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PAGE 8 MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1963

"The strongest member is weaker than the weakest link"

Tragic Weekend

The air crash near Montreal on Friday night, killing 118 persons in the worst disaster in Canadian aviation history, cast a gloom over the weekend. All our citizens have been deeply moved by this tragic occurrence, by the loss it has occasioned and the heartbreak it has left in its wake.

Actually, there has been a big improvement in air traffic safety in recent years, which is something that cannot be said for our highways. No system has a better record in this connection than the Trans-Canada Air Lines, and we may depend that in this case a very thorough investigation will be made.

It seems a hard price to pay for progress. But even those who feel this most deeply are aware that we cannot put back the clock to more primitive means of transport. The challenge lies in putting greater emphasis, at all times and under all conditions, on the safety factor.

Should We Have Cheered?

Finance Minister Gordon is said to have been "surprised" at the unfavorable reaction of Premier Shaw to the announcement of the proposed new tax-sharing formula at the Ottawa conference last week. It doesn't surprise us that Mr. Gordon should be surprised at anything these days, since he is finding it so difficult to reconcile his academic pronouncements about government financing with the facts of political life.

Take his ill-considered Budget of June 13, for example—much of which has had to be withdrawn after being exposed to public criticism. And we are reminded by the Ottawa Journal that in his speech to the Commons at that time, Mr. Gordon attacked the Conservatives for what he considered their mismanagement of affairs. He said the 1962-63 fiscal year deficit for which he had taken responsibility would be \$732,000,000 while for 1963-64, under his care, the deficit was estimated at \$565,000,000.

On this proposed achievement Mr. Gordon said proudly: "To do more this year would not be wise having regard to the present state of the economy. To do less would be irresponsible." The summer and fall have faded away and so have the bright estimates of the finance minister.

Emerging from the federal-provincial conference one day last week, Mr. Gordon said he had told the delegates that the 1963-64 deficit would be close to \$700,000,000. And, of course, the year isn't over yet and the minister may have further occasion to be surprised at the dogmatism of his attitude last June, and at the false optimism that led him into making such a misleading prediction.

More to the point in this case would it have been for the minister to have explained how he reconciles with fair treatment the pittance allotted to this Province under the new federal formula, as compared to the generous allowance to Quebec and to the other Atlantic Provinces. It wasn't even on a per capita basis, which would be a fair enough consideration our greater fiscal needs.

Then perhaps—having had this mystery expounded to us—we could

all share in Mr. Gordon's surprise that the Premier of this Province should be so ungrateful as not to join in the chorus of praise on this occasion.

Peaceful Antarctica

One place where the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries seem to have no trouble in co-operating—where indeed the cold war has never penetrated—is Antarctica. A beginning has been made by the U.S. in sending special teams to inspect Soviet bases and those of half a dozen nations there. Even the Soviet reluctance to submit to inspection is no factor in this area, which under the Washington treaty of 1959 is a fully demilitarized zone, barred for nuclear testing or disposal of nuclear waste.

We have been reading about this setup in the Milwaukee Journal, and it makes an interesting story. The United States and Russia each has four scientific bases in Antarctica, and in addition the U.S. has a naval vessel as a floating research station and operates a base in operation with New Zealand. Eight other nations have stations.

The Soviet Union and the United States haven't made claims to Antarctic territory, although most of the other nations active there have. The U.S. recognizes no claims by others, and Russia, in the words of Prof. Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University, "murmurs about the voyages of czarist explorers in the old time, but in general contents itself with saying that no solution in which it does not participate will be acceptable."

The Antarctic studies have a precedent in the International Geophysical year in which 60,000 scientists from many countries cooperated in many projects in the 18 months ending in December of 1958. Dr. Odishaw, who headed the United States committee on these activities, called the program "the single most significant peaceful activity of mankind since the renaissance and the Copernican revolution."

Which proves, among other things, that the Russians can cooperate when it suits their purpose.

Tobacco Tax Bite

From the several hundred million dollar excise levy Ottawa collects on cigars, Health Minister LaMarsh says \$600,000 will be allotted to anti-tobacco education among young people and for research. This grant followed declaration by representatives of eight of the provinces that there is a proven relationship between smoking and lung cancer.

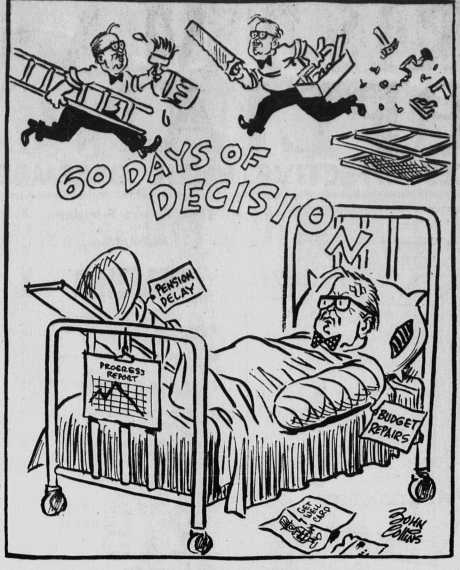
The major amount, \$400,000, will be for education; the other third is for research work. The program will be developed by a committee and the details submitted to the provincial governments for approval. For there is no province that does not contribute extensively to this tobacco tax.

The committee will include members of the tobacco industry. It may be that they are being invited to see their business slaughtered, says the London Free Press; but that may not be so. The trade has expressed wide interest in research, for the exact content of the tax that causes lung injury has not yet been determined. The industry may through research find a way to eliminate the health hazard in the cigaret and permit it to avoid its present stigma.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The September report by the Labor Department at Washington shows 3,500,000 unemployed in the U.S. in that month—150,000 more than a year ago in actual numbers. Percentage wise it was 5.5 per cent of the labor force compared to 5.6 a year ago. These figures show that even the expanding economy of the United States cannot keep up, in employment, with the population increase.

Discussing the failure in Belgium of governmental measures to solve the problems of bilingualism and biculturalism presented by the Flemings (Dutch-dialect-speaking) and the Walloons (French-speaking), the Montreal Star comments: "If there is a lesson to be drawn from the Belgian case by other bilingual countries it is perhaps that inflated emotional conflicts cannot be solved by political means."



THE OVER-ZEALOUS HANDY MAN

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Cynical Coincidence At Washington

Our Foreign Minister, Hon. Paul Martin, was presented with a big ugly woodcarving by his opposite number in the U.S. government, Dean Rusk, during a visit to Washington on September 7. This presentation was a gesture to mark 150 years of peace on the Great Lakes since the last Canada-U.S. battle there, on Lake Erie in the year 1813.

Dean Rusk, apparently over-looked the unclad war of 1963, in which the Canadian ship "Howard" was dynamited in the U.S. lake port of Chicago, after being tied up there through a summer-long boycott which had cost its owners over \$3,000,000. In our changing world, the Great Lakes strife of 1963 has not been fought with bullets and bombardment, baseball bats and boycotts are the weapons of war. And significantly, it has not been our Minister of Defence or our Foreign Minister who have been involved, but the Minister of Labour, Hon. Allan MacEachern. His active opponents have been introduced, the Labour Willard Wirtz, and the president of the AFL-CIO George Meany.

The history of the Great Lakes waterfront strife is well known through the post-war years strikes held up shipping and baseball bats cracked skulls. A powerful seaman's union has been accused of being communist-dominated, and our federal govern-

ment and our labour leaders virtually cooperated in setting up an non-communist union, which they put under the control of Hal Banks, who was given special immigration privileges so that he could be imported from U.S. to exercise that day-to-day control.

FRYING PAN TO FIRE This new set-up was welcomed with hope, but fed to despair.

The Canadian trade union movement and the payment of Canada cannot and will not accept outside domination of our jurisdiction and sovereignty; said N.D.P. member H.A. R. Wolf. Which was to have been a member of an international union for 20 years and a legislator for 30.

There should be more Canadian autonomy over Canadian affairs, added N.D.P. stalwart, Stanley Knowles. "This should be one of all aspects of our life, economic, industrial, intellectual, educational, cultural, and defence as well."

It was unexpected that "Canadian nationalism" should be referred to again and again by MPs debating international union. But the history of the Great Lakes battle of 1963, and the actions in it of U.S. political and military leaders, justify this talk. It was indeed a cynical coincidence that Dean Rusk drew attention to a battle of Lake Erie at a time when Canada-U.S. relationships on the Great Lakes were at their lowest.

But an important and over-

They Gambled And Lost

New York Herald Tribune

The men of the Isle of Man and their holiday visitors from the big cities of Britain had led a soft, easy, pastoral life—until three operators came along from Las Vegas and tempted them with the dubious delights of that American gambling resort.

The results are now in after the first major gambling experiment of this kind in Britain. The expected boatloads and phantoms of professional gamblers, their bags bulging with notes from their latest raid on a mail train or truck halted to stop. The crowds were modest, the bets were moderate, averaging less than \$100.

The promoters walked: "We feel we are operating an amusement arcades rather than a casino."

They bet that time and tide had swept away the spirit of our Pilgrim fathers—and they lost.

The Bigger Bit

C. J. Harris in Clip-Sheet

One striking fact that is found in the new "Green Book" of tax statistics issued by the Revenue Department is that the number of Canadians in the low-income bracket has been increasing very rapidly, while the number of taxpayers in the lower income bracket has shown a marked decline. It follows, of course, that because of progressively steeper tax rates, the average tax payment has risen considerably.

In 1961, the most recent year for which an analysis is given in the annual report, there were 1,822,000 persons in the \$4,000 income bracket—an increase of 788,000 over the year before. But in that same period the number of persons in the \$2,000 to \$4,000 bracket fell by 263,000 to a total of 2,405,000.

From 1956 to 1961, 1.6 million of Canadians who paid personal income tax increased from 3.9 million to 4.9 million, their total payments climbed from \$1.3 billion to \$1.5 billion, and the average amount of tax rose from \$337 to \$425. Since the total of personal income taxes paid last year was nearly \$2.3 billion, that means that the average is now close to \$470.

Gypsies Teeth Are Surprise

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen A portable dental device was invented recently to reduce the stress of working hard in a hot and humid factory. Dr. F. Lienhard, of Tulane university, found the apparatus does not reduce the number of heartbeats 25 per cent, kept the body temperature stable, and reduced the sweating threshold.

It is difficult to cool certain factories, especially those with hot metal. Large air blowers help but are not too successful. Dr. Lienhard's individual air cooling device may solve the problem by diminishing stress which, in turn, should increase production. A lightweight cooling unit is strapped to the waist of a workman, which delivers cool air through plastic, perforated tubes worn over the neck. The unit operates on compressed air.

A new pregnancy test was described recently by Dr. W. Powell Hutcherson of Chattanooga, Tenn. It is based on changes in the hormonal system and takes only a few minutes to perform. The procedure proved to be 94.2 per cent accurate when done on 1,000 women known at the time to be pregnant. It was 100 per cent accurate in the nonpregnant state.

A team of Hungarian dentists examined the mouths of 103 young men aged from 18 to 60 to 100 years. The dentists were surprised to find the teeth well preserved and firm and almost free of caries and malocclusions. Less than 3 per cent required orthodontic treatment whereas 16 had all their set.

The teeth tended to be strongly stained and this could be accounted for in some by years of wear and tear. In others, pipe smoking was responsible; the mouthpiece was held on the cutting edges of the upper and lower incisors. But most of the heavy abrasion and lack of caries were traced to their diet. They ate vegetables rich in vitamins and bread fresh days old with hard crusts that required thorough mastication.

These dentists also reported that when a person has a dental calculus (stone) and a dark brownish fur on the necks of the teeth. Precancerous lesions (leucoplakia) inside the cheeks and on the uvula were detected in 2, and a notably caused by chewing tobacco.

"WATER ON THE BRAIN" Mrs. D. writes: Our 3-month-old child just died of hydrocephalus. What is the cause of this disorder?

REPLY A birth defect involving the circulation of the cerebrospinal fluid. This liquid surrounds the brain, and in hydrocephalus, too much is manufactured or the outlet is blocked.

NERVE PAIN D.R. writes: What is a difference between neuritis and neuralgia?

REPLY Neuralgic pains tend to be sharper and less steady than neuritis. In addition, the trigger points exist along the course of the nerve rather than throughout the entire nerve as in neuritis.

Today's Health Hint—

Remember your bowel's natural way.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Wealth may not bring happiness but it does bring a pleasant kind of misery.—Brandon Sun.

Women can keep a secret as well as men, but it generally takes more of them to do it.—Sarah Kennedy left of it.—Calgary Herald.

The American State Department has coined a new word: verifiability. It is used in the sense. The verifiability of a capability depends entirely on whether survivability can be capably verified.—Petersborough Examiner.

Sharper Focus On U.S. Aims

By Alan Harvey Canadian Press Staff Writer

Interference in the West may still be just a wistful comment, as ephemeral as the stuff that dreams are made on, but it really means something this time. The sight of horror that went round the world with John F. Kennedy's murder has given way, particularly in Britain and Europe, to the realization that we are all Americans now, our futures all bound up with it in a global game of follow-the-leader.

This explains why so many British and Frenchmen and Germans and Italians have felt such a powerful sense of personal identification with the tragic events in Texas. Instead, they felt that Kennedy was "our president," although the extent of cheering his victory and lamenting his death. Comments the Financial Times in London:

"It has become plain that the West wants leadership and accepts that, ultimately, such leadership can only come from America. But it cannot be provided effectively from America by anyone and on any terms."

INTENSELY INVOLVED In moments of high drama and poignant tragedy, the focus becomes sharper. That is why Europeans now are so intensely involved in the American scene, so worried about such aspects of the American image as will

rights and medical care for the aged, so agog to learn whether Lyndon Johnson can take up where Kennedy left off.

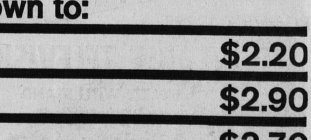
Things look differently abroad. Many Europeans sense a young Kennedy was somehow an untypical American; but they saw only his shining virtues, that of a world statesman and did not share the doubts of many of his countrymen about his domestic policies.

They were oblivious, in short, to the suspicions of Kennedy nursed by what one commentator calls the "all-Americans"—men who wanted a typical, true-blue, all-American president rather than an outward-looking intellectual.

Thus, however big a man Johnson may prove to be, there is some feeling that factors may be working for him that were denied to Kennedy. The British magazine New Statesman expresses this thought by saying that the "murder of the gifted young president may make it easier for his far less imposing successor" to carry out a similar program.

Referring specifically to civil rights, the magazine says: "It is conceivable that as a native Southerner he can do more to heal the sickness of Dixie than could a Canadian from Boston, whose very manhood was an anathema in the South."

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Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

ATWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Antigonish, N.S., Dec. 1, 1938 — Two St. Francis Xavier University students successfully upheld the resolution "that Canada's defense should be ordered immediately" in a debate today with Kings College. They were Walter McDonald, Pres. of the N.S. and Walthen Gaudet of Charlottetown.

Washington, Dec. 1 — (AP) — The United States Agriculture Department announced today it had arranged for the sale of 30,000,000 bushels of surplus American wheat to four mill owners in Great Britain.

TEN YEARS AGO

A former Ireland now living in Ontario was the artist chosen to illustrate the feature stories in the current edition of the Magazine, Canadian Home Journal. The Illustrator, Mr. Lewis of Charlottetown, Mr. Lewis spent four years at the Ontario College of Art in Toronto.

Margaret Ann Ireland, one of Canada's most brilliant young pianists, is to give the second of two recitals in the series at the Wales College concert, Dec. 8 in the college auditorium. Miss Ireland's return to the United States and Europe.

COMMISSION MORAHEW

BARROW IN FURNESS-England Revisers—Canadian High Commissioner—George G. Drew was guest of honor Friday at the commissioning of the Royal Navy's new Tribal class frigate, Mohawk. Drew recalled that there had never been a Canadian ship named after a Canadian. The American Indian tribe became the Royal Navy's Tribal Class destroyers came into being during the Second World War. Drew presented a color print of one of her predecessors to the 3,300-ton Mohawk.

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