

Form 39.08



No. 463399

Between:

LORNE WAYNE GRABHER

Applicant

and

**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF
NOVA SCOTIA as represented by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles**

Respondent

AFFIDAVIT OF LORNE WAYNE GRABHER

**To: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA
SCOTIA, REGISTRAR OF MOTOR VEHICLES**

I, Lorne Wayne Grabher, of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, have knowledge of the facts herein deposed to, except where based on information and belief, in which case I verily believe same to be true.

1. I am a life long resident of the Province of Nova Scotia. My father's family immigrated to Canada in 1906, and is of Austrian-German heritage. My paternal grandfather was a farmer. My father served in the Canadian Armed Forces and was stationed in Cape Breton, N.S., where he met my mother and they thereafter raised their family.
2. My wife and I have lived in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia since 2007. Prior to my retirement, I worked for 26 years with the Nova Scotia Department of Corrections. I have two children and two grandchildren.
3. My family and I are proud of our Austrian-German heritage, and are proud of the immigrant history of our family. We are proud of our surname, which tells a story about both our past and our present. We are not ashamed of our immigrant background or our role in Canadian society. My wife operates a business that bears our surname in the title and is registered

as: Grabher Consulting Advisory Services (Grabher CAS") (the "Company").

The Plate

4. Approximately 27 years ago, in or around 1990, my family applied to the Respondent Registrar of Motor Vehicles for a personalized license plate bearing my family's surname (the "Plate"). The Plate was a gift for my father, who was also proud of his heritage and surname. The Plate was installed on my father's vehicle, and was an expression of family pride.
5. Three generations of my family have used the Plate: my father, my son and myself. When my son moved to Alberta from Nova Scotia, he applied for and obtained another license plate identical to the Plate (but for the fact that it was issued by an Alberta Registry, as opposed to the Province of Nova Scotia) (the "Alberta Plate"). Attached to this Affidavit as **Exhibit "A"** is a picture of the Alberta Plate. My son has never had difficulty renewing the Alberta Plate, and it remains displayed on one of his vehicles in Alberta today.
6. Similarly, for 27 years, three generations, and a number of vehicles, the Respondent in Nova Scotia renewed my family's Plate without objection, hesitation or incident. The Respondent never once raised a concern in regard to the Plate until the incident that gave rise to this Application.

Cancellation of the Plate

7. By letter dated December 9, 2016, I was notified by the Respondent's Office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles that the Respondent had received "a complaint" about the Plate (the "Complaint"). Attached to my Affidavit as **Exhibit "B"** is the letter of December 9, 2016. The Respondent provided no details of the Complaint. The Respondent did not invite me to respond to the Complaint. Rather, the Respondent informed me that it had unilaterally concluded that my surname could be "misinterpreted" as a "socially unacceptable slogan", and that the Respondent was cancelling the Plate as of January 13, 2017.
8. Despite my protests, both my lawyer and I were told that the December 9, 2016 revocation of the Plate was final. By letter dated December 20, 2016, the Respondent informed me that the Plate would indeed be cancelled. This letter is attached to my Affidavit as **Exhibit "C"**. The Plate was cancelled by the Respondent on or about January 12, 2017. Subsequently, my counsel wrote to the Respondent to warn that the removal of the Plate was an infringement of my *Charter* freedoms. Attached to my Affidavit as **Exhibit "D"** is the letter of my counsel to the

Respondent of March 31, 2017. Attached to my Affidavit as **Exhibit "E"** is the letter of April 6, 2017, from the Respondent saying the December 9, 2016 letter was final.

9. I am a retired man who served the Province of Nova Scotia with diligence and integrity during my working career. Every single work day my last name was prominently displayed on my uniform with the Department of Corrections. The Province never once informed me in all my time working for it that my last name was a "socially unacceptable slogan." I was never told to cover my name up because it might "offend" someone. I am profoundly insulted and humiliated to be now informed that my good name is an offence. I feel that the unequal treatment I've been subjected to in regard to my name by the Province is discriminatory. I feel it is the height of bureaucratic hypocrisy.
10. I am increasingly dismayed by the hypersensitivity of some people who are "offended" by every little thing they encounter. I am further dismayed that these "easily offended ones" are not content only to be personally offended. Rather, they seem uniformly inclined to try to use the power of a supposedly "neutral" state to do something about their whining. Canada is not a country where a person gets to be "offended" at everything. Canadians who complain to the government about every little thing should be politely but firmly informed that we live in a cultural mosaic that respects individual freedoms. Such diversity and freedom are impossible if the government seeks to eliminate or limit every little thing and every little difference that could be perceived as "offensive" to someone. I am dismayed that some anonymous, misinformed, overly sensitive individual, hiding behind their anonymity, can dictate to an entire Province that my good name is suddenly an "offensive slogan", when it has never before been any such thing, nor is it today.
11. For 27 years the Respondent renewed the Plate. My last name has not changed. The Respondent never once informed me when I was renewing my Plate that my last name was objectionable. The idea that my name was appropriate for 27 years, but is suddenly inappropriate today because one anonymous person says so, is ridiculous.
12. There are many other persons with the same surname as myself. I have been called on the phone by persons with the same last name from diverse parts of Austria and Germany who have heard of the discriminatory actions of the Respondent in cancelling the Plate. These persons who have contacted me have been outraged that the Province of Nova Scotia has taken it upon itself to decide that our surname is "offensive."

13. Further, my surname has been arbitrarily singled out for censorship on the basis that it is “socially unacceptable”. Yet, government-regulated place names and government expression that I consider actually “socially unacceptable” and “offensive” is permitted. For example, recent advertisements placed on Halifax transit buses by Halifax Water include the following:

- “Our minds are in the gutter.” (advertisement attached hereto as **Exhibit “F”**);
- “Be proud of your Dingle.” (advertisement attached hereto as **Exhibit “G”**);
- “Powerful sh*t” (advertisement and picture of advertisement on a Halifax Transit bus attached hereto as **Exhibit “H”**) (collectively, the “Halifax Water Advertisements”).

No amount of “misinterpretation” or imagination is required to perceive the sexually suggestive and vulgar nature of the Halifax Water Advertisements, yet such expression is not only permitted on Halifax transit buses, it is propagated by the government itself.

14. In an email dated September 28, 2017 (attached to this Affidavit as **Exhibit “I”**), James Campbell of Halifax Water stated the following:

The intent of these busboards is certainly not to offend, but to raise awareness of the importance of the full water cycle... Raising awareness around these issues, which most people don’t think about at all, required eye catching graphics and messaging to get people thinking and talking.

15. I did not “intend” to “offend” anybody by placing the Plate on my vehicle, nor was I trying to be provocative. In one breath the government seeks to censor the use of my surname, ostensibly because it is socially unacceptable, but in the next breath seeks to justify government expression such as “powerful sh*t” and “our minds are in the gutter”. This attempted justification rests on the basis that there was no intent to offend and, further, that any offense is excusable because the government is somehow permitted to be purposely provocative when it is communicating with the public through advertisements. In my view, it is glaringly arbitrary and hypocritical for government to engage in such vulgar expression, when I am prohibited from displaying my surname on a licence plate.

16. Similarly, many government-regulated Canadian places names are sexually suggestive and “socially unacceptable”. These include:

- Dildo, Newfoundland (map and description attached as **Exhibit “J”**);
- Blow Me Down Provincial Park, Newfoundland (map and description attached as **Exhibit “K”**);
- Crotch Lake, Ontario (map and description attached as **Exhibit “L”**).
-

These place names have not been changed or censored even though some individuals may be offended at the sexual or “offensive” nature of the names.

17. Further government-regulated Canadian place names include:

- Old Squaw Islands, Nunavut (map and description attached as **Exhibit “M”**);
- Red Indian Lake, Newfoundland (map and description attached as **Exhibit “N”**).

18. Other government-regulated Canadian place names that some individuals may perceive as “offensive” because of their connection to tragic historic events include:

- Swastika, Ontario (map and description attached as **Exhibit “O”**);
- Sandy Hook, Manitoba (map and image of government identification sign attached as **Exhibit “P”**).

19. Since the Second World War, the Swastika (Nazi hooked cross) has been universally associated with racism, totalitarianism, and the murder of millions. Yet the Town of Swastika, Ontario refused to rename the Town because the name “Swastika” was given to the Town decades before the Swastika symbol was employed by the Nazis, and because the name was not inherently offensive. (see the January 31, 2017 National Post article attached as **Exhibit “Q”**).

20. More recently, the tragic school shooting that took place at Sandy Hook Elementary School in 2012 in the United States has caused the name “Sandy Hook” to become affiliated with gun violence and the death of innocent young children. Yet, the name itself is not inherently offensive, and the place name for Sandy Hook, Manitoba has not been changed.

JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

No. 463399
This is Exhibit A referred to in the
affidavit of Lorne Grabher
Sworn before me this 1 of
November 2017
J. Boutilier
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia
JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia



_____ No. 46 3399
This is Exhibit B referred to in the
affidavit of Lorne Grabher
Sworn before me this 1 of
November 20 17
J. Boutilier
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

Office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles

December 9, 2016

Lorne Wayne Grabher
115 Russell Lake Dr
Dartmouth, NS
B2W 6J5

Dear Mr. Grabher,

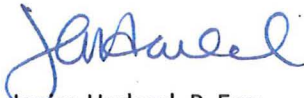
Re: Cancellation of Personalized Plate GRABHER

Please be advised that the Office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles has received a complaint about your Personalized Plate GRABHER. While I recognize this plate was issued as your last name the public cannot be expected to know this and can misinterpret it as a socially unacceptable slogan. This letter is to inform you that the registration of Personalized Plate GRABHER will be cancelled as of January 13, 2017.

Your current plate registration may be moved to a regular license plate, or, you may request another personalized plate slogan, provided it is available. Alternatively, should you not wish to obtain a new licence plate, you may apply for a refund for the remainder of the registration fees paid for the current personal plate registration.

If you require any further assistance, please contact Gordon MacDonald at (902) 424-6761 at your convenience.

Sincerely,



Janice Harland, P. Eng.
Director of Road Safety | Registrar of Motor Vehicles

No. 463399
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Sworn before me this 1 of
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A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

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A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

Office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles

December 20, 2016

Lorne Wayne Grabher,
15 Russell Lake Dr
Dartmouth NS B2W 6J5

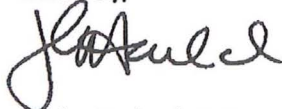
Dear Mr. Grabher,

Re: Cancellation of Personalize Plate GRABHER

Thank you for your letter dated December 19, 2016 regarding your personalized licence plate. I understand this is a unique family name that you are celebrating however, we must use our established guidelines for all personalized plates and our decision to cancel this plate will be upheld.

To reiterate the options available to you, your current plate registration may be moved to a regular licence plate, or you may request another personalized plate slogan, provided it is available. Alternatively, should you not wish to obtain a new licence plate, you may apply for a refund for the remainder of the registration fees paid for the current personal plate registration.

Sincerely,



Janice Harland, P. Eng.
Director of Road Safety | Registrar of Motor Vehicles



Justice Centre
for Constitutional Freedoms

March 21, 2017

No. 463399

This is Exhibit D referred to in the
affidavit of Lorne Grabher

Sworn before me this 1 of
November 20 17

Jessica Boutilier
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia



Justice Centre

for Constitutional Freedoms

March 31, 2017

Via email (hard copy to follow): Janice.Harland@novascotia.ca

Janice Harland
Director of Road Safety
Registrar of Motor Vehicles
1672 Granville Street
PO Box 186
Halifax, NS B3J 2N2

Dear Ms. Harland,

RE: Violation of Freedom of Expression by Cancelling Personalized License Plate

We represent Lorne Grabher, whose personalized license plate featuring his surname was cancelled as of January 13, 2017.

Background

Mr. Grabher received a letter dated December 9, 2016, from the Office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles (the "Registrar") which stated that a complaint had been received regarding his personalized license plate. As a result of the complaint, the Registrar decided to cancel Mr. Grabher's plate, despite acknowledging it was an explicit reference to Mr. Grabher's surname. The reason provided for the cancellation was that the plate could be "misinterpreted" as a "socially unacceptable slogan".

Mr. Grabher responded to the Registrar on December 19, 2016, and reminded the Registrar that the license plate had been used by three generations of his family, for over 20 years. Each successive year the plate was renewed, without incident, and at no time was our client advised that the plate had been the subject of complaints or community concern.

Government's obligations when addressing expression in a free society

Canada's Constitution preserves Canada as a free and democratic society. As such, governments at all levels are required to respect fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression. Practically, this requires that when a concern is raised relating to expression, government

agencies, such as the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, must respect free expression, and only limit expression in a minimal way if to do so is truly necessary to meet a pressing and substantial concern.

In the present case, your office received a complaint concerning Mr. Grabher's license plate. Your office is obligated by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* to respect Mr. Grabher's freedom of expression, including his right to self-fulfillment in publicly expressing his own name,¹ a right which you have respected for over 20 years. In responding to the anonymous complaint, it would be appropriate for your office to inform the complainant that this is someone's surname, and that it is unreasonable to imply a separation between the letters and an offensive interpretation.

Instead of respecting freedom of expression as protected by the *Charter*, your office simply and directly banned Mr. Grabher's last name from appearing on his license plate. Your response is arbitrary and unreasonable. Mr. Grabher's surname is unaltered. It was not obscene or inappropriate during the past 20 years, and it is not obscene or inappropriate today.

Arbitrary action, as in the instant case, is an affront to the dignity of Canadians, and particularly those Canadians who are not of Anglo-Saxon descent. The name Grabher belongs to many Canadians, both personally and in business. For example, Mr. Grabher's wife's own company is Grabher's Consulting. Is the name of her business an offense to the community? We think not.

Your office's "knee jerk" reaction is a response to the complainant's mistaken feeling of offense. Had you considered the matter carefully, the complaint could have been resolved by a simple explanation that the license plate contains a person's surname. Your actions in handling this matter are discriminatory and unjustifiable in Canada's free society.

Conclusion

In a multicultural society, government must respect individuals' heritage and freedom, and encourage community understanding. Pandering to an unreasonable complaint and canceling our client's plate perpetuates misunderstanding, subverts the dignity and heritage of our client and many other Canadians, and violates the freedom of expression protected by the *Charter*.

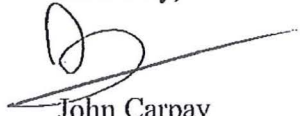
We request that you reinstate Mr. Grabher's personalized license plate, listing his surname, no later than Thursday April 6, 2017.

¹ The freedom of expression is animated by the three purposes: democratic discourse, truth finding and self-fulfillment. See *Irwin Toy Ltd. v. Quebec (Attorney General)*, [1989] 1 SCR 927, at p. 976.

If by April 6, 2017, you have not provided us with written confirmation evidencing your commitment to reinstating the license plate, our client will have no choice but to take further steps to assert his legal rights.

Govern yourself accordingly.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'John Carpay', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

John Carpay

Justice Centre for Constitutional Freedoms
Counsel for Lorne Grabher

No. 4633 99
This is Exhibit E referred to in the
affidavit of Lorne Grabher
Sworn before me this 1 of
November 2017
J. Boutilier
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

RECEIVED APR 20 2017

Office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles

April 6, 2017

Mr. John Carpay
Justice Centre for Constitutional Freedoms
253- 7620 Elbow Drive SW
Calgary, AB T2V 1K2

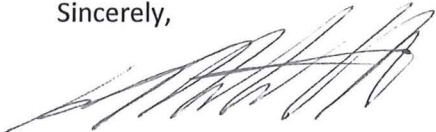
Dear Mr. Carpay,

RE: Correspondence dated March 31, 2017

I am in receipt of your letter of March 31st, 2017, addressed to Ms. Janice Harland, regarding the cancellation of Mr. Lorne Grabher's personalized license plate.

I have reviewed your letter, and confirm that it does not impact the decision of the Office of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles contained in our letter of December 9, 2016.

Sincerely,



Kevin Mitchell, P. Eng.
Director of Road Safety | Registrar of Motor Vehicles

Enclosure: December 9, 2016 correspondence

RECEIVED APR 20 2017

No. 463399

This is Exhibit F referred to in the
affidavit of Lorne Grabher

Sworn before me this 1 of
November 20 17

J Boutilier

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

Our minds are in the gutter.

We keep stormwater in check.



/HalifaxWater

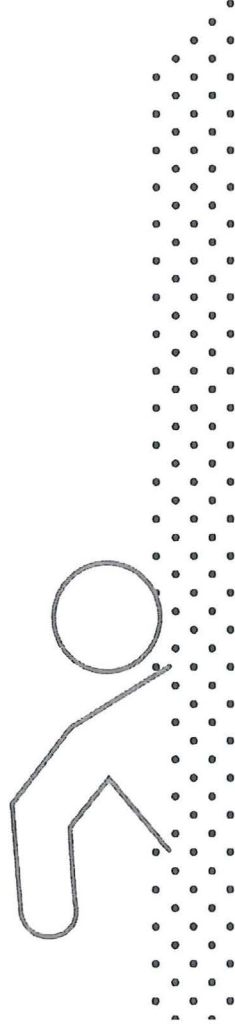


No. 463399
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JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

Be proud of your Dingle.

A clean harbour means the beach is open.

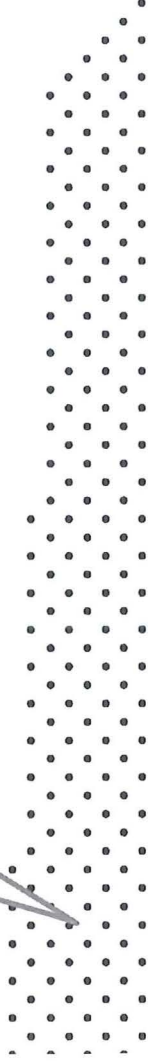
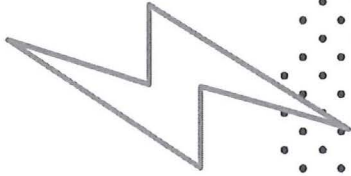


No. 4163399
This is Exhibit H referred to in the
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Sworn before me this 1 of
November 20 17
J. Boutilier
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

Powerful sh*t.

We turn wastewater into energy.



 /HalifaxWater



HALIFAX

TRANSIT

HALIFAX/CA/TRANSIT

Powerful sh*t.

We tell everyone the story

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No. 463399
This is Exhibit 1 referred to in the
Affidavit of Lorne Grabher
Sworn before me this 1 of
November 2017
you J. Boutilier
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

From: James Campbell
<james.campbell@halifaxwater.ca>
Date: September 28, 2017 at 11:36:27 AM ADT
To: "" traceygrabher@gmail.com""
<traceygrabher@gmail.com>
Cc: "Mancini, Tony" <mancint@halifax.ca>,
"Newson, Chris" <newsonc@Halifax.CA>
Subject: FW: FX water advert

Hello Tracey Grabher,

Thank you for your email dated July 31, 2017. It has been forwarded to me for response.

The busboard (bus ad) you reference is one of seven Halifax Water has in rotation on Metro Transit buses. I have attached copies of the seven.

The intent of these busboards is certainly not to offend, but to raise awareness of the importance of the full water cycle (water, wastewater and stormwater), the critical role these resources play in our daily lives, and protection of our environment now and for future generations. These critical services impact everything we do, from that first cup of coffee in the morning, to our schools, hospitals, businesses, industry etc.. Raising awareness around these issues, which most people don't think about at all, required eye catching graphics and messaging to get people thinking and talking.

The response to the busboard campaign has been very favourable.

Please feel free to call or email me should you wish to discuss further.

Sincerely,

James Campbell

10/30/2017

Re: Halifax Water advertisement on bus - jkitchen@jccf.ca - Justice Centre for Constitutional Freedoms Mail

Communications and Public Relations

Coordinator-Halifax Water

Tel: [902-490-4604](tel:902-490-4604)

Email: james.campbell@halifaxwater.ca

Twitter: @HalifaxWater

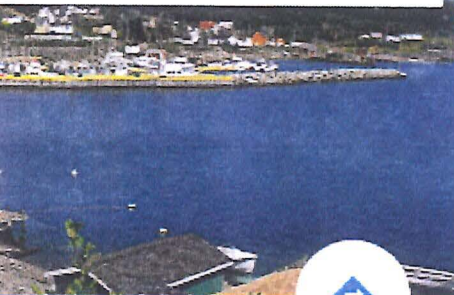
www.halifaxwater.ca


No. 463399
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November 2017

J. Boutilier
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

JESSICA BOUTILIER
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or A0B 1P0

Directions



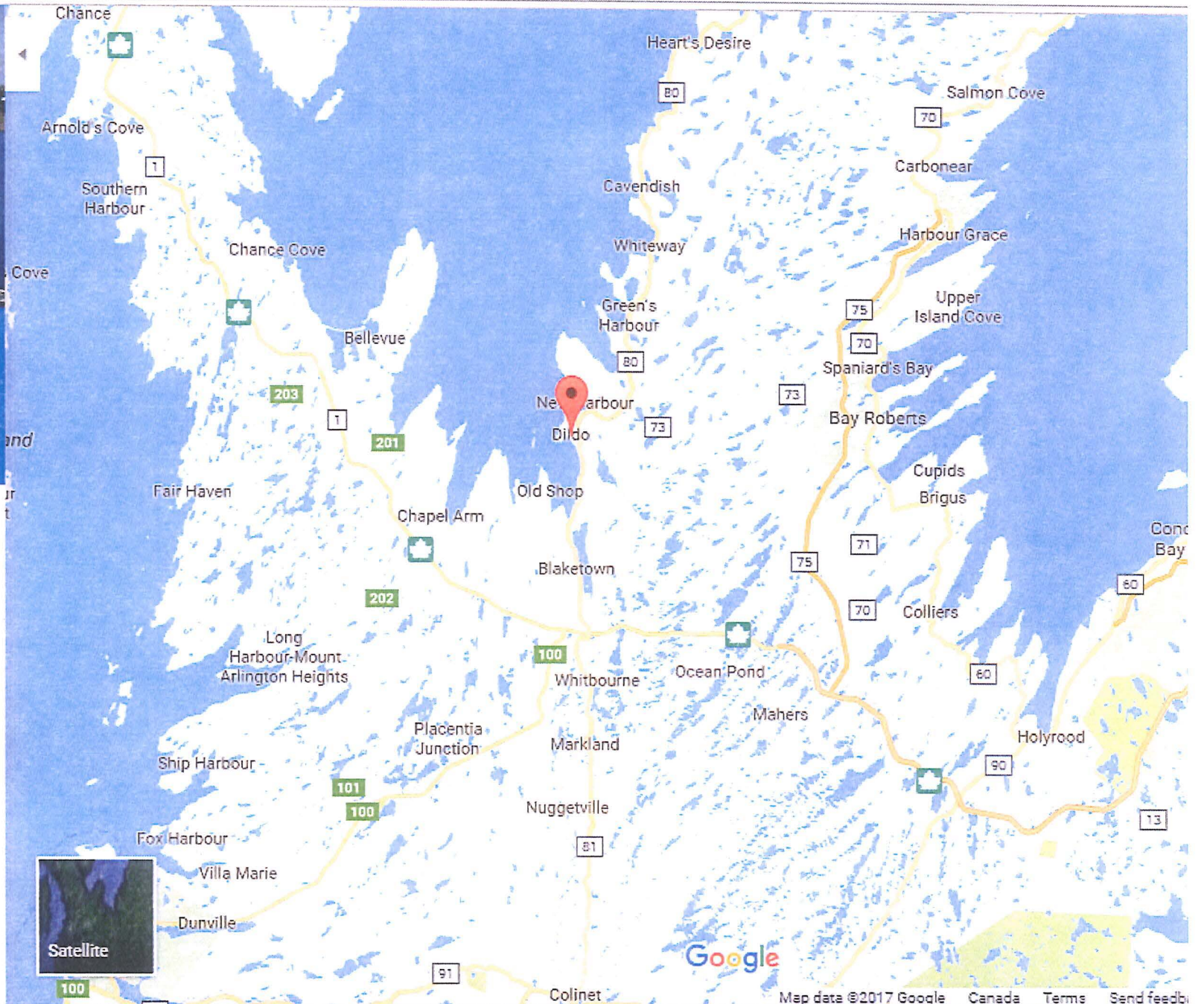
SEND TO YOUR PHONE



SHARE



place on the island of
ice of Newfoundland and Labrador,
southeastern Dildo Arm of Trinity
st of St. John's. [Wikipedia](#)



[Article](#) [Talk](#)[Read](#) [Edit](#) [View history](#) [Learn how to contribute to Wikipedia during Contribution Month in Canada](#)

Dildo, Newfoundland and Labrador

Wikipedia:Contribution Month in Canada 2017

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates:

For other uses, see [Dildo \(disambiguation\)](#).

Dildo is an unincorporated place on the island of Newfoundland, in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. It is located on the southeastern Dildo Arm of Trinity Bay about 60 kilometres west of St. John's. **South Dildo** is a neighbouring unincorporated community. The town's unusual name has brought it a certain amount of notoriety.^{[1][2][3]}

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [Name](#)
- [History](#)
- [Gallery](#)
- [References](#)

Name [\[edit\]](#)




The place name "Dildo" is attested in this area since at least 1711, though how this came to be is unknown. The origin of the word "dildo" itself is obscure. It was once used to reference a phallus-shaped pin stuck in the edging of a row boat to act as a pivot for the oar (also known as a "thole pin" or "dole pin").^[4] It was used as early as the 16th century for a cylindrical object such as a *dildo glass* (test tube), for a phallus-shaped sex toy, as an insult



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JESSICA BOUTILIER
A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

Provincial Park



Provincial Park

Directions

 SEND TO YOUR PHONE

 SHARE

1PM

ation






Tourism, Culture, Industry and Innovation

Home >> Parks >> Provincial Parks >> Find a Park >> Blow Me Down Provincial Park

Blow Me Down Provincial Park

Blow Me Down Provincial Park is situated on a peninsula between Lark and York Harbours. Magnificent views of the Blow Me Down mountains and the B park one of the most scenic locations in the area to visit. Located off Highway 450, the park is 60 km west from Corner Brook and the Trans Canada Hig

Please note this map is for illustrative purposes only. The park boundary may not be accurately portrayed.

- [Park Map](#) 
- [Natural History](#)
- [Park Activities](#)
- [Reservations](#)

Natural History

There are several opportunities for hiking within the park. The trail to the look-out, a half kilometre distance, is suited to family walking. Much of the hill steps. There are two trails to the observation tower, one from the day use parking lot and the second from the camping loop. Wear comfortable shoes a clothing. Please stay on the trails and take all garbage out with you. Follow the signs and do not miss Governor's Staircase, a unique walk framed by rock over 450 million years ago. These rocks are fragments of volcanic rock varying in size and shape (geologists call this agglomerate), and are cut by veins closely, some of the rock appears to be flowing like a small stream.



After a 1/2 hour walk you will be well rewarded by the view at the top of the tower. Imagine standing there as Captains surveyed the Bay of Islands and harbours!

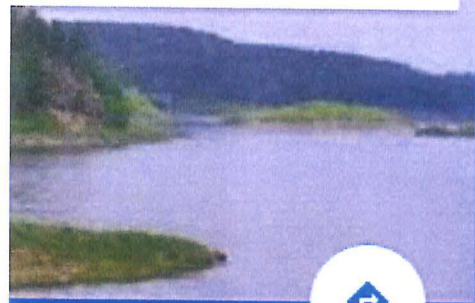
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JESSICA BOUTILIER
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x


https://www.google.ca/maps/place/Crotch+Lake/@44.8896104,-76.8116377,15.35z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x4cd2569f28056251:0xdd8d0fb77ad15d97!8m2!3d44.88915









Directions




SEND TO YOUR PHONE

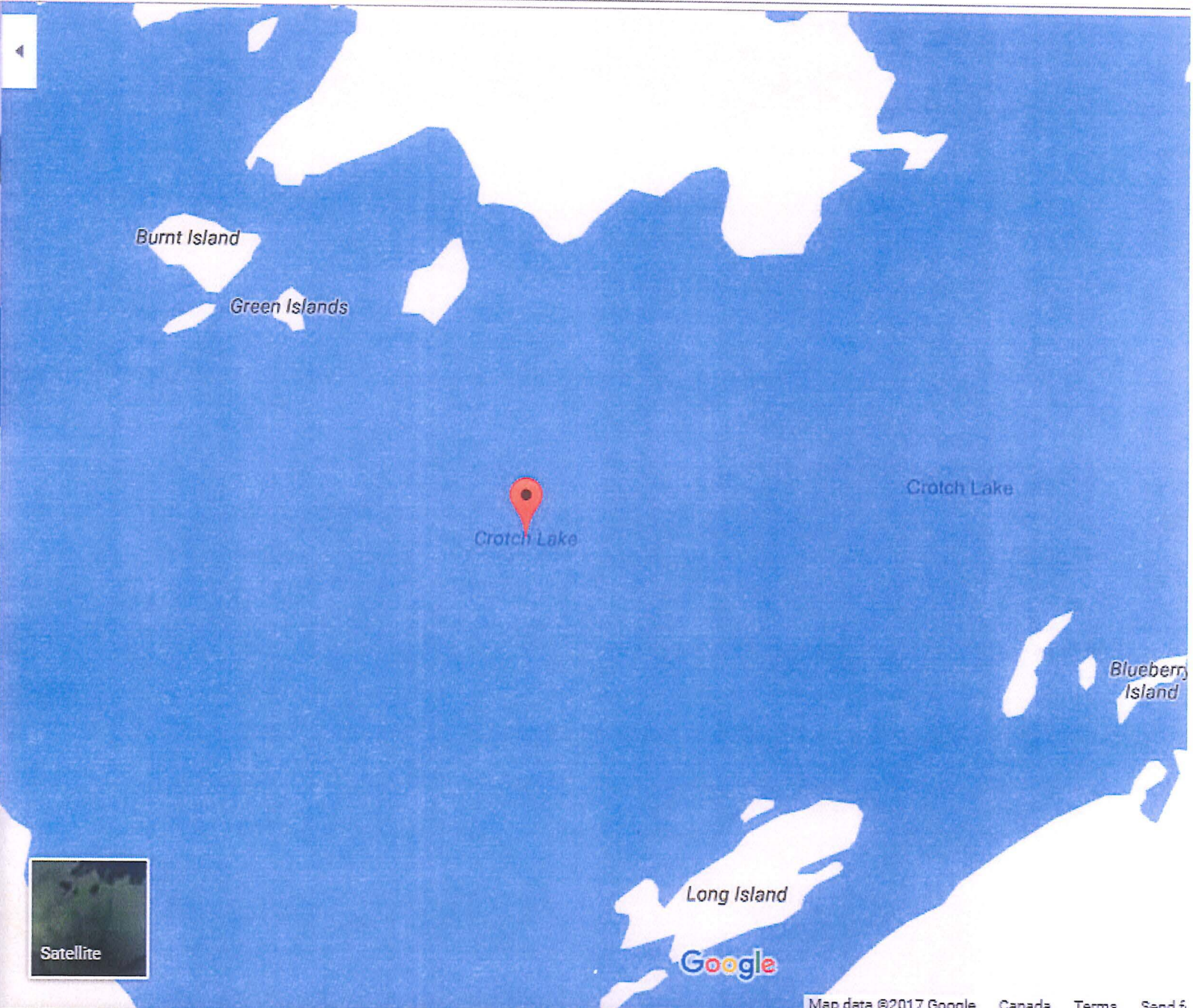


SHARE





Satellite



Map labels: Burnt Island, Green Islands, Crotch Lake, Blueberry Island, Long Island.

Google logo

GO!



**North
Frontenac
Park Lands**
Eastern Ontario's Backcountry Experience



CAMPSITES/ MAPS



[Home](#) > [Campsites/Maps](#) > > Crotch Lake



Online Maps

Campsites/Maps

- > Big Gull Lake
- > Crotch Lake
- > Fortune Lake, and Schooner Lakes
- > Govan Lake
- > Granite Lake
- > Kashwakamak Lake
- > Mair Lake, Hungry Lake, and Redhorse Lake

Activities

Stewardship Program

Backcountry Etiquette

Rules & Regulations

Road Access Permits

Fees

Privacy Policy

Legal Notices

Crotch Lake

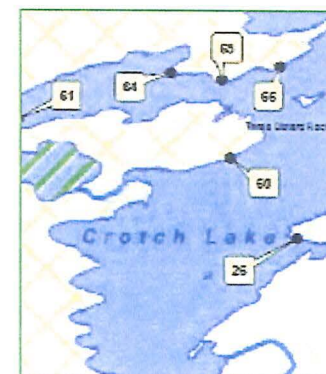
Crotch is one of the largest and most accessible lakes in North Frontenac Park Lands. 77 campsites are available and a marked hiking trail through natural wetlands is adjacent to the southwest portion of the lake.

Virtually the entire shoreline of this large lake is Crown land and thus undeveloped and undisturbed. Near the middle of the lake the large peninsulas on both the east and west sides are part of a conservation reserve further protecting the unique environmental features found here.

For canoeing enthusiasts Crotch lake is part of the [Mississippi River canoe route](#).

Directions

Access is provided to the north end of the lake off Road 509 near the village of Ompah. Turn south onto South Bush Road and follow it all the way to the lake access point - the last portion of this road is a Crown road. The south end access is from Ardoch Road. Follow the "Crotch Lake Access" sign for the entrance.



Crotch Lake Map

- [Click Map](#) to view pdf, or
- [Click Here](#) to view pdf
- [Watch Demo Video](#)

BOOK Your Campsite

Check Campsite Availability

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A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

JESSICA BOUTILIER

A Commissioner of the
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia

x

https://www.google.ca/maps/place/Old+Squaw+Islands/@63.5144233,-68.0087506,10138m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x4dd32cbb0369c61:0xf2f54397234871f1

Old Squaw Islands, Baffin, Nunavut



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Directions



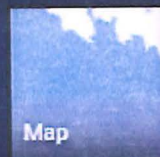
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Old Squaw Islands are small, rocky islands located in Wayne Bay, Nunavut. The Old Squaw Islands are part of the Qikiqtaaluk Region, in Nunavut. [Wikipedia](#)

Old Squaw Islands



Map

*Frobisher's
Farthest*

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Old Squaw Islands

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[Coord](#)

Part of the [Baffin Island](#) offshore islands located in [Wayne Bay](#), west of [Becher Peninsula](#), the **Old Squaw Islands** are part of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago and the [Qikiqtaaluk Region](#), in the Canadian territory of [Nunavut](#).^[1]

References [\[edit \]](#)

- ↑ "Old Squaw Islands, Nunavut" [atlas.nrcan.gc.ca](#). Retrieved 2008-08-06.

External links [\[edit \]](#)

- [Old Squaw Islands](#) [in the Atlas of Canada](#) - Toporama; Natural Resources Canada

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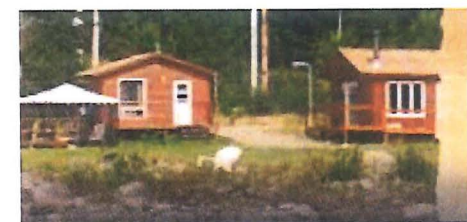
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Red Indian Lake

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates:

Red Indian Lake is located in the western interior of [Newfoundland](#) in the province of [Newfoundland and Labrador](#), [Canada](#). The lake drains into the [Exploits River](#) which flows through the interior of Newfoundland and exits into the [Atlantic Ocean](#) through the [Bay of Exploits](#). [Lloyds River](#), the [Victoria River](#) and [Star River](#) feed into the lake.

Red India	
Location	Newf
Coordinates	4
Primary outflows	Explo
Basin countries	Can

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- 1 [History](#)
- 2 [Economy and resources](#)
- 3 [Hydro](#)
- 4 [Footnotes](#)
- 5 [References](#)

History [\[edit \]](#)

The [Beothuk](#), also known as 'Red Indians,' inhabited several campsites on the shore of the lake. An expedition into the interior by [John Cartwright](#) and brother [George Cartwright](#) in search of the Beothuk found only abandoned campsites. At the time of their discovery of the lake they named it *Lieutenant's Lake* and they had assumed that the same system as *Lake Mickmack*, known today as [Grand Lake](#).

In January 1811, an expedition led by [David Buchan](#) travelled up the [Exploits River](#) in an attempt to establish friendly relations with the Beothuk; Buchan found th encounter went badly and resulted in the deaths of two marines. John Peyton Jr. led another expedition to the lake in 1819 which also ended in tragedy, resulting

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Directions



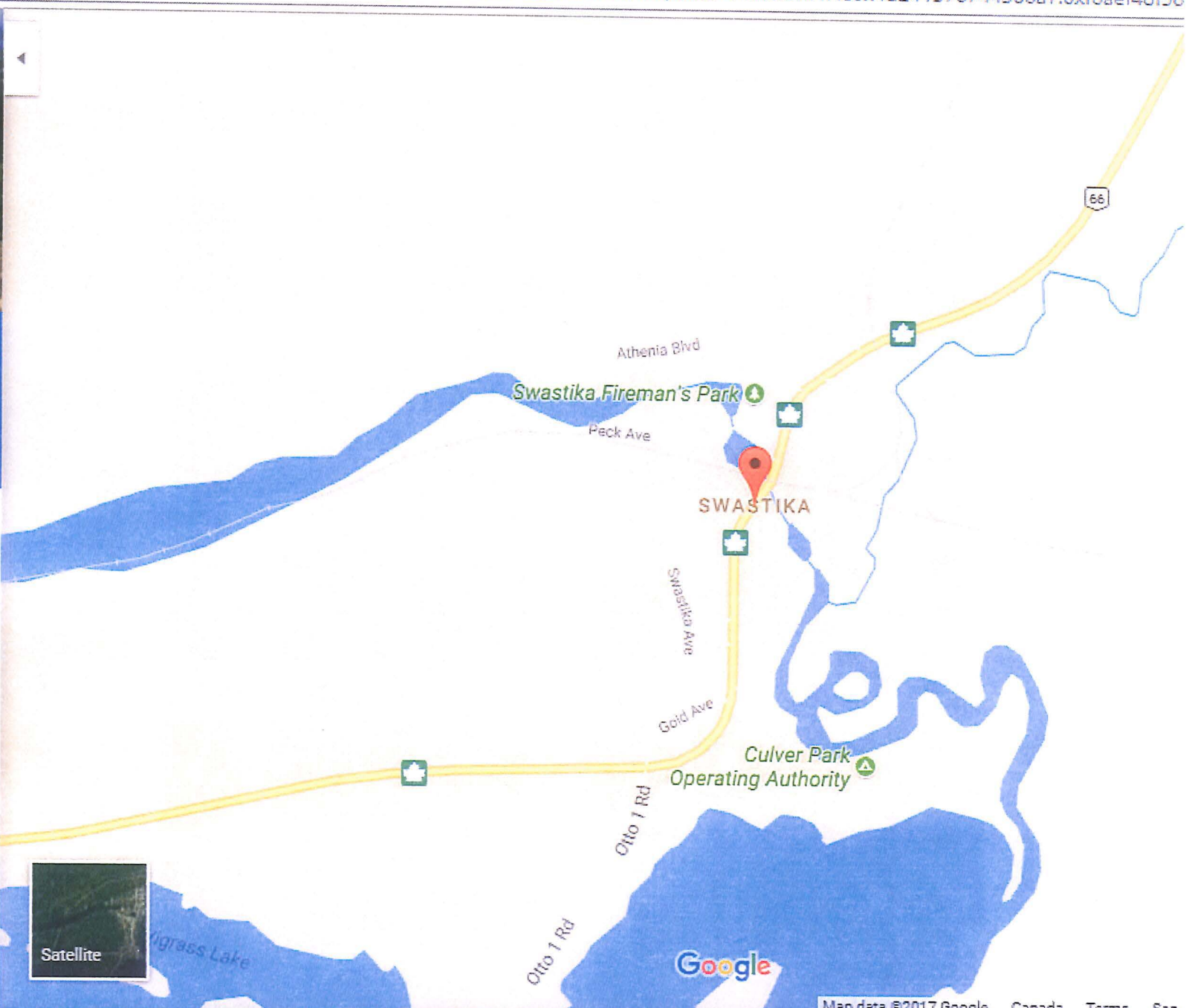
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Community founded around a mining site in 1908. Today it is within the Kirkland Lake, Ontario. It has lots of unusual place





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Swastika, Ontario

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

[Coord](#)

Swastika (/ˈswɒstɪkə/ or /swɒsˈtiːkə/) is a small community founded around a mining site in Northern Ontario, Canada in 1908. Today it is within the municipal boundaries of Kirkland Lake, Ontario.^[1] It has frequently been noted on lists of unusual place names.^[2]

Swastika is a junction on the Ontario Northland Railway, where a branch to Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec leaves the ONR's main line from North Bay, Ontario to Moosonee. Until 2012, the *Northlander* passenger railway service between Toronto and Cochrane served the Swastika railway station; however, connecting bus service exists along Highway 66 into downtown Kirkland Lake.^[1]

History [\[edit\]](#)

The town was named after the Swastika Gold Mine staked in the autumn of 1907 and incorporated on January 6, 1908.

James and William Dusty staked the claims alongside Otto Lake for the Tavistock Mining Partnership. Even though there is a legend that it is named after a Native American word for "Good luck", the gold mine and town were named after the Sanskrit good-luck symbol Swastika.^[3] The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway had an engineers' camp nearby as they had to construct two railway bridges as they advanced northwards. The first usage of the name Swastika occurred in their 1907 Annual Report to indicate a water tank was located at the site to meet the needs of the steam trains^[4] that opened up northern Ontario.



Prospectors and miners flocked to the area and after viewing the find at the Swastika Gold Mine they advanced even further throughout the surrounding region. In 1909 the Lucky Cross



Town sign



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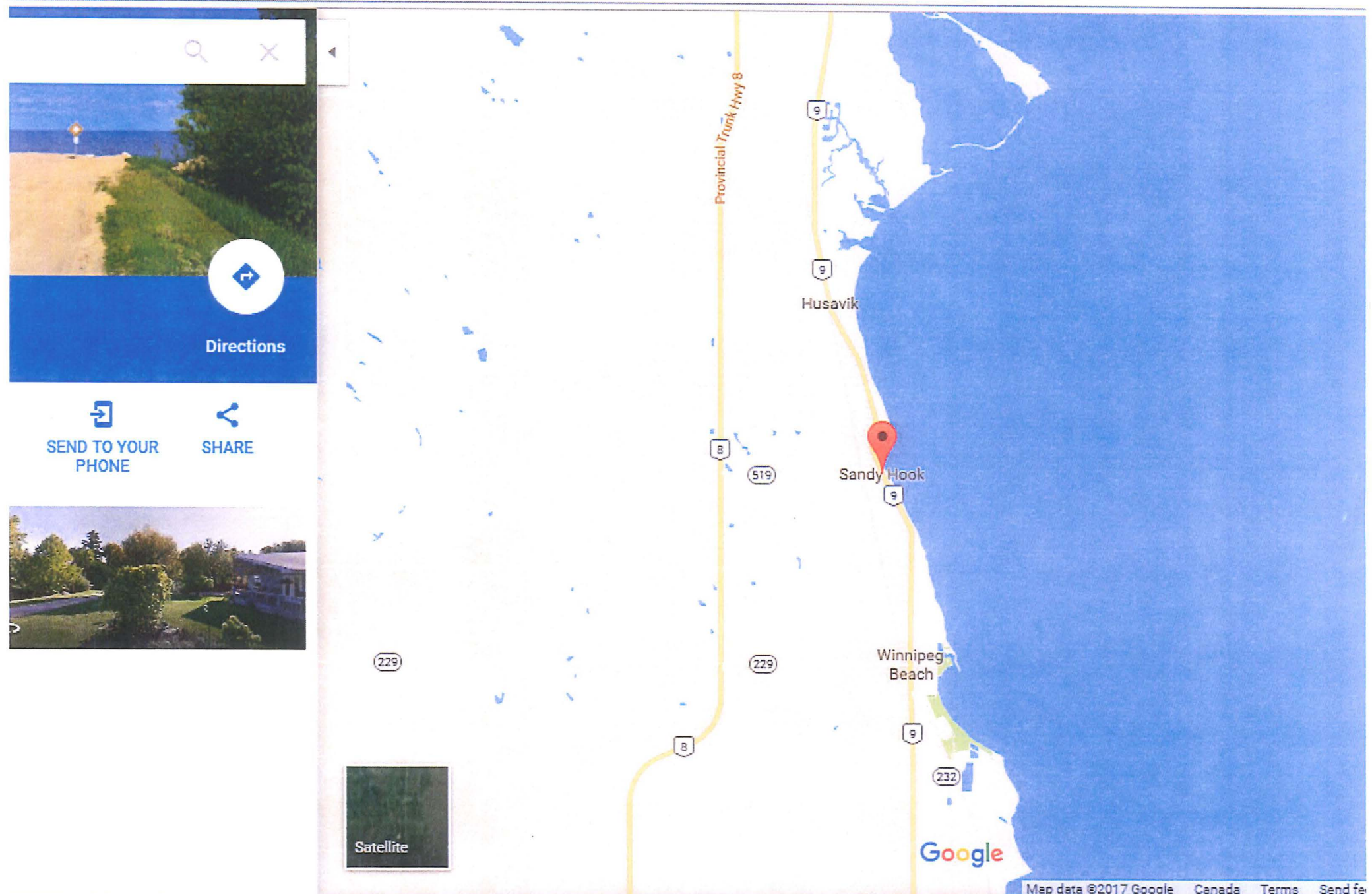
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JANUARY 31 2017 TRISTIN HOPPER

The 500 or so people of Swastika are well aware that their town's name has negative connotations.

But for 80 years they've resisted a name change on one simple principle: They thought of their name before Hitler, and they've never had anything to do with Nazis.

"You don't write off history just because one person uses something wrong," town historian Carolyn O'Neil told the National Post in 2008.

The lack of Nazis is mostly true.

Because Ontario's oddly named community indirectly spawned at least one Nazi — and one of the most notorious.

British socialite Unity Valkyrie Mitford was a rabid anti-Semite, an obsessive hanger-on of Adolf Hitler and even the rumoured mother of his love child.

Had Britain fallen to German forces, she might well have become a key figure in whatever puppet government the Nazis installed in London.

And in 1913, Mitford was conceived in Swastika.

"I am always with you however far away you may be. You are always next to me. I will never forget you," wrote Adolf Hitler on Mitford's presentation copy of *Mein Kampf*.

The young Englishwoman had treated the book like a kind of high school yearbook. Right next to Hitler's mushy note lay the signatures from such other top Nazis as propagandist Joseph Goebbels and Holocaust architect Heinrich Himmler.

As one of the U.K.'s most vocal and prominent supporters of Nazi Germany during the 1930s, Mitford was constantly seen at Hitler's side and became known as his so-called "British girl."

Quickly considered a traitor in her own country, Mitford's surviving papers contain obsessive writings like "make sure that I go to heaven and sit there with the Fuhrer for ever and ever."

As one six daughters of the minor aristocrat David Freeman-Mitford, Unity was not the only one with a weakness for extremism.

Her sister Diana, another fascist, married Oswald Mosley, founder of the British Union of Fascists. Jessica Mitford, meanwhile, became an active communist.

Mitford's association with Hitler had started rather improbably. As a teenager infatuated with Nazism, she had moved to Germany in the early 1930s and embarked on a quest to meet the Fuhrer in person.

Her strategy was to stake out Hitler's favourite Munich haunt, Osteria Bavaria. After months of not-so-subtly gazing at the German leader from a reserved table, she was finally waved over.

The encounter was "the most wonderful and beautiful day of my life," Mitford would later write. And purportedly, one of Mitford's conversational icebreakers with the Nazi leader had been to describe her links to Swastika.

Founded in 1906, the town had sprouted up near Northern Ontario's first major mineral find. The name came from what was then known as an inoffensive good luck symbol.

Canadians of the era, for instance, could catch a hockey game featuring the Windsor Swastikas or B.C.'s Fernie Swastikas.

David Freeman-Mitford had purchased a claim in the Swastika area as part of a bid to top up his flagging income with a Canadian gold mine or two.

Coming to Ontario in 1912 (where he apparently just missed booking passage on the Titanic), the aristocrat endured Ontario mosquitoes while his wife Sydney kept house at their small frontier mining shack.

Although Freeman-Mitford's later years would be spent in the easy life of an English landowner and member of the House of Lords, during his time in Canada he was just another hardscrabble prospector.

"He and Sydney were at their closest in the shack at Swastika through the winter in that inhospitable climate," wrote Mary S. Lovell, in *The Sisters: The Saga of the Mitford Family*. "It was there that Sydney conceived their fifth child."

By the count of biographer Michaela Karl, Unity Mitford met with Hitler 140 times between 1935 and 1940. Although there is no evidence of the two having a sexual relationship, Unity was considered a rival by Hitler mistress Eva Braun.

And in 2007 there was speculation that Britain may be home to a 67-year-old Hitler love child secretly delivered by Unity.

Unity's Nazism extended beyond a superficial love of power and ceremony.

Hitler installed her in a Munich apartment seized from its Jewish owners. She spoke openly to friends in support of violence against Jews. And, most appalling for fellow Britons, she became an English-speaking mouthpiece for the Third Reich's anti-Semitic propaganda.

"We think with joy of the day when we shall be able to say with might and authority: England for the English! Out with the Jews!" she wrote in a 1935 letter to the Nazi tabloid *Der Stürmer*.

Like many anglophiles within the Nazi leadership, Mitford had hoped that the U.K. would soon be overtaken by a fascist revolution, where it could then become an ally in Hitler's plans for genocidal domination of Europe.

Instead, when the two countries went to war in September 1939, a stunned Mitford wandered into a Munich park and shot herself.

She was the first of dozens in Hitler's inner circle who would take a self-inflicted gunshot to the head. But with one major difference: Mitford missed.

She survived the attempt with severe brain damage and Hitler quickly shuttled her back to England by way of Switzerland. Unity ultimately died of meningitis in 1948.

Meanwhile, back in Canada, it seemed a no-brainer that the days of Swastika, Ont., were numbered.

When the First World War broke out only a few months after the Mitfords' fateful night in Swastika, Canada had gone on a name-changing spree. Berlin, Ont., became Kitchener. Kaiser, Sask., became Peebles. Some places even toned down the use of the word "hamburger."

So with Canadians once again lining up at recruiting stations it seemed obvious that a town bearing the very logo of Canada's new enemy would suffer an identity crisis.

As then-Ontario premier Mitchell Hepburn had called the swastika, their town bore the symbol of "everything ruthless and dictatorial."

Several men from Swastika would not survive the coming war against fascism. But when Ontario officials swept north with new signs for the mining town, Swastikaites angrily tore them down.

The proposed new name? Winston, named for then British Prime Minister (and cousin of Unity Mitford by marriage) Winston Churchill.

"There's absolutely nothing wrong with Winston ... but we weren't given a choice. It was done very dictatorially," Swastika resident Carolyn O'Neil said in 2008.