The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Mr. Pearson's Outburst

Mr. Diefenbaker has often been accused of firing his political shots behind some kind of moral smoke-screen. The same tactic was adopted by Prime Minister Pearson at a Liberal dinner meeting in Hamilton last week. Discarding his diplomatic gloves for a bitter attack on the leader of the official Opposition, he accused him of eroding federal power and of destroying Confederation. He charged him with being "consumed by a passionate dedication to return to office and to power" and a lot of other things, all delivered in a tone of injured innocence and high moral indignation.

This outburst came at a time when private talks between the party leaders in the Commons—talks initiated by the Prime Minister himself—were still under way on how the flag issue should be handled in the House. It was duly reported by a dozen newsmen from the Parliamentary Press Gallery whom Mr. Pearson had brought with him to Hamilton. It was a speech of unabashed partisanship, and gave every impression—to some of the reporters at least—of being the first shot in an undeclared election campaign.

One would expect a political speech under such circumstances, of course. But surely, if Mr. Pearson was really concerned with reaching an agreement with his chief opponent in expediting parliamentary business at this time, he wouldn't have gone out of his way to taunt him in this manner.

It takes two to make a quarrel. And after all, being "consumed" by the itch for office isn't a failing confined to Mr. Diefenbaker. The obstructionist tactics followed by Mr. Pearson and his followers when in opposition showed that they had a full measure of it.

Chou Goes To Moscow

The fundamental clash between the Soviet Union and China as rival Communist powers is being soft pedaled at Moscow these days. Foreign Communist leaders who came there to celebrate the 47th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution last week have stayed on for "red unity" meetings with the new Kremlin bosses.

Prominent among those in attendance is Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who would hardly be there at all if Mr. Khrushchev hadn't been banished from the scene. In their bitter feud with China during Khrushchev's time, the Russians accused the Chinese of fomenting a schism in the Communist world. Now the emphasis is said to be on peace and harmony.

It was Khrushchev's plan to hold a December meeting of Red representatives from 26 nations to prepare for a world Communist conference. But his purpose was to set the stage for a showdown in his dispute with Peking. His successors apparently hope to turn it into something else.

What is of special concern to the Western powers is whether there will be any change in Soviet policy on the basic issue of war and peace. Under Khrushchev, the Soviets stood firm in maintaining that war is not inevitable and that peaceful co-existence with the West is not only possible but desirable. The Chinese have vigorously disagreed on this. Another Soviet policy attacked by the Chinese is the possibility of Communist take-overs through peaceful means in the under developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

If there is to be a reconciliation of these views, what will it mean in terms of further world unrest? All that we know is that in recent weeks the Kremlin's voice has had an uncertain ring. The new men there are trying to find their bearings. Through his presence in Moscow, subtle Premier Chou will have an opportunity to gauge the situation and bring his influence to bear.

Many observers, however, still believe that the Sino-Soviet conflict cannot be resolved in any basic sense. The national interests of the two nations are too diverse. All that even the experts can do in deciding this question is wait and see.

Sigh For The Past

Before the marriage of TV and the computer, sighs the Milwaukee Journal, elections were exciting. Besides casting your ballot, you were a participant in the counting of the votes. Newspapers printed score sheets which you clipped and kept at hand to jot down the regional totals as they came in. TV was an infant then, with few stations and few sets. Radio was the means of mass communication, so you sat with your ears glued to the set as the drama unfolded.

Now, with "instant elections", the show has come to a standstill. Last Tuesday night the machines were in control. You sat while fractional results were projected and reprojected. You were told by how many percentage points the Baltimore voters of Italian descent favored LBJ over JFK. Long before a sizable bundle of votes had come in, the machines had taken over completely.

Gone is the time when the announcer read the roll of the states—fresh returns to be jotted down on the election score sheet. If you were at an election party, the beer and popcorn were shoved aside while the state by state returns came in. Then the debate was resumed. Analysis was not by computer but by a political observer whose views you could accept or reject or argue about. But how do you argue over the verdict of a machine? Its whirring declaration that all is over catches you before you've even opened the bottle of beer, or heard whether the losing candidate concedes his defeat or not

That's progress! But there are a good many people oldfashioned enough to believe, with the Milwaukee paper, that election nights were more fun the other way.

Still Unexplained

Now it appears that a senior Government official is being sent to the Congo to negotiate the release of 26 Canadians being held by Congolese rebels. That was the mission Social Credit Leader Thompson was supposed to be on—the main reason, according to External Affairs Minietar Martin, why he was sent on an African trip, all expenses paid.

Mr Martin has declined to identify the senior official who will work in the Congo on this mission, for fear, he says, that it might prejudice his chances to work quietly. A quite understandable precaution, in the circumstances. But why shouldn't it apply to Mr. Thompson as well, if he is indeed a key man in this operation?

It is understandable, in the circumstances, why even Liberal backbenchers are begining to ask awkard questions about the arrangement.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Twenty-five years ago, Vancouver launched a program of compulsory safety inspection of motor vehicles. It seems to have paid off handsomely. In previous years, defective vehicles were involved in seven per cent of all Vancouver accidents. Now that figure is less than one per cent, although in other British Columbia areas it remains at seven or eight per cent.

* * *

A bit of a stir has been caused in municipal circles in Ontario by the suggestion that candidates for local office be required to take an intelligence test. "Why," asks the Winnipeg Tribune, "limit the test to municipal councils? Some of the things that have happened in Ottawa and provincial capitals lately tend to cast doubt on the assumption that senior governments are boundless reservoirs of intelligence."

SNAKE CHARMER'S PIPE

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Price Tag On Those Electoral Promises

"That bog had seven years might be an appropriate title for Canada's lack of advance from 1957 through 1963.

Hon. E.J. Benson, Minister of National Revenue, has just issued his Green Book of Taxation Statistics, Part Two, dealing with Corporation taxes last year.

This discloses that income tax paid by Canadian corporations on their profits in 1963 totalled $1,363 million. This was a paltry two per cent higher than the comparable total for the year 1957.

How come? The answer is that the total profits earned by our corporations had remained almost stationary throughout that seven year period. I am not exaggerating when I refer to those seven years of nogrowth as a "bog".

But what about Johnny Canuck? Well, he got a soaking in that same period. We have heard a lot of claims about taxes not being increased during those seven years, but the figures tell us another story. In 1957, the individual income tax paid by Canadian taxpayers totalled $1,535 million; in 1963 this had soared, through years of steady increases, to $2,270. This represents an increase of 49 per cent. Thus while tax payments by corporations edged up a bare two per cent in those seven years, the individual taxpayer found his levies sky- rocketing by a painful 49 per cent.

FIGURES DON'T LIE

In 1957, Corporation profits totalled $3,240 million; in 1962—the latest year full details are available — this total was a mere $90 million higher at $3,330 million. But in that same period, our Gross National Product had jumped up from $29,866 million in 1957 to over $41,000 million last year.

One would expect, and it would be only reasonable, that corporation profits would show a comparable growth.

What happened to the yield on the other taxes which provide the federal government with its main sources of revenue? In those seven years— and I will compare the fiscal year ended 31st March 1957 with the fiscal year ended 31st March 1964— there were comparatively trivial increases in yield.

The proceeds of sales tax rose from $725 million to $930 million; the proceeds of excise duties—such as are levied on alcoholic drinks and tobacco products— rose from $270 million to $395 million. But the yield from customs import duties rose only by $15 million from the 1957 total of $565 million; and the yield from "other excise taxes" rose by a mere $3 million from the 1957 total of $267 million.

YOU PAY INCREASES

Meanwhile total government spending over those seven years ballooned from $4,866 million to $6,892 million.

When non-tax revenues and other items had been accounted for, the federal government showed a surplus of $258 million in the year ended 31st March 1957 It has never shown a surplus since; it has covered its extravagances by borrowing money.

Thus your children and grandchildren will ultimately pay for the government spending spree in that seven - year bog. But you yourself, as a payer of personal income tax, met part of the bill through the payment of more taxes deducted from your wages.

This was the price tag on those electoral promises, which sounded so alluring when spelled out from the hustings.

But there is a sharp object lesson to be learned by the recent experience of our neighbours south of the line. There they have attempted tax cuts, and this has precipitated a family spending spree bringing great prosperity. Will our election promisers and our finance ministers digest the obvious lesson?

Sentence UN To Alcatraz

London Times

Alcatraz always seemed psychologically out of place. In any list, long or short, of the world's most beautiful spots San Francisco Bay would be well towards the top. It is an area, moreover, that the works of man have made richer than spoiled. The old Spanish influence lingers. There is over all, from the Embarcadero up to Telegraph Hill, across to the slopes of Berktuey, and out to the Golden Gate Bridge, a charm and a grace that so far have remained undestroyed.

The project of the Great Bay Bridge raised doubts. Once built and when the time came for it to be used, it fitted in with the rest. America has enough wonders to be a world of its own.

The Grand Canyon is unmatched for awe. The giant redwoods are unequalled for majesty. The South-West has unparalleled color. All these are Nature's triumphs. San Francisco Bay's spectacle is largely man-made.

And there, in the middle of it, stood Alcatraz. The past tense is used metaphorically....

Thanks to the films Alcatraz was a horrid name. There in the middle of this loveliness was the prison where the worst and most desperate federal criminals were kept. Some tough men escaped from Alcatraz; most of them did not stay alive. Of those who did, all were recaptured except one. Men's lives were eroded there, and so in the end were the prison buildings.

Finally it was decided that to restore the crumbling structure would cost more than even the richest nation could afford. In March of 1963 the last 27 inmates were transferred, and the island was without convicts for the first time in 104 years.

An empty island anywhere is an invitation to mankind at large to do something with it. It was unthinkable that the birds should have restored to them so large a rock in the bay. Various uses were suggested.

Now a Congressional committee has recommended that Alcatraz shall become the site of a memorial to commemorate the signing of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco in 1945. Judgment on the idea must be postponed. It all depends on the memorial. Some modern art could be more hideous than even the grim jail was.

In any case, 12 acres is rather a lot for a memorial. There is bound to be plenty of space left over. Why not arrange for the Security Council to have to sit there whenever they cannot agree?

A week on Alcatraz, in one of the old buildings, without communication with the outside world should also be obligatory before anyone could impose the veto.

A Stopgap Program

Milwaukee Journal

The food for peace program has been extended for two more years after successfully running the most critical congressional gantlet in its 10 year history. This is good news for the farmer at home and the hungry abroad, but it leaves unanswered some nagging questions on the future of this massive and growing program of international aid through food.

Food for peace now reaches nearly 100 million of the world's people. In the last decade $12.3 billion worth of farm commodities have been made available to underdeveloped nations, 63 per cent of it by long sold for local currencies. two-thirds of this local money was loaned back to finance local development — to build roads, hospitals, schools, bridges, to irrigate land, conserve soil, control floods.

The program has the double appeal of helping people in need while eating up some of our embarrassing farm surplus at home. However, critics who recognize the present necessity of the programs are questioning its future goals. They ask whether food available on such bargain terms may actually discourage a poorly developed nation from taking steps to meet its own food needs.

Food for peace is a stopgap program to meet a genuine and growing world crisis — hungry people. In addition, its counterpart funds have stimulated considerable local development. But food production is the first need of the emerging nation. Industry will grow only when agriculture becomes efficient enough to feed the people and release some farm workers to non-farm jobs. The most modern steel plant, the finest highway, the best equipped hospital mean little to a man with hunger in his belly.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization predicts that world food supplies must be increased 79 per cent by 1975 and quadrupled by the year 2000 to meet world need. Most of the food must be grown by the needy nations.

Medical Browsing

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

The Medic Alert Foundation International was founded in 1953 by Dr. Marion C. Collins of California. His young daughter nearly died from an anaphylactic reaction to tetanus antitoxin. The father worried about this girl and wondered how she could be protected should she become unconscious from an accident. Dr. Collins realized a card in her purse could be overlooked easily and the girl did not want to be tattoed, as some diabetics or epileptics, have been. After a family conference it was decided she should wear a bracelet engraved with the words "Allergic to tetanus antitoxin." The front of the bracelet was to carry the words "Medic alert" in bright red.

This led to establishment of the foundation with membership open to anyone in a similar predicament, such as arthritics taking one of the corticosteroids, certain heart patients, and those with various types of allergies For a one-time fee, the member receives an emblem on which is engraved the name, emergency phone number of the foundation's central answering service, the serial number, and the medical problem. A central card file is maintained in Turlock, Cal., which is available to physicians and other authorized personnel in emergencies. In addition, it carries the symbol approved by the American Medical association (a hexagon shape containing a six pointed figure with the staff of Aesculapius superimposed upon it) The universality of this symbol will make it easily recognizable by people all over the world.

Many organizations, groups, and communication media have publicized this foundation. It is a good thing to investigate if you have one of approximately 200 conditions that needs special attention in case of emergency.

The Boston Poison Information center received four calls last winter about women who had inhaled gases produced by mixing household cleaners. The most common cause of poisoning, according to Dr. Harris C. Faigel, stems from combining sodium hypochlorite (a common ingredient of bleaches) and ammonia or vinegar. The commercial cleaners contain safe ingredients but poisoning occurs when a housewife decides that a mixture will clean better than a single agent.

Chlorine is manufactured from the reaction between vinegar and sodium hypochlorite Inhaling this highly corrosive gas leads to coughing, chills, headache, and dizziness. More symptoms may develop several hours later as a result of pulmonary congestion The poisonous effect is hastened when the housewife cleans in a poorly ventilated space, more so during winter when all windows are closed.

HEART VALVE INFECTION

J. T. B. writes: What is acute bacterial endocarditis?

REPLY

The term refers to inflammation of the valves of the heart Acute means of short duration Put the words together and we have a rapidly developing infection of the heart valves caused by bacteria. This condition usually is associated with blood poisoning.

SWAYBACK FAMILY

Mrs. A.R. writes: Is swayback hereditary? I have it and so has my young daughter.

REPLY

This is a possibility, provided the little girl is not mimicking mama.

DIETARY DEFICIENCIES

F. E writes: Does malnutrition cause aches and pains?

REPLY

Yes, especially when associated with vitamin or mineral deficiencies.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Keep your blankets clean.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, co Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Education Of Indians

Fort William Times Journal

Illustrating the strange ramifications of the struggle for what Quebec believes to be its provincial rights is the stand taken last week by some Canadian Indians who fear a take-over of their welfare by the province.

After a meeting with provincial ministers, citizenship minister Rene Tremblay said agreement had been reached to determine whether they want to continue receiving services from the federal government or to receive provincial services.

Reacting to this, five Iroquois chiefs in Quebec have lodged protests with the British High Commission to Canada. They said they do not want to be left "to the tender mercies of our ancient, traditional enemy, the French Canadians."

Two points of interest are brought out by the protest. In the first place, a modern generation will be surprised to learn that Indians still consider French Canadians as their enemies. A perusal of history suggests that the English behaviour towards the native people differed little from that of the French. Secondly, it is rather significant that the Iroquois chiefs should direct their appeal to a representative of the government of Great Britain, rathen than to the federal government.

That integration of the Indian population with all other Canadians should be the responsibility and concern of the country as a whole, is a reasonable assumption. If the federal government were to relinquish its primary obligation to guarantee the rights of Indians, the step would be most regrettable.

Nevertheless, there should be room for compromise, particularly in the field of education. It is most desirable that Indian children should gain their education in classrooms with all other young Canadians. And since the direction of services has been accepted as the responsibility of provinces, there does not seem to be any good reason for making an exception in the case of Indians.

NAMES BUREAU HEAD

OTTAWA (CP) — Henriot Mayer, 55, has been named chief of the government's farflung translation bureau, the civil service commission announced Monday. Mr. Mayer was born in Ottawa and has worked in various translation branches since 1930. For the past year he has been chief of the House of Commons translation service. He succeeds Pierre Daviault, who will stay on as chief of a new section on technical terminology.

GERMAN ACADEMIES

There are 47 universities and 39 colleges in East Germany, compared with six universities and six colleges in 1939.

Painful Necessity

Winnipeg Free Press

Official Canadian reaction to Britain's imposition of tariff surcharges on a wide range of imports has been generally one of sympathy and relief.

Both are understandable. For what Britain has done is essentially what Canada did in 1962 when reserves were falling with dangerous rapidity. Where the British surcharge is 15 per cent on all imports except raw materials, tobacco and food, the Canadian surcharges ranged from five to 15 per cent and applied to about half this country's imports.

Like Britain, Canada borrowed heavily from the International Monetary Fund to see her through the crisis.

It is to be hoped that the parallel continues, that the British surcharges will be as temporary as the Canadian ones were. The Canadian surcharges were removed gradually, but all had been eliminated nine months after their imposition. (The fact that the last of them came off a week before a general election may merely have been a coincidence.)

The government at Ottawa is relieved because the British surcharges are non-discriminatory —they apply with equal force to imports from all countries. Canadian exports to Britain will not, therefore, be affected more than exports from other countries—in spite of the fact that Canada is not without its share of responsibility for Britain's large trade imbalance.

In 1963 Canadian sales to the United Kingdom were $1,006.8 million, but our purchases there totalled only $526.8 million — leaving a trade deficit, as far as Britain is concerned, of nearly half a billion dollars.

Nor can the British have overlooked that Canada retains restrictions against some British imports— automobiles and textiles, for instance— that hold down the sale of these goods in the Canadian market All told, had the British government been in a vindictive mood, the consequences for Canada could indeed have been much worse.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Northern Visitor (in Georgia) "I see you raise hogs almost exclusively about here. Do you find that they pay better than corn and potatoes?" Native (slowly) — "Wal, no; but yer see, stranger, hawgs don't need no hoeing." — Montreal Star.

Today's atomic age youngsters have worries we adults never had to consider when we wanted to run away from home. For instance, here's a farewell note from a nine-year-old home leaver: "Good-bye family. You all hate me. I love you all very much. God bless you." On the bottom of the page she had written "over" and on the other side: "In case of an air raid, I'm in the attic." — Brandon Sun.

It would have been interesting to have a tape recording of what Harry S. Truman said when he fell into the bathtub and broke two ribs and cut his eyelid. The former President, now 80, uses language that is just as salty as it used to be. It just doesn't get into print so often.—Portland Oregonian.

There are few of us who won't remember suffering through the difficulties of memory work in school. Just exactly how beneficial it was to commit reams of verse to memory has often puzzled us. All we can remember from school is the first line of a poem that begins: "Tiger, tiger, burning bright..." — Hamilton Spectator.

Someone Else's Turn

Guelph Mercury

If Canadians were given the choice between putting up $10 million in taxes or seeing the outbreak of a war which might engulf the world, there is no doubt that they would elect to pay. In that sense External Affairs Minister Paul Martin is correct in saying that "we would do it again in Cyprus By that he means that Canada was right last spring in agreeing not only to supply 1,130 soldiers, the largest unit in the UN peace keeping force, but also to pay their cost.

Most Canadians support the government's action and credit it with having played a leading role in averting conflict. Canada's Cyprus policy has had the support of the opposition parties. It should not be assumed, however, that Canadians will be content to play fairy godmother when the present third period of the UN's Cyprus mandate runs out the day after Christmas. Only Ireland and Britain of the member nations have also accepted the double load Pay and maintenance of other forces, supplied by Denmark, Sweden and Finland, have been met out of funds supplied by Britain and the U.S. The British unit is almost as large as Canada's.

Canada has done more than enough. It is high time that some of the other countries in the UN took over the duty of supplying and feeding troops to keep the Greek and Turkish Cypriots from resuming their murders.

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