

SAFE LEVELS

In an area of radioactive contamination, radioactivity tends to concentrate in crops, livestock, fish and wildlife. As we have seen with DDT, radioactivity may be quite concentrated in the fish or meat we eat, and further concentrates in our bodies with every meal we eat.

Therefore, very low levels of radiation in water and soil samples are in fact, very dangerous.

The effects of contamination may not show up for many years. A report from Colorado states that water contaminated from a uranium mill took several years to travel two miles to a community of semi-retired farmers. Cattle got sores, lost hair, had diarrhea and became too sickly to keep.

The development of cancer may also be delayed for many years because damaged cells may remain dormant for a period of time and then suddenly begin to divide at a rapid rate, producing millions of abnormal cells. It has taken 20 years for the effects of radioactive fall-out to claim the lives of U.S. army personnel who were exposed to nuclear bomb tests in the fifties.

And the death toll from Three Mile Island will be counted over a period of generations.

Due to the delayed effects of low-level radiation and to the diverse diseases it may cause, it is often impossible to link the disease with the past events (except in the case of occupational exposure where some records have been kept).

The lack of good evidence accounts for the absence of radiation standards and regulations. Where standards have been set, they have been rather arbitrary. It is now being admitted that the level of emissions and the health effects from radiation have been underestimated by as much as 100,000 times.

John Jardin of AECB has assured me that the hazards of uranium exploration in this area, where the concentration of uranium is less than 1%, are minimal.

In fact, the evidence supporting that statement is minimal, and certainly, not convincing.

NEXT MONTH..... URANIUM MINING IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

For more information contact the BRUCE COUNTY CONSERVER SOCIETY, Susan Clarke, R.R. 1, Seeley's Bay

WARTIME DEMAND FOR METAL RESULTS IN "BROWN" NICKEL

In 1921 the Mint stopped manufacturing the small silver 5¢ pieces popularly called 'fish scales'. They began making larger 5¢ pieces from the metal nickel in 1922. These coins quickly became known as nickels. Each year until 1942 these round, 21 mm coins were struck.

The War caused a shortage of nickel and it was decided to make the coin from an alloy of 88% copper and 12% zinc, known as tombac. To help distinguish this new brown nickel from the bronze cent it was made 12-sided. The reverse continued as before with a beaver on a rock.



In 1943 a new reverse was used on the tombac nickel. It had the letter V and a torch, both popular wartime symbols for victory. Around the border in Morse code was the motto "We win when we work willingly".



Wartime demands on copper and zinc resulted in a steel 5¢ piece being struck in 1944 and 1945. These had a coating of nickel and a outer layer of chromium but otherwise were the same as the 1943 5¢ coin.

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L.A.C.A.C.

In the autumn of 1979, the Township of South Crosby established a Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee to recommend structures and sites in the township deserving designation as being historically or architecturally significant.

By designating these local properties of heritage significance, municipal councils are able, under The Ontario Heritage Act of 1974, to ensure their protection for the enjoyment of this and other generations.

Many municipalities in Ontario having already appointed Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees, it was felt that South Crosby, one of the early settled communities in Upper Canada, warranted such a move.

The committee is representative of all parts of the township, and will, for the next few months, attempt to identify buildings of significance and historical areas in South Crosby.

To some degree the following guidelines will be used to identify those properties worthy of designation:

(a) properties of historical significance associated with the life of an outstanding member of the community, or playing a part in an important historic event;

(b) properties that are a good example of a particular building type, architectural style, or if it is the work of an important architect or early builder;

(c) properties that have a good unique aesthetic or picturesque qualities.


Item B appears to be the major criteria for this township.

If you reside in South Crosby and are aware of any properties in the area that you feel possess the qualities outlined above, the L.A.C.A.C. representatives of South Crosby would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Please address any written information to L.A.C.A.C., c/o South Crosby Township, Elgin, Ontario, or contact any of the following committee members by phone: Myrna Baxter, Helen Burch, Al Cross, Diane Haskins, Fay Mustard, Miriam Parrish, Thelma Sly, Don Warren, or Fred Whitney.

Submitted by Don Warren.

Solar Greenhouse Simple Gifts Farm
Oak Leaf Road, R.R. 1, Athens
April 26: we will be having an Open House in our 20x75' greenhouse. Watch for details.



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