

NOVEMBER 2002

November is the month traditionally associated with remembering the dead as in the feast of All Souls and in the somber mood of nature itself. In Canada November 11 is dedicated to remembering the sacrifices made by members of the armed forces in the great wars of the last century. Many gave their lives fighting for their country. People on the home front also experienced anguish and hardships.

We present a few suggestions for the celebration of the day in secondary and elementary schools. The Royal Canadian Legion sums it up nicely: *it will be the responsibility of tomorrow's adults to ensure that our society continues to remember those who fell, were maimed or those who were left to live alone. One of the most effective ways to ensure that their memory is kept alive is through participating in Remembrance Day Services organized as part of the school curriculum.*

Remembrance Day can be celebrated in a variety of ways, but, it should be done with dignity and reverend respect. You may wish to hold a school assembly or you may wish to involve the entire school by holding a service over the P.A. system, or you may wish to combine the two approaches.

The Organization

1. The School Assembly.

Invite teachers to volunteer in the organization of the celebration. A teacher committee could be created several weeks in advance and proceed to recruit other staff and students to put together the program for the day.

2. P.A. Service.

Sometimes it is preferable to hold a reflection and offer prayers over the public address system in order to involve all classes at the same time and culminating with the minute of silence at 11 a.m. This service can still be quite moving despite the restrictions.

3. Combination of Public Assembly and P.A. Service.

Classes and grades can all be represented by individual students at the public assembly while everyone else follows the service in their classrooms and participate as classes at the appropriate time.

The public assembly in either case could include dramatic readings or short vignettes with a war theme. Conversely one could also organize a multi-media presentation on large screen with accompanying music and dramatic scenes from war movies and actual documentary footage (edited for impact).

Participants

Include as great a cross-section of staff, students, and community members as possible. Make it a real community event. Invite government officials, clergy, service club representatives, parents, and of course members of the armed forces, both past and present. The local branch of the Canadian Legion usually accommodates such requests. Students can learn so much from seeing them, hearing them, reacting to them. It is one way of maintaining continuity between the generations.

The Structure of the Service

Observance ceremonies ought to be special and designed to educate, move, inspire, and commemorate. One such service was carried out in one high school with great success. It expressed the third approach mentioned in the introduction. This can be done at either the secondary or elementary level, with the readings, selection of poetry, music, and reflections respecting the age and development of the students.

1. Create a Tree of Life memorial and place it in or outside the school chapel if available (or in the school foyer if there is no chapel). Students could be entrusted with the responsibility of creating the tree and letting them design and plan the shape, type and location.
2. Invite the students to cut out leaves from construction paper. On these paper leaves have them write the names of members of their family (or that of a friend's family) who gave their life while serving in the armed forces. Invite them to also write their personal reflection on what peace means to them and how the sacrifice of these people helped to bring it about, even if imperfectly.
3. At the beginning of each day or during lunch periods invite them to visit the Tree of Life and attach the leaves on the tree.



The Week of Remembrance Day

Have morning and closing prayers for the entire week reflect the theme of remembrance. Each day, let students and teachers present one aspect of Canada's historical contribution to the two world wars.

Alternatively, students may research and write their own poems on war to be recited during the ceremony itself or at the beginning of school each morning.

Remembrance Day

Skip all regular announcements except for a reminder of the day's schedule. Let the opening prayer be the Taize prayer,

“Jesus, remember me when you come into your kingdom”.
Repeat five times.

At 10:40 a.m. begin the general service over the P.A. The service would be spoken, sung or narrated at the site of the Tree of Life, where a few students from each classroom



together with invited public guests would have gathered. The rest of the school follows it over the P.A..

Order of Service

Introduction

This can be given by the Principal or a student explaining why you are holding a Remembrance Day ceremony. The introduction should only take up to one to two minutes.

- A) Invocation immediately followed by an appropriate selection from Scripture (e.g., John 14:27-31)
- B) Reflection on Remembering (explanation and examples given of what we remember)
- C) Prayers of the Faithful (there are 7 to 10 intentions, could include victims of war, disaster, terrorism, civil strife, violence. Mention can be made of particular regions, countries and peoples experiencing the ravages of war and violence).
- D) Reading of a poem (should be in keeping with the purpose of the service, e.g., *In Flanders Fields*, by John McCrae, *We Shall Keep the Faith* (A reply to Lt. Col. John McCrae), Miss Moira Michae
- E) Last Post is played, live if possible or on tape if not.
- F) Laying of the memorial wreath, by veteran soldiers if possible, or by the public official or a parent or a teacher or a student or a combination of these. It would be good if young Army, Air, or Navy Cadets could be in attendance to present the colours and escort the wreath-laying person(s).
- G) Minute of silence
- H) Playing of Reveille

- I) Benediction by the clergy if available, if not, let the principal or other staff member invoke God's blessing.
- J) Everyone recites the Lord's Prayer and exchanges the Sign of Peace at the conclusion
- K) Everyone sings O Canada.

<http://www.domesticchurch.com/CONTENT.DCC/19981101/EDITORIAL/9811EDITORIAL.HTM>

In Flanders Fields

*In Flanders Fields the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The Larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders Fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from failing hands we throw
The Torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies
grow
In Flanders Fields.*

John McCrae

Remembrance Day and Advent: The Dawn of Hope

An editorial by Catherine Fournier

“Today is Remembrance Day. Today, with the help of radio commentators, ceremonies at cenotaphs and bagpipes, we remember our war-dead, the stories of bravery and horror, the loved ones lost and the few that were found. We remember the soldiers, and the Holocaust survivors, and the civilians who watched their lands and homes ripped asunder, and I find myself remembering Hope.

Surely it was a time when hope seemed far away, as far as the stars, or the welcome warmth of their kitchen at home. Surely it was a time that having any hope for a better day, on the face of it, seemed idealistic, foolish and perhaps even deadly. Surely it was a time that hopes were dashed more often than they were met. Yet the world continued to hope. As they marched to battle, or into the death camps, or to the

factories to work, they knew in their hearts that God would hear their prayers, and send a better day.

As an officer with the Cadets Corps, I march in those Remembrance Day parades. I stand unmoving at attention or at ease for an hour or more while the wind blows sleet in my face, or my hairspray melts in the rain and stings my eyes. Before, and after, I grumble to all who will listen "Why couldn't they have signed the Armistice in May?" But I also remember those who continued to hope in the face of death and disaster, when the whole world seemed to teeter on the brink of disaster and evil.

Two thousand years ago, after the long Advent between the Fall of Adam and Eve and the Nativity, God heard the prayers of his people and sent us our 'better day,' His Son. Born of a virgin, living as a man, and dying for our sins, our Redeemer and Savior came to bring the Kingdom of God, peace, and hope. All through that longest Advent God's people clung to hope and to His promises. Despite slavery, war, famine and death, lost in the midst of disaster and evil, they remained faithful to His word and to hope. Their hope and prayers earned eternal life for everyone.

And it suddenly seems to me that it's a good thing Remembrance Day is in November, scant weeks before the beginning of Advent. And it's a good thing that the world is becoming such an uncertain place. It reminds me that while the world is inconstant and transient, my soul is as eternal as the God who made me. I can not depend on the weather, or my car, or the safety of my children, or even continuing democracy, but I can, and must, depend on hope in God. When all else is gone, He will not leave me and neither will the hope of the eternal life and peace everlasting."

http://aboriginalcollections.ic.gc.ca/veterans/articles/article_CJfallcomradesnov1295.htm

"Memories, memories... Things flash in your mind about the guys who made it and the guys who didn't," said Barnes. Martin wondered whether the significance of the veterans' sacrifices was appreciated by the children at the event.

http://www.canoe.ca/CNEWSRemembranceDayNews/1112_can-cp.html



<http://www.legion.ca/english/tguid.htm>

This is an excellent site for general information about many of the traditions associated with Remembrance Day. Has historical facts and samples of writings pertaining to the Day. It offers a good easy-to-follow Teacher's Guide.

The Kyoto Controversy

Currently Canadian leaders are discussing ratification and eventual implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. Prime Minister Chretien has declared that Canada would ratify the Kyoto Protocol on green-house gas emissions by December 2002. This, according to *TIME* magazine, is "forcing the country to think hard and fast about what it is willing to sacrifice to produce less of those pollutants and how that burden should be shared." (October 21, 2002, page 47).

The issue is fascinating for a host of reasons.

Courses in world politics, history, geography, applied sciences, economics, and religion would find the material of special interest.

The topic is addressed in six sections: a) brief introduction of Kyoto Protocol; b) claims favouring its ratification; c) arguments opposing its ratification; d) more Canadian views; e) its connection to philosophy of sustainable development; f) an international perspective from a developing area.

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

It is an international agreement designed to reduce gases like carbon dioxide which some experts claim are building up in the atmosphere and creating a greenhouse effect that traps the sun's rays and resulting in the warming of the planet.

The Protocol calls for reductions in the emissions of such gases to a level 6% below the 1990 level, all by the year 2012. The Kyoto Protocol is to become effective when enough countries that emit at least 55% of world greenhouse gases have ratified it. Canada is responsible for less than 2% of these gases.

In Canada the federal government is in favour of ratification and some large provinces led by Alberta are against the Protocol as presently constituted. The province of Alberta has been talking about a made-in-Canada solution to meet targets because of its concerns over job losses due to the ratification of the accord. Alberta argues that its economy is heavily dependent on fossil fuels and would be devastated by the effects of Kyoto implementation.

To complicate matters there is the problem of competing jurisdictions. Alberta claims that the provinces have control of natural resources according to the B.N.A. Act and yet the federal government claims that since it involves the environment the matter falls under its jurisdiction. (page A7, *The National Post*, Oct. 21/02)

Canada's neighbour to the south, the United States, has rejected the Kyoto Protocol as being too costly to the American economy and as being inimical to American nation-



al interests. Most European nations have signed on or intend to sign on.

Arguments and Comments Supporting Kyoto

The conclusions of these many reviews (of global warming studies) by the scientists most qualified to address the issue have been strikingly consistent in recognizing the reality and the seriousness of the greenhouse-gas-induced global warming. This agreement rests on direct measurements of land and ocean temperatures going back a century and a half; on indirect evidence from tree rings and ice cores extending back for millennia; on measurements of precipitation, snow cover, sea level, the extent of sea ice, and other environmental phenomena that depend on the Earth's temperature; and on analysis and computer simulations showing that the observed changes are the ones to be expected from the changes in atmospheric composition that human activities have caused..... The scientific evidence about the climate-change danger has only become stronger since, but so has the backlash from a handful of dissenting scientists backed by certain fossil-fuel producers' and users' groups, conservative think tanks, and other interests committed to "business as usual" no matter what the risks. These "climate skeptics" have made a cottage industry out of puffing up the uncertainties in climate science (which are real, but do not touch the core conclusion that rising greenhouse-gas concentrations pose serious dangers for human well-being) and out of recycling long-discredited objections to the mainstream consensus on the issue.

*American refusal to approve the Accord, unfortunately will encourage continued energy waste and delay the development of alternative resources. (The Climate-Change Naysayers are Wrong **George M. Woodwell and John P. Holdren**)*

The common thread running through all environmental problems is population.

(Letters to ed. J. N. Volante, *TIME*, Sept. 16/02)

*Mankind must realize that growth should not outpace the ability of a natural resource to replenish itself within its given time frame. The human species has grown arrogant. (Letters to ed., Harriet E. Bowie *TIME* Sept. 16/02)*

As the materialistic aspirations of the middle class spread to

the developing world, no amount of technology will save our species from extermination.

(letters to ed., Dong De Angelis, *TIME*, Sept. 16/02)

Why the furious backpedaling from Johannesburg, when the vast majority of Canadians, even most Albertans, support the Kyoto accord as it stands? There is no reason for Chretien to equivocate. His backtracking only creates confusion about his commitment to the environment.

(The *Toronto Star* editorial, Sept. 6/02)

*Canada has given much attention under the Kyoto process to emissions credits from countries such as Russia. Has it spent as much time figuring out how to generate more tangible returns, in health care savings that come from cleaner air, in energy savings from better-built buildings? Innovation comes through necessity. A domestic trading system in carbon credits will help produce innovations at the lowest possible cost. (The *Globe and Mail* editorial, Sept. 6/02)*

Argument and Comments Opposing Kyoto

"It is even conceivable that the nation's very ability to mount combat operations could have been affected by the Kyoto Protocol's emissions-trading arrangements governing greenhouse gasses. For instance, the United States might have been put in the absurd position of being unable to wage war without getting emission chits from prospective enemies and/or their non-aligned friends! At the very least, the new one-world mega-bureaucracy that would have been required to facilitate, monitor, and regulate such a trading regime would have turned into an enormous impediment to national security, as well as a grievous infringement on U.S. sovereignty.

www.nationalreview.com

(A Global Scramble for Advantage, Bruce Yandle,

www.independent.org/tii/content/pubs/review/TIR41_yandle.html)

Canada should drop the pretense that Kyoto is a going concern and quit promising to pledge us ... to a deal that will have little or no practical impact on global warming but entail significant economic costs.

(The *National Post*, editorial, Sept. 6/02)

Giving Kyoto the force of law as a binding treaty would supply Ottawa with a legally impeccable rationale for controlling virtually all industrial and agricultural activity.





Premier Klein angered greens when he irritably commented that humans even exhale carbon dioxide when they breathe. Equally breathtaking is the cynicism of European governments, who are every bit as prone to high taxes and red tape as Ottawa. Coal, for example, is the most Co2-

emitting fuel. European subsidies on its production were scheduled to be phased out, starting in 2002. How odd that the Kyoto-loving European Commission recently decided instead to extend those coal subsidies for another decade. Japan's main greenhouse-limiting activity has been opening information offices. In Canada, the feds have spent the bulk of \$2 billion on detailing the disastrous effects temperature would have on every region, if the theory proves true, rather than on proving whether and how those temperature increases would actually occur. The Liberals will stop short of bankrupting Canada over CO2. Here's how. At a major international negotiation last November in Morocco, participants agreed that no economic penalties would be inflicted on signatories who fail to meet their emission-reduction obligations under the proposed treaty. With respect to reducing co2, Kyoto is at best a baby step, or more likely a pious charade. Its real effect in Canada would be to pad federal employment, destroy the Constitution, and give Ottawa powers of which interventionists like Trudeau could only dream. (Mike Byfield, The Report Newsmagazine, Feb., 2002)

There are better ways to spend that money [projected \$40 billion]. Instead of trying to cap carbon dioxide emissions—a costly burden at home and an impossible task in the developing world—we should focus on abating the damage global warming does in at-risk nations. If scientists are correct, higher temperatures and rising sea levels will depress grain yields in Africa and parts of Asia, fuel the spread of diseases, and threaten coastal nations such as Bangladesh and Senegal. But these problems can be abated, or even eliminated, with Western assistance. While helping Third World nations plant new crops, vaccinate people and relocate coastal towns will be costly, the bottom line will likely be only a fraction of Kyoto's 13-digit price tag. (The National Post , Feb., 2002)

Canadian Businessmen's Views re: Kyoto

A National Post-Compass poll of business leaders found declining support for Kyoto. While business leaders oppose Kyoto and appear to be opposing it more strongly, some remain supportive and many remain deeply concerned about the environment. The following are a range of verbatim responses of business leaders interviewed for this poll and reported in The National Post.

Kyoto is a politically expedient band-aid that has the potential to bend many economies out of shape and impose real costs without addressing some of the key problems and fostering real solutions. It has been estimated that full application would delay climate change by only a few years. Is this the best way to use financial resources?

Kyoto would devastate certain economic sectors leaving many Canadians in regions dependent on these industries severely harmed. Kyoto is the creation of political elements in economies which are energy and resource consumers - primarily European. They devised a system that makes the exporting country pay, not the importing or consuming nation. There is no environmental rationale for this bias - it is simply political and Canada must protect its interests. Kyoto would not decrease global GHG production; it will only shift it to other countries.

Kyoto targets do not go far enough in slowing climate change impacts. Climate change is real and will have serious impacts on Canada and Canadians. Canadians are heavy emitters of greenhouse gases. We need to assess the costs of the impacts (coastal damage, sea-level rise, flooding and drought, higher Arctic temperatures), and then invest in technology to increase mitigation and adaptation efforts. From that perspective "made in Canada - and perhaps "made in North America " should serve us well. But if anything, we should strive to be more assertive in our targets, such as the position adopted by the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers in their 2001 Climate Change Action Plan (Aug 2001).

Having a desire for a clean environment, and having reviewed the technical info, it is very clear that there is no scientific basis for the link made between man-made emissions and any perceived global warming

The economic benefits of the Kyoto agreement are rarely tabulated when opponents consider the 'costs' - benefits such as



technological advancement and innovation for the future, savings due to conservation and reduction on oil dependency (and protection from possible significant increases in oil costs in the near future), as well as reduction in the economic effects of wildly fluctuating petroleum pricing.

With the way the U.S. has been behaving lately vis-à-vis international cooperation, we have to be very cautious about what we are willing to sign. No other country in the world is as affected by U.S. economic actions as Canada is.

www.compass.ca/html/archivesdocument.asp?offset=20&compasID=327

Sustainable Development and Kyoto

The issue of sustainable development also enters the debate internationally with various groups taking sides on Kyoto depending on their understanding of the term and how Kyoto would impact on their interests and concerns whether for the general environment, the health and wellbeing of human beings, or the prior claims of the earth itself in some people's mind.

Climate change is one of the most significant sustainable development challenges facing the international community. It has implications not only for the health and wellbeing of the Earth's ecosystems, but also for the economic enterprises and social livelihoods that we have built upon this base. Creative responses based on solid research, shared knowledge and the engagement of people at all levels are required to meet the challenge posed by climate change.

www.iisd.org/climate/

Some see Kyoto as a stalking horse for world socialism and the expansion of the concept of one world government by eroding the sovereignty of nations and placing power in inter-

national bureaucracies which do not answer directly to people:

"In the name of climate change, the signing nations have agreed to manage just about every aspect of human activity".

(Terence Corcoran, quoted in *The Interim*, November, 20020

Some observers go a step further and see danger to human life in a different way because of Kyoto. For example, in the article by Chris Champion in the November, 2002 edition of *The Interim* newspaper, a pro-life researcher, Susan Roylance, is quoted as saying:

"The specific purpose [of Kyoto] is to establish a legal mechanism to require countries to comply. If a country has too many people-caused emissions, one of the easiest ways to reduce emissions is to reduce the number of people."

In fact, Scott Weinberg of the Population Research Institute in Virginia, characterizes the sustainable development mindset as "classic neo-Malthusianism".

Africa and Kyoto

For a perspective from another part of the world not as developed as the West here is an excerpt from a paper presented by an African writer prior to the general accord on Kyoto.

The latest effort to achieve international consensus around the critical issue of climate change, at Kyoto in December 1997, produced a new initiative for North-South co-operation: The Clean Development Mechanism.

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) was originally suggested by Brazil as a means of compensating for the social and economic losses in non-Annex I countries in the case of non-compliance by Annex I countries in the fulfill-



ment of their obligations under the UNFCCC. Penalties in the form of cash could then be redirected towards developing countries...The CDM is intended to provide enough flexibility to ensure that the differing objectives of the industrialized and developing worlds can be met simultaneously, and thereby underpin the global cooperation necessary to successful implementation of the UNFCCC.

The CDM may be seen as an overarching accord for organizing, structuring and financing initiatives involving North-South collaboration with the objective of treating the global problem of climate change with mutual benefit to participating countries. It has introduced an innovation into international relations by creating a new property and a new market (assuming it is ratified). It introduces a market-based system in order to give countries with targets flexibility to achieve compliance. Property rights have been allocated over the production of greenhouse gas emissions. Only countries with emission targets have rights – known as “tradable permits” – and these permits have been allocated on the basis of “grandfathering”: that is, according to use patterns in the past. Countries’ permits are equivalent to their “assigned amount” of targeted emissions of six greenhouse gases. Annex I countries (those included in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol) will be able to buy or sell permits on an international market in order to meet their targets. They may also gain “credits” for emission reductions achieved elsewhere through projects either in other Annex I countries or in non-Annex I countries. Countries may also “bank” surplus reductions and credits to use against future target.

www.enda.sn/energie/susdevkp.htm

Some general discussion questions

1. What is the Kyoto Accord designed to do?
2. How real is the claim of global warming due to emissions of greenhouse gases? (research science sources and find out if there is a consensus)
3. Is Kyoto just one big propaganda ploy by the environmentalist lobby? Is Kyoto a boon for underdeveloped nations or a sham to keep them undeveloped?
4. Some Americans argue that the Kyoto Protocol would impact negatively on their national security, their ability to wage war or protect themselves. Is this a far-fetched concern?
5. Is the Kyoto Protocol a real litmus test of environmental commitment? Why or why not?
6. Is the view expressed by De Angelis in the letter to the editor an unnecessarily pessimistic view of future prospects or a realistic appraisal?
7. Read the full editorials found in the *Toronto Star*, *The Globe and Mail*, and *The National Post* for September 6, 2002.
 - a) According to these sources which groups in Canada (political, economic, and “special interest”) appear to favour Canada signing on to the Kyoto Protocol and which groups respectively oppose such an action?
 - b) Write a brief summary of the different groups’ arguments

for or against the ratification and implementation of the Kyoto Protocol.

8. Are there effective, responsible alternatives to curb fossil-fuel use over the long term?(see *Time* magazine issue on The Greening of the Planet, September 2002)
9. How can costs to the Canadian economy of complying with Kyoto be calculated in terms of jobs, national prosperity, and political stability?
10. Why is Alberta, among the Canadian provinces, most opposed to the Kyoto accord?
11. Premier Ralph Klein of Alberta is quoted as saying: ...“ratifying the Kyoto Protocol now would be like signing a mortgage for a property you have never seen at a price you’ve never discussed.” What does he mean and is he right?
12. Consult the full page ad which appeared on page A5 of the Sept. 6/02 edition of *The National Post* and answer these questions:
 - a) Who paid for the ad?
 - b) What 3 claims were made?
 - c) What actions were readers asked to take?
 - d) Were the concerns raised in the ad justified? Why or why not?
13. a) What is meant by “sustainable development”?
 - b) Is human life endangered by environmental extremists?
 - c) What is Malthusianism?
14. Who owns the air? Is Kyoto an attempt to enforce “human rights” to clean air?

15. Should nations or provinces or alliances “buy” the right to pollute?

16. Is Kyoto an attempt to save a way of life? At what and whose expense?
17. Why should people care or be concerned with the issues of the Kyoto Protocol?
18. How does Canada’s economy divide over Kyoto? Which provinces would be for it and which against and for what reasons?

Suggested Lessons

A) One way to teach about this topic is to assign students to do proper research into the different aspects of the Kyoto Protocol: origin; scientific evidence; the politics of the problem; the ethical dimensions; media approach; the international scope; actual elements (articles) of the Protocol.

1. Have students work in groups of three, with each group thoroughly investigating one aspect.
2. Give them specific instructions as to scope of the report, due date, possible resources, marks value of the assignment and an accompanying rubric/criteria for assessing their work.
3. They can submit a written report or they can debate the

merits of ratifying or rejecting the Protocol.

4. To top it off, invite the local M.P. to participate in the debate or in a round-table panel presentation.

5. Video tape the event and then replay for marking, commenting, and additional analysis.

B) A second approach would be to access the Study Works! Online site. It presents the issue in a series of arguments and associated research especially with respect to the scientific evidence of global warming. The series of lessons are quite comprehensive but not necessarily totally objective. The site is nonetheless an interesting, stimulating resource to work with.

Bibliography

Web Sites

www.ens-news.com/

an interesting site devoted to news about environmental issues.

www.wbcsd.org/newscenter/speeches/energy.htm

This site contains many articles on climate and need for alternative energy sources from the perspective of “green” business believers.

www.wbcsd.org/newscenter/speeches/sd/20021014_watts.htm

This site contains speeches by leaders of large corporations who have bought into the idea of corporate social responsibility.

www.sdri.ubc.ca/

www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/ArticleNews/front/RTGAM/20021011/wkyot1011/Front/homeBN/breakingnews

www.independent.org/tii/content/pubs/review/TIR41_yandle.html

www.compass.ca/html/archivesdocument.asp?offset=20&compassID=327

www.enda.sn/energie/susdevkp.htm

www.studyworksonline.com/cda/content/article/0,,EXP605_NAV2-79_SAR610.00.shtml

Newspapers and News Journals

Toronto Star

Globe & Mail

The National Post

The Interim

The Report Newsmagazine

Time

