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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."
 FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1955

An Important Study

Through the generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has provided a quarter of a million dollars for the purpose, the World Council of Churches, made up of 158 religious denominations, is preparing to make a three year study of Christian responsibility in those parts of Asia and Africa where social and political changes of great proportions are taking place. The new approach, according to Council officials, is the result of a conviction that "the Churches of the ecumenical movement are properly concerned with the spiritual foundations on which new societies are being built and with the assumptions about man and society which underlie social policies and programs". The study will have two main objectives: (1) to gather facts on the current situation; (2) to evaluate existing work of social import, especially that carried on by Christian agencies.

The fact of the matter is that Christian missions are finding it ever more and more difficult to carry on their work, especially the purely evangelical phase of it. In those areas of Asia and Africa which of late years have moved forward to political independence and some measure of economic strength. In India, for example, the new nationalism that emerged with the coming of full sovereignty is having a heavy impact on Western missionary work in all its phases. Mr. Nehru, who is by no means anti-Christian, has stated on several occasions that Christian work in India must in due course—the sooner the better, he believes—be put under the direction of Indian nationals. At the same time, he recognizes the immense good in matters of health, education, and social welfare that Christian missions have done. When India became a sovereign state it was feared in some Western circles that Christian missions would be seriously hindered in their work and perhaps banned altogether. That this has not happened is due, in part, to Mr. Nehru's tolerance and understanding, and, in part, to the great work so many Christian missionaries have done in all areas of the Far East.

For all that, it is quite clear that adjustments will have to be made if Christianity—a western product in the minds of Asians, though of course in origin it isn't—is to continue its influence in the face of rising nationalism and the political tensions and social upheavals that go with it. How to make these adjustments, without impairing the basic character of missionary work will, no doubt, form an important part of the projected study.

Cheese Import Question

As a straight business deal the reported purchase of about 3,000,000 pounds of New Zealand cheese is likely to be profitable for the five or six importers concerned. The cheese can be landed at Montreal for about three cents a pound less than Canadian cheddar would cost, and it is probable that markets will be found here at the reduced price. It can also be admitted that if we are going to sell manufactured products to New Zealand we must take something in return, and New Zealand has cheese seeking markets.

"But," comments the Ottawa Journal, "the whole transaction can be questioned, and should be. In the first place we do not need this extra cheese, in fact are seeking markets for several million pounds we have to sell. In Eastern Ontario, where the bulk of Canada's cheese is produced, farmers for the past two years have been paying a fairly high percentage of the money they received for cheese milk into a fund which enabled their organization to export cheese to the United Kingdom.

"These farmers have every right to feel resentment that, after paying out large sums of their own money to

clear their market of surpluses, cheaper cheese should come in and ruin their plans, especially as they are now getting a price for cheese milk which is about half what other dairy farmers are getting for milk going into the fluid trade.

"The system of allowing imports that undermine established trade and prices which are fair having in mind the over-all Canadian economy and conditions, is of doubtful wisdom. It may be passed off by saying that trade must be a two-way affair but that argument can go just so far. If we are to allow food imports which compete adversely with Canadian costs why not also allow imports of manufactured products? The Canadian dairy farmer is entitled to the same treatment as his fellow Canadians who own factories or work in them."

Advice In Rhyme

In rummaging through an English periodical published in the late 1890's we came across the following "advice in rhyme". And, although the passing years have brought many changes in newspaper techniques and practices, the advice it contains is still very good and, if followed faithfully, would delight the heart of any "printer man"—or, for that matter, any "editor man":

"There is a man the printer loves and he is wondrous wise; when'er he writes the printer man he doth tell all his 'i's. And when he's dotted all of them with carefulness and ease, he punctuates each paragraph and crosses all his 't's. Upon one side alone he writes, and never rolls his leaves; and from the man of ink a smile and mark 'insert' receives. And when a question he doth ask—taught wisely he hath been—he doth the goodly penny stamp, for postage back, put in. He gives the place from which he writes—the address the printer needs—and plainly writes his honoured name, so that he runneth reads.

"He writes, revises, reads, corrects, and re-writes all again, and keeps one copy safe, and sends one to the printer man. And thus, by taking little pains, at trifling care and cost, assures himself his manuscript will not be burned or lost. So let all those who long to write take pattern by this man; with jet black ink and paper white do just the best they can; and then the printer man shall know, and bless them as his friends, all though life's journey as they go, until that journey ends."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Big league baseball is not what it used to be. At least that is the implication of a report concerning attendance and gate receipts this season. Each department shows an approximate decrease of 40% from the figures of seven or eight years ago. Some pessimistic observers of the trend are saying that the end of the game in its professional phase is only a matter of time.

The North American Indian population in general may be on the decline; but in this country it is increasing. Latest figures show there are now about 151,000 Canadian Indians, an 11% increase in the last five years. At the start of Confederation there were about 80,000. The present growth is attributed chiefly to better methods of treating diseases to which Indians were particularly susceptible.

The memory of Dr. Thomas John Barnardo, Irish-born philanthropist and founder of homes in Britain for destitute children, has been honored with services marking the 50th anniversary of his death. From 1882 until the start of the Second World War 29,000 British youngsters were sent to Canada to start new lives. Most of them settled happily. There were 108 Barnardo homes in Britain for destitute children, all supported by public donations.

For ten years or more a vagrant in a mid-west State has been purposely getting into mischief about this time of the year in order to qualify for a 6 months sentence to tide him over the cold weather. Last week, however, when he came before the court on his annual excursion, the judge, who said he was sick and tired of catering to the fellow's winter comfort, suspended sentence for 6 months. Said the dis appointed vagrant: "There's no justice any more."

INTERNATIONAL POKER



That Amazing Life Pump

President Eisenhower's heart attack comes at a time when medical science is scoring its first major victories against the continent's leading killer. Just 30 years ago heart attacks like his killed 50 per cent of the men they struck. Today 80 to 90 per cent survive the first attack. And best of all, may go back to normal lives and normal or nearly normal work. They aren't doomed to life in a wheel chair. Most, in fact, remain useful citizens; most can live happily for many years.

The shutdown prevents oxygen and food from reaching part of the heart muscle. Cells in the area served by the blocked artery die. But the heart is tough and sturdy. It can recover, if not too large an area of muscle has been hit. Other coronary arteries can expand and stretch to begin taking blood into the affected area, or new blood vessels grow into it. Complete rest gives the heart time to make repairs. Blood-thinning drugs can't dissolve the clot blocking an artery, but they can prevent it from spreading, or prevent complications such as clots forming in arteries of the legs during the long period of rest. Judicious use of blood-thinning or anti-coagulant drugs, such as heparin and dicoumarol, is credited with a large role in boosting survival from heart attacks. Strict rest for a time, oxygen, digitalis, or other drugs as indicated, and other improvements in medical care have contributed a heavy share.

THE HEART ADJUSTS

Consider, first, this instrument of life's vitality, an organ the size of two fists. It beats and pulses 38,000,000 times a year. Daily it pumps 4,320 gallons of blood through 60,000 miles of blood vessels—a distance 2½ times the earth's equator.

It rarely complains. It adjusts blood flow to the demands of your body. But your heart has a secret—it rests between strokes. Slightly less than half the time it is working. Better than half the time it relaxes. Why is it vulnerable to the heart attack? The mechanical explanation is simple. Your heart does not profit a bit from all the blood that enters and is pumped out of its four chambers. It merely distributes the blood to the lungs, and then to all parts of the body. Your heart is a muscle. It also must have nourishment, brought to it by the blood. So your heart oxygen-carrying blood through its own private system of arteries and veins. When it pumps, some blood enters the coronary or heart arteries to bathe all the muscle tissues of the heart.

CLOGGING STARTS

These arteries along with others in the body, are susceptible to a clogging and narrowing process. Deposits of fatty material can form inside the artery wall, narrowing and impeding the blood flow, much like rust collecting inside iron pipes. This process is called atherosclerosis, and is a form of hardening of arteries. The clogging sometimes gradually cuts off the blood flow. Much more often clots begin to form as the blood flows past the roughened area. The clot then can suddenly shut off the flow. This is the coronary thrombosis.

START ECONOMY SURVEY

EDMONTON (CP)—A major study of resources, economy and industry in Alberta has been undertaken by the Montreal chemical and economic consultant firm of J. T. Donald Co. Ltd., Calgary Power Ltd., announced Tuesday. The study, sponsored by Calgary power, will be carried out by a team of scientists, economists and market experts and is scheduled for completion in a year to 18 months.

LUMBER PRODUCTION UP

OTTAWA (CP)—Production of sawn lumber increased in Canada during the first six months of the year to 4,022,591,000 board feet from 3,482,590,000 in the corresponding period last year. The bureau of statistics reported Tuesday that half-year output by provinces, with last year's figures in brackets was: Quebec 594,849,000 (515,356,000); and the Maritimes 373,530,000 (309,161,000).

Perils Of Mass Society

"The Minds of Men in the Atomic Age" was the title of what was the most penetrating and timely of all the addresses delivered at the recent Couchiching Conference of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs. The speaker was Professor George Grant of the Department of Philosophy at Dalhousie University, and he naturally approached the subject of public affairs as a philosopher. He said he did not intend to discuss whether we were going to be blown up or whether the human race is going to be sensible enough to survive. During the conference he had noticed the assumption that all would be well if only we could escape external menaces, such as atomic bombs and economic depressions. Speakers had talked of the dynamic economy of expansion, "a polite word for a boom," and assumed that this was to be taken as an undisputed good. "I can imagine," he said, "a prosperous society, without war, of healthy animals adjusted to worshipping their machines which could be so disgusting that one could will that it should be destroyed."

DEEPER THAN ECONOMIES

That in itself was explosive material and it caused an eruption of critical questions from the floor, which the professor had difficulty in answering. At other sessions most of the speakers had no trouble in replying to the question raised—they had all the answers ready-made; but Professor Grant was dealing with questions much deeper than those of economics. He said there was no doubt that the mass scientific society is here to stay and that it had brought about great good. "It is obviously good that women should have automatic washing machines; and it is almost as good that men should have cars. The fact that machines do our work means that we have more free time and human freedom requires this time. Even modern medicine, however much of a sacred cow it has become, we must judge as good. We must welcome the mass scientific society, despite all its horrors."

The professor said that a "terrible price is being paid over all America for the benefits of the mass society. Economic expansion through the control of nature has become the chief purpose of our existence. It has become the goal to which, everything else must be subordinated, the God we worship."

NEW YORK (AP)—Hurricane Ione set a record for the number of anxious queries received by the New York Telephone Company's weather reporting service.

Wild Brambleberry

No honey fruit is this, Garden-tended, mellow. It grows where shadows flick Of birch leaves summer-yellow. In a dazzle of goldenrod And falling leaf, in a shambles Of burr and brier and twig It glints among the brambles. Amid the whirr of bees And butterflies brown as the bracken You fill your pail with berries That tease the tongue and blacken. But O remember this! The trail by hill and hollow Needs a roving foot And a stout heart to follow. Not for the lagging will, Not for the over wary The purple-ripe ambrosia Of the wild brambleberry. —Myrtle Reynolds Adams In The New York Herald-Tribune

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This Is National Immunization Week

TO THE PARENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN: Have you had your young children protected against: DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS and SMALLPOX? IF NOT—DO START PROTECTION THIS WEEK. SEE YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR ABOUT INOCULATIONS and VACCINATION. Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus should commence at 3 months of age. Vaccination against smallpox should be done before one year of age. Department of Health Clinics are held: Once a week in Charlottetown—188 Prince St. Every Friday—2-4 P.M. Once a month in Summerside—Health Centre (in old hospital). Last Friday in month—3-4:30 P.M. NOTICE RE 3rd POLIO INOCULATION—The 3rd inoculation against polio for the school children who received inoculations this Spring, will be given next Spring instead of this Fall. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. NO HARM IN TESTS OF ATOMIC WEAPONS Don't worry about those Nevada atomic bomb tests. They are not ruining your health. While there has been speculation—and that's just what it is, speculation—about whether the blasts might harm future generations, present health and safety hazards have been reduced to a minimum.

No Serious Aftermath

Gordon M. Dunning, of the Atomic Energy Commission's division of biology and medicine, reports that after five major tests no one at the site has incurred radiation exposure that may be considered hazardous. No one was found to be injured by shock waves, nor have there been any known cases of serious eye damage from light effects. Mr. Dunning's report appeared in a recent issue of a medical journal.

Here's what the government does to insure your safety during atomic tests: The site of the testing area is in itself a safeguard, covering an area of some 600 square miles. In addition, an Air Force gunnery range consisting of 4,000 square miles adjoins it. There are also other wide expanses of sparsely populated land around the site. One hundred full-time AEC employees and many additional part-time employees, throughout the country, carry out an extensive warning program before each test.

Just as important, they make repeated checks after a test. After each blast, monitoring equipment at the site, in nearby communities and on mobile units measures the radioactive fall-out. Planes track the clouds and plot the fall-out pattern on the ground. Ninety U. S. Weather Bureau stations and 10 AEC installations collect fall-out data.

The government, you see, keeps an accurate check on fall-out no matter where it occurs. That is one major reason why the Nevada tests have such an enviable safety record.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

J. E.: I have an over-abundance of freckles. Is it safe to use any of the different solutions to get rid of them?

Answer: Freckles are generally due to excessive pigmentation of spots in the skin. There is not much that can be done to get rid of them, but avoiding the sunlight might be helpful. You should consult a dermatologist (skin specialist) about the removal of freckles.

BREMO BLUFF, Va. (AP)—Two Chesapeake and Ohio Railway freight trains smashed head-on here Tuesday, severing the legs and one arm of an engineer, and injuring at least three other crew members. The wreck occurred 60 miles east of Richmond on the C and O's James River division. Nineteen freight cars and four diesel engines were reported derailed.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Police chiefs, responding to a poll, report they have never known a pipe-smoking criminal. The thing is that a pipe can get a man into enough trouble right around his own house without his going out and breaking any laws.—Winnipeg Tribune.

It's a wonder that more murders aren't committed on golf courses—or even suicides—when golfers start hating themselves for the foolish way in which they attempt to play the game. With this in mind, when a body is discovered on a golf course the immediate conclusion (to the mind of a golfer) is that the woman must have been murdered by her partner for missing a putt!—Brockville Recorder and Times.

The ways of man are curious and costly. Take water in Western Ontario for an example. For years Western Ontario has been spending millions of dollars trying to get rid of water as fast as it can. By building drains, ditches and channels, the area sends the water out to the lakes as soon as it falls from the sky. Now the country's dry. So what is proposed? A water pipeline system from the Great Lakes to the communities. Thus many of the spent millions to rush water into the lakes, must now spend more millions to pump it inland again. Think how much cheaper it would have been if we had let the water take its natural course in the first place.—Exeter Times Advocate.

Chief topic of conversation among Scouting folk for some time now is going to be "Jim," which is a composite word made up of the first letters of Jamboree, Indaba and Moot. Because 1957 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Boy Scout movement, and the centenary of its founder, Lord Baden-Powell, a threefold world Scouting gathering will be staged in England to mark the occasion. Site of the gathering will be Sutton Coldfield, some eleven miles from Birmingham, and it will feature the Ninth World Scout Jamboree, the Second World Indaba (meeting of the leaders) and the sixth biennial meeting of the International Scout Conference will be held at Oxford, the university city.—Canadian Scouting.

We have no brief for increasing British relations just for the sake of doing it; but we do hold that it is not healthy for any one to lean too heavily on any one other. Putting all one's eggs in one basket is asking for trouble. If Canadian industry and agriculture are tied to American, Canadian diplomacy made to look like American, Canadian customs varnished with American habits, where is the Canadian independence of which this country boasts? Not many years ago European people thought of Canada as a British colony. Now must they think of it as a state of the American union? It is not in that direction that Canadian identity will be preserved and the Canadian economy be safely balanced.—Peterborough Examiner.

It will take a lot of Soviet propaganda to answer the blistering indictment written at Athens by lawyers and judges from 29 countries, who met at the International Congress of Jurists. The council passed a resolution urging all governments to adhere to the "rule of law", the first item of which is that "the state is subject to the law". The resolutions call attention to the sweeping "destruction of the rule of law" in Communist-controlled countries and in those ruled as personal governments. The resolutions, to be henceforth known as the Acts of Athens, demand also that every accused person be given a fair trial. The lawyers agreed to give the widest possible circulation to the Act of Athens and urge its adoption by all peoples.—Kitchener Waterloo Record.

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