

THREAT TO GULF ISLANDS IS THEME OF SPECIAL REPORT IN THIS ISSUE

No proposed legislation has exerted a greater threat to the future of the Gulf Islands than the recommendation that they be established as an international park. In this issue of Driftwood the entire recommendation is published for the benefit of readers who would not otherwise have access to it. Islanders

are invited to write to Ottawa expressing their opposition. Letters should be addressed to the Hon. Mitchell Sharp. A copy may usefully be sent to the Prime Minister, T. C. Douglas, M.P., and Hugh Curtis, MLA, in Victoria.

Gulf Islands Driftwood

Serving the islands that make Beautiful British Columbia Beautiful

Fifteenth Year, No. 13

GANGES, British Columbia

Thursday, April 11, 1974

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EDITORIAL

An appeal to the Prime Minister

A mari usque ad mare, Mr. Prime Minister, means that the Gulf Islands are included in Confederation, just as they were when the last stroke of the pen brought Canada a west coast.

No action of the International Joint Commission can change the past. The people of the Gulf Islands, whatever your government might decide to do with them now, may always look back on the times when they were fully accepted and franchised citizens of Canada.

At the present time, as you are no doubt aware, this standing is in question. The plans of that commission call for the disenfranchisement of Gulf Islands Canadians and the internationalization of land and water.

The islanders who are facing a prospect of two loyalties and two flags have not been consulted, as you are undoubtedly, also, aware. To the contrary. The International Joint Commission, no doubt prompted by loyalty to the cause it was called into serve, has taken careful measures to avoid either informing the islanders or permitting their opinions to influence any decision which might be taken.

The people of the Gulf Islands are not, perhaps, the best of Canadians. They live casually and individualistically. They are prickly people and complete accord is rare among the islands. But they have been Canadians since B.C. entered. They are 100% Canadian and the international agency which would deprive them of that standing is only 50% Canadian, please remember.

The Canadian government has very properly invited that Commission to investigate the provision of water to the parched peninsula of American isolation at Robert Point. The American colony is in need of water to provide adequate bedroom space for the city of Vancouver. The need is there and the international aspect is there and the International Joint Commission is there.

When that Commission proposed that the Gulf Islands and other land areas with the seas around them should become an international marine park, it was exceeding its responsibility. At this point, we feel, Mr. Prime Minister, that the Canadian government should have rapped its knuckles sharply and called it to order. But nothing was said or done.

Your government is no doubt well aware of the fact we have learned to our dismay, that we are powerless to protest any action of the International Commission. The Commission is answerable to your government and to Washington.

Our only spokesman in the House of Commons is Mr. T. C. Douglas. Mr. Douglas has warned islanders that the only barrier between the recommendations of the joint commission and their implementation is the floor of the House of Commons.

Before the House sanctions this recommendation we would plead for one further consideration: before your government chops us off from the privileges of real Canadians and throws us to the international wolves of irresponsible development: before your government requires islanders to owe allegiance to two flags, could we prevail upon you and your ministers to invite an expression of opinion from the people who are not only the closest concerned, but also the best-informed.

In the islands we have close contact with the good people of the United States. They are our very close neighbours and we have enjoyed their friendship for many years. But an amicable relationship with our neighbours is no justification for jumping into bed with them.

Before your government takes any action to disenfranchise us, we should be entitled to a plebiscite among the islands to decide whether we want to be kicked out of Canada. Furthermore, if your government has reached a firm decision that the islands are not fit for full Canadian citizenship, are we not entitled to a choice? Present islanders with the choice of entering an international park with its honky-tonk future of popcorn and bright lights or of secession from Canada and the United States.

If Canada doesn't want the islands, let the islands decide their own fate, please, Mr. Prime Minister!

BOWEN QUEEN IS FULL

Preview of the summer season was seen last week when the Bowen Queen was loaded to capacity and left a number of cars behind.

The ferry sailed from Swartz Bay on the 5.30 pm run, leaving eight cars on the dock. It

was the first time the Bowen Queen proved inadequate to carry the load.

It is planned to augment the Bowen Queen during the summer peak periods, Driftwood was told.

NONIE GUTHRIE WAS DRIVING FORCE FOR CENTRE

Spark behind the new Salt Spring Island Community Centre was Trustee Nonie Guthrie, stated Marc Holmes on Friday evening. Mr. Holmes was commended by Regional Board Chairman Jim Campbell for his contribution to the joint venture in which both school district and regional district contributed funds.

Mr. Holmes passed on the commendation to Mrs. Guthrie. Without her constant pressure and guidance it would never have come about, said the former regional director. Mrs. Guthrie was also responsible for bringing the Victoria Symphony Orchestra to the official opening, added Mr. Holmes.



-Photo by Val Richards

NONIE GUTHRIE

CHECKED TWICE MONTHLY

Water supply in the North Salt Spring Waterworks District is checked by the health authorities once a month, annual water meeting was told last week.

Test samples are taken every month from two different points in the system, said Superintendent Peter Cartwright.

INTEREST NEVER HIGHER

WALKATHON SATURDAY

- EITHER WAY IS EIGHT MILES

Interest has never been higher in the Lions Walkathon than it is this year.

Participation by Salt Spring Islanders and by many off-island walkers will be augmented by the chariot races. Hugh Curtis, MLA, has accepted a challenge to walk in the event and to gain the sponsorship of other members of the provincial legislature.

Six chariots have been named for this event. In addition to the Lions chariot, driven by Aage Villadsen, there will be an entry from the Salt Spring Island Chamber of Commerce, Salt Spring Rotary Club, Gulf Islands Secondary School, B. C. Ferries, and the Royal Fultord Harbour Gentlemen's Yacht Club.

Each chariot is based on a small trailer and will be drawn by a team of slaves. There will be prizes for chariots and for performance as well as for the amount of money pledged on each vehicle.

The walk will be between Ganges and Fulford. Majority of walkers will start at Ganges and finish at Fulford. Some will travel in the opposite direction.

Starting time is 1 pm, with the chariots lining up at 12.30.

Airstrip at Fulford is now part of the Salt Spring Island travel picture. Legal action, which has been hovering over the operators for more than a year, has been withdrawn. The operators can continue its use without threat of closure.

Capital Regional Board with-

Fulford airstrip sanctioned

- COURT CASE IS WITHDRAWN

drew legal action against the airstrip at its meeting on March 27, when Chairman Jim Campbell introduced the subject and asked for a recommendation from Director George Heinekey.

Mr. Heinekey outlined the situation on Salt Spring Island and recommended to the board that the proposed action against the operators be dropped.

The board promptly supported his recommendation.

The Fulford airstrip was established by Gordon Cudmore, of West Ganges Holdings Ltd. at the time of the introduction of planning to Salt Spring Island.

The Capital Regional Board contended that it was established subsequently to the zoning by-law, amendment, although Mr. Cudmore insisted that it was already under construction before that time. Zoning by-law was passed by the board specifically prohibiting the use of ruraly zoned land for mechanical pursuits.

Injunction to prohibit the use of the airstrip was rejected (Turn to Page Nine)

BIG JUMP IN ISLANDS STUDENTS

School needs on the Outer Islands have increased beyond all forecasts. Three years ago there were nine students registered at Mayne Island Elementary School.

Today there are 39 children attending the school.

Other islands school populations are, Galiano, 42; Pender, 44 and Saturna, 24.

CHIMNEY FIRE

Salt Spring Island fire trucks rushed to a chimney fire on Upper Ganges Road on Tuesday afternoon last week. Old creamery had a sooty chimney which flamed up when the fire was lighted. There was no damage as a result of the fire.

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RUNNING DOGS MAY BE SHOT

Senior Conservation officer R. Sinclair, accompanied by R.C.M.P. officers, came to Galiano last week to investigate complaints of roaming dogs killing deer and sheep on the island.

Mr. Sinclair said that licences are required for any dog over the age of four months, and no dog may roam from sun set to sunrise.

Any dog caught chasing deer may be instantly destroyed by

a police or conservation officer. The maximum fine for owners of dogs chasing deer is \$300, he noted.

A change in the wildlife act states that any two dogs caught roaming are considered a pack and they may not chase, or harass deer or sheep at any time.

Galiano Island is suffering a rash of dogs running around on the loose.

On & Off The Island

Miss Phyllis Graves, of Victoria, was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Howland, McPhillips Avenue, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Andrews and Cpl. and Mrs. Doug Burke have returned from a week end in Seattle.

Miss Mary Lou McTighe and friends from Victoria, were visitors at the R. M. Akerman home on Sunday.

? Inquest ?

BY PASTOR DAVID G. LOW

This weekend has in store one of the more important religious celebrations of the year. Easter is second only to Christmas, probably because the giving of gifts makes Christmas more popular. But we should realize that if it were not for Easter, there wouldn't have been a Christmas. God knew that man was making a mess of the world, and that sin had separated man from God. So God, even before He created the world, planned to send Jesus to die for the world and take the world's sins upon himself, so that by just making Jesus, Lord of your life, we are restored to fellowship with God, and have obtained God's salvation by God's grace and not by any of our own merits (1 Peter 1:18-21).

There has been some discussion in religious circles as to when Jesus was crucified. Was it really on Friday, or could it have been on Thursday or even Wednesday? Certain other sects would have us believe that Jesus was really crucified on a 'torture stake'. Actually the exact day and method have nothing whatsoever to do with the importance of Easter. Jesus was innocent of any crime, and yet He was tortured and crucified as a common criminal.

Only Jesus was qualified to take away your sin and my sin, for in Him was found no sin. Only by believing in Him and personally accepting His sacrifice for us, do we have forgiveness. (John 1:29, Ephesians 1:7, John 3:5)

Through Christ's supernatural, physical resurrection, He proved that He had overcome sin and its power. Therefore, it is up to us, if we don't want to be ruled by sin, to escape sin and the death it leads to by accepting the eternal life Christ has to offer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Bruce Reid, of St. Mary Highlands, have their daughter, Mrs. Barbara Skuthier and granddaughters, Stacey and Brandie, of Edmonton, visiting for Easter.

Mrs. G. Dumas has returned from the Lady Minto Hospital where she has been a patient for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Brian Sober have taken up residence on Salt Spring Island after four years absence, touring the world.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Webster Davidson, Alder Avenue, were their son-in-law, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Parker, of Coquitlam. They were here for four days.

AGROUND IN PASS

BY DEVINA BAINES

On Sunday morning the "L. S. 1516" ran aground on Black Rock in Porlier Pass. The D.O.T. "Rider" came and every attempt to pull her free failed. She stood by until the next high tide after dark when a salvage ship towed her off. The hull had at least one hole, which we could see.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Hughes and Jennifer spent part of the spring break on North Galiano. Also spending a short holiday were Mr. and Mrs. Rolly Quesnel and Robyn from North Vancouver.

Mrs. Roy Johnson, with Dorraine and Darrin, of Port Coquitlam, visited her grandparents, the Harry Baines'. Also spending a short holiday were the Thompson boys from Sidney and the Silvey children from Powell River.

Alcala Resort was overflowing with scuba divers this week end.

PARK TO RUIN ALL ISLANDS

"I am very much against a 3,000 square mile international park," said Regional Director George Heinekey, "and I feel it would ruin the very nature of the islands we are trying to preserve."

The concept of the community plans formulated by local residents for controlled population and use of the islands is excellent, he averred.

"Point Roberts has a problem," he agreed, "but a park wouldn't solve it. It would only make it worse."

Throwing the islands open to a possible invasion by two-and-a-half million people, mostly Americans, is the basis of the plan, said Heinekey.

"Who would police, or be able to police, an area this size, accessible by a thousand waterways?" asked the director. "I feel that everyone should write and protest this proposal to Mitchell Sharp, in Ottawa; to Tommy Douglas, MP, in Ottawa and to Hugh Curtis, MLA, in Victoria."

He added that he would appreciate a copy of any objections made.

In addition, a petition from all the islands might help, he concluded.

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to be frank

By Richards



Jack Althouse proposed the Flea Market and he's scratching, already. Heading the May Day committee, Jack is panicking to get everything into shape ahead of time. He's not so fussy about fleas, unless anyone has some to sell. Fleas or anything else for the flea market should be sorted out and spruced up all ready for May 18, he reminds us.

Betcher Rod Pringle was in trouble when he got home last Tuesday. He stood up and wrote the name "Mouat" on the chalkboard in the Legion Hall. Only trouble was he couldn't spell it and it came out "Moat". But the real trouble is that that was his wife's name once. He'd got a lot of fast talking ahead of him, after that one!

For several weeks I have tried to like the National Dream, but I can't. On Sunday I finally gave up trying. The story of the roaring locomotive rushing through the day is offered as the quiet reflection of the effect of a pastoral railway on the pastoral scene that was Canada. It came into being as a television spectacular and lives with us as a rather pleasant travelogue. I had never previously seen Pierre Berton in shorts. So the picture hasn't been wasted!

Development of an elite society based almost entirely on wealth has blinded us to the fact that wealth and wisdom are only shirt-tail relatives.

There is one thing to be said for Vancouver's crime rate. At least the city can still count its murders.

American TV ad that burns me... "when you care enough to send the very best..." Crawling, slimy, cheap sentimentality! Only a moron would establish a close relationship between love and expense. If you only care en-

BETTER BABY SITTERS

How to become a better Baby Sitter will be taught in a four-session course to be offered in the near future.

The course is being offered again by Continuing Education in conjunction with the B. C. Safety Council and all successful candidates will receive a card to carry in their wallets upon completion of the course.

Lectures will be given by Mrs. N. Merkley, R. N., and Fire Chief K. Hanke will talk on fire safety during the course. Cost of \$4 will include course material. Interested students may call 537-5455, without delay.

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MAYNE

BY ELSIE BROWN

Members of the Mayne Paint and Sketch group are making last minute preparations for their annual Art Show, which will be on for two days this year. Judging from work being readied for the show there will be many very interesting items on view and will be a completely new display. Support the talent of our island and attend this annual event on Saturday, April 13, 1:30 - 9 pm and Sunday, April 14, 1:30 - 5 pm. Children are free in company of an adult, and tea is extra.

Welcome back to the island after a long stay in Lady Minto Hospital to Mrs. Kitty Hunt-Sowrey. According to husband Walter she is coming along nicely but not quite ready to get around on her own steam yet. We wish her a speedy return to good health and happiness at this Easter season.

Also glad to see John Dought back at his home at Horton Bay after a couple of weeks at Lady Minto. He is still under the doctor's care and will need to take it easy. He was happy to hear his Gulf Islands School Band was ably conducted by a young member of the band at a school function on Salt Spring Island. She should be congratulated, we all agree.

A belated welcome to the island to Mr. and Mrs. Tony Fousek who are now permanent home owners at Mount Parke Estates.

ough to send the very best, don't bother to send anything!

There is something completely stupid when the department of highways refuses a permit for access to a property and then uses the access for which it contends a permit should not be allowed. Maybe we should have a big party, for the department in Victoria, and get them acquainted with each other!

Ray Horsefield, who served the Anglican parish of Salt Spring Island for several years before he retired to Sidney has a political pet. He wrote to me to hail my birthday and observed, among other things, that he has Chinese Communist cat. It says nothing but "Mau, Mau!" he explains. Ray also sent me a copy of "Again the Three", from a fellow "Edgarwallataphile".

For the first two decades of life birthdays are events to be eagerly awaited. For the next two decades they come and they go. As the years start on a downhill grade birthdays are something you would happily by-pass. But how can I write and tell my parents how old I'm getting?

Galiano

BY MARY BACKLUND

Nigel and Patricia Magee have a daughter, born on April 1, in Langley Memorial Hospital, weight 7 lbs. 5 oz., named Kari Lynn. It is their first child. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Magee, of Ganges, and Mrs. Hattie Stewart, of Fulford Harbour.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Denroche have come back home after a visit to Campbell River, to welcome their first grandson. This is the first boy for Brehon and Heather Denroche. Born in Campbell River Hospital, March 21, Stephen Millar weighed in at 8 lbs. 10 oz. He is a brother for Shannon Michelle and Shelley Arlene.

Robert Lantinga is back home after a bout in hospital in Victoria. Visiting the Al Lantinga's from Raymore, Sask. are Mrs. Lantinga's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alen Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Morshead are back home after being in Vancouver for three weeks, where Mrs. Morshead

GIVE TO THE LIONS
EASTER SEAL

has been taking therapy treatments.

I was happy to have a note from "Pop" Lloyd-Walters the other day. A former islander, he was in hospital for a little while, but is now feeling much better. He and his wife now live in Lac La Biche, Alberta.

**Safety belts do
save lives!
Use them!**

Among the travellers who have returned to the island after a holiday in warmer climes are Stu and Betty Fry, the Frank Cottons, George Payne, Weather Evans, Fred Hansen, Fred Bennett Jr., Mrs. Marie Kelt and Mrs. Pearl Brau and grandson, Gordon.

Easter Service will be held at St. Mary Magdalene church Sunday, April 14, at 11:30 am. Rev. Wm. Mundy will be in charge of the Holy Communion service. Members of the Altar Guild plan to decorate the church with our beautiful spring flowers on Saturday. Come and enjoy this enjoyable season of the year at our historic church on Mayne Island!

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Gulf Islands Driftwood

Serving the islands that make Beautiful British Columbia Beautiful

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CNA

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Thursday, April 11, 1974

A LOSS OF IDENTITY

It has been proposed that the Canadian Gulf Islands be melded into an international park embracing both Canadian and American islands in order to supply Point Roberts with Canadian water.

When this proposal was made last year by the International Joint Commission a public hearing was called and various islanders were present. The hearing was in Victoria and many islanders were unable to attend. Many of those who attended were unable to sit through until the end. But not until Mr. T.C. Douglas, M.P., told a Ganges meeting this spring did it appear likely that the recommendations would be taken seriously.

Since Mr. Douglas warned islanders that the proposal is far from forgotten a number of readers have asked for information and guidance. In response to these requests the entire report is published elsewhere in this issue.

Islanders who feel that the report represents a threat to their way of living: islanders who fear that the Canadian government might act without recourse to the opinion of islanders and islanders who believe that the commission has shown a disregard for anyone unlikely to support their cause, are urged to write to the Canadian government expressing their objections. A letter may usefully be sent to the minister for external affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp. The International Joint Commission is a function of his department. A copy of any such letter should be addressed to the Prime Minister and to Mr. Douglas. Mr. Hugh Curtis, Islands MLA, in Victoria would also welcome a copy.

Any part of the recommendation which causes concern should be explained in such a letter. Detailed information will help the government to recognize the very strong views of the people whose pattern of life is at stake.

Letters To The Editor

OUTSTANDING!

Sir,

Having a little rhyme or couplet seems to help when it comes to remembering Postal Code Numbers.

I am wondering if any of your readers can improve on my own for VOS IEO, which is VERY OUT STANDING IN-DEED EXTRA OUTSTANDING.

Bevis Walters,
Box 484,
Ganges Harbour, B.C.
VOS IEO
April 8, 1974.

COUNT HIM OUT!

Sir,

Will the proponents of socialism ever come to understand the essence of human nature? Will they ever drop the supposition that every man is guided by similar or identical motivations, or inspired by similar or identical aspirations and that, therefore, the egalitarian society should be imposed by government decree?

Little do they know man and, as they fear and envy the successful achiever, they proceed to drag him down to the level of the mediocre masses, knowing quite well that the

inert masses can never be elevated to the lofty heights that are the domain of the fittest.

"Social Justice" is an enchanting phrase, but should we sacrifice the roving human spirit to this socialist oracle, in order to become a well-ordered yet dreary ant-heap? Should we forego the adventure of the cold and forbidding unknown for the warmth and security of the sanitarium? People's paradise? Count me out!

W. Bangert,
P.O. Box 510,
Ganges, B.C.
April 8, 1974.

A BRICKBAT

Sir,

A few weeks back a fishing derby took place in Ganges for small children, or in which children could take part.

The winner of that derby was a small girl, aged five, who took first prize.

I have not seen any report of this event in Driftwood. Why not, Mr. Editor, did you not attend the weighing, or was it because the little girl who won it was Penny Jones? She was only five, Mr. Editor with a heart full of joy, just

YOUTHFUL CONDUCTOR OF SCHOOL BAND



Roberta Malcolmson is seen directing the school band in the new Community Centre at Ganges on Friday. Bandmaster John Dought was a patient in Lady Minto Hospital.

SATURNA

BY PAPAJOHN

The hummingbirds are back in full force, have seen the odd one for several weeks. Most of our ducks are gone, my geraniums are growing like mad so we guess Spring is really here.

One item which confirmed the above was the sunny, quick smile of Al Kerr's sister, Doris. With her husband Garth from Lang, Sask., she had a visit with Marg and Al last week. Cheer up folks, Doris doesn't look like Al until she smiles.

Was busy opening my mail on Friday when I had a very welcome visitor, Mrs. Leah Howarth. Graham and Polly Howarth are out for a short visit to their summer home here and Graham brought his mother with him. It is one of the great pleasures of life to spend a half hour talking to young people like Grandma Leah Howarth.

Our Women's Club are putting on a bake sale on Saturday, April 13, they do not seem to worry about dates such as the "13" and do not have to worry, for their bake sales never last more than an hour at the outside. The hall will be open from 3 p.m. and there will be a raffle and a white elephant sale as well. So all you gourmets be at the hall early, if you want to pick up some of these delicious morsels our "womenfolk" can bake.

Our "Lions Lyre" is short this week. Meeting on April 9 where final preparations for our Charter Night, April 27 will be finalized. It will be a big night here on Saturna. But everything we do here is big. The Saturna Island Women's Club will put on the dinner and anything we might print here about the food, etc. would be superfluous.

Our sad news this week turned out to be not so sad. Don Davidson had a head injury, but his eyes escaped damage.

We are going to have a waiting room at the wharf for our summer guests. In preparation for this startling event they started drilling for water near the wharf, you guessed it they struck salt water. One of our more brilliant wags suggested they put a stick in it and now be able to tell how high or low the tide was.

We sure hope that this will

not discourage the new Waiting Room.

The Lions Club tickets for a side of beef are going good but just because they are don't slacken down. We are going to publish the names of those people who are not Lions but have gone all out in selling tickets, in the meantime Papa John really appreciates your efforts.

CLUB WINDS UP SEASON

Mayne Island Cribbage Club wound up the season on Tuesday, March 26 at a pot luck supper at the Community Hall with almost all the members present. With their friends it made a total of 44 on hand to enjoy the festivities.

Following supper, election of officers was held. Elected were: president, George Connors; vice-president, Harry Redman; secretary-treasurer, Jean Beaumont, for a second term.

Trophies and gift certificate were awarded to the following: ladies high average, Bertha

Easton, 693; men's high average, George Connors, 684; ladies low average, Anne Sauerberg, 643; men's low average, Harry Adams, 652; ladies perfect attendance, Evelyn Angus 22 games; men's perfect attendance, Bob Aitken 22 games.

An enjoyable social hour of crib, bridge and rummy rounded out the evening's activities and ended a successful season of Mayne Island Crib Club.

The outgoing executive, Vic Griffiths and Effie Piggott were thanked for their efforts on behalf of the crib club during the year.

FAREWELL TEA AT MAYNE HOME

BY ELSIE BROWN

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent at the home of Mrs. Marjorie Hudson, Bayview Drive, Mayne Island, on Monday, when the ladies of St. Mary Magdalene church met to honor Mrs. Ivy Reagh, of Horton Bay, who is leaving the island shortly to reside at Abbotsford. Henry and Ivy have lived on the island for seven years.

Assisting Mrs. Hudson prepare tea were Kay and Nancy Sutton and Meg Drummond.

Ivy has been active in the work of St. Mary Magdalene church for many years and was also a member of Silver Maynes and the Crib Club.

In making presentation to

Ivy of a painting of St. Mary Magdalene church by Joyce Mitchell. Clara James echoed the sentiments of all the group when she said that Ivy would be greatly missed and best wishes were extended her in her new home. A card with signatures of all her friends accompanied the gift and in bidding farewell it is hoped that many return visits are made to the island where she would always be welcome at the homes of her many friends.

Just are the ways of God, And justifiable to men, Unless there be who think not God at all.
-Milton

Church Services

SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1974

ANGLICAN			
St. Mark's	Central	Holy Communion	8:30 am
St. Mary's	Fulford	" "	9:30 am
St. George's	Ganges	" "	11:15 am
St. Mary Magdalene	Mayne Is.	Mattins	11:30 am
Wed. Apr. 10:			
St. George's	Ganges	Holy Communion	5:00 pm
St. Mark's	Central	Lenten Service	7:00 pm
Good Friday, Apr. 12			
St. George's	Ganges	Special Service	10:00 am
ROMAN CATHOLIC			
Thurs. Apr. 11, Our Lady of Grace, Ganges,		Holy Mass	7:30 pm
Fri. Apr. 12, " " " "		Holy Mass	3:00 pm
Sun. Apr. 14 " " " "		" "	9:00 am
	St. Paul's	Fulford	" "
UNITED			
Mr. F. W. Sibley	Ganges	Worship Service	10:30 am
Box 127, Ganges		Call 537-5812	
Church correspondence: Box 330, Ganges, B.C.			
Maundy Thurs., April 11: Ganges		Worship Service	7:00 pm
Easter Sunday, April 14: Centennial Park Sunrise Service			5:00am
COMMUNITY GOSPEL			
Pastor Low,	Ganges	Sunday School for all ages	10:30 am
537-2622	"	Evangelistic Service	7:30 pm
Thurs.:	"	Bible Study	7:30 pm

INTERNATIONAL PARK RECOMMENDATION

In these pages is reproduced the report to the International Joint Commission prepared by the International Point Roberts Board recommending that the Gulf Islands be established as an international park in order to gain Canadian water for the American colony.

The basic problems of Point Roberts stem from the fact that the Point is not only physically removed from the United States mainland, but that it is a natural part of a dormitory and recreational suburb of Vancouver, Canada. As a result of its geographic location, Canadians, over the years, have been purchasing property on the Point (for the most part for summer homes) where they now consume a considerable proportion of the limited water resources and other services. In addition there is every fine weekend in summer, a Canadian tourist influx of between ten and twenty thousand persons who put additional pressure on the Point's resources. In short, the pressure of Canadian usage of the Point has been in considerable measure responsible for the reference to the International Joint Commission.

An apparently obvious solution to the problems of the Point would be to sell, or lease the area to Canada, or otherwise effect a transfer of territory with Canada. If this were possible, most, if not all, of the specific problems referred to the International Point Roberts Board could be solved. However, the Board was early told by its U. S. section that it could not accept such a solution and that other solutions should be pursued.

The next set of possibilities which had to come under review were those associated with private development of the point as a residential and recreational enclave. The critical factor required for such a development was water, (for all purposes, including a sewage system) which would have to be supplied from either Canada or the United States, Canada being the apparently obvious source. The board quickly discovered however, that Canadian authorities, federal and provincial, were strongly of the opinion that any increase in population could only multiply the problems which had caused the reference to the International Joint Commission and, as a consequence, were as little disposed to supply water for increased population as the U. S. authorities were disposed to sell, lease or exchange the property.

It became apparent therefore, that private development of Point Roberts to accommodate a substantial increase in population could only take place if water were made available from the U. S. mainland and that even then the Canadian authorities, regional, provincial and federal, would deplore the additional burden on Canadian public facilities, roads and services. However it was recognized that if a developer could supply the financing and meet the requirement of the State of Washington, private development could come to pass without international consultation and cooperation. That is to say that Point Roberts is entitled to seek solutions to its own problems, as it sees them, if it can obtain adequate financial assistance from the government of the State of Washington, and from the United States government or from a private developer with the basic means to provide the services required. But as the transfer of the territory, from the U. S. point of view, or substantial increase in the population of the Point, from the Canadian point of view, were not regarded as either the best or the only means of solving the problems that currently afflict the Point, the board concluded that some other long-range solution should be considered for which financial resources might be found outside Point Roberts. This led to exploring a genuinely international solution which might satisfy both the basic U. S. and Canadian concerns about the contemporary situation. If Point Roberts were to become part of an international park system, with demonstrable benefits to both the United States and Canada, the necessary resources could potentially come from both countries.

AN INTERNATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

With the foregoing in mind, the Canadian and U. S. sections of the board, with the approval of the commission, called upon the National Park Services of Canada and the United States to develop conceptual studies exploring whether Point Roberts could be the focal point of a parks system astride the border which would offer environmental, recreational, and long-term development advantages attractive to both countries. The joint study was completed in draft and made available to the board at the end of March of this year. The board has carefully examined the possibilities developed in the joint study and has concluded that, insofar as the governments of Canada and the United States are concerned, there are numerous and important long-term advantages for both countries in adopting certain of the proposals set forth in the joint study. Of all the alternatives outlined in that study, the one which seemed most attractive to the board was Concept B. The chief attraction to the board of Concept B is that it brings together widespread American and Canadian concern, particularly in the Pacific region, for the conservation of the inland waters and islands of one of the world's finest recreational areas.

The geographic area included in Concept B in the joint study stretches from Gabriola Island to Whidbey Island in the San Juan-Gulf Islands Archipelago. From west to east the area stretches from Vancouver Island to the mainland coast of the State of Washington. All told, the area includes approximately 3,000 square miles. More than half of the area is water.

Concept B can most accurately be described as a conservation and recreation area. It would include all of the existing public parks (there are some 90 public parks already established in the area). It would also include all existing bird sanctuaries and wildlife refuges in the area of which there are approximately 15. The geographic area of Concept B contains a number of existing communities. The park system envisaged in Concept B would leave such established communities essentially undisturbed.

In addition to the above mentioned existing park elements, Concept B would, however, call for public ownership over certain additional land areas identified as possessing substantial conservation and recreation value. Moreover, Concept B would call for the establishment of a number of recreational facilities such as marinas, bathing beaches, and underwater areas not now existing.

The major objective of this international concept would be to preserve the existing attractive characteristics of the island archipelago region astride the border including the preservation of marine and land-based wildlife, archaeological and historic resources, and the maintenance of water quality standards.

The board recommends that the headquarters area for the park system should include the U. S. portion of the Point Roberts peninsula and an equivalent contiguous area in Canada along the shores of Boundary Bay. The operation and maintenance of the headquarters area would be the responsibility of a bi-national forum composed of three qualified Canadian citizens and three United States citizens.

Among the advantages of Concept B, in the view of the board, are the following: Concept B, which includes Point Roberts, its environs, and the island archipelago, would provide farsighted protection of the environment in a part of North America that is most worthy of protection and is in foreseeable danger of environmental degradation.

Concept B would provide a desirable recreational area for the burgeoning metropolitan area stretching from Vancouver to Seattle, an area which has a current population of 2,898,000 and a projected population 10 years from now of 3,267,120. The water area covered under Concept B would be a boon for the boat owning and boat using public of the area.

The financing of Concept B can only become more costly with each year that passes.

The proposals in the joint study assume that, if adopted by the two federal governments and the provincial and the state governments, adequate water supplies where necessary could be imported from British Columbia, which is the logical source of water for Point Roberts.

Under Concept B other problems currently affecting Point Roberts could readily be dealt with as experience under these proposals indicated or suggested.

Concept B lends itself to the preservation of wildfowl and fish habitats which are unique on the North American continent.

Concept B can be made sufficiently flexible to take into account the reasonable needs and desires of present year-round residents of Point Roberts as well as other property owners.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The established capability of existing agencies on both sides of the border should be utilized in carrying out the conservation of recreational, wildlife and historic resources in the study area with the exception of the headquarters area described above. The headquarters area should be operated and maintained by the bi-national forum as previously discussed. The bi-national forum should also provide full coordination of park and conservation planning, administration, and management of conservation area of both countries as necessary. To accomplish this objective an instrument or instruments would have to be created (perhaps adapted from the model of Campobello International Park) for the administration of Point Roberts and contiguous areas of Boundary Bay (where the park headquarters and marine customs office should be set up), and for consultation leading to complementary action in the rest of the area, by the various national, state, provincial, county and regional authorities involved. Once an international park is established, private development, to the extent compatible, could take place under concession arrangements.

A STATE PARK

Other possible solutions to problems affecting Point Roberts, while not offering the advantages listed above, nevertheless could bring about substantial improvements for Point Roberts and indeed eliminate many of the problems now existing there.

A state park with adequate provisions for development phasing and lifetime tenancy could resolve many, if not all, of the problems currently affecting Point Roberts. It is nevertheless clear that such a state park solution would be very expensive, and perhaps prohibitively so, in terms of the number of U. S. citizens it could be expected to serve. In brief, as pointed out in the Joint Study, the estimated cost of land in Point Roberts alone "is quite high considering how one might spend park dollars region wide."

In addition, there would of course be the infrastructure costs of a water and sewage system coupled with a police system. As the majority of the users of such a park would likely be Canadian citizens, its financing could pose a political as well as financial problem for Washington State authorities. Finally, as noted in the joint study, a park limited to the 3151 acrea of Point Roberts alone could "attract great numbers of visitors and exchange the present problem of residence use and water shortage for a problem of recreational users..."

REGULATION PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT

Private development on Point Roberts with sufficient financial resources to provide, perhaps jointly with the State and with Whatcom County, adequate water supplies and a sewage system would have the obvious advantage of placing the least possible burden on public revenue resources. On the other hand, unless private development were carefully regulated by appropriate state and county authorities, it could lead to a long-term worsening of the situation at Point Roberts. However, with a population increase permitted up to possibly twenty or twenty-five thousand a privately developed but state regulated community at Point Roberts could be expected to support its own adequate school system, fire and police departments, and possibly other public services (such as health services) which might be based elsewhere in Whatcom County but with branches in Point Roberts. A possibly important disadvantage to regulated private development is that, if past growth trends were to continue, a future Point Roberts with a resident population of, say 20,000, would be composed largely of Canadian citizens. They would, of course, continue to be subject to United States and local laws and regulations and would continue to be without a vote despite the fact that they could, of course, participate in community discussions as they do at present. In brief, such a future Point Roberts could turn out to be simply a magnified version of the present situation even though adequate public services were available to it.

It should be noted that neither a state park system for Point Roberts nor a private development of Point Roberts could expect to draw on the resources of British Columbia or the federal government of Canada.

Finally, if environmental considerations and the foreseeable recreational needs of the area are taken into account, a solution limited to Point Roberts itself would, acre for acre and person for person, be the most expensive possible way to go about solving the current critical problems of Point Roberts.

OTHER SPECIFIC PROBLEMS RELATING TO POINT ROBERTS

Of the approaches regarded as possible, an international park, a state park, or a state regulated private development, the international park solution seems to offer the best possibility of ameliorating most, if not all, of the five specific problem areas listed in the commission's directive to the board. A gradual reduction of the resident population of Point Roberts, envisaged under either an international or state park arrangement, would, in and of itself, reduce problems relating to customs laws and regulations, employment, health and medical services, and law enforcement. Existing arrangements for supply of electric power and telephone service do not present a major problem and, of course, need not under a park system, international or state. A private developer might find difficulty in getting these services increased for a resident population larger than the present one.

PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF LOCAL CITIZENS, OTHER RESIDENTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS

Under any of the above three possible solutions to the problems of Point Roberts the rights of local citizens, other residents, and property owners would be protected either by federal law or state or provincial law or both. Land acquisition, for example, would be subject to normal procedures for condemnation. As any international arrangement would call for action by both the U. S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament, public hearings, in advance of legislation, would be held by the appropriate legislative committees in both countries.

In the case of the creation of a state park, similar procedures would be followed. In the case of state regulated private development, new zoning, land use, shore line management, and environmental impact regulations would call for public hearings.

Finally, a case or cases could be filed in court in the event a resident or property owner felt his rights had been interfered with.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board first considered the possibility of leasing, selling or otherwise effecting a transfer of Point Roberts, Washington to Canada. The United States Section of the board, however, opposed this on the grounds that other solutions could and should be found which would not involve a transfer of territorial sovereignty.

The board then considered the advantages and disadvantages inherent in three other possible long term solutions to the problems of Point Roberts.

Private development of Point Roberts to accommodate a sufficient increase in the population of Point Roberts to justify the provision of normal public services

there such as an adequate water supply and waste disposal system, fire and police protection, school facilities, etcetera.

The establishment of a state park at Point Roberts;

The creation of an international park system astride the border of which Point Roberts would be a part.

It is the board's considered view for the reasons set forth in the Summary (Section I) and elsewhere in this report that the balance of advantages as between the three above mentioned possible long-term solutions lies heavily in favor of the creation of an international park system which would include Point Roberts as an integral part.

It should be noted that the first two of the three long-term solutions mentioned above, private development or the establishment of a state park, would not require international consultation and cooperation. However, the Canadian section of the board has made it clear that Canadian authorities, regional, provincial and federal, would deplore the additional burden on Canadian public facilities, roads and services that a substantial increase in the present population of Point Roberts would impose (see Appendix A).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The board accordingly recommends:

That the commission support the establishment of an international conservation and recreation area astride the U. S. - Canadian border which would include Point Roberts.

That the commission specifically endorse Concept B as outlined in the joint study prepared by the National Park Services of Canada and the United States and as developed in Section VI of this report of the board.

That the commission endorse the establishment through federal legislation in both countries of a bi-national forum whose functions would be to maintain and operate a headquarters area astride the border at Point Roberts and to make recommendations regarding other areas encompassed in Concept B.

REFERENCE OF POINT ROBERTS PROBLEMS BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

In their reference dated April 21, 1971, to the International Joint Commission, the United States and Canadian governments requested the commission to make a study of those problems created by the presence and location of the international boundary at Point Roberts and to make recommendations for the alleviation of such problems which included:

The application of the customs laws and regulations of the United States and Canada with respect to the transportation of goods, particularly perishable foodstuffs and tools and equipment used in connection with the trade or business of the person transporting the same into and out of Point Roberts.

The regulations governing employment in Canada of residents of Point Roberts and in Point Roberts of Canadian citizens resident in and around Point Roberts.

Problems of health and medical services including the following:

(a) Limitations in governmental health insurance programs which operate to deny compensation to residents of Point Roberts.

(b) Restrictions on the practice of medicine in the State of Washington which forbid Canadian physicians from practising in Point Roberts.

The existing arrangements for supply of electric power and telephone service to Point Roberts by Canadian utilities subject to U. S. laws and regulations.

Present and potential problems related to law enforcement in Point Roberts including transportation of accused persons from Point Roberts to detention facilities in the United States by way of Canada.

In addition, the two governments requested the commission to make recommendations regarding any other problems found to exist on account of the unique situation at Point Roberts (See Appendix B).

On November 30, 1971, the commission established the International Point Roberts Board to undertake, through appropriate agencies and departments in Canada and the United States, the necessary investigations and studies and to advise the commission on all matters which it must consider in making a report or reports in response to the above reference. The commission instructed the board to include in such advice, recommendations or suggestions to resolve such problems or to improve the general situation (See Appendix C).

At meetings of the United States and Canadian sections of the Point Roberts Board in Vancouver on December 17, 1971, and at Point Roberts the following day, a conclusion was reached that, in addition to the specific problems identified in points (1) through (5) in the reference to the commission, the board should seek to find some longer term solutions to all critical problems created or magnified by the presence of the international boundary at Point Roberts.

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF POINT ROBERTS REFERRED TO THE BOARD FOR INVESTIGATION

The application of the customs laws and regulations of the United States and Canada with respect to the transportation of goods, particularly perishable foodstuffs and equipment used in connection with the trade or business of the person transporting the same into and out of Point Roberts.

CLARIFICATION AND LIBERALIZATION OF RULES GOVERNING TRANSPORT OF GOODS THROUGH CANADA

Canada Customs "in transit" regulations call for the sealing of all goods transported through the country to foreign destinations. Such goods are usually carried by bonded carriers who may be required to list on a manifest all items involved. The practice at Point Roberts and Blaine, Canada Customs Offices, has been to exempt known residents of the Point from the necessity of both sealing and accounting for purchases that may have been made in Washington State proper, but where customs officers are suspicious of the circumstances in which goods are proposed to be transported through Canada, they may require that an official manifest be made out. Such a situation could arise where Canadians who are not residents of Point Roberts are passengers in the automobile of someone who lives at the Point. Canadian Customs officials find it at present hard to visualize formal changes to the Canadian Customs Act which would solve the problem in a more effective way than present unofficial practices. The possibility of abuse would always be present; however, further representations to Ottawa with regard to existing local practice could be made if this is considered desirable. In this case, as in the case of other specific problems referred to the Board, Canadian governmental authorities were anxious to know what the future population of Point Roberts was likely to be as that would have a very great bearing on both future regulations and future practices.

IMPORTATION OF MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

At the suggestion of the International Point Roberts Board, the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association explored with the relevant United States authorities the possibility of their selling milk and milk products in Point Roberts. After a thorough investigation it became apparent that the differences between Canadian and United States requirements rendered further investigation useless and the matter was dropped.

FREE MOVEMENT OF TRADESMEN, THEIR TOOLS AND SUPPLIES THROUGH CANADA

While technically all tradesmen, their tools, and supplies are required by Canadian law to be dealt with as tools "in transit", the practice of Canadian Customs officials has been to exempt the equipment of ordinary repairmen as well as the

tools of power company trucks and the like. Bonded commercial truckers, however, must conform to the law at the present time.

THE REGULATION GOVERNING EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA OF RESIDENTS OF POINT ROBERTS AND IN POINT ROBERTS OF CANADIAN CITIZENS RESIDENT IN AND AROUND POINT ROBERTS

The Canadian Department of Manpower and Immigration and the United States Department of Labor were consulted regarding this matter.

According to Robert M. Adams, Assistant Deputy Minister for Immigration in the Canadian Department of Manpower and Immigration, there are no significant restrictions on the employment of non-residents which prohibit U. S. citizens and permanent residents of Point Roberts from commuting to jobs in Canada, subject to the normal provisions of the Immigration Act relating to good character and health. Such persons must maintain permanent residence in the United States and be proceeding to pre-arranged employment of a continuing nature in Canada. Given this statement of policy, the board attempted to ascertain the specific facts of cases in which employment is alleged to have been denied. None were (sic) found.

With regard to Canadian citizens who seek temporary employment in Point Roberts, the U. S. Department of Labor has proposed, subject to the approval of the Department of Justice, that labor precertification be granted to permanent residents of Canada living within commuting distance who seek to enter for full-time temporary employment in Point Roberts. The proposal, based upon a Labor Department study of conditions in the local labor market, would apply to full-time temporary workers, e.g. construction workers, but would not apply to TV repairmen and others who make service calls. The required justice department approval has not been received.

PROBLEMS OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:

Limitations in governmental health insurance problems which operate to deny compensation to residents of Point Roberts.

The government of British Columbia and the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare were consulted regarding this matter.

According to the British Columbia Medical Services Commission, a person who makes his home in British Columbia, but who spends the lesser part of each year in Point Roberts, would nevertheless be considered a resident of the province. On the other hand, a person who does not make his home in British Columbia and whose ordinary residence is elsewhere could not apply for coverage under the over-all medical services plan.

William Yoffee of the U. S. Social Security Administration stated that there is nothing that the United States can do to assist Canadian residents of Point Roberts who lose the benefits of their Canadian health insurance programs. The United States does not presently have programs comparable to the British Columbia plan. On the other hand, Canadian citizens who actually work in the United States are covered under applicable social security programs.

On October 30, 1972, the Social Security Act of the United States was amended to cover inpatient hospital services furnished to an individual entitled to hospital insurance benefits under 42 U.S.C. 426 by a hospital located outside the United States if the individual is a resident of the United States and "the hospital was closer to, or substantially more accessible from, the residence of such individual than the nearest hospital within the United States which was adequately equipped to deal with, and was available for the treatment of, such individual's illness or injury." (42 U.S.C. 426F, as amended by Public Law 92-603, Title II, §211.) (See Appendix D.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON WHICH FORBID CANADIAN PHYSICIANS FROM PRACTISING IN POINT ROBERTS

The State of Washington has recently passed legislation which permits physicians licensed to practice medicine in Canada to practice medicine at Point Roberts to a limited degree. Such Canadian physicians are permitted to respond to emergencies and make house calls. However, they are not permitted to open an office at Point Roberts. (Washington Laws, 1973, 1st Extraordinary Session, Ch. 110.) (See Appendix E.)

THE EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER AND TELEPHONE SERVICE TO POINT ROBERTS BY CANADIAN UTILITIES SUBJECT TO UNITED STATES LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Electric power is provided to the residents of Point Roberts by Puget Sound Power and Light Company (Puget Power), a Washington corporation. Since Point Roberts is isolated from the remainder of the company's service area in Whatcom County, it is not possible to serve the area directly from Puget Power's electric system. Instead, Puget Power must purchase electric power from British Columbia Hydroelectric Authority (B. C. Hydro) at the U. S. - Canadian border at Point Roberts. From the point of purchase, the electricity is distributed to Point Roberts residents over facilities constructed, maintained, and owned by Puget Power.

For this service Puget Power charges Point Roberts customers approximately 8 1/2% more than it charges other customers in Whatcom County. Even with this higher charge, the cost to Puget Power of this service to Point Roberts exceeds substantially the revenue received from Point Roberts customers.

In an effort to alleviate this situation, the Board explored two alternative solutions with B. C. Hydro: the possible negotiation of a "wheeling" arrangement between B. C. Hydro and Puget Power and direct service to Point Roberts by B. C. Hydro. The result of the Board's efforts are discussed below.

The logical place at which a wheeling arrangement might be introduced at the present time is apparently at Bonneville Dam, where power is currently exchanged between Canada and the United States. But B. C. Hydro reports that wheeling Puget Power over the 500 Kv intertie is impractical, because Point Roberts' demand is so small with respect to the intertie capability that it could not be controlled or even read on the high voltage meters. In addition, it would be inefficient to wheel such a small quantity of power through the various step-down substations. An alternative was raised which involves the wheeling of power on existing distribution lines if approximately one mile of a new 12 Kv line was to be constructed to connect with Puget's distribution system in Blaine. The cost of constructing the new line is estimated at about \$25,000. In addition, a switching station would be needed as a minimum, and other technical difficulties are seen as possible. A third possibility is that B. C. Hydro might deliver power to Point Roberts in return for Puget delivering power to some area in B. C. Hydro's system near White Rock having a similar load. Technical difficulties are seen, but it remains a possibility.

The alternative to all these exchanges of power would be for the B. C. Hydro to take over the function of supplying power and servicing this supply to Point Roberts. Under these arrangements, however, the residents would not achieve rates significantly different from those they now pay and B. C. Hydro would suffer a deficit although probably not as much as that incurred by Puget. The magnitude of the deficit would depend to some extent on the price that Hydro would have to pay for the Point Roberts distribution plant.

There are, of course, legal problems in B. C. Hydro servicing the Point Roberts area. These concern, among others, B. C. Hydro's authorizing legislation which limits it to serving the Province, and the unwillingness of the Authority to provide service which would bring it under the jurisdiction of the United States Federal Power Commission and/or State regulation agencies. It should be pointed out,

however, that B. C. Hydro now serves a small community in Alaska without necessarily acting under the jurisdiction of U. S. authorities, and it is our understanding that in the past American power authorities have, in fact, served remote B. C. municipalities as a matter of accommodation without any legal involvements. In this, as in other problem areas, if changes are to be made, long-term solutions will depend on long-term population. In the meanwhile, Canadian authorities are not disposed to make any change.

Telephone service is provided to Point Roberts by the British Columbia Telephone Company. The board received no complaints regarding telephone service or the rates charged for that service.

In view of the above, the board considers that present arrangements for telephone service in Point Roberts are adequate for the current population.

Present and potential problems related to law enforcement in Point Roberts, including transportation of accused persons from Point Roberts to detention facilities in the United States by way of Canada.

According to U. S. Customs inspectors at the central port at Point Roberts, the number of visitors to the Point is increasing annually. Satisfactory handling of the influx, however, depends primarily upon the experience, intuition, and initiative of individual customs officers. It is, the officers think, doubtful that drug or other illicit traffic reaches significant levels.

James F. Greene, Associate Commissioner for Operations in the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice, stated that in the event of a legitimate complaint from American citizens on Point Roberts, the U. S. Border Patrol will respond, but because of limitations on time and personnel, it is not possible for the Patrol to increase its activities at Point Roberts and still be able to meet its responsibilities elsewhere along the border.

Mr. Greene has also said that it is not within the authority of the Border Patrol to act as an ordinary police force, e.g., on matters of public order. Once a law officer has made an arrest, however, the Border Patrol could assist in transferring the prisoner to the mainland. This is important because of the problems of such transfers. The legal difficulty of transporting accused persons through Canada is twofold. Not only would the United States police officers lose jurisdiction when an accused person enters Canada, but Canadian authorities do not acquire jurisdiction insofar as an alleged crime is concerned. There does not seem to be any solution to this problem, except that of the existing practice whereby accused persons are transported by either air or sea.

In addition to the above problems identified in the terms of reference from the U. S. and Canadian governments to the Commission, the board was asked to identify, investigate, and make recommendations regarding any other problems found to exist on account of the unique situation at Point Roberts. Several such problems were identified by the board.

POTABLE WATER

It became clear to the board at its first meeting that the most critical problem facing Point Roberts was the need for an adequate supply of water. This conclusion was reinforced both at the public hearing held at Point Roberts on December 18, 1971, and in later investigations undertaken by the board.

The available water supply at Point Roberts which now comes from deep wells on the point is not adequate to meet Washington State requirements for the existing number of customers (1,100 services). Recurrent summertime shortages underline this fact. Moreover, on the basis of water mains already installed, service can be requested by 1,750 additional customers. Only some of these additional customers have requested service to date. They have been refused service on the basis of "no water available." Because of the related critical problems of water and sewage treatment discussed below, Whatcom County has placed a moratorium on building at Point Roberts.

Alternative solutions to this problem were investigated by the board. The most obvious source of water, both for current and any future increased needs of Point Roberts, is Canada. The Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia, however, have no interest in exporting water to an area which would be very largely populated by Canadians paying their property taxes in the United States but using Canadian roads and other facilities in their daily traffic to and from their likely place of employment, Vancouver. Thus there is no impulse to amend existing legislation which currently prohibits exporting water or to consider future arrangements until the long-term population of the point is known.

On the other hand, it is the opinion of the board that the Canadian authorities would be willing to consider favorably meeting the water needs of Point Roberts if it were to become a part of a parks system with the present population -- or at most a very moderate increase -- which could be regarded as an environmental and recreational asset on both sides of the border.

Pending the development of a final decision on the long range future of Point Roberts, the board recognizes that there does exist a short-run problem regarding the provision of an adequate supply of water now for the present residents of the point. Accordingly, the board has written to the British Columbia Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources, asking that he consider a request to supplement the existing ground water supply by a specific amount (not more than 4-6 million gallons per month for the two peak summer months) -- for the existing population -- for a two year interim period, during which the various levels of government may consider the report and recommendations concerning the long-term future of the point which the board will submit to the commission. This would be done with the understanding that Whatcom County authorities would maintain a moratorium on building until such time as the agreement to supply terminates.

In a letter dated November 30, 1972 (see Appendix F), Minister Robert Williams stated that he would have no objection if the board were to undertake a feasibility study of supplying water from British Columbia to Point Roberts. Subsequently, Mayor Dugald Morrison of Delta, B. C., has indicated that he would be happy to have the Delta municipal engineer work with an engineer from the Point Roberts Water Board to discuss the feasibility and cost of providing water from Delta to Point Roberts, based on the present level of population. It is understood that this study would not constitute a commitment to supply water. Accordingly, the International Point Roberts Board wrote to the Point Roberts Water Board on February 1, 1973 and requested them to get in touch with the Delta authorities in order to get the feasibility study underway (See Appendix G).

A possible alternative source of water for private development would be to transport water via pipeline from the U. S. mainland across the Boundary Bay. Whatcom County Water District No. 4 has estimated that the cost of such a project would be about \$4 million, a figure which the water district cannot meet without substantial outside assistance. On June 27, 1972, the water district was informed by the local office of the Farmers' Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, that the district's application for a loan of \$2 million to assist in the construction of a water pipeline across Boundary Bay had been denied.

SEWAGE TREATMENT

Related to the water supply problem is the need for adequate sewage treatment for residents of Point Roberts. At this time there are no sewage treatment facilities on Point Roberts; waste is disposed of by use of septic tanks. However, due to the character of the soil on the point, only about forty percent of the land on Point Roberts can sustain a septic tank system. Thus, without solution to the dual problem of water supply and sewage treatment, further development of Point Roberts will be severely limited if not impossible. The current building moratorium imposed by Whatcom County underlines this point.

There seems to be no engineering reason why Point Roberts could not be added to the local sanitary sewage systems served by the Greater Vancouver District. However, the sewage problem is related to the water problem and both are inextricably tied to the point's future population, if the cooperation of the province of British Columbia and the Greater Vancouver municipalities is to be forthcoming.

VISA RESTRICTIONS ON CANADIAN RESIDENTS OF POINT ROBERTS

The board was informed that problems existed regarding visa restrictions imposed on Canadians who were residents of Point Roberts. The Department of State

was consulted regarding this matter.

According to the American Consulate General in Vancouver, the current waiting period for an immigrant visa is 18 months, due to the large number of applications and the constraints imposed by annual quotas under the Immigration and Naturalization Act as amended. In the past, U. S. immigration authorities have overlooked violations by some Canadian residents of Point Roberts, who have moved to the Point before they have actually obtained an immigrant visa. After they have entered the United States, many of these persons have failed to pursue their visa applications and, in fact, have remained in the United States illegally. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is in the process of tightening enforcement of the regulations, since the more lenient policy of the past has been abused. This might well create additional difficulties if private development of the Point involved a large increase in the number of Canadians wishing to live there.

CANADIAN PENSION RIGHTS

The issue of pension rights for Canadians living at Point Roberts was also brought to the attention of the board. The Canadian Department of National Revenue and the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare were consulted regarding this matter.

According to the Department of National Revenue, contributors to the Canada Pension Plan are entitled to benefits under the plan regardless of their country of residence at the time their claims are filed. Eligibility is established by virtue of having contributed under the plan, benefits being calculated on the amount of pensionable earnings on which contributions have been paid.

To be allowed to contribute under the plan, however, a person must be employed by an "employer operating in Canada", i.e., one having an establishment in Canada and taxable in Canada and meeting certain other conditions prescribed by law. Non-residents of Canada who work for an employer who does not operate in Canada are not permitted to contribute to the plan. Furthermore, a self-employed person must be a resident of Canada for purposes of the Income Tax Act to qualify for coverage under the Canada Pension Plan. Persons who work in Point Roberts but who reside in Canada are required to contribute to the plan.

With respect to another pension plan, The Old Age Security Pension, the eligibility requirements are different. According to the Department of National Health and Welfare, benefits under the Old Age Security program are paid to all persons who qualify on the basis of age (65 or over) and residence in Canada. To establish initial eligibility, the residence requirement may be fulfilled in one of three ways:

Reside in Canada, after the age of 18, for periods which total at least 40 years;

or

Reside in Canada for the 10 years immediately before approval of the application; or

Be present in Canada, after the age of 18 and prior to the 10 years mentioned above, for periods which total at least three times the length of absences during the 10 year period, and reside in Canada for at least one year immediately preceding approval of the application.

Once he has established his eligibility, a pensioner may move outside of Canada and continue to receive payments for an indefinite period, if he has resided in Canada for a total of 25 years after his 21st birthday. If he cannot meet this requirement, his pension may be paid for only six months and then must be suspended until he returns to Canada.

CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIAL ADJUSTMENTS AS A POSSIBLE MEANS OF IMPROVING THE GENERAL SITUATION AT POINT ROBERTS

The board has always construed the commission's directive to it (Appendix C) as authorizing the board to consider the possibility of the sale, lease, or transfer of Point Roberts to Canada as a means of resolving the problems of Point Roberts which have resulted from its geographic isolation from the United States. The board has accordingly examined such possibilities from several points of view.

Following careful investigation it is the considered judgment of the board that a transfer of land from one nation to the other is politically unacceptable. The current political climate in the State of Washington is such that a proposal to in any way transfer Point Roberts to Canada, whether sale, lease, or trade, would not and could not be supported by responsible State and local officials. In 1969 the Washington State legislature passed a Memorial to Congress calling for the establishment of a commission "to hold a joint conference with the appropriate representative of Canada in order to discuss the problems of Point Roberts, Washington, but not to include territorial or historical rights." (Emphasis supplied). This fairly represents the position of the state in 1969 and represents it today.

A move by the Federal Government of the United States to in any way transfer this property to Canada would precipitate opposition of such a magnitude as to make the position wholly unfeasible. Any nation contemplating cession of a portion of its territory to a foreign state would be faced with similar political opposition.

The board believes the recommendations contained in this report are far preferable to a mere transfer of land from one national government to another. It is the view of the board that an international rather than simply a national solution is a much more desirable way to solve the Point Roberts problem. Either a transfer of Point Roberts to Canada or the unilateral private development of Point Roberts as American territory would be essentially a national solution. On the other hand, the board's recommendations are truly an international approach. Implementation of the recommendations of the report will lead to the solution of the most significant problems in the Point Roberts area -- adequate potable water and adequate sewage disposal. It will make possible the orderly use and development of the immediate Point Roberts area. Finally, it will lead to a long-term commitment by the involved federal, state, provincial and local governments to work cooperatively to ensure the protection of the magnificent environment of the San Juan and Gulf Islands and surrounding areas as described in Concept B.

POSSIBLE NATIONAL (U. S.) SOLUTIONS EXAMINED BY THE INTERNATIONAL POINT ROBERTS BOARD

At the first meeting of the International Point Roberts Board in Vancouver on December 17, 1971, there emerged a consensus that efforts to deal on a piecemeal basis with the specific problems listed in the reference to the International Joint Commission and other surface irritations in the Point Roberts situation would not have lasting value. A simple easing of current everyday problems could not reasonably be expected to correct basic inadequacies in the community life of Point Roberts. In brief, as indicated in Section III of this report, it early became apparent to the board that Point Roberts did not have an economic base which could support necessary services (e.g., water and sewage) and yet the increase in population required to provide an economic base could only exacerbate many of the problems which had caused the reference to the International Joint Commission.

Because of this it seemed desirable to seek a solution which might best fulfill the aspirations and needs of the year-round and summer residents, and other present and future users of the Point, while at the same time mitigating the problems with which all levels of governments are faced on both sides of the border. Point Roberts is, and has been for some years, a recreational and residential area principally for Canadians. Thus, the options for the future which most needed investigation by the board were as a housing area primarily for Canadians working in Vancouver or as a headquarters of a recreational area useful for both Americans and Canadians. All possibilities leading in these directions have been fully explored.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A NATIONAL OR A STATE PARK AT POINT ROBERTS

With the foregoing in mind, the chairman of the United States section of the commission and the chairman of the United States section of the board called on George B. Hartzog, then director of the National Park Service of the United States on January 20, 1972, to ask him whether the park service would develop in depth a feasibility study on a national park at Point Roberts. He indicated that the park

service had some years ago studied the possibility of a national park at Point Roberts.

In a letter to the chairman of the United States section of the board, dated April 10, 1972, the assistant director of co-operative activities of the United States National Park Service expressed the opinion that it would not be feasible for Point Roberts to be administered as an American national park.

Subsequently it was reported to the board that the United States portion of the Point Roberts peninsula in and of itself does not meet the strict criteria for a national park. Since receipt of this evaluation, the board has devoted no further study to the possibility of a national park at Point Roberts.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A STATE PARK AT POINT ROBERTS

Having in mind the obvious dependence of Point Roberts on substantial resources from the outside, if its basic community problems were to have a realistic prospect of long-term relief, the board has considered the possibility of the development of a State Park at Point Roberts. The establishment of a State Park at Point Roberts, with provisions for development phasing, and lifetime tenancy of present year-round residents and other property owners could, at least in theory, resolve many, though not all, of the problems currently affecting Point Roberts. For example, the State of Washington has the financial resources to provide the United States portion of the Point Roberts peninsula with the ordinary necessities of community life such as adequate supplies of potable water, a waste disposal system, police and fire protection, and so on. However, except in the unlikely event that present patterns of visitors to Point Roberts were to be reversed, a State Park there, publicly supported by the taxpayers of the State of Washington would, for the most part, be for the benefit of Canadians living in the Greater Vancouver area. The likeliest way such visitor patterns could be changed would be for the provision of a transportation system, i.e., ferries or a causeway across Boundary Bay in the hope of attracting visitors from Washington State and elsewhere in the United States in sufficient numbers to justify the expenditure the State would have to go to create a normal community situation for the present residents of Point Roberts. It was and remains the view of the board, because there is no overland access to the United States portion of the Point Roberts peninsula except through Canada, the attractiveness of a State Park located there would have to approach or equal the attractiveness of Disneyland to prompt outside visitors to overlook the inconvenience inherent in the crossing of any international border, even one so readily crossable as the United States-Canadian border. On the other hand, if a ferry system were established obviating the necessity for a border crossing, it would inevitably raise costs for individual visitors as well as taxes for all residents in the State of Washington.

For such reasons as those mentioned above, the board has not at any time and does not now believe that the creation of a State Park at Point Roberts, solely for the purpose of alleviating the critical problems of permanent residents there, is a sensible or practical way to go about solving their present dilemma. It does not seem to the board that it would make sense politically or economically. Moreover, the strong likelihood that the substantial proportion of visitors to the park would continue to come from Canada, perhaps in numbers greater than now come on warm weekends in summer months, could make the mere maintenance and upkeep of the park an intolerable burden on public resources. In brief, "the mix of users" for a State Park at Point Roberts, in the opinion of the board, appears to rule it out as a realistic possibility.

THE POSSIBILITY OF REGULATED PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT AT POINT ROBERTS

In the majority of its meetings the board has spent more time discussing and considering the possibility of regulated private development at Point Roberts than it has devoted to any other possibility. The reasons for this are that there exist numerous private developers who have sufficient financial resources to provide residents of Point Roberts with all the material things they would really need to become a normal American community. Moreover, a private developer, with sufficient resources, could do this without recourse to public taxes. Indeed, a carefully conceived community created by a private developer could become a tax resource for Whatcom County and the State of Washington far beyond the taxes drawn from Point Roberts today.

There are many new communities in the United States today that are well conceived and well run. They are not contributors to urban sprawl. They have won national awards for creating an agreeable way of life and they exist by reason of the farsightedness of some private developers. For example, there are two such carefully planned communities that have within the past few years become landmarks within a radius of 30 miles of the U. S. National Capitol, namely Reston, Virginia, and Columbia, Maryland. Numerous other planned communities exist, for example, in Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, California, and so on. Each of these communities is carefully regulated by county zoning authority. Moreover, there is no added cost to other taxpayers of the county in which they are located.

On the face of it, therefore, the concept of a carefully-planned privately-developed new community at Point Roberts which would be zoned and regulated by the appropriate authorities of Whatcom County appeared to be in many respects feasible. But on further examination a number of disadvantages to such a solution became apparent. All the disadvantages, it should be noted, arise from the fact of Point Roberts' geographic situation: the taxable property would be American and most of the property owners would be Canadian. Unless there was a transfer of the area to Canada, so that the tax authority and the provider of direct and indirect services were the same, it could not be expected that Canada would cooperate willingly in the provision of water and other services or even to view with equanimity a very great increase in border crossings.

As the transfer of territory had been recommended against by the U. S. residents and property owners of the Point and as the U. S. section of the board regarded the transfer of territory as non-viable, it was clear that development of the Point as a densely populated housing area could only happen if water were supplied from the U. S. mainland and even then over the objections of the adjacent Canadian municipalities whose services and facilities residents of Point Roberts would use going to and coming from Vancouver. It became apparent, therefore, that the same conditions which have led to excellent private development in other parts of the U. S. are not present in the Point Roberts situation. For them to be present, residents must be of the same nationality as the taxing authority. The board concluded, therefore, that it could not recommend private development as a sole long-term solution to Point Roberts problems.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA (CONCEPT B)

The Canadian and U. S. sections of the board, with the approval of the commission, called upon the National Park Services of Canada and the United States to develop conceptual studies showing how Point Roberts could be the focal point of a parks system astride the border which would offer environmental, recreational, and long-term development advantages attractive to both countries. The joint study of the two park services, which appears as Annex B of this report, describes several alternative areas as well as inventories of current and projected land and water use patterns. Of the alternatives described in the joint study, the board has unanimously endorsed the proposal referred to as Concept B.

The geographic area included in Concept B in the joint study stretches from Gabriola Island to Whidbey Island in the San Juan-Gulf Islands archipelago. From west to east the area stretches from Vancouver Island to the mainland coast of the State of Washington. All told, the area includes approximately 3,000 square miles. More than half of the area is water.

Concept B can most accurately be described as a conservation and recreation area. It would include all of the existing public parks (there are some 90 public parks already established in the area). It would also include all existing bird sanctuaries and wildlife refuges in the area of which there are approximately 15. The geographic area of Concept B contains a number of existing communities. The

park system envisaged in Concept B would leave such established communities essentially undisturbed.

In addition to the above mentioned existing park elements, Concept B would, however, call for public ownership over certain additional land areas identified as possessing substantial conservation and recreation value. Moreover, Concept B would call for the establishment of a number of recreational facilities such as marinas, bathing beaches, and underwater areas not now existing.

The major objective of this international concept would be to preserve the existing attractive characteristics of the island archipelago region astride the border including the preservation of marine and land-based wildlife, archaeological and historic resources, and the maintenance of water quality standards.

In brief, the most salient objective of Concept B is the conservation and preservation of the present characteristics of the San Juan-Gulf Islands archipelago while this is still economically, technologically, and politically feasible.

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONCEPT B

The international conservation and recreation system contemplated by the board envisages a conservation area astride the border comprising a variety of existing park areas, populated areas, and waters susceptible to use for recreational purposes and in need of preservation with respect to water quality standards.

The board considers that the utilization of existing federal, provincial and state, and local agencies within the area of Concept B is an obvious and desirable means of maintaining and operating existing facilities as well as certain facilities which may be subsequently acquired.

However, the board considers it essential that there be established a bi-national forum through which agreement might be reached as to objectives which it would recommend to the appropriate Canadian and U. S. Government authorities as to standards to be applied on both sides of the border with respect to water quality, resource conservation, population density, recreational facilities, and so on.

The bi-national forum should be composed, as is the International Joint Commission, of three representatives from Canada and three from the United States. Its representatives should be senior persons whose background and experience desirably should include professional knowledge of environmental matters or land use management or both.

It is the view of the board that such a bi-national forum could and should be organized in a way very similar to that of the International Joint Commission, except that it would have certain executive powers with respect to the headquarters area as set forth below.

A first primary duty of such a forum would be to develop and make policy recommendations for the consideration of the Governments of Canada and the United States and, as the case might be, for the consideration of state, provincial and local authorities in both countries. The purpose of such policy recommendations would be to bring about binationally agreed principles with respect to such matters as water quality maintenance, wildlife preservation, land use development within the area of Concept B, transportation facilities, sporting facilities, and so on. It would follow from this that the bi-national forum, for example, could recommend to the appropriate levels of government on both sides of the border, legislative and administrative actions to implement its recommendations as well as the desirability of public acquisition of any particular privately held property within the area encompassed in Concept B if, in the forum's opinion, such acquisition were required to meet the above mentioned binationally agreed principles.

The bi-national forum's powers and authorities could and should be analogous to those of the International Joint Commission, i.e., they should be recommendatory in nature insofar as agreed bi-national policy considerations are concerned. The bi-national forum should, of course, also have authority over its own organization. It should have authority to appoint, on reference from the two Federal Governments, special or ad hoc boards composed of competent persons to inquire into specific matters of bi-national concern such as marine or hydrological studies and so on.

A second primary duty of the bi-national forum would be to establish, operate and maintain a bi-national headquarters for a park system.

The headquarters area should consist of the United States portion of the Point Roberts peninsula and an equivalent contiguous area in Canada along the shore of Boundary Bay, the whole to be defined specifically in a written instrument developed by appropriate United States and Canadian authorities. This instrument should be incorporated in federal legislation in the United States and Canada. Such legislation should specifically provide for a bi-national forum with all the legal powers and authorities awarded to the Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission in Article 2 of the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States Relating to the Establishment of the Roosevelt Campobello International Park (TIAS 5631) (See Appendix H).

HEADQUARTERS AREA FOR CONCEPT B

1. The headquarters should be operated by the bi-national forum, as conceived above, on behalf of the several governmental authorities, both United States and Canadian, participating in the proposed international park system.

2. Staff employment for the headquarters should be open at all levels to qualified persons of either Canadian or United States citizenship. In the Canadian portion of the headquarters area, Canadian labor and other laws would be applicable; similarly U. S. laws would apply in the United States portion.

3. The bi-national forum should be authorized to acquire by purchase or gift any real property within the headquarters area deemed by it to be necessary in the operation of the international park system. It should also be authorized similarly to acquire property in the headquarters area for other governmental agencies, both United States and Canadian.

4. The bi-national forum should be empowered to approve or disapprove any development that is located within the headquarters area as may be defined and authorized by the Federal Governments of Canada and the United States.

5. The bi-national forum should be authorized to operate such facilities and services within the boundary of the headquarters area as it considers necessary to provide for the operation of the international park system including, among others

- (1) A water supply system and waste discharge system.
- (2) Fire protection.
- (3) Police protection.
- (4) Access and other roads.
- (5) Parking areas.
- (6) Headquarters buildings.
- (7) A marina or marinas.
- (8) Beach, bathing, and other recreational facilities and services.

In summary, the bi-national forum should have authority to make recommendations regarding the entire area encompassed in Concept B. With regard to units in Concept B located in United States territory, the bi-national forum should make its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior, as well as, when appropriate, state and local authorities. The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized by act of Congress to acquire, maintain and operate any units recommended by the bi-national forum for inclusion in the U. S. portion of Concept B. Similar arrangements should be made, if and as necessary, to enable appropriate Canadian federal, provincial and/or local authorities to respond to the bi-national forum's recommendations regarding units in Concept B located in Canadian territory.

In addition to the above responsibilities, the bi-national forum would have direct responsibility for operating and maintaining the headquarters area, depending on existing agencies to operate and maintain all other publicly supported park lands, refuges, and so on, within the area encompassed in Concept B.

EXECUTION OF CONCEPT B

The board recognizes that it would take years to achieve the ultimate objectives of Concept B. The board is convinced, however, that these objectives can be achieved, at acceptable costs, if the process is begun now.

The board is aware that state, provincial, and local authorities in the area are concerned about the problems of growth as they relate to the preservation of the environment both land and water - and the creation of additional facilities to meet foreseeable recreational needs of the area. It would, therefore, be an important function of the bi-national forum to review with the various governmental authorities on both sides of the border what they wish to accomplish in these matters and to assist and to encourage them in whatever ways possible to achieve comparable development with comparable protection of the environment.

Except for the headquarters area, as such matters as zoning restrictions and building codes are the responsibility of local communities, it would obviously be necessary for the bi-national forum to work closely with state, provincial and local authorities toward the achievement of the ultimate objectives of Concept B. It would also be necessary for the bi-national forum to accept the responsibility for making recommendations directly to the two federal governments to achieve desirable and comparable results on both sides of the border on matters within the jurisdiction of the two federal governments.

To implement Concept B, the first step the Governments of Canada and the United States should take would be to enter into a bi-national agreement which would provide for the following:

(1) Agreement in principle regarding the establishment of an international park system along the lines described in Concept B.

(2) Definition of a headquarters area encompassing the U. S. portion of Point Roberts and an equivalent contiguous area in Canada along Boundary Bay.

(3) Definition of the character and powers of a bi-national forum which would be authorized to maintain and operate the headquarters area and to make recommendations regarding the rest of Concept B.

Once such an agreement is reached between Canada and the United States, it should be possible to alleviate Point Roberts water shortage and to provide an adequate waste disposal system within a reasonable period of time. Should such an agreement require amendment of existing British Columbia legislation regarding the export of water, it is reasonable to suppose that such amendment could be brought about without undue delay.

The first legislation required at the Federal level in Ottawa and in Washington should be corresponding acts which would:

(1) Incorporate the above mentioned agreement and;

- (2) Establish a bi-national forum having juridical personality and all powers and capacity necessary or appropriate for the purpose of:
 - (a) operating and maintaining the headquarters area;
 - (b) acquiring and disposal of personal and real property;
 - (c) entering into contracts;
 - (d) suing or being sued in either Canada or the United States;
 - (e) appointing a staff including an Executive Director who would act as Secretary at meetings of the bi-national forum and who would fix the terms and conditions of employment and remuneration of the staff;
 - (f) delegating to the executive director or other staff officials such authority respecting employment and direction of staff and the other responsibilities of the forum as the forum deems desirable and appropriate;
 - (g) adopting such rules of procedure as the forum deems desirable to enable it to perform its functions;
 - (h) charging admission fees for entrance into the international park system should the forum consider such fees desirable;
 - (i) granting concessions as deemed desirable;
 - (j) accepting donations, bequests or devises intended for furthering the functions of the forum.

It should be the responsibility of the Secretary of Interior in the United States to develop and support before the Congress legislation establishing the international park system as well as subsequent Federal legislation which might be required from time to time to give effect to recommendations of the bi-national forum with respect to areas in Concept B outside the headquarters area. Corresponding legislative procedures and enactments would, of course, be necessary in Ottawa.

It is the Board's view that the Executive Director referred to in (2) (e) above should be appointed on the basis of recommendations received by the bi-national forum from the Canadian and United States Park Services.

The total assessed value of Point Roberts was reported to be \$6.2 million in 1972 by the Latourell Associates in their report on Point Roberts. It is the board's understanding that under normal real estate practices in Whatcom County, a fair market value for real property would be about twice its assessed value. There is no way of knowing the assessed value of Canadian real property to be included in the headquarters until the precise Canadian territory to be included is determined.

AT SEA IN PAMINA AS COUPLE CROSSES OCEAN

Since completing the first leg of our journey as far as San Francisco, we have travelled down the coast of California to San Diego, stopping at as many ports as possible in order to see as much of the country as we could.

We purchased a small Honda motorcycle, which we carried on the foredeck of Pamina and Vi and I often cycled inland and along the coast, sightseeing.

Our impression of American hospitality on this trip is anything but positive.

The marinas in California are full, with large waiting lists. The ports and harbours are usually man-made and are under the jurisdiction of a Harbour Board, so when entering a harbour it can be a trying experience for someone who is used to the easy-going atmosphere enjoyed by cruisers and the boating public in Canada.

In California (especially as you go further south) the rules and regulations are enforced by gun-toting harbour police who act more like officials of countries we are told aren't free. We weren't sure whether this was to discourage visitors or perhaps they just hate people!

Most visitors to California complained of the same treatment.

We were fortunate enough to be guests of two yacht clubs. One of them, the King Harbour Yacht Club in Redondo Beach and the other the Silver Gate Yacht Club in San Diego.

We received the most generous treatment from these clubs and we were most grateful, as in both cities dock space was at a premium and they don't allow anchoring in the yacht basin.

We stayed in San Diego until December 29, while we did a touch-up on Pamina and installed an auto-pilot, which saved us many hours at the wheel and we felt the investment well worth while.

On Christmas Eve we watched a parade of festive, lighted boats move out of the yacht harbour and sail past the Embarcadero which was the highlight of the Christmas season in San Diego.

If you have ever seen the house lighting contest in Victoria, then you have some idea of what these boats looked like.

It must have cost a fortune to decorate most of them complete with sound system and animated scenes.

We found that nothing is cheap in California any more. Food costs much more than in Canada and so does boating hardware except for the odd electronic items. Underwater paint such as Interlux Triple X is nearly triple the price back home. So if anyone is going south get the stuff before you leave!

We finally got away on the third leg of our journey on December 29, after getting two crewmen settled down in the last spaces available on Pamina that weren't filled with food, water and fuel. The

The Pacific Ocean is rough at times. Two Salt Spring Island sailors learned just how rough it could get when they sailed from California to the French Polynesian Islands a few weeks ago.

Dave and Vi Pauls, former operators of the Ganges Crest, are sailing about the Pacific in their Pamina.

These are Dave Pauls' views on sailing and seas.

weatherman gave no assurance of good weather and, anyway, it was a Friday. When we cleared land next day we were soon having a battle with the elements.

A storm moving onto the coast hit us at 6 p.m. next day which had winds of 40 to 45 knots and huge seas. Fortunately the wind, the waves and Pamina were all going in the same direction so in spite of it all we made 95 miles on stay sail only in 24 hours.

Our pride in Pamina was fully justified as we never took any solid water aboard even though our lee deck sometimes became a fish pond covered in white froth. Vi was pretty much unaware of any part of our two-day battle as she was dreadfully seasick, but, then, all of us were paying the penalty of soft dockside living and this was too soon after the beginning of a trip to be in rough weather.

Our trip to the Doldrums turned out to be rather slow, often marked by calms and

headwinds. The North-East Trades were mostly non-existent.

It took us 18 days to go the first 1,300 miles, but when we crossed the Doldrums we covered 1,800 miles in 14 days.

AIRSTRIP

(From Page One)

by Judge M. T. L. Drake on the grounds that jurisdiction over aviation was vested in the federal government.

The Capital Regional District had then brought further charges against the operators.

In the meantime, the litigation had aroused national concern from the aviation industry. It was viewed a test case, whereby the court findings could have an impact on airports and landing fields from coast to coast.

Regional Director George Heinekey said he hopes that people on Salt Spring Island will come to realize that an island airstrip is part of the new way of life.

"After the board considered the situation on the Fulford airstrip it was decided to drop the case," he told Driftwood. "Both parties have agreed to share the court costs incurred."

The dispute over the facility has resulted in a change of routine.

Both senior governments have undertaken, in future, to invite an expression of opinion from the local municipal authority in any area where an airport license is sought, the regional director stated.

This was tradewind sailing at its best even though sometimes it proved quite bolsterous.

Making a landfall is every bit as exciting as it is said to be. The navigator begins to wonder if all calculations have been correct. However, we managed to contact a ship in about 15 deg. North 1, to get a position check. It turned out we were within a couple of miles of our reported position, so with that knowledge we were quite confident the first island would appear where it should.

The night before we were to see the first of the Marquesas it was like Christmas Eve. Everyone wanted to be called early to see the sights at first light. You can imagine the disappointment to everyone, especially the navigator, when dawn broke and no island appeared, only a bank of clouds on the horizon. But soon we were able to see a darker outline in the cloudbank and there it was, broad on our beam, just where it was supposed to be.

It was like Christmas morning and what a great feeling after being at sea for 32 days! These islands are really a very small speck on a very big expanse of ocean.

Anyway we had to travel a further 30 miles to Nuku-hiva but we felt that we had already arrived at our destination. We were quite unprepared for the spectacular grandeur of these small islands. Having read as much as possible about the

(Turn to Page Eighteen)

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There's more under the

There's more at the bottom of the sea than meets the eye.

There are some grey cod, some dog fish, an octopus or two, sole, turbot, big-eyes and rat-fish. The cod are eagerly sought, as are sole and turbot. The big-eyes are a good meal when they're fried, although there is little demand for them and the octopus is a gourmet's delight. Rat-fish are nobody's pet, with the vicious little horn on the head of the male and the teeth like a rat on dry land.

Not so eagerly sought are the beer bottles and the garbage bags and the sticks. Dog fish are valued in Europe for fish-and-chips and some is used in B. C.

Last week, when the Silver Bear sailed out of Ganges at five in the morning, a Driftwood reporter was aboard. He was early, vigorous and looking to an exceptional catch of fish.

By late afternoon, he was weary and well-fed, but without the record catch.

Silver Bear has been the pride and joy of Tony Capadoca for the past 19 years and

Tony has been a fisherman all his life. Licensed for 29 tons, the Silver Bear is a typical fishboat of these waters. She was built in 1916 at a cost of \$17,000. Her value today, 67 years later, is about \$80,000

net up the long manilla ropes; they have to be manilla because nylon will float. As the drum runs out he hooks the ropes to the "doors" which will draw the net to the bottom of the sea.

REPORTER LEARNS HARD TASK
EASY WAY DURING COOL DAY
DRAGGING SWANSON CHANNEL

and to replace her would cost some \$200,000 of new boat.

Silver Bear sails at a maximum of eight knots, pressing her nose through the water at the urgent demand of her big diesel engine. Up forward is the wheelhouse, with the skipper's bunk up by the wheel and a fair-sized kitchen with an oil stove roaring away most of the time and a pot of coffee always ready and always hot.

The rest of her is all work area, except for the crew's quarters. Crew is one man. Presently serving as deckhand is Stan Theologos, lately from Greece and a Canadian fisherman for a dozen years. It makes it easier all round that both men have a strong link with Greece. Skipper is Canadian-born of Greek parents. Theologos is Greek-born of Canadian nationality.

Newcomer to the boat finds the routine all detailed and well-laid out. At the helm is the skipper. That's his job. At the nets is the deckhand. That's his job.

He has a few more jobs, while he's busy. Deckhand also does the cooking and keeps everything in order around the vessel.

The doors look like paravanes, or the device which was towed through the water during the war years to cut the lines securing mines.

The doors are mounted on steel hawesers which are played out from a separate winch. When the net is about 1,800 feet from the fishboat the lines are fully extended. At this point the net is on the sea bed.

There have been many criticisms sounded of "bottom dragging", where the fish net is drawn along the sea bed to bring up "bottom fish". Critics argue that more fish is thrown back, dead, than is recovered for sale and ultimate eating.

Last week we threw some fish back, but the proportion was small. We also threw back the six beer bottles, the garbage bag, a few spider crabs, a number of dog-fish and rat-fish and other inedible species.

What we did find, with rejoicing, was about 1,000 pounds of grey cod as well as sole, turbot and big-eye, or pollock, a few shrimp and an octopus.

There is no indication to the crew of the extent of the catch. The net is hauled in and the system is like that of the sports fisherman trolling with a line. Until the end of the line looms into sight he may not be quite sure whether he had a fish or not. When the net is hauled in the crew learns of the degree of success.

A single catch of 1,000 pounds, swinging the boat over to a sharp list, is a good catch and the ship's company

First thing in the morning the skipper takes the vessel out to the fishing grounds and to the point where they will set their nets. At this point the deckhand jumps into action. As the boat slows down he throws the end of the net into the water and plays it out from the drums. Forward motion of the vessel draws the net off the spinning drum. Stan hooks the



"I'll only be two more days, hon, love the kids for me."



"Dad's coming home Fluff. You better have a bath!"

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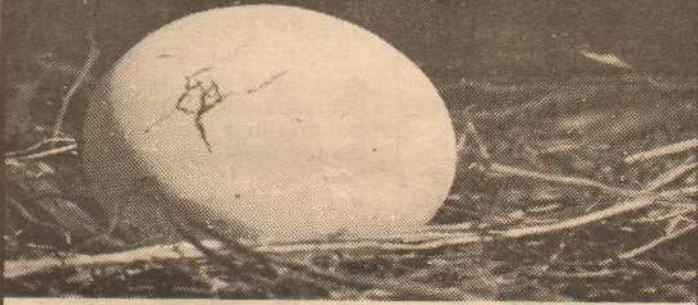
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sea than meets the eye

is delighted. Less than that is disappointing.
On Thursday it was disap-
pointing.

the crew eats well. Stan Theo-
logos could and they did.
First time I washed down

is very little indication of the
hour of day or anything else.
Out on deck it is raw and wet
for a cold April day. To the
visitor, it is a new experience.
To the crew, it is making a
living the way they like mak-
ing their living.

Both men hail from the
mainland, but both spend
more hours at Ganges than they
do at home. Skipper Capad-
ouco figures that he spends
some two months out of the
12 at home.
"I'm a fisherman," he ex-
plains.
And that's how he likes it.

FISH AND FOLK

BY ADA RYAN

Ganges is in need of a sewer.
'Cause the air it gets bluer
and bluer.
But most all will agree
If they foul up the sea
Fish and folk will get fewer
and fewer.

A MEATY OBSERVATION

'You look a little shy; let me
introduce you to that leg of
mutton,' said the Red Queen.
'Alice - mutton; Mutton -
Alice.'

-Carroll.



Stan Theologos (oilskins) and Tony Capadouca prepare nets.

Whether they bring in 1,000
pounds of fish or a mere 100
pounds, skipper and deckhand
work hard for every ounce of
it.

Up at 4.30 and sailing by 5
am, they may be out on the
water until well after dark,
coming in when there are no
more fish. The grey cod
don't live in Swanson Channel
they swim into the channel
when the herring are running.
If the herring and the fishboat
coincide there will be a good
catch of fish.

The Silver Bear, like most
boats of its type, is equipped
with a depth sounder to locate
the herring. They show up as
a shadow above the line indi-
cating the bottom of the sea.
The echo-sounder is not the
only electronic equipment.
The boat is also equipped
with two radio transceivers.
The navigational equipment
is for guidance, but the depth
sounder is for fishing.

By 10 am the crew, all two
of them, are getting hungry.
This is where the qualities of
the deckhand come in. If he
can cook up a hunk of ham
and a few eggs and throw in a
piece of cheese and a tomato,

breakfast with a bottle of beer
in a long time.

From then on there are
snacks any time, but no more
meals until supper time.

And the boat presses on gen-
tly up and down Swanson Chan-
nel and the skipper is at the
helm and the deckhand is look-
ing after the ship's gear. There

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- SO-FRESH

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NEW CENTRE IS GOOD CONCERT HALL



Kindergarten students entertained their parents and friends in school on Friday afternoon.

Salt Spring Island has acquired an excellent concert hall. On Friday two concerts were presented in the new Salt Spring Island Community Centre at the elementary school. The acoustics proved to be excellent and the audience were delighted with both music and speeches.

First to test out the new building was the elementary school. In the early afternoon students presented a concert in which most grades took part.

A crowded hall listened closely as various grades offered their own presentations.

Choral singing by grades 1, 2 and 3 was followed by the school band, under the direction of Roberta Malcolmson. Roberta took the baton in the absence of Bandmaster John Dought, who was in hospital.

The kindergarten students went through their paces to lead their elders through poetry and song. Band consisting of recorders vied with the dan-

cing classes in holding the audience's attention.

Concluding the presentation were boys' and girls' choirs from grade six.

**MODERNISE
WITH
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COLOUR OF WATER

Discoloration of domestic water supplies at irregular times was protested at last week's annual meeting of North Salt Spring Waterworks District.

Mrs. Geoff Howland explained that earlier that evening she had been unable to draw any but "coffee-coloured" water from the outlets in her home.

It was attributed by several speakers to the heavy draw, on occasion by the fire department. "Am I supposed to feed it to my kids?" she asked the meeting.

The Ganges resident explained that she drives to St. Mary Highlands and draws water

from the North Vesuvius district for use at home.

Meeting was told by the superintendent, Peter Cartwright, that a filtration and chlorination plant is already planned for the Maxwell Lake supply. There is delay in setting it up while the board and the department of highways are disputing closing of a gazetted road there, he explained.

Trustee John Earl asked whether others had experienced the same phenomenon. Jack Reynolds reported that Ganges Auto Marine finds the water discoloured after a heavy draw by the fire hall.

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