

Knights of Columbus are born

Acton now has a Knights of Columbus club. The town's newest organization, affiliated with St. Joseph's Catholic Church, held its first meeting last Tuesday in the church basement with 42 members on the roll call.

Two factors were the nucleus of the formation of the club, says public relations chairman Peter Papillon. Twelve Acton men were members of the Georgetown Knights of Columbus. This, coupled with the fact the local Catholic Church has not had an active men's club in many years, got some wheels turning, with a chain reaction resulting in Tuesday's meeting.

An organizing committee of Hans Buscher, Wayne Montgomery, Tom Nolan, Paul Slipper, and Vince Whelan worked closely with Father Ralph Diodati and District Deputy John Wepruk to start up the Club in its 100th anniversary year. Coincidentally, it is St. Joseph's 125th anniversary. The men received a lot of support from Jim Lange-dyk, Grand Knight of Georgetown and Alf Carr, Grand Knight in Brampton.

The Knights of Columbus was formed in the mining town of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1882 by Father Michael J. McGivney, says Recorder Dr. Bill Wright. In the event of the death of the breadwinner, the family was taken care of. Miners

paid a nominal fee per month for this security. There is still an insurance plan for the world's 1,350,000 members, says treasurer Wayne Montgomery. But, contrary to popular belief, the club goes beyond a comfortable insurance policy. Papillon says the purpose of the club is "to teach the teachings of the Lord."

The three men agree they are a fraternal, charitable organization. But the charities need not be Catholic. Any worthy cause is considered by the men.

Any practising male Catholic over 18-years-of-age is welcome to join. Meetings are bi-monthly—the first and third Tuesdays, and are held in St. Joseph's basement. It is hoped a Columbian Squire group can be formed. This, explains Montgomery, is the junior version of the club for boys 12 to 18-year-old.

Grand Knight Vince Whelan points out at present, Acton Council 8050, in District 43, is in the same area as Georgetown and Brampton. However, he hopes Acton, Milton and Georgetown can soon become an area of their own. He notes the three communities belong to the Hamilton Diocese while Brampton is in the Toronto Diocese.

There are several steps to becoming a member of the Knights of Columbus, Papillon says. The first degree deals with charity, the second degree with

unity and the third degree with fraternity. The fourth degree, by invitation only, deals with patriotism.

One must be in the club for at least a year before becoming a member in the fourth degree.

There will be two fourth degree members in the new Acton club, Dr. Wright and Jim Lange-dyk, both of whom are transferring from other clubs.

The organization officially became a club on April 19, and although they do not receive their charter until the fall, they already have plans for summer events. A picnic at Terra Cotta and a golf tournament are two events they will participate in with the Georgetown Club. There will also be a family pilgrimage to the Martyrs Shrine in Midland where a Knights of Columbus plaque will be unveiled in recognition of the clubs' donations to the church and Saint Maria Among the Huron, across the road.

At Tuesday's meeting, chairmen of the various committees were appointed: Community Activities, Bill Beaton; Youth Activity, Noel Blake; Membership, Reno Braida; Family Activities, Fred Buchanan; Chaplain, Father Diodati; Columbian Squires, Gerald Disano; Council Director, John Dunn; Program Director, Michael O'Leary; Public Relations, Pete Papillon; Church Activities, Gary Vacek. Also at the meeting, Bob Lindsay was named lecturer.



Knights of Columbus held their first meeting last week. Most of the Charter executive. Front row left to right, Vince Whelan, Grand Knight; John Wepruk, District Deputy; Tom Nolan, Deputy Grand Knight; Father Ralph Diodati. Back row, Hans Buscher, trustee; Brad Buchanan, trustee; Wayne Montgomery, treasurer; Bruce Lampkin, trustee; John McHugh, warden; Ron Barrett, outside guard; Paul Slipper, financial secretary; Louis Rokosz, member; Dr. Bill Wright (Doc), recorder; Peter O'Meara, advocate; Fred Buchanan, inside guard. Absent, George Galloway, outside guard; Lou Obrigavitch, chancellor.

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This must be a first: a photo of a local gal being smooched by a whale on the front page. Recently Marineland and Game Farm in Niagara Falls sent along this shot of Patricia Nessel of Acton being kissed by Kandu the killer whale during the show last summer. Despite the fact it's an old photo we figured we'd never get to run one like it again; after all, there's no whales in Fairy Lake and chances aren't good another Actonian will be kissed by Kandu at Marineland for some time.

Water contaminated near tannery

There is some chemical contamination of surface and ground water in the area of Beardmore's spray irrigation fields, but the contamination is no health hazard and not too serious according to the provincial Ministry of Environment.

About a year after the tannery was asked to have a consultant's study of the extent of contamination carried out, the province has nearly completed all reviews of the study data and results. The study was finished by the end of March.

Ministry of Environment spokesman John Budz said the data is still being evaluated by the ground water section in Toronto but the Oakville office, where he works, has completed its review.

He said there is evidence of "inorganic chemical impact on surface water quality" of the Black Creek. "Essentially it's chlorides" which are getting into the water.

Budz says the study shows the effects of the chemical contamination are "localized on aquatic

life, fish." He explained there are hardly any fish found in the Black Creek close to Beardmore, yet 1 km downstream trout are found, so the problem is "very localized."

There is also contamination of ground water in the area, however wells used by residents downstream from Beardmore aren't contaminated and there is no violation of ministry drinking water quality standards. The closest wells to Beardmore are 2 and 3 km away, there are none in the immediate area, Budz stated.

He said the contamination problem is "minor" since there isn't all that much contamination and it is localized. The province's fear is contamination could spread, but it hasn't in all the years Beardmore has been operating the waste water system. Budz continued that even a localized affect on fish is a matter of some concern.

Since it was identified as a potential problem site back in early 1981 Beardmore has looked at

methods of solving what has now been determined as a minor contamination problem. Budz stated. One procedure was dry salt capture. He explained hides are high in salt content and the tannery tried to remove the salt before the hides go into the process, however it didn't prove economical or practical.

Beardmore has also looked at process water consumption in the plant, examining all uses of water, and found areas where reductions could be made and in turn reduced the amount of waste water being sprayed on the fields.

He said once the ground water section completes its review the ministry will sit down with Beardmore officials and discuss ways to further reduce contamination. Budz warned further reductions may not be "simple." He said there is some thought that salt could be removed through crystallization, but that may not be workable.

Beardmore and Heller's apply for work sharing program

Both Beardmore and Heller's want to get involved in the federal work sharing program and have substantial support for the move from workers.

Work sharing pays employees 60 per cent of their wages for days they are off when a plant runs just four or even three days during any week during a 26 week period.

In interviews this week with Ed Parent, head of Local 0479-P United Food and Commercial Workers at Beardmore; Murray Stewart of Canada Packer's, Beardmore's parent firm; and Fred Dawkins, Heller's spokesman; it was learned Heller's applied last week and Beardmore is now applying.

All three gentlemen indicated while the firms have applied for a three-day work week under the program three days is only a minimum and there are no plans at this time to go to a three day week. In fact a firm can operate five days a week for up to six straight weeks during the life of the agreement and still be under work sharing other weeks.

Parent said both the union and Beardmore had to agree to the work sharing application which takes up to six weeks to complete before approval is secured. He noted both sides agreed to this move two or three months ago and it was decided at a union meeting May 18 that ballots would be given to workers in their pay cheques last Thursday and collected outside the plant gates after work.

Beardmore workers backed the move overwhelmingly, by an 86 per cent margin; 228 were in favor of the plan and 37 against.

Work sharing would apply to 301 Beardmore em-

ployees in the vegetable, chrome tanning, machine shop and plant services areas. Chrome tanning has been on four days numerous times in the past few months, but last week worked five days. The vegetable area has been on four-days the past three weeks.

Parent noted the plant won't be on four days one week, five the next, three the next, back to five, etc. Depending on orders, periods of less than five-day work weeks will be rotated monthly.

Stewart said other than the fact applying for work sharing with a three-day work week is just meeting a detail of the arrangement and not an indication the plant will be going to three days, there isn't much else to comment on at this time until meetings are held with work sharing program officials.

Dawkins said the firm had to indicate the amount of "down time" anticipated during the program period of 26 weeks (plus the two week vacation shutdown). A 20 per cent down time is four-days and Heller's expects a maximum of 25 per cent down

time during the 26 weeks the plant will operate. He said he doesn't think they'll be going to three-days, likely just four-days.

A vote wasn't needed at Heller's, Dawkins said, because there isn't a union, but a petition was circulated and the move was supported 100 per cent by workers.

Work sharing would apply to 114 plant and office workers at Heller's.

Mike McCristall released on bail... story on page 3.

inside

Back to Acton Days may not be held this year. See page 2.

Town hall controversy rages on. Details pages 4 and 5.

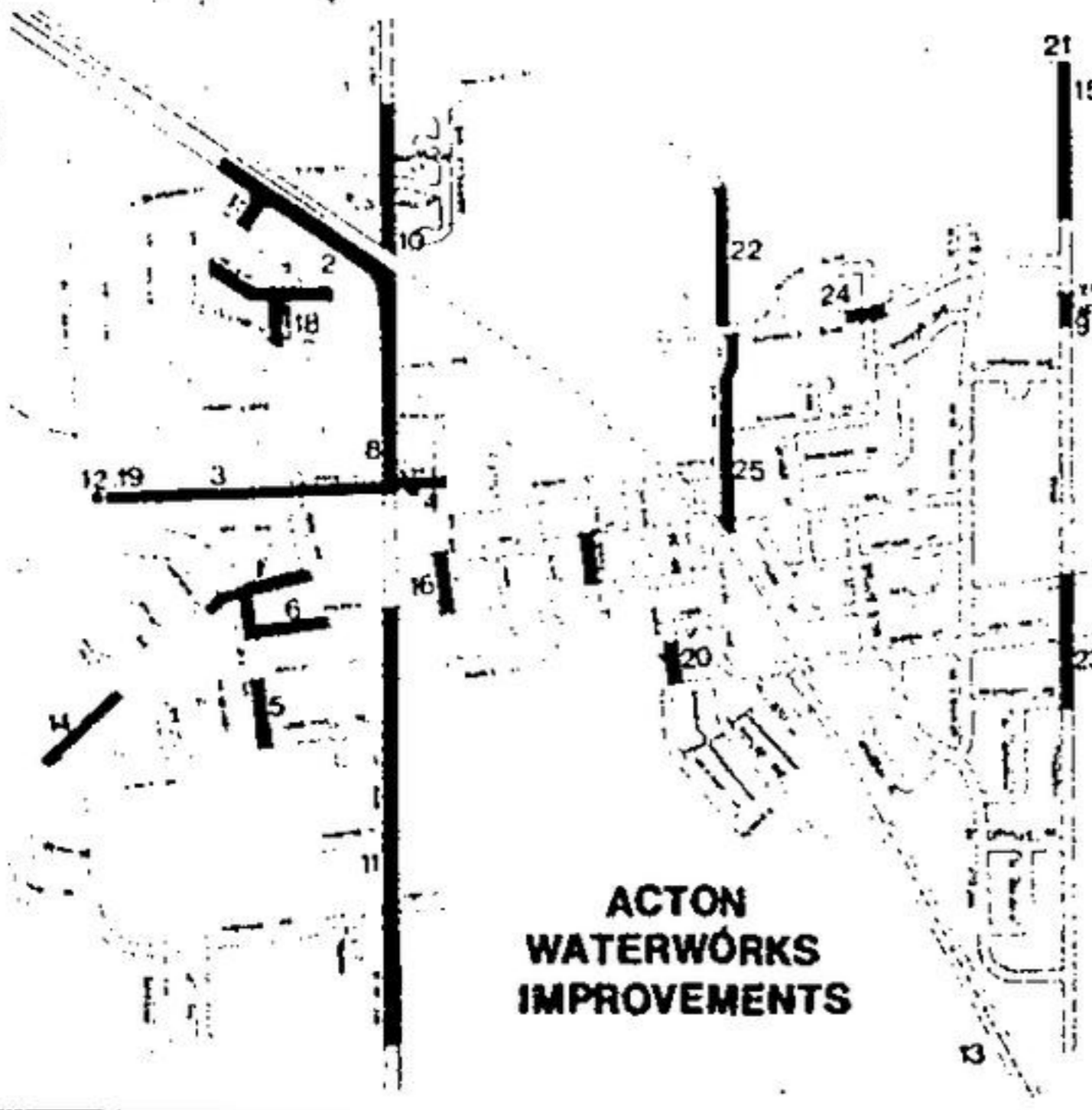
Managers offer tips on selecting a new bank. More on page 7.

Brian Robertson is this year's Acton Open champ. Story page 9.



Forecast is 40% chance of precipitation that's 60% Fahrenheit.

Water, sewer works have cost over \$2.3 million, will spend \$8.4 million more



Since 1976 Halton Region has spent over \$2.3 million on major water and sewer projects in Acton and between 1982 and 1986 projects costing more than \$8.4 million are planned.

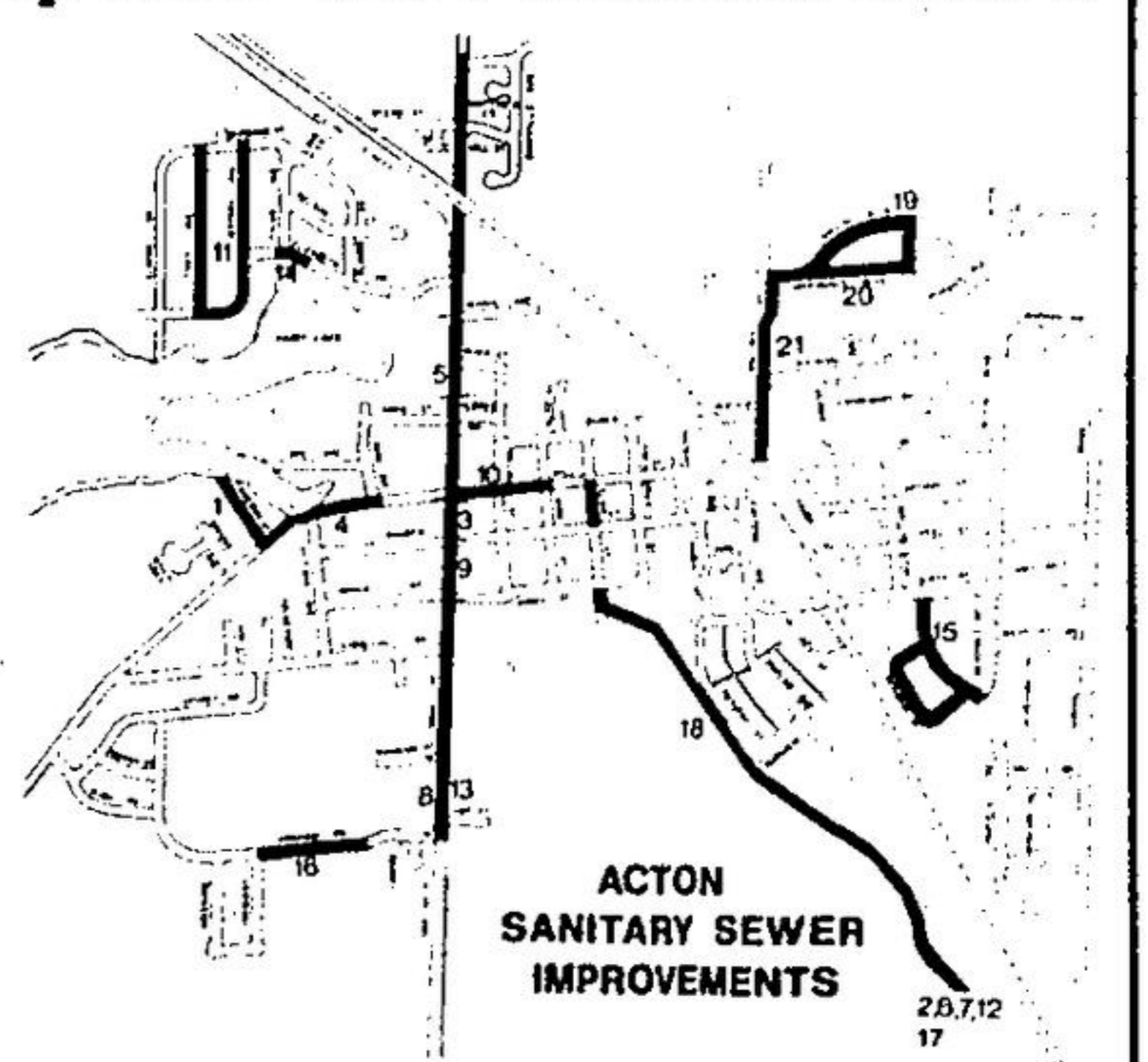
A report for Councillor Dave Whiting prepared by region staff shows since 1976 the region has spent \$702,163 on 15 waterworks improvements projects and another \$1,759,925 on 14 sanitary sewer projects.

Plans call for \$1,790,500 to be spent on seven sewer projects in the next four years and \$1,678,400 on water service projects over the next four years.

See Waterworks Map

1. In 1976 the region spent \$12,000 on a new watermain on Mill St. West from Park to Victoria.
2. The next year the region spent \$44,300 on a watermain on Lakeview Ave. and on Guelph St.
3. Also in 1977 the region installed a new watermain on Knox St. and connected it to the beleaguered Prospect Park well at a cost of \$247,000.
4. Another 1977 waterworks project was a new watermain on St. Alban's Dr. put in at a cost of \$12,800.
5. Watermain on Victoria cost \$14,800.
6. A new watermain was installed at a cost of \$11,640 on Church St. West in the area of Victoria.
7. A water supply and distribution study in 1977 cost \$10,000.
8. A watermain was constructed in 1977 on Main St. North from Mill to River for \$50,960.
9. A final 1977 project was a new watermain on Churchill Rd. North in the vicinity of Cedar Rd. which cost \$9,515.
10. In 1978 the region spent \$111,100 for a new watermain on Main St. north from Wallace to River.
11. Over the next two years, 1979-80, the region spent \$106,348 on a new watermain on Main St. South from Church to Kingham.
12. A water quality analysis study for the Prospect Park well in 1980 cost \$20,000.
13. In 1981 the region spent \$2,000 for a fluoride meter analyser for the pollution plant.
14. The same year \$32,100 was spent on a new watermain on Mill St. West east of Cobblehill Rd.
15. Also last year \$17,600 was spent on engineering work for a new watermain in the vicinity of the reservoir on Churchill Rd. North.

1. In 1976 a sewer was installed on Cameron St. at a cost of \$25,800.
2. And the same year the region spent \$61,400 on a phosphorous removal facility at the Acton sewage plant.
3. The next year a new sewer line on Main St. South from Mill to Church was installed at a cost of \$21,000.
4. The same year a new sewer put in on Mill St. West from Cameron to Park cost \$129,400.
5. Another 1977 project was a sewer line on



(Continued on page 3)