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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 6 TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1962

Scientists Take The Lead

A hopeful scheme for the new year comes from the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met recently at Denver. More than 500 natural scientists attended this conference, ranging from high school teachers to Nobel Prize winners. From it there issued a deeply earnest call to colleagues, to scientists everywhere, to work together to establish a "new science of human survival." Its thesis was that "the issue is no longer peace versus war. It is the survival of worthwhile human society."

The statement noted that even if nuclear weapons were somehow abolished, chemical and bacterial warfare would be equally as deadly. Should these also be ruled out, natural science could produce other destructive mechanisms, such as its modern potential. The whole machinery of war must be abolished. Its chief function, heretofore, has been to protect one human society against others or to enhance one at the expense of others. Now it looks as though war can only destroy all societies. While individuals might survive, meaningful and worthwhile organized human living very well might not.

These scientists see no alternative but to seek for new kinds of international arrangements effectively to settle crises between countries. They do not believe this search should go on blindly. It is like testing a new type of airplane; before a test pilot risks flying a full-scale ship, engineers learn everything they can about the new design by studying scale models in a wind tunnel.

Here is where the "science of survival" comes in. It would be a means of studying new international arrangements in a "wind tunnel." It would provide knowledge on which to plan full-scale tests with a minimum risk that these would misfire to start a nuclear war. Technical studies of arms control or of a nuclear test ban are primitive examples of this kind of "wind tunnel." The scientists at Denver would go further, developing peace techniques on a massive basis that would encompass all phases of international life.

The hope of these far-visions men is to have such studies begun in several countries on a scale at least as intensive as the American and Soviet space efforts. However, their present objective is more modest. The statement elaborated at their symposium was offered as a "position paper" to stimulate discussion. It was not an official announcement of their Association, although the committee which drafted it included men whose stature is bound to command world attention.

Let us hope that this "new science of survival" will grow from strength to strength, and that 1962 will go down in history as the year in which it was launched upon its course.

How The League Died

In speaking about United Nations failure to act against aggression by India, Adlai Stevenson warned that it could die "as ignoble a death as the League of Nations." Actually, as the Milwaukee Journal points out, the League of Nations never "died"; it was voted out of existence by the new United Nations as of April 19, 1946. But for all practical purposes it had become a sterile organization. And its degeneration started, as Stevenson recalled, with its failures to enforce condemnation of the use of force in international affairs.

members against aggression. Yet when Japan, in 1931, invaded China, seized Manchuria, created the new state of Manchukuo, and pushed its forces to the gates of Shanghai, no meaningful League action was taken. The small nations wanted to impose sanctions. The large nations merely talked. In the end, Japan was asked to give autonomy to Manchuria but refused and quit the League. The matter was then shelved and the fruits of aggression remained Japanese.

When Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935, the League was again quick to condemn. Sanctions of one sort or another were imposed by 52 nations. But the effort failed because of the unwillingness of two big powers to make sanctions effective. Mussolini seized Albania in 1939 without even moral condemnation from the League. It was different when Russia invaded Finland, for by that time the threat of World War II was stalking the earth. The League rose in sudden determination and expelled Russia. But this was meaningless. It had lost five members by resignation up to 1935; eleven more withdrew between then and 1939.

The League failed because it did not perform its major purposes of taking action against aggressors and banning war. The United Nations could go the same way, as Mr. Stevenson said. But every country, even his own, has found, at times, that it is easier to swear by the principle of collective security than in practice to carry it out. Aggression is a hard term to define, and it has become harder still how that new countries have come in with definitions of their own, couched in terms of resentment of white supremacy over colored races.

To Explore An Ocean

Of more than usual interest to students of world affairs will be the survey of the Indian Ocean to be undertaken by the International Council of Scientific Unions this year. It was decided upon in London last September and as a result 25 countries will send scientists and research vessels on an exploration project with the support of Unesco and the World Meteorological Organization.

Why was the Indian Ocean chosen for this big-scale undertaking? One reason is that the monsoon—the 180-degree reversal of the prevailing winds twice a year—is probably the most important scientific phenomenon and is unique to the Indian Ocean. Other reasons for the choice are that one-quarter of the world's population live around the Indian Ocean, and the ocean itself occupies one-seventh of the world's surface.

The Indian Ocean is also unique in being closed at one end. From its closed northern shores it is fed by fresh water flowing from the great rivers of the Middle East and Asia which change the biological, chemical and to some extent the physical and geological characteristics as it pertains to silting up.

It has been pointed out that it is impossible to predict what practical good such a survey would bring to people living round the Indian Ocean. However, it is only by looking back after 10, 20 or 30 years that the value of the application of fundamental science to human welfare can be justly appraised.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Congratulations to Mr. Almon Boswell, of Dunstaffnage, whose many achievements in livestock breeding have been crowned by his selection to the Canadian Agricultural Hall of Fame Association. It was a fitting tribute to a gentleman of whom Prince Edward Island has long been proud.

With the season of goodwill making its presence felt, the Canadian Council of Churches has appropriately announced the dates for the 1962 Week of Prayer. The separate observances have been arranged, with the third week in January to be one of prayer for Christian Unity.

Dynamiting bridges and railway tracks is still, seemingly, the favorite pastime of the Sons of Freedom in British Columbia. Recently a judge sentencing one such offender to a five year prison term, labeled the continuous violence and civil disobedience by members of the sect as "civil war"—and in effect that is what it amounts to. The regrettable thing is that the acts of this small minority of the Doukhobor sect has tended to overshadow the law abiding conduct of the vast majority of Doukhobors.



UN WHO REVIEWS 1961

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Immigration Policy Change Coming

A far-sighted and welcome change in Canada's immigration policy is likely to be made before this new year grows much older; and it will win applause for Canada from every country in the world.

This change will be the final elimination of any barrier erected against a would-be immigrant on the basis of race, religion or nationality.

Henceforth no man will be able to criticize Canada on grounds of racial discrimination. For many years a voice from the Prairies has been crying out against the prejudice which in fact though not in law relegated the peoples of many nations to second-class citizenship here.

"I will abolish hyphenated Canadianism," proclaimed that voice. Last year that same voice was instrumental in establishing the fact that racial prejudice should henceforth be a barrier to membership in the Commonwealth — and South Africa accordingly ceased to belong to the British "family of nations."

WORLD BROTHERHOOD

Now that same voice will make it clear that Canada, while throwing stones, does not live in a glass house. We will set an example to the world in practicing what we preach; we will show all races on the earth that at least here, in Canada, we believe in the universal brotherhood of man, and admit immigrants of all races to full citizenship.

Henceforth the requirements for admission to Canada as an immigrant will be, quite simply and uniformly, a good character, good health, and the possession of a skill or trade or occupation which will make it possible for the immigrant to live in Canada.

With unemployment, seemingly becoming a permanent feature of our economy, as machine replaces man, Canada of course cannot admit as immigrants anyone who would be unable to obtain work here without depriving a Canadian of his job. We no longer need farmers in unlimited numbers to open up the Prairies; we cannot welcome unskilled workers of whom we already have too many.

The days are passed when the red carpet can be laid out to welcome the men in sheepskin coats. Henceforth we need men and women with a sheepskin from some university or training school.

So an immigrant who possesses the skills which Canada lacks and can use will be admitted, whether he comes from the Ukraine or China, from equatorial Africa or temperate Scandinavia.

OPEN NEW OFFICES

This change will probably not be made by act of Parliament. There is no need to tamper with our present Immigration Laws; the departmental regulations concerning immigration can be changed by Order in Council.

While this step deserves our applause, it is to be hoped that the government's good intentions will not be handicapped by any attempt to give premature effect to the new policy. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration will have to set up the machinery to handle applications for immigration in every part of the world. This will call for new offices to be opened, manned perhaps by new staff requiring training, or by old staff which must be redeployed. The success of this new policy will be dependent upon efficient administration.

Total immigration last year probably failed to reach 72,000, making it one of the leanest years since the war, in which period over 2,000,000 immigrants have come to Canada. This new year will see immigration remaining at about the same level. The new boom in western Europe, sparked largely by the creation of the European Common Market, has had the effect of making those peoples content with the way of life and job opportunities in their native lands; they no longer need to come to Canada to seek work and prosperity.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

P.M.'S PROMISES

Sir, — I have noticed that in recent weeks the Prime Minister has been boasting that all but twelve of his election promises have been kept. Mr. Diefenbaker does not list the twelve.

I feel that the full story of the most promising Prime Minister in Canada's history should not go unrecorded. I therefore decided, a week or two ago, to suspend my work on the Mackenzie King record long enough to make a record of the unkept Diefenbaker promises. My list already exceeds seventy, but I fear it may be incomplete and I therefore venture to appeal, through your columns, to your readers to supply me with their recollections of any of the Prime Minister's unkept election promises either from 1957 or 1958.

So that I may be sure the record is complete, I would be obliged if any reader who recalls any unkept promises would write to me, giving the references.

I am, Sir, etc.

J. W. PICKERSGILL
House of Commons, Ottawa.

APPRECIATION

Sir, May we through the columns of your newspaper, extend our very sincere thanks to the people of this Province for their generous and heart-warming response to the Canadian Mental Health Association's "White Cross Christmas Gift appeal" on behalf of the "forgetful" patients at Riverside Hospital.

Such a response, we believe, reflects not only the interest of their fellow citizens in the welfare and happiness of the mentally ill, but also concern for the problem of mental illness generally.

We also wish to thank those people who were kind enough to make themselves and their cars available on Thursday evening, December 28th, so that about 100 patients were taken for a drive through Charlottetown and the surrounding areas to see the Christmas lighting and decorations. It was an outing thoroughly enjoyed by all.

We are deeply grateful for the help and co-operation received in connection with both of C.M.H.A.'s special Christmas projects and we are sure that the patients, whose Christmas season was thus made so much happier than it otherwise might have been, would like us to add their thanks as well.

Yours very sincerely,
URBAN MCQUAID,

The Soviet Budget

Montreal Star

There is little point in making comparisons between Soviet and American defence expenditures to discover who is ahead in the arms race. In neither country do military appropriations tell the whole story. To be alarmed, therefore, because the Soviet Union increases its military budget by 44 per cent is to fall into another of Mr. Khrushchev's propaganda traps.

One of the difficulties about analyzing Soviet budget figures is that you can never be sure they are real. In a state in which everything is controlled by the Communist party and within the party by a close-knit hierarchy, a budget is not necessarily an accounting to the people of expenditures made or contemplated. It is easily possible in such a system to juggle statistics to falsify military expenditures, rates of economic growth, percentages of increase

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Skin Mirrors

General Health

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

NO ONE likes the idea of looking older with each passing decade but we can't do much about it. The speed with which changes occur depends upon heredity, the glandular and metabolic makeup, and previous skin damage. The individual who reaches 55 with a peachy and cream skin probably had a mother or father who retained a youthful complexion until late in life.

But that is only part of the story. The skin mirrors the general health and the complexion is less likely to deteriorate when the individual obtains adequate rest, maintains a stable weight, gets ample out of door exercise, and eats properly. Dissipation shows on the face quickly.

Cleanliness reduces the bacterial count and keeps the pores open. Be gentle with the skin and avoid harsh soaps, strong antiseptics, and squeezing blackheads. Continuous exposure to the sun contributes greatly to early degeneration of the skin.

Wrinkles, changes in pigment, and the leatherly texture are more pronounced on the exposed part of the body, demonstrating that ultraviolet light and weather play a greater role in aging the skin than does chronological age. If you don't believe this, look in the mirror and compare the face with the chest or abdomen. The fair skinned suffer more and surface rancors are commoner in this group.

Can anything be done to improve personal appearance? Women use cosmetics to modify the eternal appearance and to hide minor blemishes — and add color. Cleansing and cold creams helps soften aging skin temporarily.

Nothing will rejuvenate the skin but wrinkles and jowls can be corrected with plastic surgery. There are chemical and mechanical procedures that remove the upper layers of skin to smooth out wrinkles, keratoses, warts, and other benign lesions.

SLOW PULSE

Mrs. F. writes: My 16 year old son's pulse is only 50. The doctor says the boy's heart and health are good. Should we check into this further?

REPLY

Not if the heart and the electrocardiogram are normal. A slow pulse is an asset because the heart works with less effort. It is abnormal only when the heart rate cannot speed up to meet the demands of the body during exertion and excitement. The victim faints whenever he tries to walk or run faster. This occurs when the nervous mechanism is disturbed (heart block) a condition detected with the electrocardiogram.

TEN YEARS AGO

(January 2, 1952)

After about forty years of courteous and efficient service in the Alberton Drug Store, operated by his brother-in-law, Miss Maud Dyer retired at the end of the past year. Miss Dyer was a graduate nurse from the P.E.I. Hospital who later received her diploma in pharmacy.

The C.G.S. Sarel Jeff Charlottetown harbor yesterday morning for Picton, breaking a path through the ice for an Imperial Oil Company tanker, which has been discharging nearly a half million gallons of oil for the Maritime Electric Company at the railway wharf.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(January 2, 1937)

In the craziest of all weather mix-ups on Prince Edward Island four enthusiasts celebrated New Years Day by playing nine holes of golf over Bellevue estate yesterday. Those who made the foursome were Bob Holman, Dave Stewart, and Alex Horne of Charlottetown and Barney Archibald of Halifax.

ASTROLOGERS WORRYING

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Just as those Hindu astrologers have predicted, 1962 could be a year of danger and catastrophe disregarding their reliance on the course of planets as the guide for their prophecies.

Sixteen years ago, war-weary countries set up the United Nations as an instrument of world peace. Membership grew as colonial yokes were lifted. During 1961 the UN added another five members, bringing the total to 104.

But growth in membership seems to weaken instead of strengthen UN ability to keep the peace. Now it stands on the threshold of bankruptcy and there are some major countries in Europe and behind the Iron Curtain that probably wouldn't lift a finger to prevent its collapse.

WHILE OLD TROUBLES

While many a leader talks of peace, trouble spots of 1961 are still there to greet the world of 1962: Laos, Berlin, the Congo, Algeria, Cuba; tensions in the Middle East; the drumbeat of Communist expansion; the shadow of the nuclear bomb.

While the two nuclear giants, the Soviet Union and the United States, talk of disarmament, the arms race between them quickens. And that great moral persuader, India, now has fallen from grace by using military strength to occupy tiny Goa.

And so those hundreds of Hindu priests who pray by the Jumna River at New Delhi have reason to worry, though they see the danger in a different light. They fear an eclipse because eight planets will be in the sign of Capricorn next February. Terrible wars ravaged India the last time such a combination occurred—5,000 years ago and 300 years ago.

BLESSINGS, TOO

But amid the gloom, the Western world can count its blessings. Western leaders are buying with food. Europe is growing stronger, politically and economically. Canada and the United States are showing signs of recovering their prosperity.

While critics in Europe, Britain and the United States may heap new abuse on the UN, the U.S. government likely will come through once more and provide more financial aid even if congress berates the UN for showing paralysis in Goa and questions U.S. backing of the UN action in the Congo.

French President de Gaulle pledges to settle the Algerian situation and give that striforous state independence. And West German Chancellor Adenauer predicts there will be negotiations with Russia on Berlin and that there will be no war.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A doctor says looks are determined by diet to some degree. We know some friends who have been eating prunes.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

If worry is so harmful to health, as medics contend, why is it that although an increasing number of people these days are worrying about more things than ever before, on the whole people have better health than ever?—Nansimo Free Press.

The exclamation mark is said to have disappeared from common use because people today are no longer surprised at anything.—St. Catharines Standard.

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This could be your year!

Got something in mind you've always wanted? ... something that would add greatly to your anticipation of the year ahead? A new car, perhaps ... a hi-fi ... or an up-to-date TV ... or even a cottage in the country?

There's no need to let an after-holiday, empty-pocket feeling interfere with the way a shiny New Year could look to you as it gets underway. 1962 could be the year for getting things you want for you and yours.

Resolve now to start things off by dropping into your neighbourhood branch of the Bank of Montreal. The people there will be glad to discuss a low-cost, life-insured loan through the B of M Family Finance Plan. It's one resolution that's well worth keeping!

BANK OF MONTREAL

Family Finance Plan
LOW-COST, LIFE-INSURED LOANS

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