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PAGE 4 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1965.

The Great Opportunity

News that the first contract has been awarded in the development of our \$148-million causeway-bridge-tunnel link with the mainland and that work will start immediately has been followed by news of a New Brunswick labor union protest over the manner in which the contract was awarded. At this distance we cannot assess the merits of the complaint, but we do hope that no time will be lost in dealing with it.

The project is far too important for that. It has finally passed the planning stages, after first having undergone years of exhaustive inquiry as to its feasibility from every angle. What we expect now is action. Nor can we emphasize too strongly that it is an undertaking for which both the major parties can justifiably claim credit. There are definite commitments on both sides, and the election next Monday will not alter this fact in the least. We have dealt with this point so often that it is unnecessary, surely, to go over the same ground again.

But it is important to realize that we can look forward to the project's completion within a few years, and to the beginning of a new era in our transportation history which will present problems as well as magnificent opportunities, for which we should now be planning with all the thoroughness at our command.

The fact that the causeway will provide for railway as well as automobile traffic is of cardinal importance to our shippers, who are practically unanimous in expressing their appreciation on this score. There seems no dispute, either, as to the great opportunities the project will afford for industrial expansion.

THE OTHER SIDE—We believe, too, that it will be immeasurable benefit to our tourist industry; but we are aware that spokesmen for the industry have expressed grave doubts in this regard. It is fitting that we should face their objections frankly, with a view to resolving them in the interests of all concerned.

It has been said, for example, that the causeway will destroy our distinctive Island character and flavor; that wealthy outsiders will buy up choice sites for summer homes, shutting us out from our own beaches; that we may, indeed, become another Coney Island, with our roadsides and resorts turned into a jungle of atrocious billboards, hot-dog stands and jukebox joints that will not only fail to attract the right kind of tourists but "turn them away in droves."

We believe these dire warnings to be unjustified. But they have been sincerely expressed, and they do raise a point which we would be unwise to ignore. Beauty spots have been defaced by being over-commercialized in this manner in other parts of the continent. Elsewhere wiser planning has prevented this kind of exploitation. It is our responsibility to see that we take the long-range view of the problem.

Certainly we don't want our fair province to be exploited by land grabbers and highway hucksters. And may we suggest that our Tourist Association could be of great service here, in proposing concrete measures to restrict such abuses, based on the experience in other tourist centres, and presenting them without delay to our provincial government.

TIME TO BEGIN—These proposals should be prepared and presented in time for the government to submit them to the Legislature at its next annual session, where they could be acted upon after thorough discussion and consideration.

Certainly if there are dangers of this kind to be faced, we must be armed against them as soon as possible. We cannot afford to wait until the causeway is completed; the land grabbers and hucksters, if they are

planning an invasion, will have dug themselves in before then. We have no doubt that the government would welcome any constructive proposals to circumvent this sort of thing, and those engaged in our tourist industry are in the best position to make suggestions along this line.

The major fact to be faced is that we are getting our causeway, and that the responsibility is ours to see that we use it to the greatest possible advantage. Which means, of course, not only to our advancement industrially and commercially, but to the enrichment—not the degradation—of our natural charms and way of life. Of course we can measure up to this challenge, if we really try!

Slick Examples

Large-size advertisements all over Canada explain the benefits that the Canada Pension Plan will confer on individual Canadians of different ages and circumstances. It is Liberal propaganda, but the taxpayers are paying for it—to the tune, it is said of some two million dollars. The advertisements are misleading in that, while purporting to be comprehensive and enlightening, they leave important matters unexplained.

For example, they devote no space to explaining the benefits the Plan will confer on those unfortunate workers who have no steady employers to match their contributions to the fund and whose own earnings are so small and so uncertain that they can't make such payments themselves. These people are certain to be among those whose need for pensions will be the greatest, but they seem, like our older citizens, to have been entirely forgotten.

Nor is anything said in the advertisements about small employers who will be compelled to contribute to the pension fund on behalf of each of their employees, while they may not be able to pay anything toward pensions for themselves.

The Printed Word, an Ontario publication, makes some good suggestions in this regard. What the people want to know and what the advertisements should explain, it says, are these:

- (1) What benefits will the Pension Plan confer on them above the benefits they are already entitled to under existing legislation? (2) Are these promised benefits to be in proportion to the contributions that each recipient will have made to the Plan? (3) Will the proposed payroll deduction of 1.8 per cent from the workers' wages plus the equal amounts to be exacted from the employers, be sufficient to cover the entire cost of the Plan and, if not, where does the government expect to get the money to pay the resulting deficits? (4) What compensation does the Plan contemplate for the legions of unfortunates who will not be able to maintain throughout their lifetime the dues that must be paid to keep their claims in good standing?

After all, everybody is paying, in taxes, for these advertisements. They should be full and lucid in their explanations—not slick examples of government salesmanship.

Alarming Increase

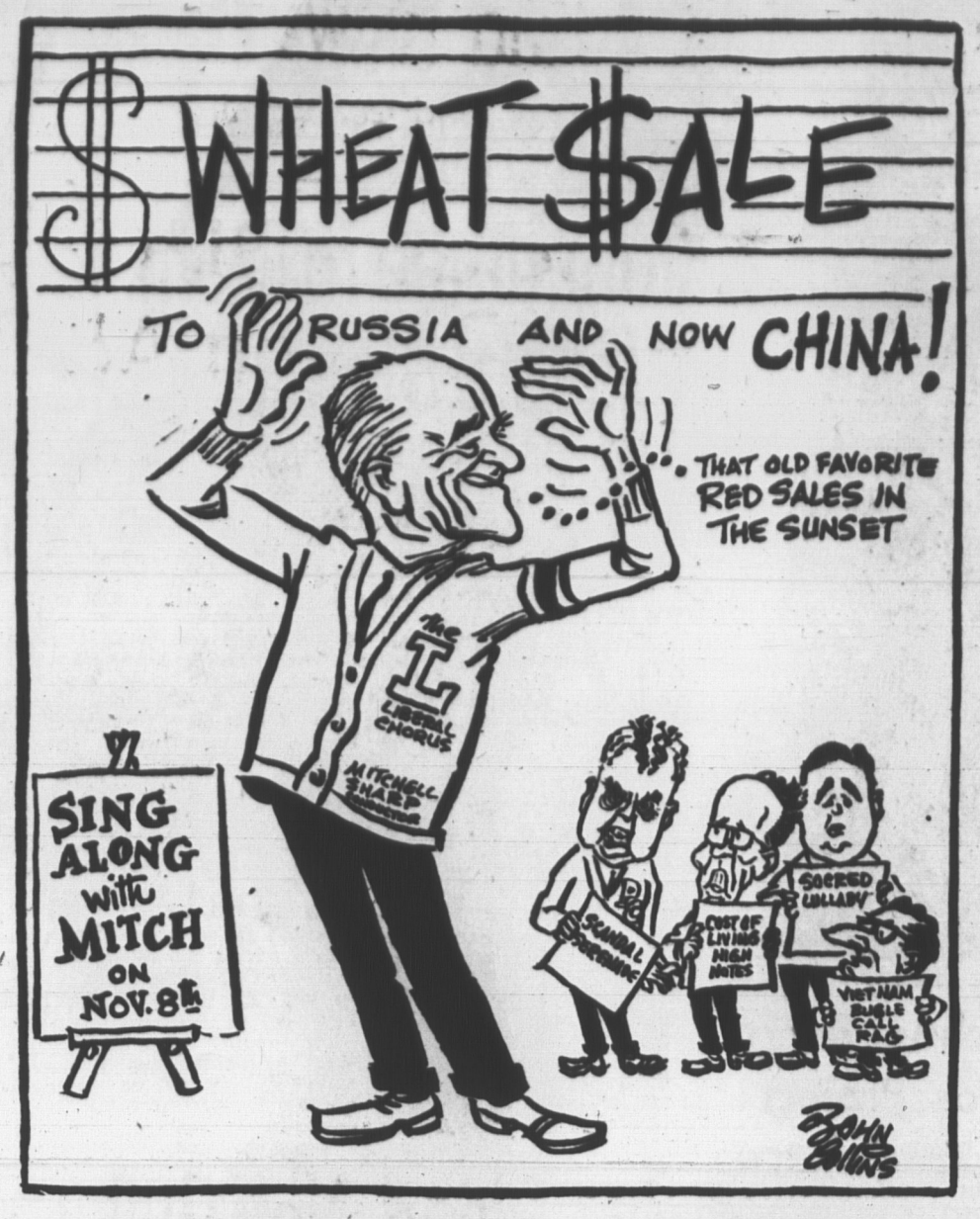
The federal government insists that dealing with bankruptcies is a provincial responsibility. But the act under which the provinces operate is a federal statute, and the need for tightening its provisions has become increasingly apparent during the past year. According to Percy J. Houghton, manager of the Canadian Credit Men's Association, bankruptcies in Canada this year will reach a record total figure more than \$300 million. Last year the figure was over \$207 million, an increase of \$14 million over 1963.

Mr. Houghton says his organization, with the full backing of businessmen across the country, has submitted a brief to five ministers of justice in Ottawa. "It is just gathering dust," he adds. The brief urges that the investigation and prosecution of bankruptcy cases be carried out by the federal department of justice.

That seems to be the last thing Ottawa wants to do. Some Liberal spokesmen have accused their opponents of resorting to "scandal-mongering" when they raised the subject in the current election campaign. Perhaps, when the next Parliament meets, there will be a realistic attempt to deal with this problem. In the meantime it is causing nation-wide concern in business circles.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The electors could do worse than ponder this timely admonition from a mainland exchange: "The last time the Canadian Liberals ruled by majority they perpetrated the pipeline debate to Parliament's shame and their own downfall."



"ALTOGETHER NOW—ONCE MORE"

WORLD GAINS 59 NATIONS

More Than A Billion People Since War

National Geographic Society. The world has gained 59 independent nations and more than a billion people since World War II ended 20 years ago. There are now 135 independent states and 3.3 billion people in the world. Asia had the lion's share of the population increase; its numbers have grown by 553 million. But Africa led in new countries—33 in all. In the past decade, ferment in Africa spawned one nation after another, reaching a peak in 1960 when 17 new African nations appeared. The three most recent additions to the family of nations are Gambia, the Maldives Islands, and Singapore.

SMALLEST AFRICAN NATION

Gambia, a former British colony and protectorate in west Africa, became a sovereign country on February 18, 1965. With an area of only 4,004 square miles and a population of 330,000, Gambia is Africa's smallest country, both in size and population. The capital, Bathurst, has an estimated population of 28,000. The Maldives Islands, a sun-drenched archipelago in the Indian Ocean 450 miles southwest of Ceylon, became an independent state on July 26, 1965. The 2,000 coral islands, totaling 115 square miles, had been under British protection since 1887. The total population of the islands is 93,000; the capital, Male has about 12,000 residents. The island state of Singapore withdrew from the two-year-old Malaysian Federation on August 7, 1965, and became a sovereign and independent country on August 9. The state has an area of 224 square miles and a population of 1,820,000. Though most of the new states are comparatively small, the roster also includes such giants as Communist China with 700 million people—three to four times as many as the United States—and India with a population of about 472 million.

BIRTH OF NATIONS

Here is a list of the new states in order of their appearance: 1946—Jordan, Asia; Philippines, Asia. 1947—Pakistan, Asia. 1948—Burma, Asia; Ceylon, Asia; Israel, Asia; Korea (south), Asia; Korea (north), Asia. 1949—Vietnam (Southern Zone, 1956; Northern Zone, 1960) Asia; Laos, Asia; Cambodia, Asia; Indonesia, Asia. 1950—India, Asia. 1951—Libya, Africa. 1952—Sudan, Africa; Morocco, Africa; Tunisia, Africa. 1957—Ghana, Africa; Malaysia (later Federation of Malaysia), Asia. 1958—Guinea, Africa. 1960—Cameroon, Africa; Madagascar, Africa; Congo (Leopoldville), Africa; Congo (Brazzaville), Africa; Somalia, Africa; Niger, Africa; Upper Volta, Africa; Ivory Coast, Africa; Chad, Africa; Central African Republic, Africa; Congo (Brazzaville), Africa; Cyprus, Asia; Gabon, Africa; Senegal, Africa; Mali, Africa; Nigeria, Africa; Mauritania, Africa. 1961—Sierra Leone, Africa; Kuwait, Asia; Tanganyika, Africa. 1962—Western Samoa, Oceania; Rwanda, Africa; Burundi, Africa; Algeria, Africa; Jamaica, West Indies; Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies; Uganda, Africa. 1963—Federation of Malaysia, Asia; Zanzibar, Africa; Kenya, Africa. 1964—Malawi (Nyasaland), Africa; Tanzania (combining Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Malaya, Europe; Zamb, (Northern Rhodesia), Africa. 1965—Gambia, Africa; Maldives Islands, Indian Ocean; Singapore, Asia.

Homage To The Nose

Calgary Herald. The nose has played an honored and diverse role in our society. Through the ages, life has been enriched by the presence of Grecian noses, Roman noses, snub nose, hook noses, pug noses, red noses and Jimmy Durante noses. People have written poems about noses, composers have created songs about noses, and in Calgary this utilitarian organ has even had a creek named after it. In the non-human world, as well, noses have often been distinctive. Pigs display snout-like noses, rabbits are blessed with twitching noses, and Pekinese pooches, to their misfortune, have flat noses on the rare occasions when they have any perceptible nose at all. In the midst of such diversity, then, why couldn't a modern science have left well enough alone? Unfortunately, a group of British scientists have perfected something called an "automotive nose" complete with the equivalent of olfactory nerves which can detect and analyze the faintest odor. This automatic nose has been designed to aid in the production of new and improved forms of odor-free wrappers and containers. Once again human beings have been dismissed as dispensable creatures because the human nose is allegedly an imprecise instrument; while it can pick up scent, it can't discriminate between odors. Once again, man and beast are expected to bow to a machine—well, perhaps not completely. After all, have the scientists succeeded in perfecting a nose that can snort, nostrils that can flare, a muzz that can nuzzle? Not yet, we trust.

Australia's Decimal Day

Corner Brook Western Star. How to change coinage and currency by really trying is descriptive of the Australian program to convert from the pound sterling to decimal currency. Other countries have converted to the dollar, but seldom with the enthusiasm of the Australians. DC Day (for decimal currency) is February 14, but if there is a man, woman or child in Australia who isn't already familiar with his new money, it isn't because the government hasn't tried to reach him or her. Business groups have been subjected to decimal education since soon after the government decided to abandon the sterling system in 1959. A nationwide program to educate consumers is just getting under way. Special mailings to every household in the nation are scheduled for January and February, immediately before the new money becomes official. What a gigantic undertaking currency conversion is for even a low population nation like Australia is indicated by the \$67,000,000 it will cost the government to convert 500,000 business machines. Business counters are not the only activities to be affected by such a major move. Banks will convert to dollars and cents automatically on February 14, although it is expected the nation will operate on two currencies for at least two years. School children will find arithmetic easier.

Still Remains Remote

London Free Press. Close as it may seem, the moon is still remote from earth, and man is still a long way from setting foot on his closest celestial neighbor. Like all explorations, the American program called Apollo, after the Greek sun-god, is full of perils in its quest for a manned landing on our planet's satellite. Failure of the Agena rocket with which astronauts Walter Schirra and Thomas Stafford were to have made a rendezvous in space came as a jolt to the U.S. Space Agency, and served as a reminder that no technological advances can be made without some unpredictable setbacks. Success to date had been spectacular, thanks to the infinitely careful planning and testing that lay behind every space-shot. But as these rockets become neces-

Eating Habits After Age 60

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen. Radical changes in eating habits are unwise after passing the 60 mark. A generation ago, the elderly were advised to eat less protein because of the erroneous belief that in old age the kidneys could not eliminate these food substances, which were said to raise the blood pressure and cause uremia. We now know that proteins are as important to the health and well-being of the octogenarian as to his five-year-old grand-son. Proteins must be eaten daily because, unlike fats and carbohydrates, they are not stored in the body. Too little protein leads to itching of the skin, chronic eczema, fatigue, or anemia. Wounds heal slowly and body resistance is lowered. Meats, fish, poultry, dairy products, eggs and cereals are rich in this substance. These foods offer a wide variety, not only to tempt the appetite but to provide unlimited substitutions if certain edibles are disliked or produce discomfort. Older people need well balanced diets, but the battle of nutrition continues as we go from the "no protein" to the "no fat" era. Fats are high in calories, and overindulgence encourages obesity. In addition, animal fats (except fish) tend to increase the cholesterol level unless balanced by vegetable oils containing linoleic and other polyunsaturated fatty acids. Many salad dressings and vegetable shortenings are high in these substances. Most older people have outlived the cholesterol scare, and there is no need for concern about fats unless there are medical reasons to avoid them. The senior citizen benefits from both mental and physical activity. A daily walk, for example, stimulates circulation, improves muscle tone, strengthens the bones, and reduces cholesterol. The gastrointestinal tract also is helped because exercise aids digestion and revives the appetite. Inactivity adds to the waistline. Mental activity is stimulated through travel, reading, and hobbies. Try to accomplish something every day. It's a real booster.

AFRO-ASIANS' WARNING

By Robert Miskow. Canadian Press Staff, United Nations. The stubborn stand by the Afro-Asian bloc in the United Nations has helped cool Rhodesia's determination to seize independence immediately without Britain's consent. The African and Asian nations, comprising the bulk of the membership in the 117-nation world organization, have stated loudly at the UN and in other parts of the world that they will not allow another South Africa on the African continent—even if it means bloodshed. It was this outcry, reinforced by such countries as Canada and the United States, that brought Premier Ian Smith of the white minority-ruled colony of Rhodesia to delay carrying out his threat of a unilateral declaration of independence. The danger of bloodshed in Africa in the event of Rhodesia's seizure of independence sent Prime Minister Wilson to Salisbury where he finally got Smith to agree to the establishment of a three-man royal commission to work out constitutional guarantees for the rights of Rhodesia's 4,000,000 non-whites where the white minority totals only 230,000. But despite the decision to set up a royal commission, the Afro-Asian countries, supported by the Soviet Union and the eastern European Communist bloc, pressed on in the UN trusteeship committee to push through Monday night a new draft resolution—much stronger than one passed a couple of weeks earlier—urging Britain to use military force if necessary to suspend the constitution of Rhodesia and enforce universal adult suffrage. The new draft resolution did not get the overwhelming support of the previous resolution

Oyez Oyez

Financial Post. A proclamation in the Canada Gazette, "witnessed by Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Counsellor, General Georges P. Vanier, a member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council..." reveals that Canada's next Parliament will meet for the first time on Dec. 16. This means that the Prime Minister will have 38 days after the Nov. 8 election to construct his Cabinet. It will also give members time to get used to the magic letters MP after their names, before getting down to the serious job, we hope, of earning their \$18,000 a year salary. But note the archaic wording of the proclamation. "Know ye, that We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Prime Minister of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Canada, to meet at Our City of Ottawa, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of December next, then and there to have conference and a treaty with the Great Men and Senate of Canada." Let's hope it all works this time around.

A Magnificent Grant

Christian Science Monitor. A vast amount of civic effort over the years has given the United States some 1,600 community orchestras. In most cases these groups have provided "live" symphonic music to the cities and towns on a shoestring as well as on a bowstring. The Affluent Society has brought concert tickets eagerly but it has not provided endowments necessary for these musical groups to perform without constant financial worries. In most cases the musicians themselves have subsidized their orchestras by accepting low pay for short seasons. And recruitment of new players has been difficult. Many promising young musicians have turned to other careers because none but the few great orchestras could pay them a living wage. Now a better day breaks. The Ford Foundation's soundly planned grant of \$85 million to 50 of these orchestras—those which appear to have done most to help themselves and have achieved highest standards—

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