

MEETING AT ATHENS

Another public meeting was held in Athens on April 9th. Charles Graham of the Ministry of Labour was sent to this meeting to act as a liaison with the Atomic Energy Control Board. He took a list of recommendations to the A.E.C.B. which included: that a study of the local effects of drilling should be done; that local communities should be notified before companies are permitted in an area; that A.E.C.B. should make an investigation of the conduct of Gulf Minerals in this area: from violations of low-flying aircraft over the area last year, to the questionable tactics used to persuade property owners to sign agreements, and an inspection of the drill site on the Vogel property; that the procedure for public meetings prior to the opening of a mine be clarified; and that the public meeting should not be held by the mining company but by an independent body.

MEETING IN DELTA, MAY 7th

The next meeting of the Leeds County Conserver Society is on May 7th at 8 p.m. at the Delta Legion Hall and is open to the public. We have arranged a special programme including some background to our group--its history, structure and decision-making process--and a video tape on uranium mining in Elliot Lake.

The LCCS is one of many groups which form a network across Ontario. We share a dedication to the conserver lifestyle and a humanitarian rather than an authoritarian method of self-government which we call 'group process'.

SECOND ANNUAL AUCTION IN JUNE

LCCS is holding a fund-raising auction in Merton Phillips auction hall in early June. The proceeds will be

used to continue our work of education and active, but non-violent protest on the issues of uranium mining, waste disposal and the transport of highly radioactive nuclear waste through our County.

The LCCS is available, free of charge, as an educational resource and will speak to local groups and organize information meetings, including a slide tape show, films and video tapes on the various aspects of uranium mining and also on the broader topic of nuclear energy and the alternatives to a nuclear future.

We are also protesting the gross and unnecessary expenditure of public money for the building of the Darlington nuclear power station. We advocate that these public funds be used instead for the development of renewable energy sources, conservation and research for the safe and permanent storage of nuclear waste.

Please support us by donating anything that you might have around your home or farm for the auction and by attending the auction.

For more information phone Susan Clarke, 387-3902.



Local people concerned about nuclear power in Ontario attended the APRIL 26 COALITION FOR A SANE ENERGY FUTURE rally at Queen's Park recently. Further demonstrations are planned for this summer. Watch the Lantern for details.

LEEDS CITIZENS FOR NUCLEAR RESPONSIBILITY

A GARDEN CONTRIBUTES

Have you ever considered how much energy you save by planting a garden?

Let's take a look at the garden tomato. You can begin by planting your seeds in recycled containers or you can purchase your plants ready to go into the garden from a local nursery. You have the satisfaction of starting from scratch and saving some money, or supporting local employment.

In your garden you prepare the soil using a few simple tools, add your winter's ashes, compost, and/or some manure from a local farmer. You plant your tomato plants, water when necessary, weed them and perhaps prune a little, pick off the occasional hornworm and wait for that first garden-ripe tomato. As the tomatoes ripen, you begin to bottle or freeze them, make tomato juice, soup, sauce and ketchup. You know that you can eat the skin on your tomato without worrying about chemical

fertilizers, herbicides or pesticides. You know that the ketchup doesn't contain the red dye that causes hyperactivity in some children. You know that the tomatoes and preserves don't have or need any chemical additives.

Suppose that you decide not to bother with a garden this year. Let's take a look at how much energy is required to produce the average supermarket tomato--fresh or processed. A large portion of the soil preparation, planting and picking is done by machines -- large machines consuming large amounts of fossil fuels in both production and use. The fields are most likely fertilized with chemical fertilizers produced at considerable energy cost, sprayed with herbicides and pesticides.

The tomatoes are packed or processed by machine and transported in trucks requiring fossil fuels in production and use. The tomatoes or tomato products are packed in plastic or paper and cardboard containers, canned or bottled and put in a bag at the store. All this

packaging is energy consumptive to produce and ends up as garbage which must be hauled away and buried or processed using machines which require more energy to produce and maintain.

Now compare the taste of that store bought tomato or tomato product to your own home grown ones, and reconsider your garden as making a valuable contribution to your health and your country's future.

Fear and ignorance are the worst enemies in the fight against cancer. The local office of the Canadian Cancer Society can give you the facts about cancer.



CAN CANCER BE BEATEN?

**YOU
BET YOUR
LIFE
IT CAN.**

Please Give