

Local delegates at Guelph conference see some hope in global desire for peace

Total nuclear war is "probable by 1990 and certain before 2000," says U.S. Rear Admiral Eugene Carroll. Dr. Helen Caldicott, of the film "If You Love this Planet", predicts it will come even sooner than 1990.

In the event of such war, all of southern Canada will almost certainly be obliterated; target cities in Ontario include Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, London, Barrie, Ottawa and Sudbury. A few million people may survive in the far north.

This was the message at the recent Conference on Peace and Security in a Nuclear Age at University of Guelph, attended by Eldon Comfort, Mary Piercy, Rev. Don Matheson and Blondina Matheson, all of Acton, and Janet Duval of Georgetown. It was at this conference that Prime Minister Trudeau announced his new peace initiative, to visit several European leaders and eventually Moscow and Washington.

All participants at the conference, from the U.S., Russia, U.N. and NATO alike, agreed that full nuclear war is close to inevitable, unless the world public is sufficiently educated and aware to demand global arms reduction and alternatives to global war.

Where are we now in the arms race? About 50,000 nuclear weapons are stockpiled around the world, with the NATO countries ahead in some types of weapons, the Warsaw Pact (Soviets) ahead in others. Total firepower is about 10,000

times that which was used in all of World War II, and both sides are quite capable of destroying the entire world several times over, even when they are "behind". Neither side is working to develop anything which would protect cities from attack once missiles are approaching, agreed panelists from both sides; both rely on "deterrence," the theory that the more weapons you have, the less likely your enemy is to attack you.

Russian and American experts at the conference agreed that 100 nuclear weapons on each side (enough to destroy all of Russia or the U.S.) would actually be sufficient deterrent, but that the current Geneva arms control talks are going almost nowhere because of extreme mistrust, and political blustering and bluffing.

Many people support the theory of deterrence as a way to prevent war, because it has worked for several years now. "Deterrence is a leaky bucket," said U.N. expert Dr. Rana of India. It depends on 3 assumptions: that your enemy is always rational, that neither side will ever miscalculate how much aggression the other side will accept, and that there will never be human or mechanical error.

Depending on deterrence is like a man who claims he can fly, said Canadian U.N. expert William Epstein. Such a man jumps off a 40 storey building, and 10 feet from the ground says "You see, so far so good." When volatile Third World governments become involved in international tensions, and as more of them obtain nuclear

weapons, the deterrence theory no longer "holds water," he said.

Aside from the outcome of the arms race, the conference explored other reasons why it should be stopped. "10 year olds go to bed in fear of being orphaned before they wake, and teenagers feel a sense of hopelessness in face of world problems," said Russian obstetrician Galina Savelieva, a member of Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War in Moscow. "64 per cent of American teens say they often worry about the nuclear threat," reported Joanne Santa Barbara, of Hamilton Physicians for Social Responsibility. Dr. Savelieva remarked that children's lives should be "joyful, carefree and cloudless," but instead we are depriving them of any inheritance.

Another serious cost of the arms race is its effect on the economies of the arms producers. Russian expert Yuri Ivanov admitted that defence spending was an enormous drain on his country's economy for which everyone paid and from which no one profited.

Western nations also are suffering, agreed U.S. Rear Admiral Carroll, at a cost of \$85 million every hour, or \$2 trillion U.S. in the next 5 years alone. One billion dollars invested in defence production produces 16 to 18 million jobs, Carroll said, but one billion invested in any other area, such as consumer goods, health, education or the arts would produce an average of 35 million jobs.

"Creating jobs" should never be used as

an excuse for weapons production. With 4 to 14% of the world's finite resources going to the military each year, we are leaving our children fewer resources at greater cost, with no practical benefit from the stockpiles of weapons," said Dr. Rana of the U.N.

The Third World, or developing countries, also suffer from the arms race. "90 per cent of people in the world do not live in the U.S. or U.S.S.R.," commented one delegate, "and yet those two countries put us all in jeopardy". Since World War II, all international conflicts have taken place in developing countries supplied with weapons from the U.S. and 13 from the Soviets.

"The superpowers have war by proxy," said Inga Thorsson of Sweden and the U.N., and the Third World continues to suffer "every despair known to man." She said that U.N. assistance to developing countries in the next five years will be the same as world military spending in the next four days.

In summary, U.S. Rear Admiral Carroll compared the arms race to a Greek tragedy. All of the players now foresee the tragic ending, and agree that it is almost inevitable, yet political ill-will makes them helpless to change the outcome. Russia and Third World panelists nodded in agreement with this analogy. All, however, held out one ray of hope in this gloomy picture—that if the world's people were mobilized in sufficient numbers to demand from their leaders the "political

will" which Mr. Trudeau mentioned in his address, then change could come.

Canadian delegates gave Russian speakers at the conference a message to take home, that the western peace movement "needs help from the Russian peace movement—you must let them speak in your country." "The people are wiser than their leaders," commented a U.N. expert. To quote President Eisenhower, "People want peace so much that one of these days government had better get out of the way and give it to them."

U.S. General George Seignious, who saw action in Berlin, Viet Nam, the SALT II talks, and now the President's Committee on Arms Control, suggested that another chance for peace lay in efforts by the U.S. and the Soviets to understand each other's people and cultures better, through youth exchanges, academic courses, and so on. He said that one of the U.S.'s great mistakes has been a failure to realize that, from Genghis Khan through Napoleon to Hitler, Russia has been "invaded and invaded and invaded, and defensiveness pervades their thinking today." They do not want to lose ever again, and after 20 million casualties in World War II, the average Russian citizen wants peace as much as we do.

In conclusion, everyone at the conference came to see that our security depends on the Soviets feeling secure, and their security lies in making us feel secure.

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Leathertown souvenir bags were given out to the 389 delegates attending the District 5 Agricultural Societies Convention hosted by the Acton Agricultural Society, Saturday. Miss Acton Fair and her princesses were on hand to greet visitors to the convention. Left to right Acton Fair Princess Melanie Cooper presents a bag to Milton Fair Ladies' Board President Chris Harris, Darlene Spencer, Miss C.N.E., Laura Jansen, Miss Acton and Delmar French, a Georgetown Fair Board member is greeted by Fair Princess Dawna Williams. Souvenirs for the bags were donated by Acton merchants.

Fair boards congregate

Almost 400 people from 24 fair boards attended the District Five Agricultural Society Convention Saturday at Acton High School, hosted by the Acton Agricultural Society.

This year, with 389 registered, from as far away as Milland, was the largest ever. In addition, 20 Fair Queens, including Miss Brampton, who is the reigning Miss CNE, and the Ontario Queen of the Furrows, from the Beeton Fair Board, was also present.

The Boynton trophy, which is presented annually for the group with the most delegates and the most miles travelled went to Markham with 45 present.

Following registration Acton president Keith Aiken spoke on "Why our involvement in Agricultural Fairs" and Ladies' Board president Janet Marshall welcomed all participants.

Henry Stanley gave a presentation on parliamentary procedure, delegating authority and leadership qualities. The Royal Winter Fair presented a film, Carol Currie, the district five ladies' representative, introduced all the fair queens. An in memoriam for board members was held, with Morgan Madill and Stan Matthews

from Acton being remembered.

A craft display and quilt display was set up with contributions chosen by each fair. From the Acton display, five were chosen to go on to the Ontario Association of Agricultural Societies Convention to be held in Toronto in February. They are: Shannon Johnson, Christmas wreath; Joan Williamson, handcrafted mice; Harvey Lott, jewellery box; Carol Ann Stevens, hobbie horse; and Ben Wingrove, woodcarving.

"The judges see hundreds of the best crafts from fairs all over the province," remarked Mrs. Marshall. "It's a great honor to go on to Toronto with the best of crafts in Ontario."

Following lunch, catered by Dublin Women's Institute, guest speaker Bob Carbutt from the Agricultural Museum in Milton spoke. Other speakers included Halton Hills mayor Peter Pomeroy, Regional chairman Jack Harris, and Miss CNE Darlene Spencer. Harold Parkinson, District 5 director acted as master of ceremonies. The Ontario Queen of Furrow invited all the delegates to the International Plowing Match, 1984.

Joan Albert, from Georgetown, judged

the quilts and gave her evaluation. From 21 entries, first place went to a quilt from Collingwood, but the owner does not wish it to go on. The second prize quilt, entered from the Milton Fair, will go on to the convention.

The ladies, men and queens all had their own sessions.

Guest speakers for the Queen's were from the Dale Carnegie Course and the Esprit Modelling Agency in Guelph.

The Ladies gave highlights of their fair and two quilts were presented by the ladies of the Markham and Milton boards. A slide show with highlights of each fair was presented.

The men had a panel covering different aspects of the fair answering questions. Acton secretary-treasurer John Rowe represented secretary-managers on the panel of four.

Next year's convention is in Barrie, and in Orangeville the following year.

Leathertown bags with souvenir items donated from Acton merchants were distributed to all visiting guests by Miss Acton, Laura Jansen, and her two princesses, Melanie Cooper and Dawna Williams.

Health Dept. warns

Headlice nesting in children's hair

Once again, as every fall, Pediculosis (head lice) is present in the community, the Halton Regional Health Department warns. They urge all parents to check their children's head every day for lice and nits.

Pediculosis can infect anyone. Headlice need a warm environment and human blood for nourishment in order to grow and reproduce, the health unit says.

Pediculosis is transferred from person to person by direct contact with an infested person's head or by contact with infested hats, other clothing, combs, hairbrushes or bedding. This can happen in schools, Cubs, Brownies and Scout groups or anywhere there is close contact.

The adult louse is a tiny brown insect. The female louse lays "eggs" (Nits) which are tiny, whitish and oval shaped. The Nits (eggs) are firmly attached to the hair shaft with a cement-like substance. Dandruff is easily moved along the hair shaft, nits are not.

The eggs hatch in about eight or nine days and become adult or capable of producing eggs in another 10 days. At any point in time, there could be lice in one or all of the stages of development on the individual, the health department points out.

To find the condition watch for head scratching. Use a good light to examine your child's head and look particularly behind the ears.

It is important to report cases of headlice to the school nurse in order that follow-up action can be undertaken. Headlice are communicable and children must be excluded from school until they have been treated and all nits and lice removed.

If your child has lice, the nurse will check the heads of all the children in his/her classroom and his/her brothers and sisters. She will contact the parents to describe treatment if lice are found, the health unit says.

If Pediculosis has been diagnosed, the health unit recommends you begin treatment at once. Your family physician will suggest a solution which can be used in this treatment. The whole family should be inspected and treated if lice or nits are found.

To avoid exposure to other children, the health unit suggests children be kept home until the hair and scalp are clean and free of nits. The nurse will check the child's head before returning to classroom.

Procedure for cleansing hair and scalp:

- 1) Use the medication recommended by your physician according to the directions.
- 2) Wash hair well and rinse.
- 3) To remove the nits (small white particles which cling to the hair strand) use a fine toothed comb, and comb only a few strands at one time. Moisten hair with a solution of one-half vinegar and one-half water to remove nits more easily.
- 4) Repeat combings several times to ensure that all nits are removed and reinfestation does not occur.
- 5) Inspect all clothing which might harbour infestation and wash or dryclean as indicated. Be sure all articles such as brushes, combs, hair bands, hats, bedclothes, etc., are cleaned during the time of treatment and after the infestation is cleared.

Spoons raise \$4,000 for Indian village

Rock and roll, electro-pop, or New Wave—no matter what name you give to the music of the Spoons, it all sounds sweet to the Halton Region Conservation Foundation.

The four young Burlington musicians raised more than \$4,000 for the Crawford Lake Indian Village and Conservation Centre campaign during the band's first-ever concert in Hamilton Place. The Spoons, Gorde Deppe, Sandy Horne, Derrick Ross and Rob Freuss, had agreed to perform the

concert as part of the fund raising effort being conducted by the Foundation.

Nash the Slash, who performs with his face completely covered in a wrap-around bandage, also contributed to the campaign. He agreed to appear as the opening act just a few days before the September 29 concert took place.

As with the Spoons' appearance at Canada's Wonderland a month earlier, the Hamilton Place concert was highly praised by music reviewers. Many of the young people in the audience never sat down once the concert began and spent two hours dancing in the aisles of the Great Hall of Hamilton Place.

Halton Hills favors Burlington site

by Jeff Andrew

Halton Hills regional councillors are firmly behind a proposal coming to council today that the Burlington landfill site be kept open until a new one is ready for operation because they say there is no other financially acceptable alternative.

Burlington councillor Walter Mulkewich is trying to get council to back the closing of the site in favor of exporting Halton's garbage to a New York energy from waste facility, but Halton Hills representatives say it would be too high a price to pay for industry and taxpayers.

"We can't afford to ship it to New York," said Councillor Dave Whiting, echoing the views councillors Mike Armstrong, Russ Miller, and John McDonald (Halton Hills Mayor Peter Pomeroy could not be reached by press time).

"I can't support that additional burden to the taxpayers," said Councillor McDonald.

According to a spokesman for Leferink Disposals Ltd., Georgetown, it currently costs an industrial customer about \$33 per metric tonne to ship waste from Halton Hills to Burlington. That includes a \$16 tippage fee to the region and \$17 in transportation costs. The transportation cost alone to ship to Niagara Falls would cost an additional \$25 per metric tonne.

If the export option is pursued industry will have to bear the added cost and taxpayers will be charged a special regional waste disposal charge of \$32.50 per household.

Councillor Mike Armstrong said that the citizens of Burlington should consider the continuation of the dump as part of their

responsibility to Halton. He said the Halton Hills landfill site took garbage from other parts of the region until it was closed.

Said Councillor Whiting, "Those people in Burlington would have no qualms about shipping it to Milton."

One of the chief concerns of Mulkewich and a Burlington ratepayers association is the damage to the environment done by the landfill site and the multiplying of that harm if the site is maintained.

But Halton Hills councillors said there is as yet no proof that any significant damage is being done to environment surrounding the site.

They said because it is an existing site it is the logical choice for an interim dump until a new one begins operation (scheduled to be picked and in operation by 1986).

"We've filled every other landfill site (in

the region) to capacity and I think we should do the same here," said Councillor Russ Miller.

The proposal being made to council calls for an expansion of the Burlington site though it is being labeled a "continuation" by the region's Solid Waste Management Committee.

If regional council approves the expansion, the Minister of the Environment will be asked to waive tribunal hearings under the environmental assessment and environmental protection acts.

However, if the minister does not respond by December 9 or does not waive the tribunal process by then, the SWMC proposal calls for the implementation of the export option as an interim measure until future of the Burlington site is decided.

The money donated by the Spoons and Nash the Slash becomes part of the general fund raising revenue, now being used to begin reconstruction of the palisade and one long house of the Iroquois village that stood beside Crawford Lake from 1434 to 1499. The Foundation has now raised about half of the \$700,000 needed to complete the project.

Crawford Lake is located near Steeles Ave. and Guelph Line, in a wooded area on top of the Niagara Escarpment at the very centre of Halton Region. The sediment layers on the lake bottom allow scientists to date precisely material found in core samples.

The rebuilt Indian Village will be the most accurately dated prehistoric village in the country, and only the second rebuilt on its original site.