

1914

Feb 8/14



FALLS ON THE COATICOOK RIVER

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## Just who are these ETSAG Jokers- Separatists?

My name is Russell Pocock. I was raised in Waterville and my family has been in the Townships for almost two hundred years. They were hard-working, God-fearing farmers and I respect the history and tradition that they've left me. I feel strongly about the Townships and I intend to stay here. These rolling hills, lakes, rivers and trees are as much a part of me as the small villages where one can live without the fear and pollution that plague urban environments. In a time when alienation, pollution and an undirected technology are man's major problems, I feel fortunate to have roots in a place like the Townships. However, I am afraid that before we realize how lucky we are, it may be too late.

The lakes and rivers are more and more polluted every year. Lake frontage is privately owned to the extent that even villages bordering on the water do not have public beaches. The forests are slowly disappearing. For many of us there is no alternative way of surviving, than selling our wood to the American-owned mills or else working in their smelly pulp and paper factories. What's going to happen when all the wood is gone?

The small communities are disintegrating because of regionalization and young Johnny is not content to work in the local factory for a minimum wage. The young have no alternative but to leave.

Farming is becoming more and more difficult, unless you're willing to go big. Those who don't like being in debt are selling out to city people who are letting the good fields grow into bush. The only ones getting rich off the land are the local realtors and speculators. There are young people wanting to farm but they have to mortgage their souls before the government will help them get started.

These are some of the problems I see our community facing. They are very real problems that could mean the end of the Townships as we know it unless they are properly dealt with. Are we ready to deal with them?

We can't afford any longer to lie back and let our development, economic and otherwise, be directed by outsiders. Once our resources are exhausted they

will leave. How long will the asbestos hold out? What's going to happen when high transportation costs make it impossible for the BF Goodrich people to operate a branch plant in Waterville? When the only way for a farmer to survive is by expanding, is he going to be able to compete with wealthy New Yorkers for the farm next door?

Unless we start making decisions at the local level, the only future for the Townships will be as a recreation centre for Montrealers and Americans. Young Johnny will be a waiter at North Hatley's Howard Johnson's.

Are we English-speaking Townshippers aware of what we have to do? Are we ready and

willing to work with our French-speaking neighbors to see that the Townships doesn't suffer the fate of other rural areas? Or do we feel powerless because we're English in Quebec?

The only person who is powerless is the one who still blames everything on the French and the Catholic Church. Too many of us lose sleep over Rene Levesque and the separatist living down the road while respecting the American who pays us a minimum wage to work in his mill sawing up our trees.

It's time for us to put this French-English thing behind us. Quebec is changing and so are its people. It's time for us to tune into what's going on and get to

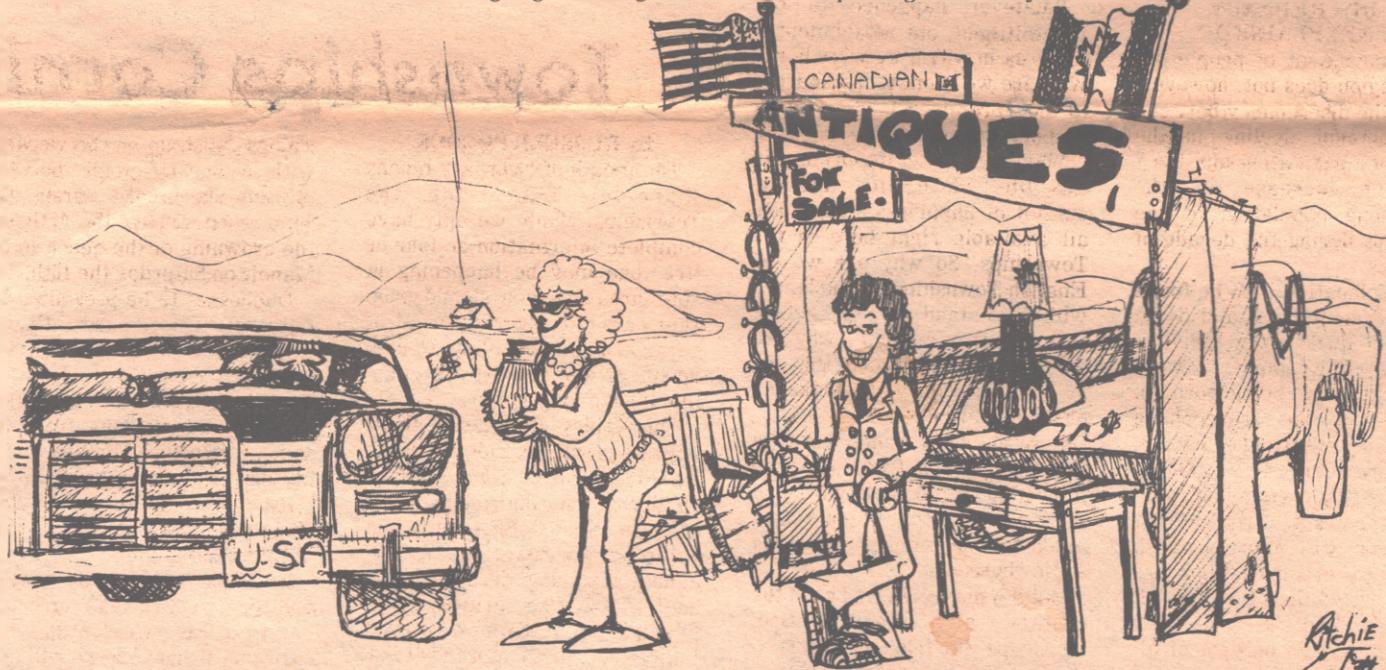
know our French-Canadian neighbours a little better. It's time for us to realize that we're only 10 per cent of the population here. If you want to have a say in what happens you might have to say it in French. It's better than not having a say at all. It isn't only a matter of mathematics or democracy — it's a matter of respect for the other fellow and his language.

Are we going to do our share? Are we going to help get on with what's important? Let's each one of us do our best in our community to show that we care and are willing to help. The purpose of ETSAG is to help you find out what's happening in the French-speaking community and

how you can better participate. I'm proud that I'm English but that doesn't mean I can't respect and appreciate my French-Canadian neighbours. We're all living here together. We aren't trying to turn English people into French people.

We simply believe that English people can better appreciate French-Canadians and their culture and also participate more in what's going on in Quebec. We believe that the future of the Townships depends on our ability to all work together. We care about the Township — do you? If so, then please contribute to this paper and attend our other activities — if only to say that you care.

— Russell Pocock, ETSAG



## A community newspaper

You are probably wondering how it is that you woke up this morning, checked your mail and found a free newspaper in your mailbox. Well, I'll explain.

We figured that our English-speaking population in the Townships is in trouble. The area is economically depressed, socially divided and the English are leaving. The Federal Government therefore provided funds for a community newspaper - the first community newspaper of its kind.

We are printing 10,000 copies per issue, which are published every second Friday. The paper is distributed through the mail to 9,200 English households in this area. If you didn't receive a copy call me right away at 562-7969, and I'll try to rectify the situation immediately.

Now, you are probably demanding, and justifiably so, to know just what it is that we are doing with taxpayers' money. It's very simple. We are publishing YOUR newspaper. That's right, YOUR newspaper, Not ours. Yours.

The SUN is your mouthpiece. If you have something to say of concern to the community in city centres, rural areas and scattered towns, you can say it and know that at least 9,200 English households will be listening to you. Would you like to know just exactly how the rest of the English Townshippers are feeling? Then here is an opportunity to find out.

Our present budget is low. We do not have a large staff of reporters and photographers. But we do have you. And you

have the SUN.

What would you like to see appear in the SUN? How did you find this issue? Is there too much on farming? Or not enough? Did you like the cover? Do you feel that the SUN is your newspaper? You should. Because it is your newspaper.

Write to us. Send in your article, your beefs, your photos and your letters. Our criteria for printing your contribution are simple. We will not print statements which we believe to be libelous, in poor taste or which are unrelated to the concerns of Townshippers.

Don't worry about grammar or spelling. We will make sure that your article appears in a clear and intelligible form. All contributions must be accompanied by your name and

address. If you do not want your name published with the article we will print it, providing that you have a good reason for being anonymous.

Our deadline for ads and articles is Thursday, noon, of the week preceeding publication. Our address is 100 Queen St., Lennoxville, or in small town talk, the house on the corner of the Queen St., traffic lights. Our phone number is 562-7969. Come in and pay us a visit. We'd be glad to see you.

This newspaper is going to be whatever you think it needs to be. And that provides an exciting opportunity for English Townshippers to pull together and re-create the sense of community upon which this region was founded.

- BRIAN OLDING,  
Managing Editor

# English decrease

By SUSAN MASTINE

What does the future hold for the 29,000 English speaking people in the Eastern Township? Will the anglophone population here eventually fade away into nothingness?

The chances of the English population becoming extinct are certainly not remote. In fact, if present trends continue, in 75 years, the English-speaking population here will only be one-half of what it is today. In contrast, the francophone population in the area will have increased by 5 per cent over the same time space.

What did and is causing the decline in the anglophone sector of the Townships population? There are two factors involved - firstly, more anglophones are leaving the area than are coming in, and secondly, the anglophone population is simply not reproducing itself.

Let us first consider the movement of English Townshippers out of the region. For every 1000 English speaking people in the region between 1961 and 1971, there was a net loss of 79 after accounting for the anglophones who moved in during the decade.

Surprisingly enough, a similar situation existed among the French-speaking population. For every 1000 francophones in the Townships, 75 more left the area than moved in during the same time interval.

### DISCREPANCY UNEXPLAINED

This movement of people out of the region does not, however, explain the discrepancy between the 6 per cent decline in the anglophone population and the 7 per cent increase in the francophone population of the Townships during the decade of the sixties.

The explanation is to be found in the differing birth and death rates. In 1971, more English-speaking Townshippers were dying than were being born. In contrast, in the francophone sector, for every 1000 people, there were 9 more francophones being born than were dying.

It is important to realize that the reason why more English people here are dying than are being born is that the English population here is relatively "old" - nearly 25 percent of all anglophones in the region are retired, compared to 13 percent

in the francophone sector.

This means, first of all, that proportionately more English people are susceptible to dying. Secondly, it means that the proportion of anglophones in the fertile age range is lower than that in the francophone population.

### LOWER PROPORTION

Thus, despite the fact that the two language groups are presently having families of equal size, the lower proportion of English parents results in the number of children born per 1000 anglophones being considerably lower than the number of children born per 1000 francophones.

As time goes on, we can expect the English-speaking population of the Townships to continue in the "aging" process, and to experience a continuing decline as the young people continue to leave in search of "better" jobs and higher salaries.

The common excuse for moving away from the Townships is lack of employment. It has recently been suggested to me by an English Townshipper that we English are too proud to stoop to lowly jobs, too lazy to work really hard. This same person, also commented that if you give a Frenchman a shovel, he will shovel - can we say the same for an Englishman?

### RUNNING IN HUNDREDS

Whatever happened to our commitment, our attachment to the area in which we were born? Why are we running in hundreds to the "promised land" with its greener - \$- pastures?

What is really of importance in this life - love, life, and the pursuit of happiness - these are all available right here in the Townships. So why are we, as English Townshippers, no longer willing to stand up and fight to stay in our homeland - why are we not prepared to take that job at a lower salary, to make an effort to learn French?

I was bred and born a Townshipper; nothing is more important to me than remaining so. I am sure that I could earn much more money working somewhere else.

But it's not worth it - I need the country air, the beautiful landscape, the friendly people, - that's what my future holds - what does yours hold?



# French complain

By SUSAN MASTINE

The common cry of dissatisfaction among English students with the quality of French language instruction is not without a counterpart in the French educational system.

The association professionnelle de l'Anglais au Quebec, organized in May 1973 to improve the quality of English language instruction to French-speaking students, has recently released the findings of a survey 12,000 French-speaking student in public and private schools at the secondary level in the Abitibi, Quebec, Trois-Rivieres, Nicolet, St. Hyacinthe,

Eastern Townships, Laval and Montreal regions.

The results of the survey indicate that the vast majority of French-speaking students in Quebec want to become bilingual. The motivation to learn English is primarily economic - the increased likelihood of obtaining a higher salary, a "better" job if one is bilingual. Among the secondary reasons are an interest in the English culture, and to facilitate travelling outside of the province.

The students interviewed

emphasized the negative aspects of English language instruction in French schools. French youths, like English students in the province, feel frustrated when, upon completion of high school, they are unable to function adequately in their second language. They stressed the need for more conversation and less grammar in the classroom as a drawback which is also prevalent in the English educational system.

- Reprinted, Courtesy La Tribune  
- Translated by SUSAN MASTINE

# Townships Carnival Time

By RUSSELL POCOCK

The month of February means 'Carnival Time' for the Townships. While we only have complete information on four or five, one may be happening in your area and you should keep your ears close to the ground. A carnival is just the thing to pick up spirits that start to sag in the middle of a long winter.

This Friday, February 8, there will be a sleigh ride in Rock Island at 8:30 p.m. and a children's skating masquerade at 7 p.m. in the College arena. On Saturday, February 9, the fifth annual sled dog derby will be held at the Lee farm in Rock Island at 1 p.m. From noon until 1 there will be a mutt race for kids and a weight-pulling contest. Saturday night is the big Carnival Ball at LeBaron Hall, Stanstead College.

The bar opens at 4, dinner begins at 6:30.

Sunday is the final day of the border carnival with the final of the sled dog races and the presentation of trophies at the Del Monty Hotel.

In Waterville, things do not get under way until this Saturday, February 9, with a dance at the Manoir de Waterville. On Sunday they are planning a hockey game for the Atomes, a demonstration by the town's majorette corps, Les Mandarines and a women's hockey game.

On Tuesday, February 12, there will be a card party in the Waterville town hall as well as a broom ball game between the office and the production men of the BF Goodrich.

On Wednesday, a broom ball game between the boys and girls and on Thursday a father versus son hockey game will be played.

Things finish up on the weekend with a hockey game between Molson Sherbrooke versus Old Timers on Friday the 15th and the crowning of the queen in the Manoir on Saturday the 16th.

Duchesses to be presented for Carnival Queen are France Leclerc, Fernande Dubois, and Pierrette Lebeau.

Duchesses for the carnival in Windsor, which runs from the 24th of February to the 3rd of March are Louise-Anne Begin, Rita Ouellette, Jycinthe Richard, Nicole Lacasse, and Carole Normandin.

In East Hereford they're holding festivities on two consecutive weekends. On February 9 and 10 there will be a

broomball tournament with a dance Saturday night. Sunday the final of the tournament will be held with the presentation of trophies at Le Montagnard Motel. The second weekend, March 2 and 3 will see an amateur night followed by "une veillee canadienne" with old-time French-Canadian dancing.

Sunday the Carnival finishes with different sports, skidoo races, homemade supper, and the crowning of the Queen. If you'd like to compete in the East Hereford broomball tournament, contact Gerard Thibeault, 844-2336 and for the amateur contest, Camil Robert 844-2360.

Here's a chance to enjoy some of that snow, see you there!

## TOWNSHIPS SUN

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# Lennoxville's mayor speaks out

By BRIAN OLDING

Lennoxville Mayor, Cecil Dougherty, expressed the desire for increased civic participation in municipal affairs during a Sun interview. Mr. Dougherty suggested that the responsive nature of the council is dependent upon the degree of steady interest shown by the community in civic affairs.

The Mayor lamented the poor attendance at council meetings and emphasized the point that there is a real need for community participation, not only at the level of municipal politics, but also in such civic affairs as recreation.

The town may soon have an option to purchase the Dollard des Ormeaux school building and property. The site is the probable location of Lennoxville's own covered hockey arena.

The actual building would be used as a community centre and would be run, not by the town council, but by the community. The success of such a project would be directly dependent upon the level of enthusiasm shown by Lennoxville families.

Responding to allegations from certain sectors of the

community that the town council is not responsive to the total community, Mr. Dougherty indicated that irresponsible press coverage had resulted in more decisions being made at the level of committee debate, rather than during public council meetings.

He expressed faith in his council while nevertheless stating that with two relatively new council members, and one with only a year's experience, that there is a need for members with experience to serve in various ways. Presently the Mayor shoulders the additional responsibility as chairman of the Roads Committee because, as he stated, there is no one else qualified to do the job.

Negative feelings have arisen in the town since the recent election, wherein Mrs. Nora Siddiqui, a Bishop's University professor, contested a seat on the town's council. The Mayor was not in favour of holding an election, on the grounds that the cost of the election would be detrimental to the town's financial situation.

Mr. Dougherty did not feel that Mrs. Siddiqui's recent interest in municipal affairs warranted her

contesting a seat on council and publicly stated that the election would cost the town \$3,000. The Mayor has since retracted this statement, saying that his statement was based on a source which unfortunately proved to be inaccurate.

The Bishop's crowd does not feel sufficiently represented in council affairs, while Mr. Dougherty feels that although Bishop's has shown more interest in the community than in the past, it nonetheless has a long way to go in this regard.

It is not Bishop's, but the middle class businessman who, the Mayor feels, is the backbone of Lennoxville. He indicated that the churches were the centre of social life in Lennoxville and that Bishop's contributed little to such activities. It is difficult, the Mayor stated, to integrate the local, broad-minded businessmen with the Bishop's crowd who, he stated, restrict themselves to university affairs.

Mr. Dougherty gave further support to the middle class members in the community, feeling that they were well integrated into the French reality which surrounds Lennoxville.

With regard to the large number of elderly people who move into Lennoxville, partly because of the large number of churches in town, Mr. Dougherty stated that the best thing that could be done for them is to keep municipal taxes down. The town has been offered free land for a senior citizen's centre and is able to raise the money to cover the initial cost of the centre.

The town, however, is dependent upon governmental aid in maintaining the centre, which has not been forthcoming from Quebec. Mr. Dougherty wonders why Ottawa can find the

funds to support this paper and yet is not able to support such a centre.

In further dealings with Quebec and Ottawa, the town has been unsuccessful in obtaining the necessary funds to clean up the rivers in this area. Lennoxville belongs to the Association of Towns and Cities, of this area, which is responsible for pressuring the federal and provincial governments to clean up the rivers. Mr. Dougherty stated that the Association was waiting for money from Quebec and Ottawa, which he stated, was presently unavailable.



Mayor Cecil Dougherty

## Siddiqui questions local politics

By BRIAN OLDING

Norma Siddiqui, the 31 year old Bishop's University lecturer, has had her first taste of municipal politics as a result of contesting a council seat in Lennoxville's November election. It was not pleasant. Politics seldom are — even in a lovely little community such as Lennoxville.

Two factors figured in Mrs. Siddiqui's decision to run for council. She felt, and still does feel, that the influx of young, new people from the educational institutions who have made Lennoxville their home are ignored by Mayor Dougherty.

When she announced her intention to run, she found that many people came to her stating

that at last they would know someone on council. This second reason was based on her feeling that too many council meetings are held behind closed doors.

For example, Mrs. Siddiqui stated that a master plan for the town's development was announced only after it had been decided in a secret committee meeting. She would prefer that such meetings be held publicly so as to involve the community in its own development.

### OPPOSITION GROUP STEPPED DOWN

The opposition group that originally organized to oppose Mayor Dougherty was led by Doug Patrick, who after consultation with the Mayor, stepped down and accepted an unapproved seat on council. Mrs.

Siddiqui then decided to contest the remaining open seat.

She claimed that Don Patrick, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, maintained a closed door policy, while Mr. Dougherty claimed that the nominating process was a very open one. The town did not make the effort to publicize the nominating meeting through the public media.

Mrs. Siddiqui stated that the Mayor called her on the phone, attempting to dissuade her from running by claiming that the election would cost \$5,000 and would cut into the recreation budget. Mrs. Siddiqui stated that the election cost only \$1,000, much of which is paid to local citizens to run the election, and that the money therefore is circulated back into the town.

One expense during an election is that an electoral list must be presented. The election did not, however, actually cost this added expense, because it is required to be drawn up by law every four years. When Mrs. Siddiqui requested a copy of the list from the town she was initially refused. The Mayor later regretted the incident, stating that it resulted because of an inexperienced electoral officer.

She stated that the electoral officer told her that the other persons who had originally planned to run for election withdrew so as not to cost the town money and indicated that she should do the same.

What is the result of all this nonsense? Norma Siddiqui is wiser. She intends to launch an early campaign when the next election comes around. Elsewhere in this paper, Mayor Dougherty has called for increased community participation. Norma Siddiqui does not intend to let him down.



Norma Siddiqui

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# Think about Grapes and Lettuce

By CAROL MORROW

Do you remember the Grape Boycott? Well, it is back again. The farm workers who pick the grapes won their contract dispute before, but they have just lost another battle. Now both lettuce and grapes are involved.

Representatives of the Quebec Support Committee for Farmworkers are distributing information on the long struggle between the union of the migrant workers (the United Farm Workers) and the growers of table grapes and iceberg or 'head' lettuce in the Southwestern United States.

The basic issue of concern is that the growers signed under-the-table contracts with the Teamsters union without consulting the workers themselves. The workers went on immediate strike and boycotts began throughout the U.S. and Canada.

The workers have not been allowed by the growers to vote as to which union they would like to represent them. Probably, the farm workers would vote for the UFW rather than the Teamsters union. The benefits from the Teamster contracts offer the workers few benefits and include seven dollars a month union fees as opposed to \$3.50 with the UFW.

## WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Working and living conditions for these hard-working people are squalid, at best, and they are not protected or included in the Labour Legislation existing in the USA at this time.

Child labour is one of the ugliest sides of this problem. Approximately one third of the workers are children between the ages of thirteen and sixteen. These children start working in the fields at around the age of six, thus few receive any education.

It is not uncommon for these children to attend as many as thirty different schools in eight years of education. But they work, often without shoes or proper clothing, simply because

they must. A family of four earn an average of \$2700 a year, well below the US poverty level.

Another great problem is with the use of pesticides, unregulated and poorly used. Pesticides alone contribute to 800 deaths and 80,000 injuries per year. The pesticides are basically nerve gas which destroys the substance needed for the transfer of nerve impulses to travel from one nerve to another.

## NO MEDICAL BENEFITS

The farm workers receive no medical benefits and in a country which does not have socialized medicine, the costs of treatment are much too expensive for these workers.

A farm worker's life expectancy is forty-nine years, compared with sixty-nine in Quebec. The infant mortality rate is 125 per cent higher than the US average and the maternal-mortality rate is also 125 per cent higher, with many women working in the fields up until the week before delivery. The average wage of a worker is \$1.43 an hour. Children in some states work for sixty-seven cents an hour.

What we want is the opportunity for the workers to choose the union of their choice by means of a fair vote. The UFW contracts abolish child labour, set the minimum wage at \$2.40 an hour, give medical service and improved housing and toilet facilities and give these people justice and recognition as human beings.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- (1) Don't buy or eat US table grapes or 'head' lettuce.
- (2) Ask friends and relatives to join the boycott and explain why.
- (3) Tell supermarket managers that we are boycotting grapes and lettuce, and urge them to take these products off their shelves.
- (4) Write to the executive director of supermarket companies informing them of our decision and request that they end the purchase of grapes and lettuce.

Dominion Stores Ltd.  
T.G. Bolton, President,  
605 Rogers Road,  
Toronto 15, Ontario  
steinberg's  
Ltd.,  
Sam Steinberg,  
1500 Atwater St.,  
Montreal 216, Quebec.

(5) Respect UFW picket lines when you see them at stores or supermarkets.

(6) If possible, send financial support to United Farm Workers, P.O. Box 461, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto, Ontario.

Any further information may be obtained through:  
Father John Bank  
c-o Quebec Federation  
of Labour,  
1290 St. Denis  
Montreal  
Phone: 514-866-9791

## Spring Flood in January

By PATRICIA ROLA-  
PLESZCZYNSKA

Waking up early is bad enough but waking up to find your house has become an island is something of an experience. With blurred eyes you slowly realize that the double-of-everything surrounding you is in fact the reflection of a familiar street in 4 feet of St. Francis flood.

The average cat will also find it fairly disconcerting to dash down to his favourite nook in the basement and discover that cats indeed can swim when absolutely forced to.

Then again a boat ride at 7 a.m. and chasing floating propane tanks are not your normal everyday activities. Neither is walking up the streets of unflooded Lennoxville with a bag of clothes, a camera and a wet cat slung across one's shoulder, in search of a temporary crash pad.

With all these out-of-the-ordinary things hitting you at the same time you might start wondering what exactly happened and why your sleep was so rudely interrupted. If you're curious at all, you might go and talk to Mrs. Jules Gervais of the Town Hall who will be most cooperative in explaining to you that ice blocks found at certain crucial points in the river due to our Eastern Townships weather are responsible for the back-ups that flooded large areas of land along the river both outside the town and in the town itself.

The experimental station pasture, a sewage plant and several houses underwent the unexpected flooding of the river. Questions have arisen as to the possible effect the Mr. Gregoire's gravel extracting activities might have had on the situation.

According to Mr. Gervais, Mr. Gregoire obtained a grant from the Provincial Government, i.e. the Department of Natural Resources, to extract gravel from the river bed after a group of engineers declared the project to be of no danger to the river itself or to the community. Mr. Gregoire is presently using a strip of land (No. 3 on the town map) on the northern shore of the river belonging to the town and has proceeded to enlarge the bank.

The town is most understandably worried that the narrowing down of the river bed might have disastrous effects. So another group of engineers set out Monday morning to investigate the causes of the flood and to determine what measures are to be taken.

Although the full report is not yet complete, it seems that the first ice jam occurred on an

approximately 90 degree curve in the river, actually some 1000 feet from Mr. Gregoire's plant. The ice then backed up around the Morie (or the Cote) and all the way down the river to another sharp curve in the river in the Experimental Station area.

It also appears that although

the narrowing down of the river at the gravel plant is not directly responsible, it created yet another obstacle to slow down the clearing of the ice block. The town assures us it is looking into the matter. With the level of water being what it is now, we should be having a great time when spring comes.



Flood surrounds Lennoxville

(Sun photo: Patricia Rola-Pleszczyńska)

## THE ANNEX

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# Bishop's and the Townships

By ALEX MCGREGOR

There it stands, its architecture speaking of a long since vanished civilization. At one time Bishop's was the flagship of that civilization.

The University produced educated, God fearing men and women who served the Townships well. The educated Bishop priest was an ornament to the parishes of this area.

As late as 1922, a local Anglican deanery meeting discussed the New Testament - in Ancient Greek. The other graduates who were not in Holy orders were very well educated and they took their places as leaders of the Community, either locally or nationally and even internationally.

A gowned Bishop's student was a young man on his way to a well defined career in the professions. His manners, if not always his morals, were immaculate.

In short, Bishop's was a school with a well idea of itself and what it was doing. Bishop's at one time served this community in the traditional way of a university.

Because Bishop's did this it was eminently successful. It attracted students from Ontario, and from the United States.

## TIMES CHANGED

Times changed and with them, Bishop's. The University underwent numerous upheavals which were largely unnoticed by us Townshipers. What we did notice however, was that the graduates of the place, were no longer as well educated, no longer as cultured - but were just as immoral as their ancestors were.

We also noticed that the faculty had changed. No longer were the faculty well educated, well groomed, gentlemen. A decline had taken place. To an increasing extent the faculty were becoming involved in affairs which were not concerned with their professional academic commitments.

Clearly, the Bishop's of today is not the Bishop's of 40 years ago. Then if not that - what is

Bishop's? What does it do for the Townships? What is the constituency which it serves? What is the role of the place?

To ask these questions is to answer them. The fact indeed that one has to ask what such an important institution is doing for the townships and the English whom it was designed to serve, indicates that the institution is in trouble.

## HAIRY FACULTY FIGHTS

The trouble does not arise from the faculty fights - which at the moment are becoming positively hairy. Nor does the trouble with Bishop's lie in the calibre of administration and faculty - which could do with some improving.

Nor does the trouble arise with the graduates of the place, few of whom, in intellectual depth could even come close to their predecessors. No, the trouble with Bishop's lies with its lack of a clearly defined raison d'etre.

Why would a parent want to send his child to Bishop's? Apart from the departments of Drama, Education, and Physical Education, none of the departments at Bishop's could hold a candle to even such a poor university as Sir George Williams.

In fact, apart from the three honourable exceptions, all departments at Bishop's are but poor imitations of what a student could get at Sir George, Loyola or McGill. The classes at Bishop's may be smaller - and in advanced courses even this would not hold. However, the libraries and the faculty members at Sir George, Loyola, and McGill are infinitely better.

## BISHOP'S GRAD NOT DISTINCT

A student graduation from Bishop's is but a country cousin of his compeer in Montreal. In no way is the Bishop's man or woman distinct.

Worse, a student graduating from Bishop's will be cut off from his native Township roots and would in fact become a lonely member of the lonely crowd, fit only to go to the city and compete for a job with similar graduates of larger

places.

So Bishop's should get a reason for existing as a distinct institution. Simple? But the average man would not realise the amount of manpower that has been spent by successive committees at Bishop's to solve this simple problem.

Harder problems than that are solved every day by the Town Councils of Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. No wonder that I'd sooner be run by the first 80 names in the Sherbrooke telephone directory than by the entire Bishop's faculty.

## ANSWER IS TRADITIONAL

Yet the answer to the problem of what role Bishop's ought to be playing in the Townships is the traditional one which Bishop's was set up to play. Bishop's has no reason for existing other than to serve the Townships.

All other talk of interpreting the Townships to the world and the world to the Townships is so much floss put in a report to look good to the Quebec government.

Then how to serve the Townships, O wise men at Bishop's? The answer to that is obvious from looking at the three departments which are successful.

The drama department provides culture, the Phys. Ed. department too provides the basic culture of the people, namely sports, the education department has been providing some of the finest teachers in Canada for our local schools.

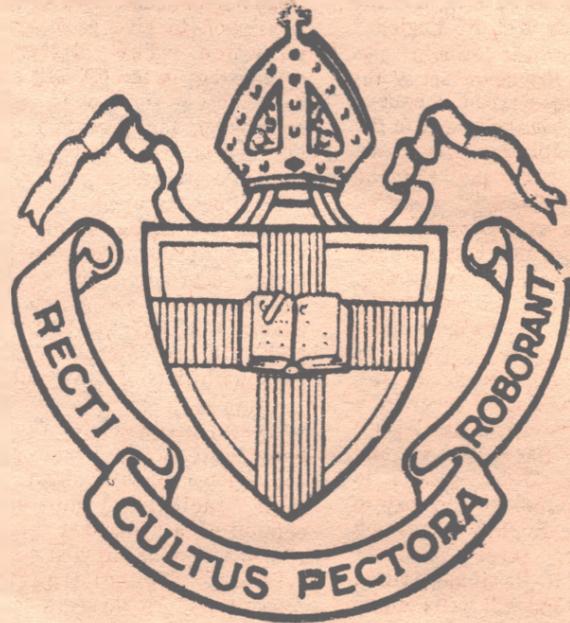
## SET UP OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Other departments could be set up to do what these three successful departments are doing. We have around here a very flourishing artistic group.

Yet alas, there is no department of Fine Arts to help and encourage the weavers, the potters, the painters and the dress designers. There is a fantastic need for nutritionists in this province - yet nothing is being done at Bishop's University on this.

Strangely enough, Bishop's College School is making some interesting contributions on this score. A request could be made

# BISHOP'S—



## AN

# IVORY TOWER?

to the Federal government to open a Medical School which would specialise in producing M.D.'s to practice in local areas. God knows Heward Grafftey has been eloquent on this point.

Yes, Bishop's could have a Department of Agriculture Extension Department similar to that at MacDonald.

## CUT OUT DEAD WOOD

Where is the money going to come from? That is simple - cut out the dead wood in the non-productive departments. If you like I'll tell you where it is.

Also Bishop's could receive grants to fill needs, that are apparent in this area. For example, the Dept. of Religion

ought to be producing Evangelical preachers - we like our religion here simple plain and direct - so the University could approach Evangelical churches with this in mind.

The moment one talks of cutting out the dead wood - the howls arise from the tenured faculty who are interested only in protecting their jobs and pay cheques.

Yet the job has to be done. For if Bishop's will not serve the people of this area - then of a certainty the university will go the way of King's Hall. This will indeed be a tragedy for both the community and the faculty members.

## Let's hear your thoughts on Bishop's University

By ALEX MCGREGOR

The article was finished. It talked of the old Bishop's. It talked about how the well-educated graduates of the place discussed the New Testament in Ancient Greek at a Deanery meeting in 1922.

It talked about how Bishop's once was a place with a clearly recognisable identity among Canadian universities. A Bishop's man was clearly different from a Queen's man or a Toronto man.

Then the article went on to describe the changes that had taken place. Change of faculty, of students, of curriculum, of concepts.

Finally the article went on to describe how Bishop's could possibly serve the area. Bishop's could produce home economists, doctors trained to serve in rural areas (a project close to the heart of Brome M.P. Heward

Grafftey) - agriculturalists trained to work in the Townships and so on.

## ARTICLE TOO COMPLIMENTARY

The article too was complimentary of some of the superb things that Bishop's is doing. The faculty of Education producing teachers whose excellence in Canada is renowned. The Drama Department producing plays which are an absolute marvel.

The Phys. Ed. Department Providing a superb calibre of sport. It could have mentioned the excellence of other departments - namely English and Geography.

Later on I thought - "What is the purpose of such an article? It describes Bishop's past, present, and outlines a future." All very neat, clean and tidy.

Then what would be the result

of such an article? Some people would agree with it, others would disagree, most would be indifferent and hopefully a few would be offended. Rapidly it would be forgotten and probably deservedly so. Then why write such an article?

It occurred to me that people in Kingston and rural Eastern Ontario know exactly what Queen's stands for. People in Ottawa know or think they know what Carleton is doing. Certainly people in Toronto know exactly what their university is and is doing. Do people in the Townships know what Bishop's is doing? Certainly the faculty of the place have had and may still be having long discussions on the role of Bishop's towards the year 2,000. But who cares?

## MORE TO BE DONE

Therefore to write any article on Bishop's or anything else in the Townships for a new paper

there was a great deal more to be done than simply to sit down, write some history, look at some problems and prescribe for the future.

The only article about Bishop's that would make any sense would be the article which be some divine action would combine all the wisdom of the people in the Eastern Townships about what Bishop's is and ought to be.

## INTENSITY SELDOM COMMUNICATED

Certainly faculty discussions on Bishop's and its role reach a passionate intensity - this intensity is seldom communicated beyond the walls of the place - or am I wrong? Do people in the Townships feel passionately about Bishop's but don't care to express their opinion?

So the right article about Bishop's has yet to be written. It

can only be written by your expressing an opinion on the place.

Now, of course, not to express an opinion is to express an opinion. If you don't express an opinion, the reason for your non-opinion lies in the nature Bishop's University, the Township's and yourself.

## CONTINUING OF IDEAS

Thus, the right article on Bishop's is a continuing one of ideas of perception and opinions. Maybe then that is the purpose that this paper will serve.

It will serve to clarify people's ideas on the area and the institutions within it. So write to the paper.

Then you will know in the next issue how you feel about Bishop's - how it is, how it was, and how it ought to be. Then perhaps we will get to the point where we will be able to write Bishop's - The Right Article.

# What is 'Loisirs'?

## INTRODUCTION

By RUSSELL POCOCK

One thing we've noticed in the Townships is that the English-speaking people seldom participate in the activities of the 'Loisirs' organization. I believe part of the reason is that in the past les Loisirs have been connected with the Catholic Church and English-speaking Protestants have stayed away. Now however the 'Loisirs' have become the group in Quebec, recognized and funded by the government, to organize sport and recreation for everyone.

The Conseil Regional des Loisirs de l'Estrie receives a good sum to coordinate leisure activity for this area and your community. We've spoken to these in Sherbrooke and they're anxious for English-speaking participation. Serge Cabana of the Conseil Regional has written this article and will write others to interest you and help explain their organization to you. In future issues we will interview local directors to find out what they are doing in your community for you.

## ARTICLE BY 'LOISIRS'

In the past, the Loisirs have been closely connected with the Catholic Church. They have also been characterized by an emphasis on sports and a failure to co-ordinate different institutions and resources. Today we are changing in the E.T.

Three years ago, the Conseil Regional des Loisirs de l'Estrie (CRLE) launched an experimental project by setting ten Comites de Coordination des Loisirs (Leisure Co-ordination Committees). These ten committees correspond to a division of region No. 5 (E.T.) into 10 sub-regions.

Each of these ten committees is made up of two delegates from each of the local institutions (schools, municipalities, etc.). Their job is to co-ordinate the different resources available to these groups so that they can be used to their maximum by larger groups of the population for different activities.

Once the co-ordination of

different resources within an area is achieved the Conseil Regional hires directors for each sub-region to give professional guidance. The different committees in the ET will each have three sub-groups, each responsible for a certain field i.e. sports, socio-cultural and outdoor activities.

This new project is slowly coming into shape. It implies a very significant move towards a larger conception of leisure. Everyone is recognized as having a RIGHT TO DECENT LEISURE and demands a great responsibility from public institutions.

Several directors have already been hired and several institutions have volunteered their facilities and each committee has decided upon a plan of action for this year.

These co-ordination committees are there to serve the entire population — young or old, English or French-speaking. It's up to you to use them. Following is the list of the different committees now operating.

Serge Cabana  
(public relations)  
CRLE

## LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEES

Asbestos: Jean-Guy Richard  
209 rue General Vanier  
Asbestos, Que.  
879-4564

Coaticook: Bernard Dupuis  
510 boul. Couillard  
Coaticook, Que.  
849-2782

Director:  
Pierre Mercier  
tel: 849-2676

East Angus: Claude Turcotte  
Rue St-Jacques  
East Angus, Que.  
832-3673

Director:  
Denis Martin  
tel: 832-3133

Lac Megantic: Rene Claude  
Paradis  
4255 rue Canal  
Lac Megantic, Que.

Director:  
Claude Grondin  
tel: 583-0630



Panoramic view from top of Hillcrest

(Sun photo: Doug Gerrish)

Magog: Jose Langlois  
524 south, Rue Merry,  
Magog, Que.  
843-2773

La Patrie: Eustache Morin  
P.O. Box 44  
La Patrie, Que.  
888-2254

Richmond: Ian Hume  
R R 1  
Melbourne, Que.  
826-5418

Director:  
Jacques Label  
tel: 532-3743

Sherbrooke: Richard Royer  
144 Vimy North  
Sherbrooke, Que.  
562-3876

Director:  
Ivan Beaulieu  
tel: 569-7471

Stanstead: Roger Roy  
14 Centre  
Stanstead, Que.  
876-5001

Windsor: Gerald Sevigny  
59 St-George  
Windsor, Que.  
845-4685

Director:  
Andre Boutin  
846-2788

## Farmers and rising food prices

### TRANSLATED FROM LA TERRE DE CHEZ NOUS

The Department of Agriculture has just finished making a balance sheet for this agricultural year in Quebec. Quebec farmers may remember the proposed 44 percent increase in their revenue for 1972 as compared with 1971.

Yet at the end of 1973 a revision noted that the original 44 percent had become in reality a mere 19 percent increase.

When the minister of agriculture foresees an increase in revenue for Quebec farmers which is lower than the rise in costs one may well ask whether he fully realizes the urgency of the situation: this means that the farmer's buying power was lower in 1973 than it was in 1972. Not only has inflation completely

eradicated any profit from price increases in farm products but it has actually taken off a chunk from the farmers revenue.

Meanwhile, other social zones benefit from a 14 percent increase and food companies double their profits, i.e. an increase of 100 percent.

Last year the U.P.A. had pointed out that the 44 percent increase would ruin the concurrent position farmers were in with food enterprises and that it would lay on their shoulders the responsibility for the increase in food prices.

The low revenue increase seems to make it obvious that M. Toupin has more or less ruined the concurrent position of farmers with the whole business of the 44 percent increase. During the past year, the U.P.A.

has continually had to defend itself against the consumers' accusation that it was directly responsible for inflation in food prices. It is highly desirable that the department of agriculture refrain from drawing such a rosy picture of the farmers' situation at the next election.

Having reviewed the situation in 1973, let us make an outline of the problems which may arise in 1974 and which could harm the farmer's revenue considerably. First of all, with the rise in gas price, it is crucial that farmers be able to balance this with a rise in food prices before the coming spring. Secondly, the strong increase in the price of fertilizers and seeds must inevitably affect the production. This strikes hard when we remember the Quebec policies in

favour of a self-sufficient grain production. Credit policies will equally need raising.

Thus, we may ask ourselves just exactly what the government is doing for us and what it is doing for the western provinces when their revenue is double ours in the first place.

The system we live in does not appear to be concurrent, equal, or efficient. The concurrent system works on the basis of the large number of buyers and sellers on the market. It seems that in agriculture, large numbers always work against the farmers. When farmers wish to buy a mill, there are only a few sellers. When they wish to sell their produce, there are only a few buyers. If there had been any concurrence this year, the

revenues would all have increased simultaneously.

We hear much talk of a stabilization of gas prices throughout the country. If the system were truly equal, Quebec farmers would not need to ratify themselves with their obvious disadvantage relating to the western farmers and the rest of society.

Chances of improvement seem poor at present since the efficiency of the system depends on the maximum quality and use of fertilizers and seeds. Yet we may be faced with the shortage of fertilizers, lower grade seeds and a situation in which Quebec agriculture will be neither efficient nor concurrent. It will be easy then to accuse us of being responsible for food price inflations.



Little trees big business

(Sun photo: Jamie Shein)

## Which industries are best for Townships?

By ROBERT WINTERS

Electrical products and transportation equipment should be the industries that are encouraged to come to this region, Professor Curt Rose suggested. Professor Rose is in the Geography department at Bishop's University, and has followed the development of regional planning in the Eastern Townships.

The only industries that are allowed to come to the region should be those which are viable, Professor Rose feels. If a company is here only because of subsidies, and not economic viability, "They're just going to pack up when the subsidies run out," he said.

### EARLY INDUSTRY

Early industries in the Eastern Townships had three advantages that came from being located here. Local water power, cheap labour and mineral and forest resources all gave the industries here a good advantage. "Agriculture was never that strong," Professor Rose stated.

These advantages led to textiles, clothing, pulp and paper, and asbestos being well developed as industries by 1905-1910. Slowly, each of these three advantages disappeared. The inexpensive local water power, especially in Sherbrooke, disappeared when Hydro-Quebec standardized the electricity rates across the province.

Cheap labour still exists to some extent. In 1961, in the textile and clothing industries, the average salary was \$2263 here, \$3370 was the average for Quebec while it was \$5492 for Canada. These are mostly women workers. Now automation has come to the textile industry, and the advantage of cheap labour has

gone.

Dominion Textiles has more than one-half of its looms automated. This means that it becomes unimportant where a company sets up its automated looms.

Our forest and mineral resources have no longer the same appeal to industry. There is a lack of pulping wood now. Most of the wood used in the pulp and paper mills at Bromptonville or East Angus comes from New Brunswick.

### PROCESS RESOURCES HERE

As for asbestos, over 60 per cent of the product goes out in an unfinished form, to be finished somewhere else. We should get employment out of it, and process it here before shipping out the asbestos. This is a major suggestion of the Livre Blanc, an economic proposal for the region several years ago.

The economy of the region has been composed of a slow-growing textile and clothing industry, food and beverages industry, and paper.

### REGIONAL PLANNING STARTS

With this situation in the economy, things had to be done. This is where regional planning began in the Eastern Townships.

OPDQ is the Office de Planification et de Developpement du Quebec. This is a government branch that assists in regional planning. CRD is the Conseil Regional de Developpement and is a cooperative regional effort involving industry, consumers, university and other interested groups.

It is a multi-representative body that meets twice yearly in an open meeting. The next

meeting will be this spring. CRAR is the Centre de Recherches en Aménagement Regional at the Université de Sherbrooke.

It serves a consultant function in the economic field for the region and has accumulated a great deal of information about the economy and population of the area in Info-Estrie, a computer centre.

### COMBINED FORCES

OPDQ, OCRD, and CRAR combined forces and produced Projet Estrie, or Libre Blanc, which is a regional economic plan. Projet Estrie (Project for the Eastern Townships), recommended three things. First, a structural reconversion of the secondary sector, full-scale development of tourism, and the rationalization of natural resources.

The first means that the manufacturing industries that should be encouraged are new ones, machinery, metal products and rubber. This means importing raw materials and processing them here.

Professor Rose sees this choice as being a poor one. The initial investment required is high; import costs would be high as well. He sees that transportation equipment, such as truck bodies and car chassis, parts, and electrical products would be a better choice.

As well, chemicals and communications equipment would be viable industries. The electrical industry is a good one because one just needs to import wire, an inexpensive transportation cost.

For transportation equipment, one just needs to import cold-rolled steel. The multiplier effects, or the advantage to the

entire economy of the region would be higher with these industries. Employment would be higher. Now, investment is going into construction and textiles for the most part.

### NO EVIDENCE OF DEMAND

As for the tourist industry, Curt Rose suggests that there is no evidence that demand is that high. Now the recreational facilities are under-used on a year-round basis.

Projet Estrie recommended that more parks be set up, that land values should be frozen, especially around lakes, that Mount Megantic should become a ski hill and others. Now, the area peaks in tourism in the winter and is dormant the rest of the year.

Now, the public does have access to the area. French-Canadians prefer beaches and campgrounds, and prefer to be concentrated in one area.

### NATIONALIZATION OF RESOURCES

The nationalization of natural resources means that industry should develop where things are going well now. The asbestos industry should be concentrated on, according to the Projet Estrie. Small farms would be closed down, and perhaps tree farms could be established.

At CRD's last meeting, it was recommended that there be a Centre d'Aide et diagnostic industriel de l'Estrie. This centre would help small and medium-sized industries to become established and give publicity about the region to investors. Also, there would be funding for loans.

Professor Rose suggests that this would not be a good idea. Already there are sources of

money. Sherbrooke is a special zone, and DREE (Department of Regional Economic Expansion) supplies grants to industries coming into the area.

As well the Department of Industry and Commerce in Quebec does the same thing. Municipalities give tax relief and serviced land. Money is available.

If the industries that come here cannot stand on their own feet, economically, then perhaps it is not a viable industry. They will pack up when the grants run out. We should go after those industries that are good for the region. Perhaps a furniture industry, Professor Rose suggests.

### REGION TO BECOME OVER-INDUSTRIALIZED?

Professor Rose wonders what the basic questions are concerning development in the region. Is the region to become an over-industrialized Montreal, with all the pollution that comes with it, or is it to remain a peaceful, tranquil green zone in Quebec?

Either of these would be disastrous, according to Professor Rose. What we need is a combination of the two, with the quality of life still good, with clean water, clean air and much green space, but with enough industry to give us a reasonable standard of living.

We cannot eat off tourists he says, and he cannot see the point in jumping blindly into industrialization. We cannot have either pole, but a combination can be good. Professor Rose sees an excellent future for the region if we have pockets of industry surrounded by green area where the quality of life is high.

# Eat better for less

By MRS. F. ELLIOTT

I am glad to contribute to this new publication because I think it should help us all in this community to help each other many ways, to survive and hopefully to thrive in these critical times.

Possibly I can help people get their money's worth in the food they buy so they can eat healthfully and well in spite of the rising prices. I realize, however, that this is too much to promise because the supermarket food we all must buy is, to say the least, undependable; it is appropriately called stomach commodities rather than food.

Processing, preserving and artificial doctoring-up makes much food more like an embalmed corpse than an edible delicacy. But I can not join in on the important job of changing this situation.

It would involve political action to break the strangle hold of great corporations on the production, processing and distribution of food. Let's hope others will work on this.

Personally the best I can do is to avoid buying all Kraft products and highly processed food. Meanwhile we'll have to hope that the poisons in the foods we can't avoid won't kill us off too fast.

### SOME CHOICES BETTER

But even if the food we could choose weren't poisoned, there are some choices in food better

than others, based on the nutrients in them, namely, the protein, carbohydrate, fat, minerals and vitamins. In other words, this nutritional information would be useful even if we could buy from a market supplied with produce from our local farmers who would follow safe, healthful and ecologically sound procedures of farming.

The old adage that the best costs the most is not true for food. So it is not wise simply to eat less of the expensive foods, even though many of us eat too much for our health.

Nor can one change one's diet drastically and eat only the cheapest foods and eat enough to satisfy one's appetite. I recommend getting a food chart that lists the nutrients in common foods and following the recommendations of nutritionists for a good diet.

To illustrate the use of a food chart, I have given below the mineral nutrients in white sugar, yellow (brown) sugar, molasses, corn syrup, maple syrup and honey. The following information comes from *Healthful Eating*, a Canadian government publication which can be bought from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, for fifty cents.

I have omitted the values for the amounts of vitamins they contain. White sugar contains none at all and the others contain only insignificant amounts.

### HONEY IS SWEETEST

A similar chart for the nutrients in these sweets can be

Nutrients	White Sugar 1 Tbsp.	Brown Sugar 1 Tbsp.	Honey 1 Tbsp.	Maple Syrup 1 Tbsp.	Corn Syrup 1 Tbsp.	Light Molasses 1 Tbsp.	Daily Requirement
Carbohydrates (grams)	12.4	8.6	15.9	12.8	15.0	13.0	300
Calcium (grams)	0	.007	.001	.033	.009	.033	.8
Iron milligrams	0	.2	.2	.6	.8	.9	10.
Price lb. (Dec. 73)	25¢	31.5¢	85¢	80¢	29.5¢	20¢	

found in *Diet for a Small Planet* by F. Lappe, p. 280.

Examination of the information in the chart shows: that honey is the sweetest and brown sugar the least sweet. Compare the carbohydrate values.

Molasses is the cheapest and the most nutritious. It contains significant amounts of iron.

Honey, the most expensive, is almost as bare of nutrients as white sugar.

Corn syrup is nearly as

nutritious as maple syrup and one-third the price.

I know many people are enthusiastic about honey but its main virtue seems to be its flavour.

In the same way one could analyze the value of the various kinds and cuts of meat. One would find that pork liver is superior to beef steak not only in price but in all nutrients.

Study would also show that meat can safely be avoided

completely. However, to become a vegetarian one needs more advice than can be found in *Healthful Eating*. There are many other interesting and helpful discoveries to make.

I hope to have shown that it is worthwhile to study food values, for to do so can help us make the least bad choices from all the bad ones we're confronted with. And it can be very satisfying to have a way of resisting the foolish claims of food advertisers and food fadists.

## Need a lawyer? Free legal help could be yours

By RODERICK MACDONELL

You might be eligible for free legal aid. Forty-two per cent of the people in the Townships are. And it is your right, not a handout.

In the City of Sherbrooke there are two offices that give legal aid free to those people eligible. In Quebec this has existed since June 1973, and is paid for by the Quebec government.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

Those eligible for free legal aid vary from the single person whose income does not exceed \$70 a week to a married couple with six children whose income does not exceed \$170 per week. This does not exclude the person who earns more than the above quoted figures if his financial situation is such that he owes quite a bit more than he is earning.

Anyone who is on Unemployment Insurance or Welfare is automatically eligible for legal aid. Interestingly enough an unmarried couple whose income corresponds to the above is equally eligible. Thus, the legislation, although not condoning common law families, does recognize the situation.

The procedure for acquiring legal aid is the following. If you feel that you are in need of legal help, go to your nearest office. Your financial situation will be verified and you will be told if you are eligible on the spot.

Then, the manager of the office will interview you to see if you have a case, and if you do, then the wheels of justice will be set in motion to have a judgment made over your problem.

Only ten per cent of the people who have applied to the Sherbrooke legal aid office have been turned away because their incomes are too high.

In an interview recently with Mr. Yves Lafontaine, general-manager of the community Legal Centre on 297 Dufferin Street in Sherbrooke, and Michel Quintal, lawyer with the legal clinic known as Services Juridiques Populaires on 105 Gordon Street, many interesting features of the services were explained.

### OFFICES OPERATE FULL-TIME

There are legal aid offices operating on a full-time basis in Sherbrooke, Coaticook, Thetford Mines, and on a part-time basis in Asbestos and Lac-Mégantic. Offices are planned for Rock Island and Magog.

Mr. Lafontaine feels that this legal aid system is the best in Canada because it started later than in most other provinces and learned from the mistakes of the other provinces. As well, there is a new area developing in Quebec law concerned with law for the poor which has not sprung from

other legal aid schemes in the rest of Canada.

There are 62 legal aid offices in the province employing 208 lawyers.

When asked whether English-speaking Townshippers have been taking advantage of legal aid, Mr. Lafontaine replied that his office has been handling its share of English people. He went on to say that his impression of the English-speaking population is that it is fairly rich or fairly poor with a small middle class.

He feels that the poorer anglophones are further away from Sherbrooke and are less informed and hampered by distance which would explain the slightly low percentage of anglophones who have used legal aid. This made him wonder if most anglophones in Sherbrooke are financially ineligible for legal aid.

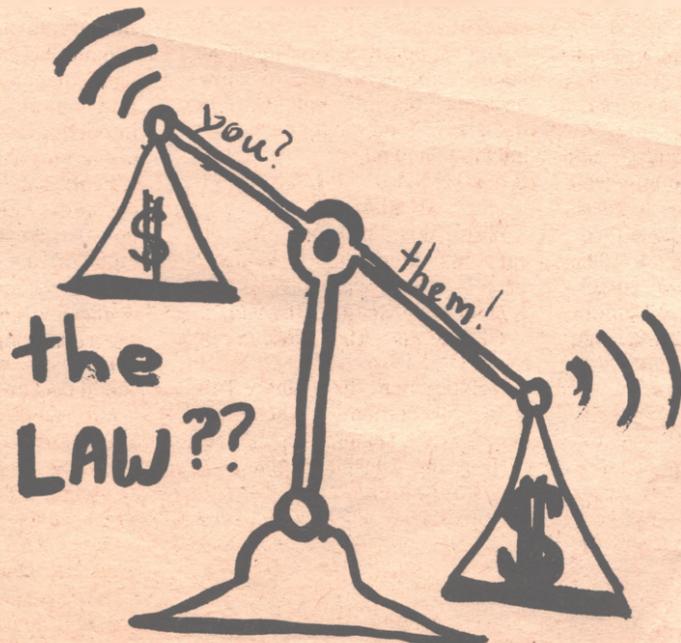
### STAFF OF SIX LAWYERS

In describing the work carried out by his office, Mr. Lafontaine

explained that he has a staff of six lawyers. Their time is spent one third on civil matters such as Consumer Protection Cases, Contractual Disagreements, one third on Matrimonial cases such as divorce, separation and related matters, and one third of their time is occupied with criminal cases. He added that every day, one of his lawyers is pleading a criminal case in the Sherbrooke court house.

The Services Juridiques Populaires, or what used to be

Continued p. 12



# What is the UPA doing for English farmers?

By RUSSELL POCOCK

What is L'U.P.A.? Are they interested in the English-speaking farmer? What can they do for farmers and how can one get more information from them?

Jacques Leblanc has only been with L'U.P.A. for a few months. Having a B.Sc. degree from Bishop's University, Jacques is bilingual and anxious to help the English-speaking farmer although he points out that they are only 500 of the 5000 farmers in the Federation of Sherbrooke.

His principal function is to assist farmers with their Income Tax returns. If you're having trouble with your income tax he can be reached by phoning 567-8905. He also assists his director at public meetings, especially with English farmers because he is the only bilingual person in the Sherbrooke office.

Q. "What is the situation right now concerning the English-speaking farmer of the area and L'U.P.A.?"

A. In the Federation of Sherbrooke we've just established one administrative board of English farmers made up of mini-sectors - Bulwer, Richmond, Ayer's Cliff, 1/2 of Brome. I have a list of people on the boards.

Q. What exactly is an administrative board?

A. Well, in the Federation of Sherbrooke we have 11 administrative boards - one for each sector. Each sector represents approximately 500 farm producers. There are 10 French-speaking sectors and 1 English sector. The English are scattered over all of the Townships so we have the 4 mini-sectors under the one administrative board.

Q. Is this board elected by the producers in each sector to represent them?

A. Yes, they elect a president, a vice-president, a secretary and two delegates - one who will represent them on the regional board. So on the Regional Board of L'U.P.A. we have 10 French delegates and one English-speaking delegate.

Then you have all of the representatives from the specialized syndicates - whole milk, industrial milk, poultry, eggs, and we're working to have each one of these in our offices right now.

Q. Haven't you approached the English-speaking farmer only recently?

A. Yes, it only happened two weeks before Christmas and the election was Jan. 3.

Q. Has there been a good response?

A. Yes, from the representatives of each sector there has been a pretty good response. We are supposed to be receiving some written information for the English from our Montreal offices and we will try to distribute this pamphlet to everyone.

Q. What about the Quebec farmers' weekly - La Terre de Chez Nous?

A. This, we're still working on. We're supposed to get the editorial page bilingual for a start. Eventually, it might come to more than that but I can't promise anything.

Q. This may be a start. What

more do you plan to do to encourage participation of the English-speaking farmers?

A. We've made a good start. They'll be participating more because according to Bill 64, if they sell more than one thousand dollars a year, they have to pay \$15.00 which goes to L'U.P.A. We are the recognized union by the Government.

So if they're paying us anyway, why not join? They're free to join or not but it's to their advantage to join - they benefit with a life insurance plan, they get a 40 per cent deduction on municipal and school taxes and subsidies for bulldozer hours.

Q. Didn't they get this before? Don't they get it without being a member?

A. Yes, but they won't in the future if they aren't on the official producers list. They'll have to go to the local agronomer's bureau and list themselves as a farm producer and prove to the agronomer that they sold \$1000 a year.

Q. Do you automatically become a member once your money is deducted?

A. No, you have to sign a card. The \$15.00 covers your benefits. To become a member you must sign a card just like when you join the Sherbrooke Country Club. If you send money to the Sherbrooke Country Club, you don't automatically become a member...you have to pass in front of a committee which accepts you as a member.

Q. How do you get hold of a card?

A. Well, you just send your name and address and we'll send you one and with the agronomer bureau we investigate you. We see if you're a real farmer, first of all. Then we send you a card which you sign, if you like. You're free to sign or not.

Q. You're not free to contribute your \$15.00 or not?

A. No, if they are milk producers it's taken off their pay checks because they have a joint plant, but if they raise beef, for example, there isn't a joint plan so we have to send them a letter asking for the money.

If they don't pay, then their name is taken off the producers list because by not paying, they're telling us that they are not farmers. This is the way that the law interprets their actions.

It's really not right but that's the way it works - that's the system. If we know that someone is a producer we can send him a lawyer's letter.

Q. Really?

A. Oh yeah, we have the power to collect. It's in the law. I had to phone up all of the English people who haven't paid their \$15.00 before they received a lawyer's letter. In this region we have maybe 1000 people who haven't paid.

Q. How do you suspect the average English-speaking farmer sees the L'U.P.A. right now?

A. I think they see us like the C.N.T.U. or the F.T.A. They seem to be suspicious like they don't trust us.

Q. Why should they?

A. We're not like those unions at all. We go out to the farmers and ask them about things at meetings.

Q. Don't the other unions do

the same?

A. Yes, I guess so, but we're different. Our dues are much less than other unions...No, don't say that...I guess that isn't right...maybe there really isn't that much of a difference...I don't know enough about the other unions to say.

Q. Why do you think the English farmer feels this way?

A. Because I could tell. We had a meeting in Bulwer and they were very suspicious of us. They thought we didn't care about them.

Q. What do you say to a suspicious English farmer?

A. It's not what you say, it's the image you give. If they come to talk to me I think we can straighten things out."

As you can see, L'U.P.A.'s relationship with the English-speaking farmer is less than ideal. Then again, it's only beginning and there seems to be a lot of holding back on both sides.

We later talked about the main objectives of L'U.P.A. for 1974. One of their objectives is to raise the \$1000 a year qualification to join to \$3000.00. In order to

achieve tax deductions etc. for those who live from their land they have to sell \$3000.00 worth of produce.

They want to do this to discourage those who aren't really farmers but simply landowners for recreation who sell their hay. Unfortunately, it will also discourage those interested in a subsistence style farming and there are growing numbers of these.

Mr. Leblanc says that these people aren't really farmers because they don't produce for the marketplace. Why should those not wanting to be entirely dependent on the market be penalized?

This probably won't happen anyway, but because they won't want to lose all of their thousand-dollar membership.

Below are the names and addresses of the people involved with the English-speaking sectors of L'U.P.A. If you'd like to talk to them, their numbers are listed.

## ADMINISTRATION BOARD

Pres. Mr. Douglas Mackinnon, RR6 Coaticook, 849-3891

1st V.P., Mr. Douglas Grapes, RR 5 Cookshire, 875-3505.

2nd V.P., Mr. George Rogerson, RR2 Knowlton, (514) 243-5486

Sec., Mrs. Donald Johnston, RR1 Kingsbury, 826-2849.

## BULWER

Admin., Mr. Douglas Grapes, RR5 Cookshire, 875-3505

Mr. Elmore Barter, RR1 Bury, 872-3754

Sec., Mrs. Elmore Barter, RR1 Bury, 872-3754.

## AYER'S CLIFF

Admin., Mr. Stanley Whitcomb, RR3 Ayer's C., 838-4674.

(Pres.), Mr. Douglas Mackinnon, RR6 Coaticook, 849-3891.

## RICHMOND

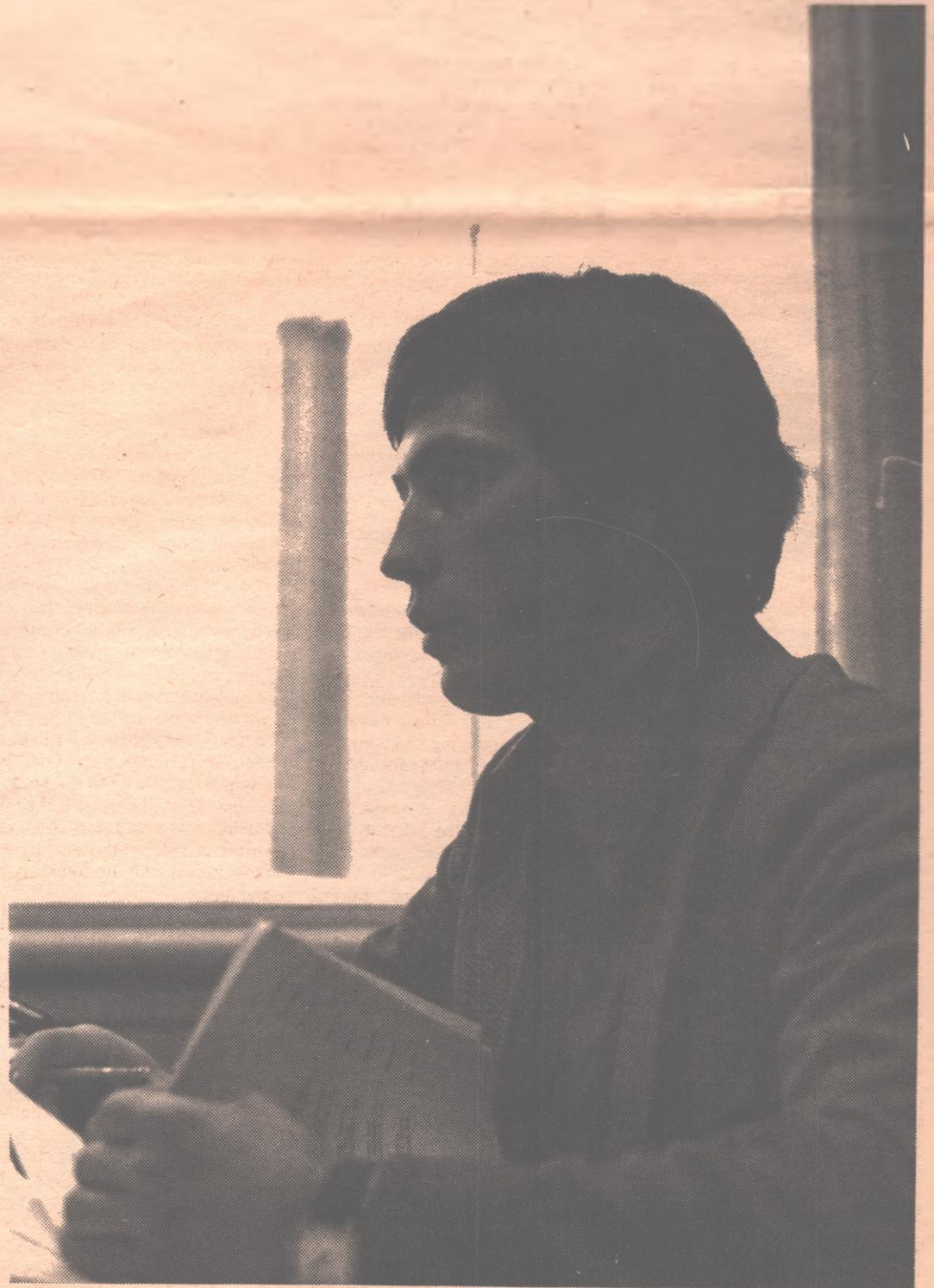
Admin., Mr. Rodrick Morrison, Kingsbury, 826-2981.

Mr. Denis Keenan, Richmond, 826-2178.

## BROME

Admin., Mr. George Rogerson, RR2 Knowlton, (514) 243-5486.

Mr. Francis Young, Box 209, Mansonville, 292-3403.



Jacques Leblanc answers questions

(Sun Photo: Patricia Rola-Pleszczynska)

# The rural English-working twice as hard

By DOUG MENZIES

If the English are to survive in this province outside the island of Montreal, their future is surely tied to that of the English farmer in Quebec.

Sociologists and economists tell us and history proves how the development of communities is interrelated to the development of the area immediately around it. When the English farmers disappear and are replaced by French farmers, the town or village that serves their needs goes from English to French as well.

Sometimes the process is very abrupt — more often there is a 10-20 year lag. Where farmers disappear entirely, the town does too — entire communities in the Laurentians behind Lachute that flourished a hundred years ago are graveyards in the middle of a thick forest now.

So the English survival in the Townships, as in the other two areas of Quebec where English farmers amount to a sizeable percentage of the population — Chateauguay Valley and Pontiac, Gatineau, Argenteuil — depends in part at least, on the survival of a viable English farming community. Which in turn means the survival of a viable farming community. Which depends upon many things; among them the government, the marketing boards; the companies manufacturing bale twine, machinery, fertilizer, seeds, and fuel; the middle-men who process distribute and market agricultural products; the marketing boards; and the person who ultimately supports the whole pyramid, you, the consumer.

All of these factors directly affect the farmer, and none of them does he directly control or even significantly influence. It is easy to say that if prices treble in one year, as they have for baler twine (\$6.75 last summer, \$20.00 now and possible \$25.00 plus by this summer) don't buy, but it can't be done.

Everything interconnects so perfectly, that the farmer has little or no choice but to grit his teeth and run a little harder, hoping he can make his payments for the quota, the tractor, the farm, the car and still have enough left to put food on the table.

He's locked into a system he supports with his hard work and low return and can make only one choice: stay or quit.

## MORE QUITTING

More and more of them are quitting, and that will cost us all dearly in the long run. We've watched what happens to gas prices when we depend on cheap imported supplies instead of developing self-sufficiency at home.

Yet most consumers support the government's imports of cheaper beef from Argentina, cheaper lamb from Australia, and now cheaper butter from New Zealand.

Nobody can argue that you'll pay less now, but what happens when the dairy and beef industry in Quebec goes the way of the sheep industry. Nothing for one year, five years, ten years.

Then domestic demand in these exporting countries

reduces exports, world demand climbs and where are we? Paying through the nose, and with no guarantee we won't be cut off because their government doesn't like ours, or some foreign war interrupts the trading routes.

## U.S.A. EMBARGOED CANADA

Unlikely do you think? Last summer the United States, for still uncertain reasons, slapped an export embargo on soybeans going into Canada. It only lasted a week or two and so had little effect on your grocery bill, but it's a warning that only the most light-headed would ignore.

If the consumers won't support the farmer, surely the government will, right? Wrong. The government, in theory at least, represents the people, and farmers are a small, unorganized minority (5 per cent of the population) with no real voice, even in the Department of Agriculture.

The government and Department of Agriculture represents the interests of 95 per cent of the population — the best food at the lowest prices — in other words, keeping agriculture alive on the least possible return. The management of any company tries to pay its workers the least possible to keep its prices competitive.

Nor are the marketing boards much better. Farmer's representation is slight and the majority of the directors are appointed by the government, the processors, and the consumers. Here again their interests — the most and the best for the lowest cost — are not the same as the farmer's — a fair return on his investment and labour.

## THE ROLE OF THE UPA

Say what you will about the value of unions in general or the Union des Producteurs Agricoles in particular, but they are there, they've got Bill 64 passed at Quebec and the referendum, and they're legally empowered to collect \$15.00 (\$25.00 in 1974) from each farmer who sells more than \$1000.00 worth of agricultural produce of his land a year.

They're the only organization recognized by the governments of Quebec and Canada, the provincial marketing boards and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture (the federal farmers' lobbying group) to represent the interests of all Quebec farmers.

And are doing their best to represent the farmers' professional and economic interests. They've just won a 40 cents per hundred pound increase in the price of class A fluid milk — the milk you drink — and will push for \$2.00 a hundred pounds more for industrial milk — for butter, cheese and powdered milk — in April.

They're pushing the Transport Dept. for guarantees that rail cars will start moving western oats, barley and wheat to replenish drastically low Quebec stocks. They are seeking price supports and guaranteed production levels for fertilizer supplies.

## TOO LITTLE TOO LATE

But all of this is too little too late. The milk price increases would have helped 5 months ago



What is the difference?

when they were proposed, but rising feed and fuel costs have already eaten it up. The problem is the UPA finds itself in limbo — regarded as a necessary evil by government and farmers alike — another meddling middleman.

Nor has the UPA really addressed this problem of distance from its base. They are too busy negotiating, preparing reports, getting up offices and branch organizations and trying to get hog producers into a marketing board.

But the problem ultimately is not theirs. If they fail to adequately impress consumers or government that young farmers need better credit arrangements, that land prices have to be controlled, that unless farmers can return 8 per cent on their investment, they'll sell out and put the money in the bank — if the UPA fails, it'll be the farmers who will pay, who will suffer in silence until one by one they reach the breaking point and quit.

## FARMERS MUST DEFEND THEMSELVES

The farmers must defend themselves, because no one else will look out for them until they've gone. And the UPA is the tool.

Like a hammer, it's not enough to simply buy it and bring it home. The farmers must make it work.

They must fight to be members, fight to be represented by the best, most vocal, most intelligent among them. They must send him to regional or provincial meetings, and demand an accounting of what went on, and why.

They must support the

decisions of their representatives, they must encourage their local branches, regional federations and provincial federations to take stronger and faster action.

## MAKE HEADLINES

Demand the impossible, make headlines. Make as big an impression as you can. All decisions taken by government, marketing boards, big business are always arrived at by negotiations and compromise.

Recognizing this, ask for twice what you want, four times what you need; you'll never get it, but you'll get something closer to making a living than you're getting now.

## THE ROLE OF THE QFA

If the future of farmers in Quebec depends on a strong viable agriculture, and this can be achieved through the UPA, then the future of the English farmers depends no less on the UPA. On questions like feed grains and milk marketing, the problem is the same for English and French farmers. It comes down to money, and money speaks a universal language.

But the survival of the English farmer depends on cultural and social values as well as economic realities. And these will not be supported by the UPA, nor is their concern.

Here is where the Quebec Farmers' Association fits in. Local branches should tackle local community needs — of the entire rural population, not just farmers and their families.

Regional federations should support regional planning councils on education, cultural activities, leisure, sports and youth activities, old age care, health and welfare — anything in

short where the needs of the English differ at all from those of the French. At the provincial level, the QFA will co-ordinate and help find funds, or expert help for local and regional plans and problems, defend the interests of the English rural population in general and English farmers in particular.

## CAN CO-OPERATE WITH AGENCIES

The QFA can co-operate with all government departments, agencies, and planning committees — anything that affects or will affect the English in Quebec. And the QFA will keep up with what's happening on the French side, make sure the English understand what is going on in the province.

The Quebec Farmers' Association is a voluntary organization open to all persons concerned with the English rural population in this province. What it does and how it affects our future will depend on what we make it, and how we use it. It is a tool, like the UPA, and will yield fruit only inasmuch as we cultivate it.

Being a minority is not an untenable or impossible situation. I remember being a long-haired radical teaching in a regional high school and being told by my woman principal, "Being an outsider is like being a woman; you have to work twice as hard to get the same recognition."

Being an English farmer is something similar. In addition to working at making the UPA work to ensure your future as a farmer, you have to work at making the QFA work to help find a way to be English and live in rural Quebec.

## Dudswell: Past to Present

This history was prepared by a student in 1972 and may be of interest to readers.

The region of Dudswell, Lime Ridge, St. Adolphe de Dudswell, and Marbleton, is located approximately thirty miles northeast of Sherbrooke in Wolfe County. The altitude ranges from 800 to 1250 feet. The area is well drained by several lakes, brooks and the St. Francis River. The area is hilly. The vegetation is mixed: broadleaf deciduous and needle leaf evergreen trees. The soils are gray-brown podzols.

### THE HISTORY

The first settler of the area was John Bishop of Moncton, Vermont. He had enlisted in the American army during the American Revolutionary War and was captured by the British. John Bishop was taken to Quebec and during his imprisonment, he learned the science of land surveying. On his returning trip to Vermont; while passing through Montreal, he noticed an advertisement which offered a township to anyone who would start a colony of forty families. When he returned home, he found that his home had been burned down by the British, so he decided to return to Canada.

John Bishop was assigned the township of Dudswell which is now Wolfe County. He formed his colony overlooking Dudswell Lake. He died shortly after on August 20, 1801, at the age of forty-four and is buried in Lakeside Cemetery. On Wednesday, August 29, 1900, a monument to his honour was unveiled.

The Reverend T.S. Chapman presided over the ceremony which was to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of Dudswell.

Rev. Thomas Shaw Chapman was instrumental in the development of this area. He first came to Marbleton as a travelling missionary on

January 1, 1849. He was appointed Incumbent on February 25, 1850. This man built St. Paul's Church and the Marbleton Model School, in 1870.

When the Quebec Central Railway was being built, Rev. Chapman had the line extended to Lime Ridge which aided much in the growth of the village.

### ROAD CONSTRUCTED

This resulted in a road being constructed from Lime Ridge to the main junction of the railroad. He became involved in the "Good Roads Movement". Good roads, he said, to use a commercial expression, are a paying concern and every resident is a sharer in the benefit while every industrial or commercial enterprise will be advanced by them.

This resulted in the formation of the "Good Roads Association" and the roads were consequently improved. This caused an increase in the prosperity of the community.

During the latter years of his life, Rev. Chapman was greatly honoured when one of the highest mountains of the Stoke Range, Bald Peak, was named after him and became Mount Chapman.

According to the accounts of elderly citizens in the area, it is obvious that the area encompassed by Dudswell, Lime Ridge, St. Adolphe de Dudswell and Marbleton, was once a thriving community. There were several factories, the location of which can be seen on the sketch map.

### COLOURFUL MINES

There were two mines in the area. One was a marble quarry situated east of Silver Lake. The book, "Canada: A Geographical, Agricultural and Mineralogical Sketch", says: "...the hills of the Eastern Townships afford many marbles of considerable beauty, as at St. Joseph and at Dudswell, the former red veined with white.

At the latter place are beds of



View of Marbleton

(Sun photo: Brian Guillette)

### MILLS CLOSED

Lumbering was one of the important activities in the area and as a result two sawmills and a sash and door factory were established. All of these have been closed and demolished. A grist mill was also operated during that period.

In this same period of time there was a town hall, a post office, a fire station, a school, a Catholic, Anglican and a Methodist church. There was also a Bank of Commerce, a telephone office, as well as two hotels.

Everything except the Catholic and Anglican churches has been demolished or put to a different use. There is a post office in St. Adolphe now but it is relatively new.

There were also several retail stores during that period, including three general stores, three blacksmiths, a tailor shop, a candy shop, a harness shop, and a dressmaker. Not one of these is still in existence, although several old foundations may be seen.

### THE PRESENT

Dudswell, Lime Ridge, St. Adolphe de Dudswell and Marbleton have been declining in economy and population since 1890-91. During this time there has been a decrease in the

English-speaking population and an increase in the French-speaking population. This is a characteristic of the Eastern Townships.

The only remaining industry in the immediate area is the lime quarry which employs fifty-five men, and a trucking firm. Farming remains an important activity in the area.

The only existing retail outlets are three privately owned grocery stores, two of which are in St. Adolphe de Dudswell, and the third in Marbleton. A further decline in the area will be seen due to the fact that the younger people are leaving and the older people are dying. Unless something is offered to retain the young people and to induce newcomers to remain, this trend will continue.

### CONCLUSION

This area was once a thriving community and the reasons for its decline are as yet unknown. Very little research has been done. There are numerous elderly people and people who have lived in the area for many years, who possess information which would be valuable to this kind of study. Their numbers are decreasing rapidly however, and a further study should be carried out while this information is still available.

### Legal Aid ... cont.

the University of Sherbrooke legal clinic, handles cases of a different nature. While the Community Legal Centre handles traditional legal problems, the clinic deals with that branch of the law of a more social character.

Mr. Quintal explained that the four lawyers working at the clinic deal more often with people who have been cut off from Unemployment Insurance, Welfare and other such cases that touch the underprivileged.

The theme of the clinic is education, which Quintal sees as consisting of four elements: (1) information to the people through meetings, television, and video-tape; (2) watchdogs against unscrupulous sales companies or fraudulent used car dealers; (3) encouragement of groups of economically deprived people to exert pressure on the government to change unfair social laws; and (4) collaboration with popular groups already existing.

### TWO THIRDS OF CASES DEAL WITH POOR

Two thirds of the cases dealt with the type of social legal problems that bother the poor. It has reached the point that the Welfare or Unemployment office will send people to the clinic who appear to have had a right abused by the particular government agency. Mr. Quintal would like to see more English people using this service, and emphasizes that they are welcome.

Mr. Lafontaine pointed out that this branch of the law dealing with the poor is developing at an impressive rate since the new law. Because the lawyers are on salary, they can devote their time to an area of the law that was ignored by the profession for so long because of its lack of financial return to the private lawyer.

The private practising lawyer has not been hurt by the legal aid

either. The reason for this is that the eligible person can request to have a certain lawyer.

If the lawyer of his choice has previously agreed to participate with the legal aid scheme, the person goes to his lawyer, and the legal aid people pay his lawyer. In this way the private lawyer benefits, for he need not worry about people not paying.

### SYSTEM SAVES MONEY

Also, for those who say that legal aid is just another part of our tax dollar down the drain, the legal aid people feel that their program of preventive education will keep people out of jail. For each person kept out of jail, the tax payers save \$18,000, the cost of keeping a man in jail for a year. The scheme, could thus save money for the tax payer in the long run.

So, legal aid could solve your problem. Call either office for any additional information which they will be pleased to give you. Call 563-6127 or 569-9811 and you will then start getting satisfaction.

**Wanted: To buy or rent: house with acreage in Eastern Townships. Especially interested in Sawyerville area. Please write B. Foy, 6125 Durocher, Montreal or call 279-3984 collect.**

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