

THE SYSTEM AND THE ESTABLISHMENT:

THE GREAT CRIME OF THE CENTURY

by Mark Ledwell

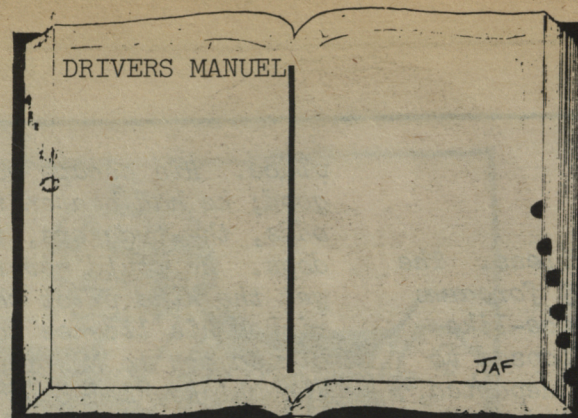
"Why rock the boat?" you are warned, especially when an insignificant person like yourself could never overcome the odds in fighting the system? Those who adhere to such constraints upon their lives usually never challenge the social institutions that provide a direction for the future of mankind. Furthermore, these same people expand upon their ignorance by allowing themselves to be either misinformed or mystified as to what the system really is and how it works for them. If, however, these people who form the majority of Canadians were aware of the fact that Canada's is largely a system of vested interest in wrong-doing, then perhaps people would toss overboard the phrase "you can't beat the system" and set sail for an existence of their own rather than for the sake of a self-appointed few.

Canadians today live in a system where jobs are given priority over production. As a result, the system says: sell uranium to countries that make bombs, construct tariff barriers to keep cheap goods out of the hands of the people, and yes, provide huge amounts of capital to industries that threaten worker lay-offs. Clearly, the Canadian system is one founded and operated in reaction to the question - what is worse to the soul than being unemployed? However, policy of this type merely acts as an in-built mechanism directed at maintaining the status-quo, a process that utilizes a series of myths - national unity, democracy, free enterprise, to name a few; for the greater purpose of masking a system built upon the foundation of wrong-doing.

To demonstrate the point, consider for example, a Canada without crime. Companies insuring against theft and embezzlement would close down, consequently ruining their shareholders, thus thousands would be out of work. Policemen would have very little to do, perhaps direct some traffic; social workers, parole officers, and prison guards would be lined up at Canada Manpower - not to mention the plight of Canada's population of lawyers, prosecutors, and judges. What would be the use of a death penalty? Wiping out criminals who cost the taxpayer approximately \$50,000 per criminal per year to keep locked up wipes out consumers and subsequently loses many related jobs. Perhaps, then, petty crime should be condoned and encouraged in Canada as the criminal class is one of the largest consumer groups we have, certainly it provides more jobs than say a college professor or poet.

Criminals do consume a great deal of law and, in the process, provide for the well-being of the law enforcement industry, be it anyone from a prison architect to the maker of handcuffs. So, the next time you read the paper and begin to react in disgust at the number of bank hold-ups or impaired drivers, remember that the criminal is a consumer who is a great supporter of the system and therefore should receive our moral sympathy. A few weeks ago, for example, impaired drivers graciously forked over a modest \$9,000 to the government of P.E.I. in the space of one weekend. That's probably enough to cover coffee breaks in the justice department for at least a year!

So again, can you "beat the system"? Obviously, whether you can or not depends upon the understanding you have of your opponent. No, the system is not a peaceful and passive structure designed to benefit all, rather it is a big, ugly, and complex brute, driven by a select few, armed with an artillery of myths and folklore. Therefore, when you go into battle, expect a barrage of accusations like socialist and radical, but remember that a system that helps construct bombs and delivers under the table pay-offs to industry in turn makes such accusations mere trivia. Above all, keep in mind that a system that requires crime to sustain itself, must be criminal in the first place.



P.E.I. Driver's Manual

by Brian MacGregor

In order to drive a motor vehicle in the province of P.E.I., you must first pass a written examination and then a practical driving test. This manual is to prepare you for these two tasks. Read each section carefully and when you have learned them all well, make an appointment to write the written exam. You then have one year in which to do your practical driving test. Good luck!

A) Signal Lights

It is against the law in the province of P.E.I. to use signal lights (hand signals, although not a criminal offence, will result in the loss of the guilty party's license). You are to disregard that switch which operates those menaces to society, and think of it as just another useless option, like air conditioning. And if the police should catch you using your signal lights, don't try that old "I used them because they were there" routine, because they've heard it a thousand times before. The constitution of P.E.I. protects the right of each individual's privacy concerning which way he turns and when. This law is commonly practised so you should have no trouble learning it.

B) Speed Limits

Throughout P.E.I. you will see signs with numbers on them such as: 90, 60, 30, etc.; they are not for decoration. These are your speed limit signs. This part of your test is a bit tricky, but if you concentrate well, you should have no trouble. It is best explained using an example. Take 90. When you see the sign which reads 90 (90 k.p.h.) you are to go 30 k.p.h. faster than 90, or 30 k.p.h. slower than 90. When you see the sign 90, you should go either 60, or 120. So why don't they write 60 and 120 instead of 90? To save money, why else? This way you only need one sign. This law applies only to Islanders. Ignorant tourists have no way of knowing this law, so they stupidly drive 60 when they see the sign 60, while any intelligent Islander is driving 30 or 90. This rule is also commonly followed so you should catch on to it right away.

C) Car to Car Distance

How close do you drive to the car ahead of you? Well, the general rule of thumb here is one inch for every 10 k.p.h. In other words, if the person ahead of you is driving 90 k.p.h. (60 k.p.h. zone), you should be 9 inches from his back bumper (12 inches on rainy days. Remember: 'Always Drive Defensively'). This 9 inches of safety allows you to look around the countryside enjoying the beautiful P.E.I. scenery.

One of the many joys of getting your driver's license will be participating in group driving. This arises when you have five or more cars trailing each other at the aforementioned distance. Here I must caution you: 'Do Not Pass!' Passing such an entourage is considered anti-social behaviour and will be treated as such. You can do your part to stop such criminals by keeping your distance to 9 inches, so they'll have to pass all the cars at once and not one at a time. This part of the Practical Driving Test will take place on Sunday, so practice it well.

This is the final section in the first chapter of the P.E.I. Driver's Manual.