



Mary Kay Cosmetics, a rapidly expanding make-up manufacturer based in Dallas, presented a demonstration to Georgetown residents Thursday night in St. George's Anglican Church on Guelph Street. Charging a small admission to raise money for Terry Fox's on-going campaign for cancer research, the company's Canadian representatives introduced a number of new cosmetics and said Mary Kay is actively searching for a beauty consultant for the Georgetown area. Here, beautician Celia Plotrowski prepares model Betsy Braum for a "new look" while Mary Kay Canadian sales director Judi Johnston looks on. Judi was joined by sister and fellow sales director Skye and senior sales director and mother Margaret Johnston.

Developer must know all about environment



Halton Habitat

by Grant Lee

Halton Hills is a community well-acquainted with issues arising from proposals for the development of rural and urban land. The former municipalities of Acton and Georgetown include environmentally sensitive areas within and adjacent to their boundaries that are connected with tributaries of the Credit River. Therefore, it is important that development activities in the vicinity of these communities be undertaken with high regard for the environment so that plant and animal life sensitive to environmental change will at least have a chance to adapt and cope with change.

The term "developer" is frequently connected with people or businesses intent upon changing or visibly enhancing the use of land. Very often, such changes are impressive, attracting the attention of citizens in the community concerned about the potential impact on the environment.

People concerned about development proposals are able to express their environmental concerns privately, through political avenues, public hearings, the media and by forming special interest groups. Through these mechanisms, development proposals can achieve success, be altered, delayed and sometimes rejected by the community.

It's clear that the traditional right of landowners to use their land as they see fit is, in reality, subject to the rights of adjacent neighbors to enjoy their own property and to the public interest.

The term developer can apply to all landowners

whether they own small or large parcels of land in rural or urban settings. When landowners contemplate change to the environment of their holding or actually do change it in some way, they are participating in development activity.

However, unlike most development proposals that attract public attention, the development of the environment of small parcels of land is often overlooked and there is no consideration about potential disruption of relationships between parts of the environment.

Many owners of small parcels of land are actively engaged in the development of their property at the same time as many other owners of properties of similar size. Impulsive planting or removal of trees and shrubs, annual additions of topsoil over small areas, poorly situated vegetable gardens and structures such as swimming pools and sheds and frequent applications of fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides on lawns and gardens are among the numerous development activities that tend to be overlooked.

Seasonal development activities such as these when carried out simultaneously by hundreds of landowners may lead to environmental problems on their own property, their neighbors' property further away or on environmentally sensitive areas such as river valley systems that receive polluted and sometimes contaminated run-off after summer storms or spring thaws. Many environmental problems unintentionally created on small parcels of land

generally go unnoticed until neighboring landowners find reason to complain, long after development activity has ceased and remedial measures are no longer effective.

Development activity need not be synonymous with negative environmental impacts. The development of environments by landowners can be done with positive benefits to neighbors and the public interest. With some forethought of the short and long-term effect of their actions and resulting impacts on the environment, landowners are able to consider alternative actions for the development of their property providing for benefits such as conservation of energy, thermal efficiency of dwellings and food production that will be in their own interest as well as their neighbors' and the public.

It's not difficult to understand the workings of a parcel of land similar to the interior environment of our homes.

For instance, we know that by turning a switch, there is an absence or presence of light and heat. On small properties, impulsive removal or planting of a tree may similarly affect temperature or lighting of the property that will in turn affect such things as house temperatures, growth of lawns and shrubs, animal and bird movement and energy flow among plants and animals.

Once there is an understanding of how parts of the environment are working and the way they are related to each other, then it is easier to consider the impacts of proposed development activity.

It's important that relationships between parts of the environment be considered when contemplating development activity. In this way, the land's environment has the benefit of being conscientiously developed for the enjoyment of the current occupant and the stewards of the future.

Heading for south? Don't overdo tanning

Heading south for the balance of the winter? Try and keep in mind that suntans, supposedly the image of health, vitality and fitness, are in fact unhealthy and potentially dangerous.

Citing the findings of skin specialists, the Canadian Cancer Society reminds you that premature drying and aging of the skin are accumulative effects of exposure to the sun, and excessive exposure lays the basis for skin cancer.

The Society points out that the skin is the most common location of malignancy in men and the second most common in women. Ultraviolet rays in sunlight can upset the orderly regeneration of cells and are the principle cause of skin cancer.

Fishermen, farmers, construction workers, lifeguards and others whose occupation takes them out of doors and who are fair-skinned, run the greatest risk of skin cancer. The risk is proportional to the degree of exposure to sunlight. Those who should be most cautious about the sun are generally the most avid sun seekers - that is, white-skinned people. People with

pale complexions, especially those with fair, ruddy or sandy coloring, lack sufficient quantities of the pigment substance melanin, which acts as a shield against damaging rays. Dark-skinned people, who have a generous amount of melanin, are more able to endure large amounts of sunshine without being harmed. But even they must be careful about over-doses of sun.

Sun-induced skin cancer is preventable by taking some simple precautions. The Cancer Society suggests what beachcombers, sports enthusiasts and outdoor workers wear protective clothing - a shirt, sun hat, beach cover up - and use a lotion which screens out

harmful rays. The lotion should be reapplied after swimming and at frequent intervals because water and perspiration tend to wash it away. Care should be taken about reflected light which can sneak up under the brim of a hat.

If a change in the normal skin condition is noticed (a change in a mole, a sore that does not heal) see a doctor. Skin cancer is the easiest cancer to cure with a 95 per cent cure rate, but like other cancers, it depends on early detection and treatment.

For more information on skin cancer and sense in the sun, contact your local unit of the Canadian Cancer Society.

Asthma course returns

The Halton Lung Association's Family Asthma Program will re-open at the Georgetown District High School Pool Saturday mornings, 10 to 11:30, commencing March 7. All children with any degree of asthma are welcome to attend this gym-swim program, which develops relaxation and better breathing techniques as well as fitness and improved swimming skills. New members to the program must have a doctor's referral. This program is provided free of charge as a Christmas Seal Service. For further information, please contact the Halton Lung Association at 827-7973.



HALTON REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Chairman's Message

BROCK HARRIS

The year 1981 will mark the 25th year in which a conservation authority has operated in this part of the province. It was on December 20, 1956, that the Order-in-Council was passed by the provincial government to establish the Sixteen-Mile Creek Conservation Authority, and from that beginning there evolved the formation of the Twelve-Mile Creek Conservation Authority in 1963, with the amalgamation of the two Conservation Authorities in 1963, to establish the Halton Region Conservation Authority.

Twenty-five years often represents a fairly lengthy period of time as it relates to man's normal life span. However, as it relates to the work of conservation, it is a relatively short period in time which residents of the watershed have had at their disposal to manage the many resources that our watershed has.

Today, many of us are experiencing new approaches in government organization and re-organization in their attempt to cope with the many and varied demands for the ability to deliver goods and services to the citizens.

The provincial government has established specific ministries and attempted to de-centralize their decision

Conservation Authority stands the test of time

making processes. Local government has been re-organized on a regional basis, special agencies such as the Niagara Escarpment Commission have been created to deal with a specific matter, and yet, when one considers the conservation authority, it has withstood the test of time with a minimal amount of changes required to provide the vehicle for the management of resources that combine both provincial as well as local input and concerns. The watershed is still the management unit recognized as the basis for the authority jurisdiction.

The scope and area of the authority's programs are still primarily related to water management, forestry, recreation and the protection of significant environmental and conservation properties. Many suggestions and attempts have been put forward in the past to change the area of jurisdiction for a conservation authority and the role that the conservation authority will play in the overall field of resource management. However, all of these suggestions have still come back to the realization that the original structure and the Conservation Authorities' Act was and still remains a viable manner for resource management.

The Halton Region Conservation Authority has been, in my estimation, one of the more progressive conservation authorities during this 25-year period of time. One only has to look at the record of accomplishment to realize the scope and magnitude of resource management issues that occurred during this period and that positive and direct action was taken by the authority to correct problems, while at the same time, making provision for wise resource management opportunities for the long-term and future benefit of the residents of this part of Ontario.

However, one should not become complacent and rely on past achievements as a measurement for future needs. The next 25-year period will be an even more demanding period of time on the resources of our watershed. The desirability for economic growth, greater populations, urban expansion, the competition for the use of our renewable as well as non-renewable resources, demands that the Conservation Authority, the member municipalities and the province of Ontario have an obligation to ensure that the Halton watershed will have all of the benefit in the future that we often take for granted today.

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