

UN Anniversary

Today marks the 19th anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter. It is being observed as United Nations Day and it is to be hoped that the observance, recalling as it does the impressive achievements which the organization has to its credit, will give the member nations a new determination to work together within its framework.

At no time has an incentive of this kind been more necessary, for it is being freely predicted that the coming session of the U.N. Assembly this fall will be a crucial one—perhaps the most important, and the most precarious, since 1945.

For one thing, the refusal of Russia and other members to pay their share of U.N. peace-keeping operations has plunged the organization \$135 million in debt. The United States is demanding a show-down, and External Affairs Minister Martin said last week that Canada has a plan for settling the issue; but he didn't go into details.

Then there is the problem of Red China, which hasn't been eased any by its achievement in detonating a nuclear bomb. Mr. Martin told the House of Commons that he hoped an "advance" would be made during the forthcoming session in the matter of China's admission to the world organization. He modified this statement by adding that "we hope such an advance would be acceptable to the United States."

He was also quoted as saying a self-determination should recognize both the solution-termination of Formosa and the rights of mainland China.

The trouble stems from a blunder made when the United Nations was formed, and when recognition was given to Nationalist China headed by Chiang Kai-shek. Not only was this nation of no international standing or prestige admitted to the world organization, but it was made a permanent member of the Security Council, along with the world's four great powers, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France. This policy was forced through by the United States, through by the United States, through by the United States.

In recent years there has been a growing feeling among Western democracies that the admission of China is vital—that there is little sense in talking about world disarmament if the most populous country in the world today, and a now a member of the nuclear club at that, is left out of the picture. But how to remedy the situation, on forms that China will accept and without loss of face at Washington, presents a problem that may prove even harder of solution than finding an acceptable way of meeting the demand for funds.

Behind The Scenes

The trouble with those joint communiques issued after federal-provincial conferences is that they don't give the juicy details of what goes on behind the closed doors, only the agreed-upon generalities. Hence the spate of rumors that start circulating after every such gathering, which the public devours greedily for lack of more substantial fare. Hence our reason for quoting this bit of gossip from Charles Lynch's widely-read column in the Hamilton Spectator, agent last week's conference on repatriating the constitution:

One of the great questions dealt with at this fateful seminar, says Mr. Lynch with tongue in cheek, had to do with the title of Prime Minister as opposed to Premier.

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Most people said the television broadcasts did not change their voting intentions but reinforced them. "And yet," comments The Journal, "politicians in Canada as well as in Britain feel that television is vital to their success. The candidate who dodges cameras and television and yet wins elections has not appeared, but he is a promising and agreeable prospect."

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Inter-marriage between people of different races, or of different hereditary constitution and to the influence of the environment on this genetic potential.

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OTHER POINTS

Other points agreed on by the experts: It has never been proved that interbreeding has biological disadvantages for mankind as a whole. On the contrary it contributes to the maintenance of biological ties between groups and thus to the unity of the species in its diversity.

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

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