that on rare occasions the air in bucolic Fredericton already stung the eyes and smelled bad. (This was even before the paper mill at Nackawic, which now makes Fredericton's air stink a great deal of the time.) This condition, Semeluk suggested, could well represent an incipient smog.

Semeluk made two suggestions: first, that the university investigate the prospects of using desulphurated fuel, and second, that it examine the possibility of removing sulphur dioxide from the effluent's gasses.

Thank you, said Dineen, I have passed your letter to the Vice-President (Administration).

Thank you, said the Vice-President (Administration), I have passed your letter to our consultants.

Thank you, said the consultants, passing the buck back to Semeluk, why don't you look into it.

Somewhere down the line Eric Garland, Secretary of the Academic Planning and Campus Development Committee, read the letter and asked Semeluk to prepare a report. By September 22, 1970, he had a report ready for the Committee, and it was a dandy.

The Introduction outlined the environmental crisis in two measured paragraphs. Though we don't know that all life is in danger, it argued, it may be. The university has two responsibilities. It should provide leadership and research, and it should ensure that its own activities do not add unnecessarily to the problem.

Then the report talks about the three harmful agents which are released by burning "heavy industrial fuels" such as those used in the heating plant. Soot and carbon monoxide are the result of inefficient burners, which don't use up all the fuel. Sulphur dioxide is a natural result of burning fuels with any considerable sulphur content.

Carbon monoxide reacts slowly with ozone in the upper atmosphere, and becomes carbon dioxide. Over the long haul, it may dangerously raise the earth's temperature; or it may not. It is clearly a less severe problem now than soot

and sulphur dioxide.

Soot contains carcinogens - substances which cause cancer. Breathing a lot of soot will help get you lung cancer.

Sulphur dioxide, however, is a particularly urgent problem. It causes harmful genetic changes, and can be oxidized in the atmosphere to form sulphur trioxide. Sulphur trioxide combines with water vapour to produce a very corrosive mist which was "the major component of the London-type smog, and a primary cause of eye and respiratory damage in humans. The effect of sulphur dioxide on vegetation is devastating, as a visit to Trail, British Columbia, or Sudbury, Ontario will confirm. In Trail for example, sulphur dioxide removal procedures were instituted as a result of legal action before 1910. Sixty years later the hills around this smelter town, which once were covered by a forest, still have only a sparse covering of grotesquely distorted shrubs, and this in spite of the fact that the present emission takes place from chimneys 450 feet high!"

**M**ORE DISTURBING YET, the combination of soot and sulphur dioxide creates particles which are at once physically irritating, chemically corrosive, and carcinogenic.

Getting rid of the soot and carbon monoxide is relatively simple, Semeluk reported, citing correspondence with various technical consultants. All that is required is good burner and furnace design, and proper firing procedures. It costs more to buy such equipment, but the equipment is more efficient, needs less cleaning and maintenance, and over the long haul should save the University money.

The sulphur dioxide problem could be solved two ways: by removing it as the exhaust leaves the chimney, or by buying fuels with a low sulphur content. The chimney system cools the gas, and in calm weather the gas tends to collect around the plant, with unattractive results. The simplest method, then, is to buy low-sulphur fuel.

Now, said Semeluk, having done his homework, there are three independent sources of fuel oil. One is the new Gulf Oil refinery at Point Tupper, the second is Imperial Oil in Dartmouth, and the third is Irving Oil in Saint John. These three refineries - and only these three - can blend various crude oils to produce various sulphur contents. Imperial supplies fuel with 1.8% to 2.0% sulphur, occasionally rising above this figure. Gulf predicts 2% to 3% sulphur. And Irving Oil simply would not reply to two phone calls and a letter. Nothing daunted, Semeluk contacted a chemist who had performed sulphur analyses on Irving fuels during 1969-70, and had found they regularly contained 2.8% sulphur.

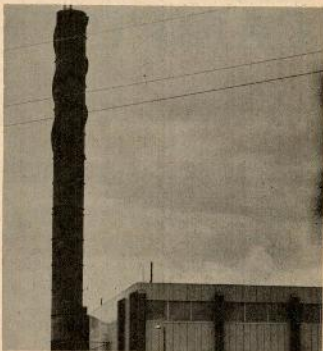
Semeluk made four recommendations. He recommended adequate burners for soot removal and the institution, as a community service, of a University air quality monitoring system. And he made two recommendations about fuels, which are worth quoting at length.

1. *The University should enter into yearly contracts for the supply of fuel oil with that company which sells fuel oil having the lowest sulphur content. (There appears to be no price differential at this time, but even if there were, it would be wise to pay the difference to ensure that we will not be publicly accused of being a major polluter.) The possibility of using light indus-*

*trial fuel (0.6% sulphur) should be investigated.*

*Yearly contracts would allow the University to add its pressure to existing pressures to cause the oil companies to develop more rapidly their production of low sulphur oils. It was pressure from the Halifax area that was partly responsible for Imperial's decision to divert some African crudes (low sulphur) to their Maritime refinery . . .*

2. *The University should request sulphur analysis certificates for the refinery run from which each delivered load of fuel oil is derived. It should be possible for the supplier to provide these, since plant operations regularly require this information. In addition the University should perform its own sulphur analysis on each load.*



The single tall smoke stack of the new university heating plant, built on a hill above the campus, will be a less obvious, but possibly just as dangerous source of air pollution.

photo -Doug Sharpe

**D**URING SEMELUK'S INQUIRIES, all kinds of interesting information emerged. Low-sulphur fuels imported into eastern North America, according to Imperial Oil, are normally blended in the Caribbean from Venezuelan (high sulphur) and African (low sulphur) crude oils. Near Eastern crudes, incidentally, are about the highest sulphur-content in the world, running around 3% to 4% - and where do those tankers come to Canaport from?

Again, a very attractive source of low-sulphur crudes is - wait for it - Canada: Alberta crudes are excellent in this respect. But Canada's oil policy makes them unavailable in the Atlantic region. They can only be sold west of the Ottawa River.

In any case, Semeluk had clearly presented the University with an attractive package. The problem was outlined, the moral, health and genetic problems pointed out, and all the details of the best available solution were provided. So what did the University do?

It *did* fix up its burner design, and the soot and carbon monoxide problem appears to be satisfactorily disposed of. But about the sulphur problem - the main problem, and the one on which Semeluk spent so much effort - it has done nothing at all.

Semeluk's report was circulated to a few people on the campus known to be concerned about such things, and on February 12, 1971, he wrote once again to B.F. Macaulay, the Vice-President (Administration), inquiring what had been done. The Academic Planning and Campus Development Committee politely thanked Semeluk for submitting the report. Semeluk was not asked to appear before them to further explain the problem, despite his announced willingness to do so. In a phone conversation before Christmas, Macaulay had assured him the University was "taking action suited to the problem", but one suspects they felt Semeluk was more of a problem than sulphur dioxide.

In his letter, Semeluk suggested that the University make public its actions and plans about the problem, and he sent copies of his letter to members of the university community whom he knew to be worried about the environment.

Nothing happened. As this is written, the University has done nothing whatever to indicate the slightest concern about the poisons that still belch from its stacks.

Nobody can say Semeluk didn't try to prevent it, but after nearly two years, it is time to say that the University of New Brunswick is one of the city of Fredericton's major and flagrant polluters, and that it makes occasional flutters of concern for the same reason as any other big industrial complex: for the sake of public relations, not because it gives a damn. Indeed, the University may well be culpable in several areas. What happens to the chemicals from its laboratories? Just what kind of stuff is it that the grounds department sprays all over the campus every summer? Which pesticide killed the tamarack tree in front of the biology building?

But the University is not a profit-making firm. So why has it not acted on Semeluk's proposals?

We don't know. But one can make some obvious guesses.

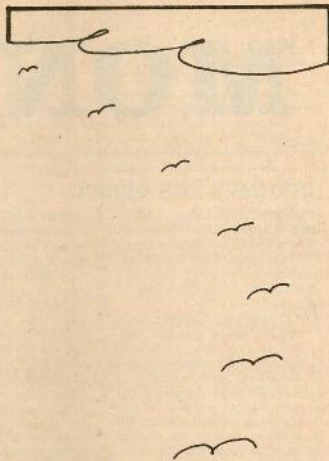
Go back to those three oil companies. Gulf's refinery is new; it hasn't been a competitor. Imperial can supply a low-sulphur fuel, whereas Irving won't say what the content of its fuel is. Nevertheless we suspect it is high-sulphur, thanks to Semeluk's sleuthing. And the University buys its oil, patriotically, from K.C. Irving, for some time a member of the Board of Governors.

Does the University have a special agreement with Irving Oil? If so, on what kind of terms, and how was the agreement arrived at?

We don't know, as we say. But look again at Senator McElman's Senate Speech, where he talks about the pressure on public bodies from Irving Oil. And ask yourself if it doesn't all fit together.

In his two years as President, Dineen has won a reputation as an unusually responsive and honest administrator. If he hasn't acted on Semeluk's very sensible proposals, it may well be that he *can't*.

Maybe U.N.B. is stuck with high-sulphur oil for a long time yet.



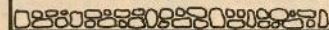
Fredericton's independent school for children between the ages of five and fifteen, wishes to announce the opening of registration for the fall term of 1971.

The School in the Barn is operated in the belief that learning occurs best in an open situation, when the ratio between students and teachers is low, when the teacher builds on interests already present in the student, and when the student's environment includes not only the classroom, but the community around him. Our stress is on individual growth and development rather than on competition.

Tuition \$70.00 monthly; some financial assistance may be available.

If you are interested in knowing more about the school, please write:

**THE SCHOOL IN THE BARN, INC.**  
110 Aberdeen Street, Fredericton, New Brunswick  
or Call: 454-8739, 454-5655, 475-6851



# MONITOR

## GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

FREDERICTON - Editorials in the *Daily Gleaner* are noted for their enthusiastic advocacy of the monarchy. They are equally noted for their in-temperate and inflated prose style. Put together, the result is often amusing.

*The Queen of Canada comes to British Columbia next week. She will see the banners of republicanism flying from pinnacles of power. She will not object in her own right. The Queen is inured to tangerents. She can remember the Churchillian days when her father, bolstered by the lion's roar, presided over "The Empire on Which the Sun Never Sets". But the sun went haywire, and so did the Empire, and it came to the Commonwealth.*

*Then, in her own time, she watched this British Commonwealth of Nations recede into a narrow corner where wolves of every hue - white, black, brown, red and yellow - huffed and puffed and tried to blow the house in. And almost succeeded.*

*The Queen is a philosophical soul who does her job and hopes*

*that the rest of us do ours. What is our job here in Canada? Is it to merge with the tide and sweep the monarchy away? Or is it to determine first what the monarchy means to us in day-to-day living?*

*The republicans have a strong lineup. They have on their side the Prime Minister of Canada and various and sundry colleagues. What was it that Gerard Pelletier - Canada's Secretary of State - said of the Queen at one crest of his wave: "The force of things will remove her. Symbols of the monarchy mean nothing. Our government has been accused of suppressing the coat-of-arms, but it really doesn't matter. We could put the coat of arms of Schenley the distiller on government buildings and no one would know the difference."*

*Mr. Pelletier can put his thesis to the test next week. He can be there waving his booze banner when the Queen steps onto Canadian soil. Of course, he won't. He is not that sure of himself. He would have the Old Chief to contend with, and our own Ted Eaton.*

## NO UNION FOR GULF

PORT HAWKESBURY, N.S. - Fred Kabanek, an international representative of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, argues that the Gulf Oil Company has effectively blocked him from organizing the 100 workers at the company's new refinery on the Canso Strait. The working agreement signed by the refinery workers with the company, reports the weekly *Cape Breton Highlander*, contains the following clause:

*Some activities in which you may engage require special company approval. These would include:*

*accepting or running for any office in the local, provincial or federal government, speaking or writing to a group concerning your work or the company or any activity which may conflict with your work or, if in competition or detrimental to the interests of Gulf Oil Canada Ltd. Discuss any activity of the above nature with your supervisor before committing yourself.*

Fred seems convinced that talking or organization to him is one activity that's not likely to get approval - special or otherwise.

## POLLUTION BRICKS

OTTAWA - An engineer employed by the National Research Council of Canada, Gavin Macaulay, has discovered a method of utilizing some of the millions of gallons of waste liquor discharged each year by pulp companies. By combining common low-grade clay with spent sulphite liquor, mixing it into a foam, pouring it into molds, and then air drying and firing it, Macaulay has produced a range of strong low cost building materials.

Each day that a typical 200-ton sulphite paper mill operates, reports the NRC's *Science Dimension*, it produces as an unwanted byproduct, 400,000 gallons of waste liquor, a crude calcium lignosulphonate. The waste liquor contains about 200 tons of solids and only a fraction of these wastes is converted into useful byproducts. The rest is dumped into the nearest body of water.

Each year liquor containing about 3,000,000 tons of solids is discharged from pulp and paper plants in Canada.

The possibility of producing commercially salable products from what otherwise is considered waste products might well be an added inducement for pulp companies to reclaim their wastes.

But, says Macaulay, making these building materials from spent sulphite liquor wouldn't eliminate the sulphite pollution problem from pulp and paper companies in Canada. All building materials of all types used in the country each year would have to be replaced with Macaulay's bricks before that would happen. Nevertheless, he feels that the process could make a significant contribution to utilizing some of the industry's pollutant wastes.



## BACK HOME IN KENTVILLE

KENTVILLE, N.S. -- The following editorial appeared in the weekly *Kentville Advertiser* on March 4, 1971.

A news picture circulated this week showed the "peace symbol" trumped in the snow on the roof of the Parliament Building in Ottawa. The symbol is becoming fairly well known because of its popularity with protesters, draft dodgers and flower children. It is becoming a fad with young people, appearing as a lapel pin, neck pendant or as decoration on books or clothes.

Peace symbol? Product of today's youth? Not on your life. It has been around a long time. It is actually one of the Satanic symbols known as the broken cross or crucified cross. In the Middle Ages it was called the "Witch's Foot".

The symbolism is quite evident. It is a broken cross, turned upside down.

According to the New Yorker magazine, the symbol was adopted by various (so-called) youth organizations on direct orders from the Communist Party. Whether this is so or not, it is pretty obvious that such a mark of antichrist must have arrived through one or other of the Communist directed youth movements. They aim at subversion by instilling contempt for adults, for authority, and for the ideals of patriotic citizenship. And they are really quite effective.

Ironically, the picture mentioned above was taken from the Peace Tower, named to celebrate a quite different kind of thing: peace with honour, with freedom, and with dignity for the individual.

The "new" symbol is perhaps after all not out of context. In the Middle Ages it meant slavery to the devil. Now its object is to promote the triumph of Communism and the enslavement of free peoples. Which may amount to much the same thing.

## FREE TELEPHONE CALLS

In an effort to end the increasingly large number of phony long-distance credit card telephone calls, the telephone companies have devised a new system to beat those who are inclined to make such calls. The new system works like this: In 1971, credit card numbers consist first of any given phone number, (of a large "respectable" corporation, for example), then a city code, then a letter to match the sixth digit of the original phone number.

Some of the city codes, same as last year's, are: Toronto -- , Fredericton -- 451, Montreal -- , Boston -- 001, New York -- 021, Chicago -- 097, Saint John -- 451.

The letters that match up with the sixth digit in the phone number are: Q with 1, A with 2, E with 3, H with 4, J with 5, N with 6, R with 7, U with 8, W with 9, and Z with 0.

## VIVE L'DIFFERENCE

MONTREAL (Last Post) -- For anyone who thinks that there is no fundamental difference between Quebecois and English-speaking Canadians, a quick look at the best seller lists for books in *La Presse* and the English language papers should dispell the illusion. For the Quebecois, the number one book is *Petit manuel d'histoire du Quebec* (a Marxist history), and includes *Quebec Occupe* (a collection of leftist essays on the October Crisis), *L'Homme Rapaille* (poems on a nationalist and left theme), *The Black Book* (on the dying French language), *Famille Sans-nom* (Jules Verne's stridently nationalist account of the 1837 revolt), and *La Crise d'Octobre* by Gerard Pelletier.

In English the best sellers include *Love Story*, *Ball Four*, *Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex*, and *The Godfather*.

## UNDER CONTROL

Government statistics on foreign ownership are very unreliable. They consider a corporation as foreign-controlled only when 51 percent of its stock is owned outside of Canada. In fact, as the laws governing banking recognize, then percent ownership is often equal to full control, since the rest of the owners have scattered, very small holdings.

Thus the government considers the International Nickel Company, which is controlled by the Morgan-Rockefeller financial group in New York, as a Canadian corporation.

Even this misleading approach however, gives some idea of the extent of U.S. control of our economy. In 1968, by government figures, U.S. companies held 75 percent of all foreign investment in Canada. They controlled 51 percent of mining, 43 percent of manufacturing, 19 percent of wholesale trade, 17 percent of retail trade, and 12 percent of service industries.

U.S. firms owned more than 50 percent of the assets of seven major industrial sectors -- 84 percent of rubber, 75 percent of petroleum and coal products, 73 percent of transport equipment, 67 percent of mineral fuels, 65 percent of machinery production, 58 percent of electrical products, and 57 percent of chemicals.



## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED first the Arrow, now the artist

TORONTO -- A spokesman for the English-language publisher of Leandre Bergeron's *Petit manuel d'histoire du Quebec* announced here recently that Imperial Oil Limited had finally agreed to release the historical drawings of C. W. Jeffrey's for inclusion in the book.

The announcement came several hours after a press conference was called in Montreal by Michel Chartrand, president of the Montreal Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), Leandre Bergeron and Gary Perley chairman of New Canada Publications of Toronto to condemn the oil company's refusal to release the drawings.

At the same time demonstrations took place at a number of Imperial Oil

offices and service stations across the country.

Imperial Oil, a U.S. controlled company, owns the complete collection of historical drawings by Canadian artist C.W. Jeffreys.

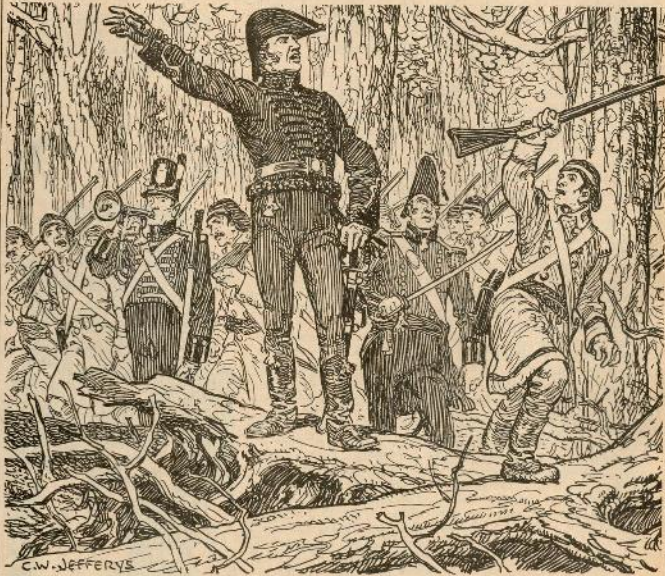
Mr. Perley claimed that by the terms of a 1952 agreement with the artist's estate, Imperial Oil Limited is obligated to make the drawings available without charge for publication in educational books. This apparently, is the first time Imperial Oil has denied the right to any educational publisher. It has done so on the grounds that *The History of Quebec* has "a particular political or social philosophy".

In the less than a year since the book was first published in French over 70,

000 copies have been sold.

Ironically, the book traces the struggle of the people of Quebec for independence first from French, then English and now U.S. imperialists, presumably like Imperial Oil Limited. "The necessity for this independence is obvious", said the publisher, "The refusal of a giant American company to make these drawings available to the thousands of people who will read this book in translation is a national insult."

"While Imperial Oil refused our requests for almost a month," he continued, "the spectre of national publicity seemed to change their minds pretty quickly."



# AFTER COLLAPSE SEVENTEEN

## or why I offered to trade my new Austin 1300 for a 1949 Skoda

*When your new car turns out to be a lemon, what do you do? Well, if you're John Miller of Halifax, you initiate what has to be one of the funniest correspondences between a manufacturer and an irate consumer that we've ever seen.*

April 20, 1970

Mr. Donald Stokes  
Chairman of the Board  
British Leyland Motors Ltd.  
Cowley  
Oxford, England

Dear Mr. Stokes:

I am writing to inquire as to your appraisal of future British military/naval strategy and as to your company's policy of sharing the cost of a given advertisement.

My interest in British strategy stems from my purchase of a new Austin 1300 in November, 1969; the vehicle seems determined to re-live the glories of British arms. Two days after the purchase, it went into its nelsonic phase. Every line of cars was suspected of harboring Villeneuve and was attacked with elan. This phase was cured with a simple carburetor adjustment. Then came its Raglan/Cardigan phase. The machine would not go into reverse. Alors, on avant. Two trips to the service garage. Then came W.W.I. The machine stalled continually. Two trips to the service garage, three trips to other service stations (twice to inspire the vehicle sufficient into the trip to the service garage); five times pushed, three times by now former friends, twice by strangers. Yesterday's Sunday drive became Percival/Singapore. The carburetor simply fell apart while the car was in motion. I found myself isolated and unable to turn my weapons on the enemy.

As you can see, if I can know what your country's military intentions are, I can prepare myself for the next inevitable collapse of the Austin.

Now, as to your company's policy of sharing the cost of advertising, I have thrown away \$2,000.00, and I intend to invest \$295.00 for a half-page ad in the local paper in an attempt to sell the machine. The ad will simply state the make, model and service history of the car.

Since I bear the full cost of having the car manhandled back to the service garage on such a regular basis, would your company be willing to pay half the cost of the ad? If you agree to this proposal, you will not be setting any sort of precedent. I will never again knowingly buy any article of British manufacture.

Sincerely,  
J.F. Miller

1st May, 1970

Dear Mr. Miller:

Austin 1300

Thank you for your letter dated the 20th of April, 1970, which was addressed to Lord Stokes and has been passed to me for attention and reply.

After carefully reading through your letter, may I say how sorry I am to learn that you have experienced difficulties with your Austin 1300 Saloon Car.

I feel that we can best help you in this matter by passing a copy of your letter over to our Associate Company, British Leyland Motors (Canada) Limited, P.O. Box 3033, 4445 Fairview Street, Burlington, Ontario, Canada, asking that they investigate this matter and then write to you in more detail.

In view of the above, you can anticipate hearing from our Associate Company within the very near future.

Yours sincerely,  
D.E. Needham  
Service Liaison

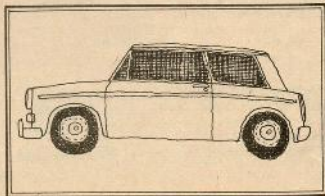
June 16th, 1970.

Lord Donald Gresham Stokes  
25, St. James Place,  
London, S.W. 1.  
England

Dear Lord Stokes,

On 20th April 1970, I wrote to you concerning an Austin 1300, which I had purchased new in October 1969. The vehicle had to that date collapsed some dozen times.

On May 1st 1970 a Mr. D.E. Needham of your organization replied, stating that a copy of my letter had been passed to British Leyland Motors (Canada) Ltd, and that



this latter organization would reply in the very near future.

I have not received the votive letter, but as the "very near future" is a somewhat elastic term, I am not disturbed by this. What I am writing about is that the Austin 1300 has suffered four more collapses, to a grand total to date of sixteen, and I would like to give you a reprise of some of the events connected with these collapses.

After collapse 12 and before writing my letter of 20th April, I telephoned Mr. L.V. MacQuarrie, President of Halifax British Motors. Mr. MacQuarrie stated and I quote: "I don't build them (that is, Austins), I only sell them". On the basis of this I wrote to you.

After collapses 13 and 14, I took no action other than to push the Austin back to the dealer's garage. Incidentally, after collapse 8, I was informed that a Mr. Cornish from British Leyland Motors (Canada) Ltd., would give the car a thorough check. Mr. Cornish's name was also invoked after collapse 14.

After collapse 15, I inserted the following advertisement in the "Used Cars For Sale" classified section of the local paper:

1969 Austin 1300 car has been driven 2,000 miles, present owner has pushed it 1,000, total mileage 3,000. \$1,700.00 or will trade for a car of comparable quality, for example, a 1948 Skoda, 429-0018.

Only one of the responses to this advertisement is really germane to this letter, but you might like to know of the others. Three people called and thanked me for putting the advertisement in the paper - they too, were stuck with Austins. One man could not understand why I did not lie about the history of the car, and one man called and asked if I would accept a 1949 Skoda.

The one response which is germane was from the aforementioned Mr. Cornish. Mr. Cornish was miffed about the advertisement and urged me to contact him if any further collapses occurred.

Collapse 16, naturally, occurred. I arranged to meet Mr. Cornish at the Halifax British Motors. Because of my previous experiences with your representatives, I asked to be informed if Mr. Cornish would not be able to keep the appointment. I received no word, and so appeared at the appointed hour and place. By this time I probably do not have to tell you that Mr. Cornish was nowhere to be found.

I am by now quite aware of how foolish one is to buy a product of British Leyland manufacture. I am becoming aware of how stupid one is to expect even common courtesy.

However, I must make one last request of you and yours. The editor of a local magazine has asked me to do an article on my travail with the Austin. I will use my own correspondence in any event as a basis for the article. Do I have your permission to use the replies I receive from officers of British Leyland Motors?

Yours truly,  
John F. Miller

*On 22 June 1970 Lord Stokes replied noting that he found it difficult to believe that Mr. Miller's car purchased new in October 1969 and properly maintained "collapsed as you call it" 17 times.*

*Lord Stokes suggested that either Mr. Miller's imaginative*

*powers were grossly exaggerated or that, to be able to push his car 1,000 miles he was possessed with most remarkable physical endurance.*

*In response to Mr. Miller's last request, Lord Stokes said that he would not give his permission to use his correspondence as he considered it to be "confidential and privileged".*

July 6, 1970

Lord Stokes  
Chairman and Managing Director  
British Leyland Motor Corporation  
Canley, Coventry, England

Dear Lord Stokes,

Thank you for your letter of 22 June.

The car was maintained as per British Leyland recommendations. The car became inoperable a total of seventeen times. That is, it had to be professionally repaired a total of 17 times before it would function. The use of the word "collapse" does not seem to overstate the case.

You note your confidence in the ability of British Leyland (Canada) and Halifax British Motors to deal fairly and correctly with reasonable complaints and problems. What inspires confidence in you is, of course, a matter for yourself but my experiences would, I believe, lead a reasonable man to some other conclusion; e.g. -

The car had to be returned to the dealer twice in order to correct the timing.

The car was returned to the dealer five times to correct its stalling problem. The car stalled on me one last time and the person to whom I sold it stalled on the way home.

As stated in my postscript of 16 June, collapse 17 occurred 15 minutes after the car had emerged from the service garage after collapse 16.

The only time any defect was corrected after only one trip to the dealer was when the carburetor fell apart.

On the occasions of collapses 8, 14, and 15 I was assured that the Service Manager of British Leyland (Canada) was going to examine the car thoroughly. After collapse 14 the car was in the service garage for two weeks. In talking with the Service Manager after collapse 15 he assured me that it was the first time he had ever seen the car.

The car's inability to go into reverse required two trips to the dealer.

Finally, the dealer tried three times to so adjust the left front door so that the opening of same did not require a shoulder-separating butt (I do not number these among the collapses). One person I tried to sell it to was so unreasonable as to refuse to buy a car he couldn't get out of.

British Leyland's appointment as motor vehicle manufacturers to Her Majesty would seem to indicate that the Queen's reactions to her experiences with your company differ somewhat from my own. Several friends have reminded me that one factor here may be the presumably comparative infrequency with which one of us is given a royal screwing.

Yours sincerely,  
J.F. Miller

# UPTIGHT LITTLE ISLAND



"P.E.I.!" intoned Bruno Gerussi, to the whole nation, "Uptight little island!"

For most Canadians, that about summed it up. Fresh from his disastrous encounter with the University of Prince Edward Island liquor licence application (see *The Mysterious East*, February 1971), geriatric young Premier Tom - whoops, Alex - Campbell had done it again. For days, the new P.E.I. Public Gatherings Act was big news from coast to coast.

What was it all about?

For a long time the authorities of P.E.I. have made it plain that when they talk about encouraging tourists, they don't mean just any old tourist. The preferred P.E.I. tourist is short-haired, middle-aged, prosperous, and buys his drugs at government stores. The opposite kind of tourist tends to get frikked and questioned at the ferry landing or shortly thereafter, scowled at by passing patrol cars, occasionally hauled in on some kind of suspicion and often simply put back on the ferry to the mainland.

So when some local promoters announced that they would stage a rock festival called Junction 71 at Parkdale, a suburb of Charlottetown, on April 10 - the Saturday before Easter Sunday - a cold shudder ran up and down the spine of Constituted Authority. Apocalyptic visions of thousands of hairy hippies turning on, freaking out, tripping around, shooting up, making out, being in - the visions coursed across the island. Clergymen began muttering darkly, and when clergymen mutter, Tom - whoops, Alex - Campbell bends over to listen closely.

Campbell listens to the police, too, and the police were concerned. Indeed, one story has it that RCMP Supt. Pantry and his men briefed a Cabinet meeting by showing volumes of still photographs of Woodstock and Mosport. And the doctors were concerned: they knew nothing about drugs. Rather than learning something, they pressed Constituted Authorities to ban Junction 71, and save them embarrassment.

"A vocal group can always carry the Premier," says one Islander. The ministers turned vocal: sixteen of them signed a joint letter to Campbell demanding that the festival be called off or else. The "else"? They threatened to contact every clergyman in P.E.I. and have the government denounced from the pulpit on Palm Sunday.

No modern government, of course, can stand up to that kind of pressure. The government discovered that Parkdale, being an unincorporated district, was under provincial jurisdiction. As rumours of the arrival of forty thousand hippies made the rounds, the promoters called the show off - an odd thing for profit-making people who foresaw so large an audience.

Nevertheless the government went ahead. Junction 71 might be a dead letter, but there were to be no rock festivals

in P.E.I. this summer. On April 6, the notorious bill was presented to the provincial legislature and given three readings in *thirty minutes*. Only Conservative House Leader Dr. George Dewar spoke against it: he felt the powers given to the government were just too sweeping.

The powers are just a bit wide. They allow the Minister of Justice to "prohibit any public gathering which in his opinion may contribute to the disruption of public order, or where in his opinion there are insufficient medical services, fire and police protection, sleeping facilities, or other essential services." After formal notification from the minister, anyone promoting or holding such a public gathering is liable to a fine not exceeding \$5000 or imprisonment for one year or both. And a public gathering includes "any contest, game, race, dance, apparatus, amusement, display, device, exhibition, attraction, performance, presentation, program, festival, show or motion picture, operated either indoors or out of doors, which is or which may be attended by the public."

All the same, an hour and a half later it was law. Campbell has since conceded that the bill was hastily drafted (the *Square Deal*, the monthly opposition magazine of the Island, says that what the House passed was in fact the first draft), but he says it poses no more threat to civil liberties than many other statutes.

"The Criminal Code," says Campbell, "provides for sanctions to be taken at the time of a disorder. I am one who firmly believes that you have acted too late if you have waited for the disorder to break out."

The may is saying why wait until people have committed a crime before arresting them. *You're under arrest. Why? Just so you won't commit any crimes.* Oh, for the good old days of the MVD!

In fact, the police role in the whole episode is one of the most peculiar and frightening of its aspects. "Are the Mounties political?" asks *Square Deal* editor Reshard Gool, head of U.P.E.I.'s political science department. "They seem to be making policy." Islanders tell of Mounties attending public meetings and demonstrations with newsreel cameras, openly filming those in attendance. In a civil service town like Charlottetown, that alone is enough to intimidate a good many citizens. Indeed, the largest protest meeting in living memory, held in Charlottetown's Rochford Square on April 10, the day of the ill-fated Junction 71, was surrounded by people obviously sympathetic who wouldn't get out of their cars. With the newsreel cameras, they feared for their jobs.

Meanwhile an opposition formed up. Reverend Peter Macdonald of Saint Paul's Church held a number of meetings to seek alternatives to the cancelled festival. Ultimately a mini-festival was indeed held. In a chilled Arena - more

accustomed to the sight of show cattle than rock fans -- only eighty people braved the police and the controversy to hear the afternoon performance; about and hundred and thirty came along in the evening. Meanwhile the police patrolled outside and plainclothes officers mingled with the shivering, huddled fans inside.

Needless to say there was no trouble.

As the enormity of the act became clear, opposition grew quickly. Outspoken criticism came from the usually quiescent academics at U.P.E.I. P.E.I. Member of Parliament David Macdonald (PC-Egmont) -- the only MP to oppose imposition of the War Measures Act -- drove all night from Ottawa in order to speak at the public meeting held in Rochford Square to protest passage of the act. Charlotte-town's motherly Mayor Dorothy Corrigan joined those speaking against the act. She wasn't in favour of drugs of course, but she had nothing against young people or long hair.

Even some of the sixteen clergymen who petitioned Campbell were dismayed at the severity of the act. "It's an over-reaction," offered Rev. William Simpson, one of the original sixteen. "I don't think any of the clergy felt the government would go that far. If I had known what was going to happen, I would not have signed."

But that doesn't mean the clergy will stop pressuring Campbell's weak-kneed government. The clergy are contemplating a new move added Simpson, to counter the government's over-reaction.

Although admitting that it may well have been hasty and ill-considered, it is unlikely that Campbell will repeal or amend the act until the fall sitting of the legislature.

Often accused of bending to the most vocal group, this time Campbell is determined to stand firm against the pressure. And while Campbell clutches the most repressive piece of legislation since the War Measures Act anticipating a rock festival that never happened, Supt. Pantry and his men guard the ferry terminals against hairy hippies to make sure it never will.

To a richly deserving Alex Campbell and his uptight little government, we are proud to award a drug-crazed Rubber Duck.

## THE GUILD SHOP

featuring New Brunswick Handcrafts  
corn. Charlotte & Duke Streets (2 blocks  
south of King Square) Saint John, N.B.

CHASE CAMERA SUPPLY LIMITED  
Bell & Howell Audio Visual Supplies  
Kodak Photo Supplies  
Bring this advertisement with you and  
save 10 percent on any purchase.  
127 Charlotte Street, Saint John, N.B.



# CLASSIFIED

STRAW BOOKS is a non-profit publishing project, funded by the "Opportunities for Youth" programme, whose purpose is to publish writings by young Nova Scotians, chiefly poetry, in high quality books. By publishing up to 16 books of poetry by various segments of the Nova Scotian community Straw Books hopes to provide the public with a reflection of our culture.

We are hoping to publish well-designed, printed and professionally bound volumes of works, that will provide an outlet for the abundance of undiscovered, unsung, writings existing in Nova Scotia.

We wish to publish several complete collections of works by individual writers, several anthologies of poems by writers from all parts of the province and a number of books of poems and drawings by Nova Scotian children. Finally, we feel that it is important and necessary to publish a book of poetry by the Acadian French of Nova Scotia. These books will be sold in bookstores throughout the province on a non-profit basis.

We anxiously solicit written material for publication and enquiries regarding our project. Manuscripts of complete works should be sent by registered mail.

Straw Books, 6169 South Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

FRESH FOUNDATIONS is a cooperative dedicated to the people's struggle for freedom of expression. We are putting together some fresh books of fiction, poetry and photographs. We need manuscripts and pictures. If any of our readers would like to submit their work for our evaluation we would be happy to consider it for publication in Fresh Foundations. Our New Press for the People

Send your work to: Fresh Foundations, P.O. Box 5803, Fountain Valley, California 92708.

At THE HALL, in Toronto some of us have set up a scheme where people who want to get some experience of working and living on a farm can do so in a constructive and responsible manner. The Hall would perform two functions: 1) act as a sort of switchboard in getting the people and the farms together, and 2) provide a short course on techniques of self-sufficiency for people before they go out to a farm.

The course, the first of which has already started, would teach basic survival and farming skills. Our aim is to reduce the fatality rate of new farmers by letting people see first hand how much work and practical knowledge is involved in making a go of farming. We hope to help them reach the necessary level of self-sufficiency and responsibility, and thus help them in the long process of coming to peace with themselves.

So, if you are on a farm and have specific tasks which need responsible self-sufficient labour for a specific length of time, write to us and let us know the whets and whens of your needs. And if you are interested in taking the course and being on a farm for a while, come by The Hall on Tuesday nights at 7:30 and rap with us and take the course. If you can't drop by, write and we'll put you onto some literature to read. And lastly, if you are situated too far away, why not start the same thing where you are?

Survival and Community Farming  
Free University  
c/o The Hall  
19 Huron Street  
Toronto 133, Ontario

The Committee for an Independent Canada, Suite 419, 77 York Street, Toronto, Ontario

As a new service The Mysterious East is offering space in this column to its readers for classified advertisements. At least initially the classified advertising rate is 10 cents a word with a minimum of 20 words in each advertisement.

BOOK REVIEW BY  
RUSSELL HUNT

## PRUNING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

THIS BOOK IS ABOUT SCHOOLS  
EDITED BY SATU REPO  
RANDOM HOUSE NEW YORK, TORONTO



**T**HE CREST OF THE LIBERAL EDUCATIONAL reform wave in Ontario was marked by the establishment of OISE -- the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education -- and by the publication of the splashily-produced Hall-Dennis report. In its introduction, that report contains a crystallization of the reason that liberal reform of public education was to prove a failure. On page five, the authors quote hopefully from the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children." On the very next page, the report obliterates any idea that the authors might take that assertion seriously, stating categorically that "... the small school and the local school board have outlived their day. The complexities of modern education demand larger units of instruction and administration."

This puts us right at the centre of the problem. A large, centralized, uniform system of public education, it is becoming increasingly clear, simply cannot be responsive to the different demands and needs of individual parents and students.

Item: this winter, a Saint John, New Brunswick high school student named Penny Brown objected to the requirement that she read *Huckleberry Finn* and take a matriculation examination based in part on that text. She objected to the book on the basis that it lent itself to -- and indeed was -- being taught on a racist basis. Penny is black.

Penny had widespread support in the community; Joe Drummond, the local representative of the New Brunswick Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, fought manfully for months; and after an agonizing public upheaval in the system, finally the book was changed. This in turn led to massive public recriminations about "censorship" and "vocal minorities".

The point? Under a rational educational system, a student with objections to a text would have no difficulty simply reading something else. But here, the defense of the required text was based on the clear perception that the

changing of this text was likely to be a disastrous precedent that would destroy uniform public education by making it impossible to require *any* text. Suppose, the panicky argument went, Indians objected to James Fenimore Cooper, Roman Catholics objected to Jonathan Swift, Women's Lib to Laura Ingalls Wilder, Gay Lib to D.H. Lawrence...

Finding a text which could be required of *everybody* would become impossible. And the whole structure of provincial examinations, uniform curricula -- of educational order itself -- depends on uniform texts.

The conclusion which should have been drawn from this confrontation is clear: such uniform public education is, in fact, an invasion of individual rights and we must therefore find some other way of educating our children. But, like Samuel Johnson, who once, to escape the unpleasant consequences of one of his opinions, simply refused to draw them, the system simply contradicted itself and went on.

But the racist teaching of a textbook strikes me as very obviously a minor problem. The main problem is that because the system is so large, the vast majority of parents cannot in fact have any say in choosing their children's education. Those parents who *do* have power choose for everyone else's children as well. And if they choose -- as those parents who wrote the Hall-Dennis report clearly chose -- hardware, uniformity, efficiency and force-feeding (however pleasant) there's really not much the rest of us can do about it. Unless, of course, we can afford private schools -- and there aren't very many of them and there are few who can afford them. For the rest of us, public education is required: and because it is required it's big, and because it's big it has to be uniform, and because it's uniform it's not -- by definition -- what most people want.

Item: all the departments of education in the Maritime Provinces seem to pride themselves on the number of one-room schoolhouses they can close down (read the triumphant statistics in their annual reports) and the amount of centralization and uniformity they have introduced. This year, for the second year in a row, the citizens of Jemseg,

New Brunswick, fought off the attempts of the Department of Education to close their one-room school and bus their children something between nine and twenty-five miles away, to Cambridge Narrows, to a more "efficient" school there. Their reason: they have made a choice for their children that excludes efficiency: they're pleased with what's happening to their kids in the school at Jemseg.

At least the residents of Jemseg are presented with an alternative around which they can gather. For most people, the idea that there might be alternatives just never seems to occur. Going to the public schools is what you do: people who keep their children out of school -- for whatever reasons -- never seem to get much sympathy from anyone. Public school, as James Herndon points out in his new book, *How to Survive in Your Native Land*, is the closest thing we have to a national established church. Ask someone -- someone pretty sophisticated about education -- if he'd keep his kids out of school for three weeks to have some educational experience -- going to Europe, or attending a music camp, something like that -- and you'll see the force of that establishment. Keep the kids out of school? They'll miss something. They'll fall behind.

Let's look at the case of the parent who's convinced that the schools aren't doing right by his children, that the passiveness and receptivity demanded of children so that they can be handled in large numbers causes them to lose their curiosity and their ability to enter into relationships of understanding with their environment; that his children are being taught a distinction between "work" and "play" which leads them to believe that learning is something you're forced to do and that play is passive, never intellectual: that in short, the schools are turning his kids off. (Let's assume for the sake of argument that he's wrong; that the public schools are doing a better job than he'd be likely to do. If we believe that "parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children" he's got a right to choose wrongly.)

What are his alternatives? By and large, he hasn't any. If he lives somewhere where there are alternative schools (he'd have to be pretty lucky: I know of only two, for sure, that are operating in the Atlantic Provinces this year: the St. John's Cooperative School in St. John's, and The School in the Barn in Fredericton) he would still have to find one that he agreed with. And there's no more likelihood that he'll agree with them than that he'll agree with the current fads in public education. If he keeps his kids home, to educate them himself, he'll likely go to gaol.

As any reading of the literature of alternative education (see the September 1970 *Mysterious East* for a partial list) will show, this has been a particularly important problem for minority groups -- blacks, Indians, Chicanos, the rural poor. But as John Holt has made clear (see especially *How Children Fail* and *The Underachieving School*) the failings of ghetto schools are no different, fundamentally, from those of their suburban, more presentable, better-funded counterparts. All uniform public schools, whatever their intentions, are forced almost by definition to teach information rather than thought, passively rather than active curiosity, and a dead museum culture (which can be absorbed passively) rather than a living, growing culture (which has to be produced on the spot). The only thing you can be sure a kid will grasp when you want him to grasp it is a piece of information: and if you're teaching thousands of

kids you've got to know what they're all learning at one time. There's no way to "reform" this basic characteristic: it's like *reforming* a privet hedge into a rambling rose. You need to dig out the roots and replant.



**A** LOT OF REPLANTING HAS GONE ON over the last three or four years. Much of it has been stimulated by, and recorded in, the Toronto-based magazine which became, very quickly after its beginning in 1965, the *Better Homes and Gardens* of the replanting movement. Never content with pruning, *This Magazine Is About Schools* has stood from the beginning for new growth.

The magazine might almost as well have been titled *This Magazine Is About Students*: for it took as its province learning, in institutions and out of them, in the present and in the past and sometimes in the future. It has stood for the close, honest look at individual experience rather than at institutions or groups. It has preferred to look at what happens outside classrooms rather than in them, and to individuals rather than classes. Because of this, because it did what no other educational publication had done, because it arose out of an educational alternative itself, it soon became central to the alternative school movement, in the US perhaps even more than in Canada. Readers found in it not only the writings coming out of The Everdale Place and Point Blank (the alternative schools out of which *This Magazine* arises), but also articles by such well-known figures as Marshall McLuhan, Edgar Z. Friedenberg, Staughton Lynd.

The magazine has the scrappy look of a working document: letters are reproduced photographically, typography is often unjustified, articles are often unconventional in presentation, sometimes more like scrapbooks, notes or diaries than formal articles. Frequently more political than educational, sometimes a bit analytically abstract, the magazine nonetheless quickly became and has remained the house organ of the alternative school movement.

Now Satu Repo, one of the original editors of *This Magazine*, has put together a book -- called appropriately if unoriginally *This Book Is About Schools* -- which preserves some of the most valuable of the articles from the magazine's first few years. The book is not an entirely faithful representation of the magazine: much which made it most immediate and striking -- the scraps, letters, newspaper clippings, smuggled memos from educational bureaucracies -- are gone, in favour of the longer and more formal articles. But much is left: and the book's main strengths -- and weaknesses -- are those of the magazine.

What are they? The main strengths are honesty and clarity of vision. Read, for instance, any of the articles by the people who've been with the magazine from the outset --



Bob Davis, George Martell, Satu Repo, Sarah Spinks: they approach the confessional in their introspective self-analysis and their compulsive need to see learning, and indeed all kinds of relations between human beings, clearly. Watch Satu Repo "Watching My Children Watching TV", for instance:

*For various reasons adults seem less formidable to Marya and Sylvia, than they did to me at the same age. I recall adults as all-powerful creatures, who carried on a great deal of incomprehensible conversation with each other and did not have much time or patience with children. In primary school I often did not have the slightest idea why the teacher wanted us to do or learn some particular thing; yet it would never have occurred to me to question her. I understood the world at that point in terms of power. The teacher was telling us what to do because she was an adult and a teacher. She did not have to make sense, but I did, otherwise I would get punished.*

At its best, the magazine allows no sham, no cant, no clichés. At its best, it does the sort of thing which characterizes John Holt's writing -- makes you look at situations as clearly, as fully, as discerningly and perceptively as a trained, sensitive teacher. By doing so, it shows you things you'd never understand through any abstract description.

*I remember sitting in a seminar, upstairs in the cloisters of University College, one overcast day in the autumn of my M.A. year. We were about six weeks into the term. The room was crowded with graduate students and we were listening to two professors of English who were speaking about the movements of twentieth century literature. The subject fascinated me; Yeats I think it was. They were very knowledgeable men, and they spoke well, and I can recall my sense of utter estrangement as I wound my way through the realization that what they were saying had no purchase on me, that the experience of being in that seminar was without meaning for me, that doing graduate work had not become real, and that my entire undergraduate and high school education had been mainly a sham.*

*... This was higher education in the ranking university in English-speaking Canada; and I knew, in the pit of my stomach, it was not what education was about. I can still feel the grain of the wood in the table under my hand as I sat waiting, and the sense of a kind of impersonal process by which the people, the words, the situation realigned themselves in a different perspective.*

Paradoxically, some of the best things in this book aren't concrete in this way: George Martell's review of Edgar Friedenberg's *Coming of Age in America*, for instance, is one of the most thought-provoking articles on education I have seen in a long time. And his "What Can I Do Right Now?", which is in many ways the central article in the book, and which, as Satu Repo points out in her foreword, poses the book's and the magazine's central question, does a remarkable job of clarifying some of the central issues of our time in a way that does allow us something to do. Right now.

Put simply, Martell's thesis (and I think it is the rarely spoken and often unconscious thesis of the whole alternative school movement and certainly of *This Magazine is About Schools*) is this: there's no point in devoting our deepest energies to abstract causes like the revolution, socialism, anarchy, even Canadian nationalism -- because

they will remain abstractions for most of us, and our deepest energies will be wasted. "It's a matter of priorities. Maybe it comes down to this: support Mel Watkins in his bid to radicalize the NDP on a nationalist platform, but don't spend the majority of your time at it." Why? "Point Blank is the largest social unit I can get solidly angry about. It is the largest abstraction I can imagine fighting for... fighting for the whole of it, not just parts of it." So what do you do? You take part in the building, in the cities and in the countryside, of social units people can get angry about. If we are to have a new society, Martell argues, we'll have to have it by building it block by block, not by reforming from the top.

In arguing this, Martell offers an observation that is particularly appropriate to the Atlantic Provinces: he says that because Canada has not gone as far down the road of "progress" as has the US, "we don't have to waste a lot of very good energy fighting for things to stop so life can begin again", and we can begin the building of a new society. "Right now that probably means residents' associations, producer-consumer co-ops, and free schools, although it can mean many other institutions as well."

If we can think in terms of building rather than destroying, of planting the rose rather than tearing out the privet hedge, we're in even better shape in Atlantic Canada. Alternative schools are not seen as revolutionary threats here; the co-op movement has always been at home here. Communes buy farms in the countryside and no one notices. The citizens of Jemseg can succeed in hanging on to their school; Penny Brown can -- even though only after a fantastic expenditure of energy -- win her right to study what doesn't violate her dignity.

It's easy to be overoptimistic: The principal at George Street High School in Fredericton recently intervened in a school election to keep students with platforms unacceptable to him from running at all. There are still Dartmouths and Digbys. But as yet they're still created and run by human beings.



# reaction



Dear Sir:

In the period since you began publishing, you have constantly thumped the drum about the bad journalism of the "establishment press" in the province. For that, you have my hearty support and have had my patronage. God knows, Eastern Canada is in great need of perceptive responsible reporting.

I must confess, however, to having had fears about a bit of irresponsibility on your part in the past but tonight have reached the point where I wonder - Is *The Mysterious East* any better than *The Gleaner*?

Your articles in the March/April issue on "les Acadiens" were interesting but how accurate are they? Tonight I was able to put to Dr. Alexandre Boudreau of the Memramcook Institute some questions regarding the references to his stance at the Bathurst meeting of SNA and AFNE as reported by Richard Wilbur on page 7 of that issue.

On being questioned, Dr. Boudreau informed me that (1) he had *not* voted on the matter, (2) he could *not* have voted because he was *not* there, and (3) he had *not* spoken to Mr. Wilbur.

His response and the "reporting" of *The Mysterious East* seem rather incompatible. In short, someone has a credibility gap as big as LBJ's ever was.

What about it, *Mysterious East*? Guilty or not? And if guilty -- how in Hell do you try and excuse such an action. The question of English-French relations and the role of key individuals in that relationship is too important to be left in the hands of the incompetent whether they work for K.C. Irving or The Rubber Duck Press!

Yours sincerely  
A.H. MacDonald

## WILBUR'S REPLY

*I am pleased to make Mr. MacDonald's acquaintance through the pages of The Mysterious East. By the way he has sprung to the defence of a prominent member of the Liberal establishment, I assume that he is also a supporter and possibly a recipient of the extensive largesse of that gray structure which has spanned among other things the Truth Squad and Information Canada. I sympathize with Dr. Boudreau since we all have lapses of memory, he doesn't remember our interview which took place in his Memramcook office last July; and I forgot that he prefaced his remarks about the annexation resolution with the point that*

*he did not attend the meeting. Had he been there he said, he would have voted against it for the reasons I cited in the article.*

*Readers of The Mysterious East may be interested in other reactions I have had to the article, living as I do in the heartland of French New Brunswick, I have received many comments. The important Acadians generally disliked it, some of them intensely. The little people, particularly teachers and students agreed with my analysis and with the general thesis.*

Richard Wilbur

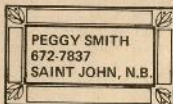


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# Back of the Book

## AVIAN GENOCIDE

"The purple martin," enthuse the authors of a pamphlet published by The Purple Martin and Bird Society of South Eastern New Brunswick, "is often called 'Man's Best Friend'." To establish their claim for this avian Rover, the authors note that purple martins will not only "entertain their hosts with cheerful bubbling chatter and day long flights of particular skill and grace, but best of all, will tirelessly pursue and destroy the countless flying insect pests" circling about your house and garden.

The pamphlet contains a drawing and construction hints for building the ideal purple martin house (durable, warm and dry); maintenance instructions (kill any vermin and shutter during the off-season); and a description of the predators and pests likely to roust the roost.

Aside from chewing lice, sucking lice, fleas, mites and blow fly (larva only), the most dangerous and dedicated enemy of the purple martin, declare the authors, is the common starling. Not only are starlings a "persistent nuisance", they say, they're downright dangerous. It seems that starling nests are often found to contain cigarette butts. "If the butts are still burning when taken into it," caution the authors, "the nest becomes a potential fire bomb" out there in your back garden.

That's all very nice, you say, but just what am I supposed to do about these anti-social feathered arsonists. The back cover of the pamphlet leaves little doubt as to what the authors think you should do about them; there they list three rather grisly recipes for Roast Starling, Starling Stew and Broiled Starling on Toast:

*Cut the breasts in half. Lay inner side down on butter-*

*greased broiler. Tie a strip of bacon about each breast with a thread. Broil to a golden brown. Rub with oil or butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and a bit of parsley. Serve on buttered toast.*

## WORKING CLASS HERO

A provincial premier is scarcely different from any other working man, at least in the sense that after a hard days work he looks for a bit of relaxation.

So it wasn't surprising a few weeks ago to find the three Maritime premiers relaxing in a local Fredericton bar after two days of discussions culminating in the signing of an agreement to set up the Council of Maritime Premiers.

After a convivial evening in the club, a gathering place for young Fredericton swingers, one somewhat unsteady premier left his two companions and flagged down a cab to take him back to the hotel.

But in Fredericton a cab is inevitably shared with at least one other passenger. And no exceptions are made for premiers.

Some moments after sliding into the back, the premier noticed another passenger sitting in the front. Comfortably reclining, the premier aimed a question at the back of his fellow passenger's head.

"What's your name, boy?"

"Gary Constantine", replied the passenger.

"Whattaya do?" asked the premier.

"I'm a student", came the answer.

Not to be accused of unfriendliness, the premier returned, "Well my name's Gerry Regan" he said, "and I'm a premier."

35

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## Equipment, Electricity Inadequate Victoria Hospital Doctors Complain

For Many Doctors

### Louder Voice Is Promised School Boards

### House Greets Beauty

Victoria hospital doctors are complaining that the hospital is suffering from inadequate equipment and electricity, and that the hospital is in a state of disrepair.

The doctors are demanding that the hospital board take action to improve the situation. They are also demanding that the hospital board provide a louder voice for the doctors in the decision-making process.

The hospital board has promised to take action on the doctors' demands. The board has agreed to provide a louder voice for the doctors in the decision-making process. The board has also agreed to provide the doctors with more information about the hospital's financial situation.

The doctors are also demanding that the hospital board provide more information about the hospital's financial situation. They are also demanding that the hospital board provide more information about the hospital's equipment and electricity situation.

The hospital board has agreed to provide the doctors with more information about the hospital's financial situation. The board has also agreed to provide the doctors with more information about the hospital's equipment and electricity situation.



### Criticize Outdated Facilities

The clock face is a metaphor for the passage of time and the need for progress. The person inside the clock is a silhouette of a person, possibly representing a worker or a citizen. The person is holding a long object, possibly a tool or a pendulum, which is a symbol of measurement and precision.

The clock face is a large, prominent feature on the page. It is a black and white illustration. The clock face is a circle with numbers 1 through 12. The hands of the clock are visible. The person inside the clock is a silhouette of a person standing with their arms raised, holding a long object that extends across the width of the clock face.

Hand-Biting Ners 30 Days

Hand-biting ners are a common problem among young children. It is a behavior that is often associated with anxiety and stress. The ners bite their hands for a period of 30 days. This behavior can be harmful to the child's health and can cause pain and discomfort.

## Spring Ahead? Yes Of Course! That's How Clock Goes Tonight Many To Be Late

Spring ahead? Yes of course! That's how the clock goes tonight. Many people will be late for work and school because of the spring forward. The clock will jump ahead one hour at midnight on Sunday, April 22. This means that people who wake up on Sunday morning will find that their watches and clocks are one hour ahead of the previous day.

The spring forward is a result of the Daylight Saving Time (DST) adjustment. DST is a practice of setting the clocks forward by one hour during the summer months to make better use of the longer daylight hours. The spring forward is the first step in the DST cycle.

## The Value of An Oath A Question of Conscience On The Monarchy Issue

The value of an oath is a question of conscience. It is a question that has been asked many times in the history of the world. The oath is a promise made by a person to a higher power or to a group of people. The oath is a symbol of commitment and loyalty.

The oath is a question of conscience because it asks the person to consider the consequences of their actions. The oath asks the person to consider whether they are willing to stand by their promise, even if it means facing criticism or punishment. The oath asks the person to consider whether they are willing to sacrifice for the good of the community.

The oath is a symbol of commitment and loyalty. It is a symbol that has been used for centuries to bind people together. The oath is a symbol that has been used to create a sense of unity and purpose among people. The oath is a symbol that has been used to inspire people to do great things.

## Hunting For Sex Book? Well Try Shakespeare

Hunting for a sex book? Well, try Shakespeare. Shakespeare's works are full of sexual references and themes. His plays and poems explore the complexities of human sexuality and the consequences of sexual desire.

Shakespeare's works are a rich source of material for those who are interested in the history of sex. His works provide a window into the minds of people who lived in a different time and place. His works provide a glimpse into the lives of people who were as passionate and as complex as we are today.

## Quebec Jobless Free MP Held As Hostage

Quebec jobless are free. A Member of Parliament (MP) has been held as a hostage. The MP was held by a group of people who are protesting against the government's policies. The MP was held for several days before being released.

The MP's capture is a dramatic event that has drawn attention to the political situation in Quebec. The MP's capture is a symbol of the anger and frustration of the Quebec people. The MP's capture is a symbol of the need for change in the government's policies.

The front page of Fredericton's Daily Gleaner all too rarely provides a reflection of the days news. The front page of the April 24th issue is no exception. In the face of space-filling articles on the monarchy and Shakespeare, you would never know that on that very Saturday the NDP were holding a leadership convention in Ottawa.