

July 8 last chance to voice concerns

It's your last chance to comment.

Halton Hills town councillors were in a conciliatory mood last Monday. Under the weight of mounting opposition and discouraged by lack of citizen participation at meetings, councillors delayed a vote on a recently completed Transportation Study.

Instead, they arranged for a public meeting July 8 to give the public a chance to digest the final report and make comments to council.

It was a fair move by council. The 1½ year study affects many residents who live in Georgetown and area.

To adequately voice their concerns, the public needs time to read the document and form questions for the authors of the report.

Two previous public meetings were not well attended by residents and this leads us to two conclusions. Either people didn't know about the meetings or they didn't care.

A third consideration is that people don't know how the Transportation Study affects them.

Perhaps the most controversial proposal in the study is the development of the Ninth Line (Mountainview Road South) as a major highway into Georgetown.

This decision could change the face of Georgetown South, creating the potential for more trucks, more speeding vehicles and additional hazards for children.

Many people want growth in Georgetown and we count ourselves among them. But let's not let planners and consultants have the final say on what Georgetown wants in the way of future expansion and development.

The process allows for citizens to comment and criticize. If you want input in the process, voice your views July 8.



Halton's History

THIRTY YEARS AGO—OPP Constable Don Smith and town constable Alexander McCleod felled a break-in at the IGA Supermarket and arrested two Toronto men. "Combined operations" were responsible for the arrests.

Bill Hamilton's Construction had a shocking discovery during excavations for a bridge near Speyside. Mud puddles, an animal common to Eastern Canada and the United States, were found. They are an amphibious creature with a head like a dog and a body like a lizard.

Leonard Thompson of Acton and Don Johnson of Milton combined their horseshoe pitching skills to win the bronze shield at the Halton Junior Farmers OAC Field Day.

An "ankle grasp and ear" was one of the unusual events at the First Baptist Church's Sunday School picnic at Acton Park.

Mrs. Ken McMillan won a new trophy for the best lady driver in the harness horse division of the Galt Horse Show. The trophy was named in Memory of Mrs. Dr. Pester.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO—Internationally known magician Phillip Morris appeared in The Wonderful World of Fantasy at Georgetown Memorial Arena. The performance was sponsored by the Georgetown Police Association.

The Halton Board of Education approved a \$274,000 addition to George Kennedy Junior School and a \$286,000 addition to Park Junior School.

The owner of the Riviera Club, Emil Zuber, was held up 3 a.m. Sunday morning while walking to his car with a sick of money. The amount stolen was not disclosed but is suspected to be \$1,300.

Al Donaldson of Hewson Crescent won the champion and grand champion awards at the Toronto Region truck rodeo. Al who drives for Peel Express will compete in the provincial championships next.

Janie Cowtan, the 16 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Cowtan of Huttonville, is the Queen of the 1979 Brampton Flower Festival Ball. Janie won a \$100 scholarship, \$200 in cash and a trip to New York.

TEN YEARS AGO—A McDonalds Restaurant is tentatively set to be opened in September. The restaurant is to be built on Guelph Street where the just closed Dog and Suds Drive-In now stands.

CBC crews descended on Georgetown once more, this time to film Henrik Ibsen's play "An Enemy of the People". Georgetown native Garfield McGilvray appears in the play as a press operator at the Indian Falls Herald.

Four Georgettes made the Halton County Ladies Softball League All-Star team. Gerdie Lewis, Elaine Lewis, Susan Fredette and Pat Walsh were honored.

Bob Austin, the Deputy Town Engineer, was recommended by the town's works, finances and personnel committees departments to be the new Town Engineer. Pete Morris just resigned as Town Engineer.

FIVE YEARS AGO—Halton Hills Councillor Roy Booth assures residents the new police headquarters will not be painted the same "gargoyle green" as the region's Oakville administration building.

Ian Clark and Sherri Crossman were named Georgetown District High School's male and female athletes of the year.

Halton Hills new municipal recreation co-ordinator is Joy Gwilliam. Joy is a graduate of the University of Western Ontario and Fanshawe College in London.

Summerfest '80 Festival of Arts was a major success for the Halton Hills Arts Council. Craft displays and dramatic productions received praise from visitors.

The North Halton Golf and Country Club was the site for a tournament featuring 131 past and present hockey stars to raise money for the Mentally Retarded. They raised \$4,000.

Anti-burgher church

Linked Esquering with Vermont

By RICHARD E. RUGGLE

In the Scotch Block there was once an Anti-burgher church. One of about half a dozen congregations in Upper Canada, I wondered how it came to be.

There are accounts of visits by American preachers in the 1820s, but it was in Esquering that one of the few churches was formed. These members I have been able to identify trace their roots to a variety of Scottish shires. But a nucleus seemed to have spent some years in the Vermont towns of Barnet and Ryegate, on the New Hampshire border.

As I filled in the family trees of other members, they were usually linked somewhere by marriage to these Scotch-American families. So the next step was to trace what could be discovered of the link between Esquering and Barnet.

Much of the Scotch settlement there had resulted from the activity of the numerous emigration societies of the period. In 1772 a meeting was held at Inchinnan in Renfrewshire which led to the organization the following year of the Scotch American Company for purchasing lands in any of His Majesty's Dominions in America. Inchinnan, on the south side of the Clyde, midway between Glasgow and Greenock, was then a small town with a population of about 300.

The original 137 signatories to the Bond of Association of the company came from there or the towns in the immediate neighborhood: Paisley, Dumbarton, Johnston and Kilmacolm.

It was a joint stock company, and each shareholder, who had bought an interest for 2 pounds, 10 shillings, was

entitled to a lot when the company's agents purchased land in Ryegate.

About the same time (1774), the 'Company of Farmers in the Parish of Keppen and Neighborhood' was formed.

The town of Kippen in the valley of the Forth, along with other towns drained by the Forth and Endrick, comprised the area known as Strathendrick, from which the bulk of this company's shareholders were drawn.

Also known as The United Company of Perth and Stirling, it appointed Alexander Harvey of Gargunnoch (also in the Forth valley of Stirling) and a Mr. Clark as its agents.

Harvey and Clark crossed the Atlantic, and in October purchased the 7000 acres that became the site of Barnet, close by Ryegate.

While in New York (Vermont had not yet assumed a separate identity), they sold shares in the company to other Scots who had already migrated, like James Cross from Galloway and James Somers, a stonecutter. So the local base from which the Barnet people would come was broadened, while the town maintained its Scotch character.

James Cross (1743-1826) had been born in Galloway in Kirkeubrightshire, and emigrated in 1773. It was two years later that he purchased three 50 acre lots in the Harvey Tract, and built a grist mill on the East Peacham brook. He served on the town council, and for a while, c 1789-94, was the town representative in the Vermont legislature.

Margaret McLaren became his wife in 1786, and their son Alexander

(1787-1854) would be one of those to settle in Esquering in 1820.

Another who took up land in the Harvey Tract was John McNab (1758-1846), father of the founder of Norval. Born at Glenorchy, he moved to Paisley to work as a weaver. Paisley was the starting-off place of many emigrants, since new machinery was putting weavers out of work.

In 1785 the McNabs moved to Thornton, New Hampshire, and a year later took up land in the Harvey Tract.

Their son James (1787-1866) seems to have been one of the first Barnet people to come to Upper Canada — he served during the War of 1812 and was married at York in 1814.

James McNab seems to have encouraged the relocation of Barnet people to the Scotch Block, though he himself would concentrate his activities in Norval (called McNab or McNabsville during his time). His brother Alexander (c 1791-1856) also came up; and their father, after moving back and forth, ended his days in the village.

Strathendrick continued to send out emigrants to Barnet, and in 1800 William McLeran came out from Keppen. One of his grandsons, James (c 1796-1835), married John McNab's daughter Janet, and joined his brothers-in-law at Norval. He was buried in the McNab cemetery in the village.

Other families — the Moores and the Goodwills — will be looked at in the next article, when we search out the origins of Esquering's unusual Anti-Burgher church.

Clergy Comment

"The fear of the Lord"

By REV. JOHN DE JONG

Christian Reformed Church

The Bible says, The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. The Bible is the book of God and the final authority for faith and life. Inspired by the Holy Spirit, it is the source of saving truth, fulfilled in Jesus Christ.

Christians take their cue for faith and life from this source, and so also from this word: The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. For them this word is rich with implications for all of life. It is one of those words from the Bible that very significantly has bearing on every relationship in life.

Moreover it provides the direction for every responsibility.

The expression "the fear of the Lord" is one that is frequently misunderstood and misused. For not a few this expression sounds uninviting; to others

it is unacceptable and unworthy. It is felt that God the Lord is a person or being of whom we better are afraid.

You never know what he may do to you next. In this view the fear of the Lord, God is some ever threatening power or influence. This sort of thinking and feeling is far from the mark. When we listen and read the Bible and what it says on the fear of the Lord, we get a totally different picture.

In the fear of the Lord, God fully requires that we respect him. He inspires in us a feeling of awe. In this fear he invites us to seek his help and blessing. In turn we may trust him completely for his sure promise of salvation.

Willingly we seek to please him in faithfully and freely following his will. Those who fear the Lord enjoy with him a close relationship of trust. The fear of the Lord has according to the

Bible all these and other ingredients in it.

This expression also keeps us from considering God as a buddy, an overly nice person who answers to our every whim and wish, and whose arm we can twist at will.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. We have no real wisdom unless we have this fear. It is highest wisdom to fear the Lord. We have not begun to be wise unless the fear of the Lord is in us. To the readers of this column I would commend this fear and its resulting blessing of wisdom.

I would invite those to share in it if presently they do not do so. Among the readers there are those who accept this word from the Bible, but may be tempted to let go of it. If they do, the fear of the Lord is gone.

Guest comment

Ten year olds' 'pilot project'

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a copy of a brief that was presented by Georgetown's Joy Swain, 10, to a special committee on equality rights in Toronto June 17.

By JOY SWAIN
Herald Special

In the Royal Military College admissions handbook, it states, "First, second, and third choices of Functional Group must be made with the application. The usual ones are Sea, Land, or Air Operations, Engineering, or Support. THE OPERATIONS CLASSIFICATIONS ARE NOT OPEN TO FEMALES."

I know this is against the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Equal Rights Section 15. I haven't heard of any other University that restricts a person from taking courses because of the way their body is built.

The Department of National Defence states that there is NO combat role for women. In the RCMP and city Police forces there are female officers. That is combat.

To the Honourable Women members of the Committee - how would you feel, if you couldn't run for Parliament because of the way your body was built?

Now I will tell you about myself, so you will know why this is really very important to me. When I was six or seven, airplanes thrilled me. They still do. An urge told me that I must pilot large planes.

I love flying. During the last fifteen months I have flown nearly twenty-five thousand miles. I've spent more than two hours in the cockpits, most of it over thirty thousand feet in the air.

I won my Public School speaking contest this spring, on the topic of "An Airplane Takeoff". On my last birthday, I didn't have a party. Instead, my parents took me for a sightseeing flight around Toronto. I flew co-pilot and recorded all the talk with the control tower on a tape recorder.

I am getting mostly "A's" in school, and will attend Air Cadets as soon as I am old enough. I will get my private pilot's licence when I am seventeen, then I want to go to Military College. I want to be a pilot for the rest of my life.

They will not train me to fly any plane in the Canadian Armed Forces, because of my body. Not because I am too fat, too thin, too short or too tall, but because I am a female. My dad trained me to work on the computer at his office. He didn't care that my body was

different. I discussed with my Granpa about females not being allowed into air operations. He told me about Amelia Earhart who was the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic in 1932. Amelia Earhart would have made a good combat pilot. If she was a Canadian today, she wouldn't have been allowed to fly with the Canadian Armed Forces, because of the way her body was built.

I interviewed two former military pilots and a World War II combat pilot. I asked each of them, "Do you think women should be trained to fly planes in the Canadian Armed Forces?" They all said, "Yes". "Do you think women could work with men as a team in an airplane?" They all said, "Yes". "Do you think that women should be allowed to fly in combat?" One said "Yes". One said "No, but they could fly military airplanes". The third said, "It was debatable". He was also a Commander in the Air Cadets. He said that girls are also trained to fly planes.

I know of a girl who has her Private Pilot's license, and wants to be a pilot. She has been accepted at Royal Military College, but only in Air Traffic Control, because her body is different.

The Globe and Mail on May 23rd, said the Department of National Defence argues that only a few women would volunteer for Operations. Until the jobs are open, they are never going to know. Is that fair to fifty-two per cent of the population of Canada?

In the booklet, "A CAREER AS AN OFFICER IN THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES," under "Pilot," it states that besides Fighter planes, I could fly other military planes for naval operations, reconnaissance, transport, or search and rescue missions. There is no mention of "Females don't apply", in this book.

In another Department of National Defence book, "A DEGREE WITH A DIFFERENCE," it reads, "The Canadian Armed Forces provide such a unique opportunity for young Canadians who aspire to positions of leadership, to obtain a degree while training for the varied and rewarding career of a military officer." This is why I do not want to go to any other University.

On another page it says, "The military is at the service of the country and her people. We are charged with...protecting individual rights and liberty. We need special people to do that — people with a sense of responsibility, with loyalty and self-discipline.



By PAT WOODE
Herald Columnist

to accommodate the needs of the handicapped.

Efforts are also being made by Dr. Trenton, a denture therapist in Georgetown to accommodate his disabled clients. His new premises across from the Cultural Centre is to be made accessible by altering entrances and having rooms large enough to maneuver in. The washroom will have grab bars.

Many stores and services in Halton Hills are accessible to people in wheelchairs. If you are operating one of these businesses, let your potential customers know.

Placing a small international wheelchair symbol in the corner of your newspaper ad can usually be done at no charge. Consider this option when composing your copy for the phone book's yellow pages.

Four churches in Halton Hills have already taken this step. If you are not sure if your premise is accessible, please give us a call at 877-1436. If you are handicapped and wish to know whose office or business is accessible, you can phone the Distress Centre at 877-1211 (voice or TDD) for Milton, Georgetown, and Acton or any of the libraries. Each has the accessibility guide books. Premises altered or opened in the last 10 months are not listed.

Yugoslav Centre

No agreement over noise problem

By MAGGIE HANNAH

Herald Special

A special committee set up to try to reach a compromise with the Canadian Yugoslavian Recreation Centre operators and centre neighbors regarding noise has not succeeded.

Committee chairman Jake Kuiken told council Monday meetings with the CYCA operators and the neighbors had no results and committee

members were recommending against supporting CYCA's application for a special occasion liquor permit for the centre's Canada Day celebrations.

Council has no objection to the centre's celebrations but members feel the objection to the permit is their only possible method of controlling noise during those celebrations. Coun. Kuiken said it

was stressed very clearly that the neighbors' only objection was the noise from loudspeakers at the centre celebrations.

The centre operators however, did not feel they were creating excessive noise and no compromise could be reached since they refused to stop using amplifiers for their music during celebrations.

Letter to the editor

Referee's attitude flippant

Dear Sir,

I am a coach of one of the ball hockey teams in the GBHA (Georgetown Ball Hockey Association) and have become increasingly concerned with the quality of officiating in this league.

In a recent game (June 18) of ours the officials exhibited a flippant attitude and complete lack of judgement.

Upon completion of the game in question, the wife of one of my players approached the referees to ask why they had not been calling penalties involving rough and dangerous play.

Her husband had been injured twice as a result of such incidents and she felt the officials had let the game get out of control because of their lack of judgement.

The answer given by the officials was that they are not responsible for any injury which occurs during the game — each player is responsible for his own safety.

Continuing, one said that if she thought she could do a better job of officiating then she should go right ahead.

With this statement, the referee held out his hand with a whistle in it

and as the woman reached for the whistle the official pulled his hand away and commented that he was not the one wearing glasses.

Her reply was that perhaps if he wore glasses this individual might perform his duties more efficiently. This official then remarked that the woman was a seven letter noun beginning with the letter "a" and ending in "e".

I realize referees receive a lot of unnecessary abuse from players and coaches and that they may use profanity when dealing with these individuals. But when a spectator has a genuine concern for the safety and well-being of both her husband and the rest of the players and she expresses her interest to the officials in a reasonable manner, there is absolutely no need, and indeed, no excuse or justification for the treatment this individual received. This type of conduct is unacceptable to any referee and is, in fact, outright ignorance.

Common sense should prevail as any official is supposed to represent a figure of authority and

impartiality. As the CAHA rulebook instructs, "referees must be courteous at all times both on and off the ice" and they "must...enforce the rules firmly and impartially, penalizing rough play strictly."

If this attitude and deplorable behavior persists, I believe some player will ultimately receive a serious injury. Another important consideration is that many of the individuals and teams involved with the GBHA may lose all respect for referees - the respect which is an essential element in the successful performance of their officiating duties.

Under the circumstances, I feel that the referee in question should issue a formal apology to the woman involved. I am also of the opinion that the chief referee should reprimand the individual in some fashion so as to deter any further incidents.

Therefore, I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the chief referee of the Georgetown Referee's Association in the hope that he will act on this matter swiftly and stringently.

Yours sincerely,
Robert Velch