Georgetown Herald

A Division of Canadian Newspapers Company Limited 22 Main Street South, Georgetown. Ontario

Page 2b THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, GEORGETOWN HERALD

RICHARD CAMERON, Publisher

HOUSING

Some Extremism Needed

Something new in housing? It's about time.

One of the biggest problems in housing today is the antiquated idea that houses have to look like houses. They don't, unless building codes somewhere are so rigid that experimentation is outlawed.

Houses can look different, and be expensive. They can also look different and be cheap to build, and to buy. Or so they should.

Owning a house in Canada is no easy matter, today, no matter what financing programs or building projects are launched. It still requires a very substantial portion of income to acquire a home, or to rent one.

Surely Canada is at the stage of technology where housing can be designed, and built, that is functional as well as reasonable in cost. And would it be unreasonable to ask that a house cost less than

Builders will be quick to point out that any type of housing can be built, but it has to meet laws and regulations. And it has to get public acceptance.

This last point is the great stumbling block.

We expect houses to look like houses. Unfortunately, our concept of what we like in housing is relegated to four walls, a ceiling and a floor. Everything else is incidental. Our concept of housing hasn't changed radically since cave-living ended.

What brings all this to mind? Steel Company of Canada has completed an experimental house in Hamilton that makes extensive use of steel in its construction, from joists to roofing. Here was a marvelous opportunity to design something so different that real progress might have been made in housing design. The Stelco house looks like any other house built of brick and wood; two storeys, attached garage.

Canadians and their concepts are their own worst enemies when it comes to ideas about housing.

Heroines Are Forgotten

History's slim crop of heroines has never been fully harvested and women are often relegated to the "footnote" section of text books.

Most Canadians never heard of doughty Judge Emily Murphy of Edmonton - created first woman judge of the British Empire in 1916. She wrote a book on drug abuses, and led court battles to change the discriminatory BNA Act, making women eligible for the Senate by a 1929 Privy Council decision.

Canadians ignored Toronto's Dr. Emily Stowe, first woman doctor who set up a medical school and hospital for women - opened the University of Toronto for women, fought for provincial fair labor laws for women factory workers - and organized the country's first woman suffrage movement.

Joan of Arc was mythologized for centuries until transcripts of her Inquisition trial came to light in the nineteen hundreds. Pagan Celtic Queen Martia Proba formulated and collected the laws which eventually went in the famous Magna Carta.

History at last is being re-written and re-evaluated by feminist scholars. Perhaps the new knowledge will help women feel proud of their past - and strive harder for a brighter and more "contributing" future sharing the limelight they deserve.

(Unchurched Editorials)

Ontario Exports Booming

Preliminary figures for the first half of 1973 confirm earlier forecasts that Ontario is looking towards a record export year, likely topping the \$10 billion mark.

The predicition is based on the rate of increase shown in the first six months this year when Ontario domestic exports climbed to \$5.23 billion, an increase of 19.2 per cent beyond last year's figure of \$4.39

In the important sector of fully manufactured goods, exports increased by \$525 million over the first six months of 1972 or by 17.5 per cent.

It is anticipated that by the end of the year the province will have exported about \$7 billion worth of fully manufactured goods. The remaining \$3 billion will be composed mostly of food and fabricated materials.

Canada's export boom is also continuing with exports up 23.9 per cent for a total of \$11.7 billion. Ontario's share of this boom is 44.7 per cent, off by 1.7 per cent compared with last year.

The preliminary figures are based on information from Statistics Canada.

ECHOES FROM THE PAST

10 YEARS AGO

With a total of \$5,600 in bursaries and scholarships already awarded to graduates of Georgetown High School, further awards were forthcoming. Paul Baker was awarded a \$300 scholarship at Victoria College of the University of Toronto. Mary Jean Tucker received a \$400 Atkinson Foundation scholarship for studies at the University of Western Ontario, London.

Hopes for the widening of the White bridge over the CNR tracks on Main Street north began to fade, for 1963, when council withheld its approval. Mayor Ern Hyde said the town shouldn't be participating in a project "to roar highway traffic through town."

Milk price increase hit Georgetown consumers, as the cost of a quart went from 24 to 25 cents, Increase went into effect at Steen's and Georgetown dairies. Despite the boost, cost of a quart of milk locally was still a cent less than a similar unit in nearby Milton.

A Georgetown boy, Constable Ron Denham was transferred from Ottawa to Calgary, with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Constable Denham had served in Ottawa since his enlistment. He spent a leave in Georgetown with his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Denham, on his way to his new posting.

20 YEARS AGO

CANAL STATE

Stockholders were being sought for a golf club of 400 members. Purchase negotiations were concluded to have the Willoughby golf course made available to local purchasers, Magistrate Kenneth M. Langdon concluded the deal, and planned to turn the property over the club once the mortgage and commitments were paid. Four hundred members were sought as stockholders, for the new North Halton Golf and Country Club.

Two district farms suffered losses during a weekend of fires. Arthur Riddell's large barn on the Seventh Line was destroyed after it was struck by lightning. Fire of undetermined origin destroyed three barns and some small buildings at the Murray Laird farm at the top of Norval.

And during the week's same lightning storm, eight head of cattle belonging to Dan McCallum were killed when a bolt struck the tree under which the animals had taken shelter during the storm.

One of Georgetown High School's best students. Eileen Oates was awarded a \$100 Dominion-Provincial Bursary, Eileen was going into Grade 13 in the new term, and said she had plans to go into nursing after graduation in the spring.

Georgetown N and Gs advanced into the Ontario lacrosse finals, when the local intermediate B entry polished off Wallaceburg in a Georgetown game. Georgetown's victory was notable because the Wallaceburg team was provincial champion for two years. Caruso, Beaumont and Haines were twopoint men for Georgetown in the 11-9 win. Brooklin was the next challenger.

30 YEARS AGO

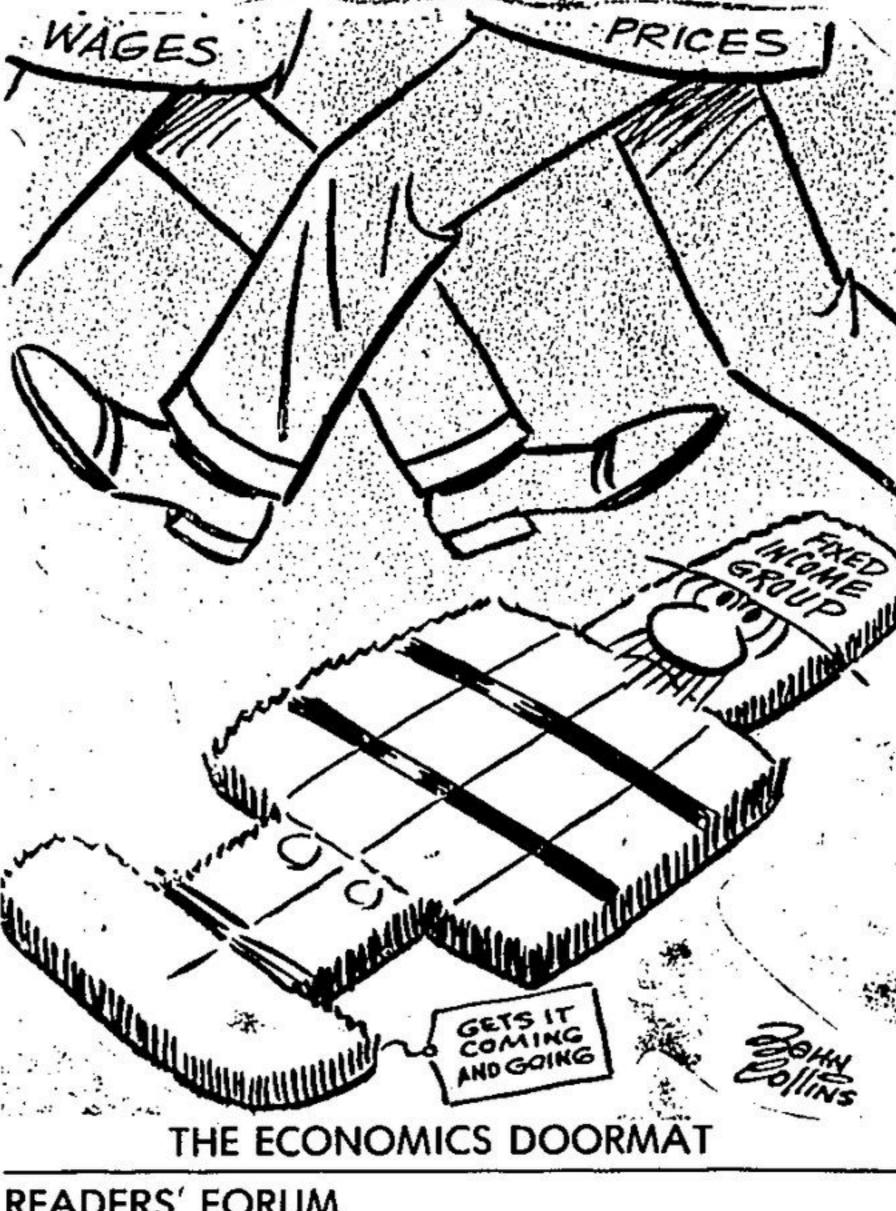
Walter Carpenter, principal, reported that 110 students had enrolled in Georgetown High School, about the same number as in September of 1952. Of the total, 40 students were in Grade 9, or first

Eightieth Company Veterans Guards. under command of Maj. F.J. Picking, invaded Georgetown and pitched camp at the local park. Mayor Joseph Gibbons and officers of Branch 120, Legion, took the salute during a municipal marchpast. There were 20 vehicles in the company

August ended on a cool note in 1943. The Herald reported. Mean daily temperature for the month was 63.2, with low readings dipping into the 40s during the last days of the month. Sept. 1, however, ended with a high reading of 91 degrees, making it the warmest Sept. 1 in 40 years.

Lieut, Nursing Sister Helen Lane of Georgetown, serving overseas since 1941 in the Second Casualty Clearing Station, wrote home about a visit to Scotland, in leave, where she said she was "charmed with the Scottish hospitality." Although many hotels lacked central heating, she said she was growing fond of the local custom of going to bed with a hot water bottle for foot warmth.

K.M. Langdon, official collector. reported to council that of the \$50,000 in current taxes, \$41,590 had been collected. Mr. Langdon's availability to the public was a matter for council discussion, and he was asked to prepare a revised list of hours for council study to permit more . public convenience of payment.



READERS' FORUM

Ulster Visitor Speaks Out

Sir: As a visitor from Northern Ireland. I have been very favorably impressed by the extent of sympathy shown by Canadians for the problems of my country. The natural fascination of the foreigner seems to be enhanced by the fact that coming from Belfast, and being still alive, one must be almost phenomenon.

Noticeable, however, in people's attitudes is an unintentional yet marked degree of condescension. That I should ever wish to return to the city where I have spent all my life has

Fuel Price Hurts Farm

"The recent increase in the price of fuel will cost Ontario consumers an extra \$5. million in grocery money," says Frank Wall, vicepresident, Ontario Federation of Agriculture. He referred to the announcement by one oil company that it would increase the cost of gas and diesel oil by two cents a gallon and the price of heating oil by 1.4 cents.

"This added cost is ultimately passed on the consumer in the price of food. It cannot be otherwise.

Farmers spent \$53.5million on fuel-for food production in 1970. In 1973 farmers had to pay \$60million.

"That is an increase of \$6.5 million in just three years. Add the \$2.5 million price increase announced. The resulting hikes in the price of oil and gas have added an extra \$9 million to the farmers' costs of producing food in just three years."

Mr. Wall said that increases to the farmers are multiplied throughout the food chain, thus doubling the cost to consumers. "All suppliers of farm inputs. including machinery, feed and fertilizer, all use gasoline or diesel fuel. So do processors, transporters and wholesalers. The actual cost to consumers will be nearer \$18 million.

"Farmers are enraged by this fourth increase since January of 1973. How can we possibly hope that food prices will level off, when the cost of production continues to climb at this rate?

"Consumers the media, and the opposition parties have pressured the federal government into putting controls on meat exports. This resulted in a price drop to farmers. Now, they must pressure the government to roll back the farmers' costs or else the cost-price squeeze will drive more and more farmers out of business, he said.

GEORGETOWN HERALD Established 1865 Telephone 877-2201

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Production Manager TERRY HARLEY News Editor FRANK MULLIN Advertising Manager

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CMORIER CIRCULATION Mr and Mrs N. Eyre Telephone 877 4067

been greeted in some quarters with an air of surprise.

Of course, in the light of the events of the last five years, there would seem to be little to draw one back to the shores of the Emerald Isle, and least of all to the wartorn streets of Belfast. The vicious hatred and bitter irony of Christians at war has, largely speaking, received true and impartial coverage in the news media of the world. The press, however, has another responsibility, namely to ensure the propagation of the whole truth. Though the fact of violence is incontestable, the extent of its corrupting influence can and has been greatly exaggerated.

It would be naive in the extreme to suggest that a solution to the problems of Ireland can be found overnight, or that any panacea exists to what is basically one of the intractable problems of history. Despite the honest endeavours of the British government, every attempted initiative in the political sphere has been met and overshadowed by the polarising effects of violence. Given the present condition it is theoretically possible for the IRA or any extremist organization to continue a campaign of destruction almost indefinitely, no matter how narrow the basis

of support on which they Yet there is another aspect of the problem of Ulster which is rarely given the prominence that it deserves. The reality of non-violence in the hearts and minds of the vast majority of the people is by far the most optimistic factor in an otherwise

damning situation

more reasoned approach by the men of moderation gets quickly lost in the morass of intolerance and bigotry

which is political Ulster, there is hope in the fact that this very destruction is forth bringing strengthened social and community awareness in some of the worst affected areas of the province. In general this point was very effectively made by David Bleakley, an elected member of the new provincial assembly, in his book Peace in Ulster. Ever since this publication nearly a year ago, new and vigorous movements for peace have arisen in some of the ghetto areas of Belfast and Londonderry: movements which belie the overconfident

assumptions of many of our political demagogues. The Bible says that: "Where there is no vision the people will perish". In Ulster today there is a vision; one not of a united Ireland nor of an Orangeman's paradise. but rather of a peaceful and a prosperous land. Only now, after evens of the most apalling barbarity, does such a shared vision appear to be gaining round.

If, despite the terrible agony of the past years, a deeper awareness can arise within the two communities of their really important mutual interests and ob jectives, then I believe the creation of a new Ulster, one no longer dedicated to the bigotries of the past, to be eminently practicable. In such an expectation I not only return to my country, but I say with pride that the "red hand" of Ulster is etched deeply in my heart.

Christopher J. Burchill

Though every call for a People Need Blood And It's Up to You

What makes someone give blood? People who have never taken time out to do just that, are usually puzzled by the question. They understand that blood is life, and they can see that without blood hundreds of thousands of people might not be alive this minute. But they often think that because there has never been a critical shortage of blood in Canada in the past that there will never be one in the future.

Some people who have never given blood say they stay away from Red Cross clinics because they are afraid of the needle. Others say they can't afford the time. Others hear the publicity for clinics and read biliboards newspapers, in fact they always agree with what's sald, "Blood is Life" and 'There's no substitute for blood". But when it comes

And that's probably one of the biggest differences between people who give blood and people who don't. The people who give say: "It's up to me." The ones who don't remain apprehensive about making the vital decision.

time to give, they just don't

follow through.

But if you took the time to stop by a blood donor clinic land you have an opportunity next Monday at the Holy Cross Church auditorium) and talked to one or two of the blood donors, you might discover that many regular blood donors were apprehensive about giving.

NO APPREHENSION Ask any blood donor about the needle, what will he tell you? He'll say: "The first time I gave, I was a bit apprehensive about the whole thing, but I noticed the blood pack by my bed was half full before I even realized the nurse had put the needle in my arm.

Ask any blood donor why he gave, and his answers will vary from: "Because I know there's a real need" to "Well. I know there's no substitute for blood." It contains life, it can't be synthetically duplicated by science, and people need it. "I feel it's up to me to pass it on.' Or he might tell you "I like

to know I'm involved in helping other people and not just sitting back in some little cubicle of my own" or "People need blood. In half an hour I can give life, so I give." It's as simple as that. People who give blood don't live in an isolated world. They don't believe in pretending that people in need don't exist. They are part of a growing community which believes in action and has decided to do something

to help. The Georgetown and District Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society is asking you to give blood on Sept. 10. What will you do? Whether you theorize about the need for blood or whether you actually give is strictly up to you, because blood and life are gifts that can only be freely given:

But if you see that blood is life for people in need, and if

BILL SMILEY

He Loves The Environs **But Hates Coffee Price**

Travelling is tiring. It's eleven o'clock in the morning, a perfect day with temperature in the 80's, and any self-respecting tourist should be out stomping around looking at a castle or something.

But my wife is on the bed having a snooze, and I myself am almost relieved that I have to write a column and don't have to get out there and tromp,

About fromping. If you're going to do Britain, bring along your oldest, most comfortable pair of shoes. That noise you hear in the background is the barking of thousands of tourists' dogs as the furriners wearily climb yet another flight of stone

We're in the middle of a heat wave here in Chester. Back home it would be just plesant beach weather, but the Brits, who suffer stoicially through the normal rigours of their windy, ralny isle, can't take the heat.

This morning's newspaper reports that millions are fleeing to the beaches, that resort hotels are jammed that the sale of deodorants is booming, and that it is expected there will be ten million cars on the roads this weekend. Thank goodness we're not touring by car,

INADEQUATE

Highways are completely inadequate for the volume of traffic. The cars are piled up in hundreds, about twenty feed apart, and when something happens, there are usually four or five cars involved.

An Englishman on the train told me that "The trouble with England is that we never do anything until our backs are to the wall." He was commenting on those same highways, which were built for the traffic of twenty years ago, with no thought of the future.

Well, that's the way they've gone into every war, twenty years behind the times, but they've managed

to muddle through, so far. Speaking of wars, it is driven home to the tourist, through innumerable plaques in castles and cathedrals and other public places, what a tremendous toll of British blood was taken in the two great wars. One plaque in the Castle in Edinburgh reveals that one Scottish regiment lost nearly 700 officers and almost 8,000

other ranks in World War I. **FASCINATION** Edinburgh Castle is a fascinating place. My friend Dick Whittington, a history buff, would go right off his mind and would have to be dragged away by the constabulary when he saw the magnificent displays of ancient and honorable

uniforms, coats of arms.

weapons and such. But I think he might turn purple with outrage had he seen us eating Chinese food up there on the great brooding Castle Rock. Even I had an uneasy feeling that William Wallace and Robert the Bruce would be rolling in their graves as I chomped my chow mein on the massive rock where heroic deeds were done and the

course of history changed. Chinese restaurants are common here, but I don't think their food is as good as that in Canada, on the whole. I detest the stuff, but my wife loves it, so I wind up hacking at an egg roll when I'd rather be getting into some Dover

Food prices here are a little lower than at home, but not much. There are thousands of tatty little restaurants, something like our "greasy spoons". Poor food badly cooked, litter everywhere and sloppy service.

CLASSY JOINTS At the other end of the stick are the classy joints: excellent food beautifully cooked, elegant surroudings and four waiters hovering. But you'd better be well fixed with travellers' cheques if

you wander into one of them. There's not too much in between, though most hotels, even small ones, serve a decent dinner for about four dollars. Bars have sandwiches, and the good pubs have hot and cold lunches. Something that irritates

me no end is the coffee racket. You are served an enormous three-course dinner, so lavish you can eat only half of it. Then the robbers want eleven or twelve pence for a cup of coffee. Even though I'm dying for coffee, and the meal itslef was reasonable in price, that bit of Scottish blood in me makes me refuse to pay about thirty cents for a cup of the worst coffee in the

world. That's about the only thing that annoys me, and It's childish on my part. Generally, the English and Scots we've come in contact with are the soul of courtesy and friendliness. We've not had a single unpleasant incident, though I must admit that the natives have a penchant for doing most things backwards.

NO RECEIPT Example. In London,

booked a room in an Edinburgh hotel. I paid the agent the full price for two nights in the hotel. The hotel turned out to be worst one north of the Tweed, but that's another story. O.K. Checking out of the Edinburgh hotel, I asked for a receipt. They wouldn't give me one.

"But I've paid for the room", I expostulated. "Na na, sorr, we canna gie ye a rrreceipt because ye havena' gien us any monny." I protested vehemently but came up against the indomitable Scottish spirit that has held the thin red line so many times, and had to retreat in disarray. Up the Scots!

Meanwhile, it's time for a half of bitter and a crack at Chester's Roman Wall. Haven't walked it for thirty

Mobile Home Development Gaining More Acceptance

put out by the association an

example of financing a

\$10,000 three bedroom mobile

According to a survey conducted by the Canadian Mobile Home and Travel Trailer Association, one out of every five single-family housing starts in Canada in 1972 involved a mobile home.

The association defines the term "mobile home" as "the ultimate in pre-fabrication being manufactured and furnished completely under controlled conditions at the factory and transported on its own chassis to site for connection to utilities and services, for use with or without a permanent foundation for year-round

living." in 1969 when it became apparent that mobile homes were providing increasingly acceptable housing, the CMHTTA joined government to lay down specific standards for the construction of mobile homes.

PERMANENCY Today's mobile home barely resembles the travel trailer used for vacationing. Instead it is a permanent residence which merely retains its mobility. It must be hauled by heavy transport which can cost the owner up to \$100 dollars for 100 miles. Because of such costs. mobile homes though able to be moved about, tend to remain in one place.

During 1972 single width mobile homes shipped in British Columbia far outnumbered other provinces -5,321 compared to 3,419 in Alberta, 2,974 in Quebec, 1.652 in Ontario, and 1,581 in Nova Scotia. (Statistics from CMHTTA). Between 1971 December December 1972, shipments of Canadian mude mobile homes increased from 13,788 to 18,593.

According to the Canadian Consumer Credit Factbook, published jointly by the Canadian Consumer Loan Association and the Federal Council of Sales Finance Companies, the main sources of financing for the purchase of mobile homes are chartered banks and finance companies.

Recently under the National Housing Act, purchasers of mobile homes have become eligible for mortgage credit which may be used for purchase of land and mobile homes together, or for the home itself. Still today, loans from finance companies and chartered banks carry the costs of most mobile homes.

FINANCING In 1972 the CMHTTA compared purchases through chartered banks and finance companies. In a pamphlet

you see that someday, people you love may need blood. you'll probably understand.

Hopefully, you'll do something to help. What makes someone give blood? The answer to that question varies with the individual. The important

it on. What about you?

Bank A-down payment \$2,500 or 25 per cent; Bank B-down payment \$2,500 or 25 per cent; Finance Company-down payment \$1,500

home is given:

or 15 per cent. Bank A-principal to be repaid monthly with interest at 12 per cent.; Bank Bprincipal to be repaid monthly with interest at 10.81 per cent.; Finance Company--principal to be repaid monthly with interest at 13.25 per cent.

It would appear that chartered banks charge less in interest per year. But on the other hand, their down payment requirements are far higher (10 per cent) than finance companies.

The largest age group living in mobile homes involves those 45 years and older (36 per cent) and the largest occupation group has

skilled or unskilled labor (50 per cent). By income, the argest users of mobile homes are in the \$5,000 to \$7,500 income group (32 per cent). These statistics are based on a 1970 survey. Today, approximately 350,000 people live in mobile

as its male family head

homes in Canada, with a growth rate of approximately 60,000 per year. The Canadian Consumer Credit Factbook points out that as municipalities change their attitudes toward permanent trailer parks, sales of mobile homes are expected to rise sharply. As stated in the Factbook-"In the future, sales of mobile homes are expected to increase dramatically as the ranks of typical purchasers - young marrieds

and retired couples-are

augmented by lower income

groups seeking relatively

less expensive ac-

commodation."

Ontario Scene

Davis Government More Aggressive

by DON O'Hearn Queen's Park Bureau

Of The Herald TORONTO-There have been indications that from now on we may be watching

a more agressive Davis government. The signs have come from various directions. For example there was consumer and commercial

affairs minister John

Clement's quick and fairly tough action on food prices. Then Darcy McKeough in his energy post has been criticizing oil companies in language not too often heard about private companies from a minister of the

Crown. But probably the strongest impressions have been coming from the premier himself. Mr. Davis has been

showing very definite signs of toughening up. He has been becoming more agressive in his criticism. And not only of the opposition but also of his own

party. This was on display at seminars organized here recently by the Young PCs. The premier told them they would have to do a better job of communication.

As a message this was not entirely new. But the intensity with which the premier pushed it this time was selling a new tone. And the general outlook would be that we might have

EDUCATIONAL CAM-PAIGN?

some more stirring times in

the future.

A main point of the premier, however, one has to wonder about.

This is his call for the party to stress the progressive steps of his government. He is asking workers to do a big educational job for it-and for his leadership.

educational campaign has to originate at the top and be led with force from there.

Experience would tend to

show that any such

This is the story in elec-

If the leader is battling the lower echolons tend to pick up his spirit and drive-and

But it seems that left on their own they can't carry a ball very successfully.

