

Canada And China

After his forthright statement calling for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, External Affairs Minister Martin has been criticized for not pressing for a vote on this issue and for settling, instead, for support of the Italian proposal to create a committee of exploration into the China-UN question. But the poor reception given to the Canadian proposal was proof enough, to a diplomat of Mr. Martin's experience, that it would be futile to make a voting issue of it as this stage. Nor could the Canadian delegation conscientiously vote for the Albanian-Cambodian motion which was defeated yesterday, and which would seat Peking at the cost of expelling the Nationalist Chinese.

What is significant is that for the first time, a Canadian spokesman has put the attitude of Canada squarely before the UN General Assembly. It was not, as some observers seemed to think, a "two-China" policy that Mr. Martin advocated, but a policy that frankly dropped all pretense about the Chiang Kai-shek regime in Formosa representing China. The Canadian proposal would in effect give the seats which are China's in both the Security Council and the General Assembly to the Peking regime. Chiang and his government would be offered recognition as a separate nation.

Whether Taiwan, or Formosa, will ever again be a part of the Chinese Republic is another matter entirely. If the natives, other than the Nationalist forces, have their way, it will become an independent state with its own place at the UN. That is a question for the future, and the Canadian proposal leaves it there. What was needed was to end years of hesitation and diplomatic double-talk on the part of Canada as to the Peking regime's right to represent China in the world council of nations. Mr. Martin's speech did this, while making it clear that his proposal was an interim solution, and that Formosa's interests meanwhile would be safeguarded.

Prime Minister Pearson has followed this up by telling the Commons, in reply to questions, that Canada may consider giving formal diplomatic recognition to Red China if efforts to seat the Peking government in the UN continue to fail. It would have been more logical, perhaps, to have taken this action before going into the UN with the China-seating proposal. But whatever the techniques, it is the objective which is important. The question of responsible Chinese participation in world affairs is still a doubtful proposition and may be for a long time. But this is the goal that must be achieved in the interests of world peace.

A Potent Killer

In this day and age, it comes as a shock to learn that vampire bats are a major scourge in Latin America and that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has had to mobilize its resources against them. These creatures spread paralytic rabies, which has killed human beings and has become a serious menace to livestock. The UN agency estimates that rabies-infected bats kill 50,000 cattle and 10,000 horses annually in Mexico alone. In recent years, feeding on the growing cattle ranching industry, they have swept paralytic rabies through Venezuela, Bolivia, parts of Brazil, northern Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. In one large Paraguayan ranch, cattle casualties from the bats run as high as 30 a night.

Now the agency is planning a pilot program in Central America of large-scale regional projects to either wipe out the disease or drastically reduce

the bat menace that spreads it. The results will be followed with interest in other parts of the world, for there has been an upsurge of the disease in recent years. According to the 1966 report of the World Health Organization's committee on rabies, the current outbreak among wildlife in Europe, Asia and North and South America is the worst in 100 years. Rabies has appeared in countries free from it for decades. And as rabies spreads among animals, the danger grows that humans will be bitten and infected.

Vampire bats are especially dangerous rabies-carriers because their bites may go undetected. A man generally knows if he's been bitten by a dog or cat or wild animal and he can get treatment in time. But a vampire bat can settle on a cowboy sleeping in the open, suck blood from his foot and infect him with rabies without waking him up. These pests are uncommon in North America but in 1953 scientists detected the first case of rabies among insect-eating bats in the United States, and now such cases are increasingly reported.

A Desperate Course

No one would seriously question the fact that farmers have every right to a standard of living comparable with that enjoyed by other segments of the Canadian economy. No one with any knowledge of the circumstances will contend that they have been given a square deal in this regard. But it is doubtful if the Ontario Farmers' Union has taken the right approach to solving this problem by authorizing its officials to call a farm strike "when necessary," in effect to make decisions which would require members of the union to withhold their products from market.

As pointed out in an Ontario exchange, this course could spell disaster for the OFU itself. Milk dumped on the ground, perishable foodstuffs left to rot in barns and warehouses would represent for striking farmers a total loss of labor and income. Such gestures would be worthless and meaningless unless the union could enlist the total support of all agriculture—and the OFU membership represents a minority of Ontario farmers. Further, such action would reckon not at all with the domestic manufacture of substitute products it would encourage and the importation of meats, vegetables and dairy products that it would accelerate and enlarge.

Evidence before the parliamentary committee on food prices has focused attention on the disparity between the prices farmers receive and the high cost of their products to the consumer. Remedial legislation aimed at reducing this disparity would find public support across the country. There are other avenues to be explored, including freer trade policies which would benefit all our basic producers, as well as improved techniques in farm production, extension of ARDA activities and co-operative marketing practices. To many of our farmers, it may seem that improvements of this kind are long overdue. But nothing, surely, could be so calculated to inflict injury upon farmer-members themselves than for their organizations to take their cue from the less responsible elements in the labor movement.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Something for school children to look forward to next June will be souvenir medallions to mark the centennial of Confederation. About the size of silver dollars, the medallions will be packaged in plastic containers and distributed to all elementary and secondary school pupils through provincial education departments. The Royal Canadian Mint began production of them on Monday.

In its current bulletin the Canadian Manufacturers' Association reports that in terms of hard cash, fringe benefits now cost leading manufacturing corporations an average of \$1,744 annually. This works out to almost \$34 per week. Included as fringe benefits for the purpose of the study were payments employers must make according to law, such as unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

It helps us to get a better perspective on expenditures at the Confederation Centre to note that the famous Stratford Shakespearean Festival had a net deficit of \$216,575 this year, despite box office revenue of \$1,206,637. The deficit, largest in the organization's 14-year history, was blamed on increased operating costs. To cope with this problem, a new campaign to enlist private and corporate financial support has been launched.



"YOUR FUTURE IN THE CRYSTAL BALL"

DAMAGED BY FLOODS

Stands As Living Art Museum

National Geographic News Bulletin

The city of Florence posted "Handle With Care" signs during World War II in the hope that its art treasures would survive the Nazi occupation with little damage. Now, Italy's worst floods in nearly a thousand years have caused greater devastation. Florence, the city of the Medici, has appealed for world help in saving and restoring paintings, sculptures, monuments, historic archives, and libraries. Medieval Florence crowds both sides of the Arno River about 40 miles inland from Pisa. It stands 145 air miles north of Rome in the green-gold hills of Tuscany. With 452,000 people, Florence is Italy's seventh city in size, but second only to Rome in artistic and cultural distinction. Its palaces, galleries, museums, churches, gardens, bridges, fountains, and piazzas form one of the noblest museums of Western art.

"DESTINED TO FLOURISH" The origins of Florence date from Fiesole, a town built by Etruscans on a ridge dominating the Arno Valley. Some townspeople eventually moved down to the banks of the river and established Florentia, an ambitious choice of name meaning, "Destined to Flourish." But Florence remained an obscure village until the mid 14th century. Then its situation on vital trade routes— from Rome to Milan and trans-Alpine, Europe, and Pisa to Bologna and Venice—made it the commercial center of Italy. Wool, silk, wood, and farm products, flowing through Florence's markets, created one of the richest communities on the continent. The city's coin, the florin, was Europe's monetary standard, and the free city-state grew powerful under the rule of its wealthiest merchants. Paramount among Florence's first families were the Medici, whose family coat-of-arms inspired the three-ball pawbroker's emblem. Support of artists by the Medici and other aristocrats transformed Florence into a cultural center of the Renaissance. Here flourished the genius of artists, poets, and philosophers. The handsome city gave inspiration to Giotto, Michelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Botticelli, Fra Filippo Lippi, Luca della Robbia, and Cellini. Machiavelli, Savonarola, and Amerigo Vesputci shared the mark of immortality in other fields.

ON THE PONTE VECCHIO Today's visitors to Florence meet the Medici at every turn. The famed 600-year-old bridge called the Ponte Vecchio, where the shops of jewelers and goldsmiths stand, was built simply as a river crossing for Medici soldiers. Some of Michelangelo's best sculptures embellish the tombs of Medici in their luxurious chapel at the Church of San Lorenzo. The magnificent Uffizi and Pitti art galleries were once Medici palaces. National Geographic published a U.S. Air Force officer's account of the liberation of Florence.

'Colonizing' Labrador

Corner Brook Western Star

There has been a great deal of talk about the boundary between Newfoundland and Quebec in Labrador in recent months as a result of continued insistence from certain sources in Quebec that the Privy Council made a wrong decision back in 1927 when they confirmed Newfoundland in the ownership of over 9,000 square miles of mainland territory. But there is no question in anyone's mind in this province that constitutionally and legally, Labrador is a part of Newfoundland. However legal and constitutional rights are not something that one can rest on forever. There must be indications that the island of Newfoundland which has long been the seat of power and source of population and wealth, must be more closely integrated with the great mainland land mass on the mainland.

Many speakers and writers have emphasized the necessity of this, if the two are to remain as one indivisible unit. Earlier this year we said that the time has come for Newfoundlanders to again "colonize" the region as their forefathers did in the early years of the codfishery, and suggested that the government should assist in this colonization. During the 1966 session of the Newfoundland House of Assembly, Premier Smallwood spoke of this need for modern colonization of the vast Labrador region, and he was back on the topic again last week.

Newfoundlanders, he said, must colonize Labrador, must occupy it, must use it, otherwise they will become absentee landlords. The people of this province must not be satisfied with mere legal and constitutional membership—they must possess the land and develop it, must in habit and develop it. Then he gave some statistics to indicate that Newfoundlanders are not doing this so far—at least not to the extent that is necessary. He stressed the fact that many Newfoundlanders go to Labrador to work but they do not stay.

SIX MONTHS UNDERGROUND

ANDON, France (CP)—Jean-Pierre Malet, 25-year-old French restaurant owner, was hoisted out of a cavern Tuesday after spending six solitary months there and becoming the world champion underground dweller. Weak and pale but apparently in good health, Mairet was carried to the surface by a policeman. Mairet had a telephone connection with the surface and used provisions sent down to him.

TEN YEARS AGO

(November 30, 1956) In a short but colorful ceremony another page in the transportation history of Prince Edward Island was written when the "Lord Selkirk" was launched at Pictou Shipyards.

Maritime Central Airways will have the distinction of flying the first plane load of Hungarian refugees slated to be brought to Canada.

Heart Disease

By Dr. Theodore H. Van Dellen Heart disease is the number one cause of death but it need not be feared. We are not immortal and there always will be a "top killer." Heart disease reached this status when vaccines, antibiotics, and improvements in sanitation eliminated infections from the top of the heap. Cancer or accidents could take over if diseases of the heart and blood vessels are eradicated.

According to Clarence Randall "Fear defeats the heart; understanding solves the problem." The old ticker is a tough organ but remarkable advances have been made in electronic and biomedical research. The artificial heart is here to stay and new heart for old is next on the docket. The nervous control of an artificial heart still is a problem in that the device does not respond to emotions or exertion.

The Vineberg operation for the improvement of circulation to the heart muscle also should restore many cardiac cripples to a useful life. The technique overcomes a serious blockage of the coronary arteries by bringing in blood from outside sources. The ideal candidate has severe angina pectoris that does not respond to the usual remedies. Approximately 500,000 might benefit from this procedure.

Electric defibrillators also save the lives of those whose heart has lost its rhythm and at least 10,000 people have artificial pacemakers that stimulate a lazy heart to beat. The Baropacer is another electronic device that controls blood pressure. It has not been perfected but shows promise. A variety of monitors that record the blood and heart sounds from a remote source also are used to check the cardiac status of our astronauts.

The high risk factors that make a person more susceptible to heart attacks also are known. In addition many hospitals have intensive care centers to give victims of a heart attack expert attention. These units have saved a significant number of lives. So why worry about your heart? (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

A Strange Combination

By Red Currie Canadian Press Staff Writer

Barring unforeseen complications Kurt George Kiesinger, Christian Democrat, Roman Catholic and former Nazi, will be chancellor of West Germany by week's end. If it comes off, the man who made it possible, ironically enough, is Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin, leader of the opposition Social Democratic party who has tentatively agreed to the "grand coalition" under which he would be vice-chancellor and probably foreign minister.

Many in Brandt's own party find the alliance distasteful but after an angry 16-hour debate among party members of the Bundestag Saturday they agreed to let Brandt go ahead with negotiations. Final approval, they said, would depend on how well he did in negotiating party representation in the new cabinet. Brandt's name was announced as the "grand coalition" under which he would be vice-chancellor and probably foreign minister.

Despite the opposition, Brandt appeared confident and even named a colleague to take over his duties as mayor. Opponents within the party argue that Brandt would be well advised to form a coalition with the small Free Democratic party, which brought about the downfall of Chancellor Ludwig Erhard a month ago when it won a dispute over economic matters. They plead that in such a grouping the Social Democrats would be in the majority, whereas with the Christian Democrats they would be but a junior partner.

Other members argue that party—second largest in West Germany—should stay in opposition in the hope of winning an election. Brandt, 53, represents somewhat of a comeback nationally since he had twice led his party to defeat and had announced after the 1965 general election that he would not make a third attempt. But when the Erhard government began to deteriorate he decided to reconsider.

Kiesinger, 63-year-old lawyer, insists he fought Nazi doctrines and denies he was a liaison man between Nazi Foreign Minister Ribbentrop and Propaganda Minister Goebbels. He says he served only in a minor position during the war. His two greatest supporters are former chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Franz Josef Strauss, former defence minister turned kingmaker in engineering Kiesinger's nomination. Both favor with Kiesinger a greater and closer friendship with President de Gaulle of France, whereas Erhard had strongly supported the United Nations in opposing France's withdrawal from NATO.


Regrettable Gesture

Toronto Telegram

When Quebec's Daniel Johnson attended the swearing in of Lieutenant Governor Hughes Lapointe on Feb. 22, 1966, he expressed the hope that it would be the last such ceremony in his province. The people of Quebec, he suggested, found it subservient to pay homage to the representative of a "foreign" Queen.

Now that Mr. Johnson is the premier, it is apparent that he wasn't fooling when he expressed his strong criticism of the monarchy and the Crown. He has taken steps to have the Crown removed from atop the Quebec coat-of-arms on government stationery. The innovation, he has indicated, is in line with his promises to abolish eventually the Legislative Council and the office of Lieutenant Governor.

It is unfortunate that Premier Johnson has taken this stand. Despite the hostility toward the Queen and Crown by some Quebec people, many still look to her with great respect and regard her as Queen of all Canada.



**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**  
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

**Condensed Annual Statement**  
October 31, 1966

	OCTOBER 31 1966	OCTOBER 31 1965
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash on hand and due from banks (including items in transit)	\$1,156,260,160	\$ 927,694,157
Government of Canada and provincial government securities, at amortized value	1,044,470,732	896,866,701
Other securities, not exceeding market value	411,723,138	578,697,850
Call loans, fully secured	399,051,392	436,478,003
<b>Total quick assets</b>	<b>\$3,011,505,422</b>	<b>\$2,839,736,711</b>
Other loans and discounts	3,340,593,255	3,118,772,614
Mortgages and hypothecs insured under N.H.A.	200,497,113	216,748,235
Bank premises	76,987,247	70,775,716
Liabilities of customers under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	277,173,169	303,918,701
Other assets	29,174,344	21,103,266
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,935,930,550</b>	<b>\$6,571,055,243</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Deposits	\$6,304,214,969	\$5,921,644,810
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit	277,173,169	303,918,701
Other liabilities	16,806,934	15,230,142
<b>Total liabilities to the public</b>	<b>\$6,598,195,072</b>	<b>\$6,240,793,653</b>
Capital paid up	66,528,000	66,528,000
Retained Account	269,000,000	262,000,000
Undivided profits	2,207,478	1,733,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,935,930,550</b>	<b>\$6,571,055,243</b>

**Statement of Undivided Profits**

	YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31 1966	ELEVEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31 1965
Profits, after provision for depreciation and "income taxes and after making transfers to loss reserves out of which full provision has been made for diminution in value of investments and loans	\$ 27,432,288	\$ 23,239,254
Dividends	19,958,400	17,297,280
	\$ 7,473,888	\$ 5,941,974
Balance of undivided profits at beginning of period	1,733,590	1,791,616
	\$ 9,207,478	\$ 7,733,590
Transferred to Retained Account	7,000,000	6,000,000
<b>Balance of undivided profits at end of period</b>	<b>\$ 2,207,478</b>	<b>\$ 1,733,590</b>

\*Total provision for income taxes \$25,450,000 (1965—\$22,350,000)

W. EARLE MCLAUGHLIN, Chairman and President  
J. H. COLEMAN, Chief General Manager