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tain the West's deterrent it might be necessary to consider permitting the use on Canadian soil of nuclear weapons. This, he pointed out, is at variance with the position his party took last September, when its defense spokesman, Mr. Paul Hillyer, stated explicitly in the House of Commons that nuclear warheads would add nothing to our security and would provide no protection for the Strategic Air Command.

Also, it was the Liberal position last fall that in front-line NATO forces, medium and intercontinental nuclear missiles should remain in the custody of only those NATO members who possessed them at the time—that is, the United States, Britain and France. Now Mr. Pearson has apparently been converted to the view that Canadian planes in Europe should also be equipped with nuclear rockets rather than "conventional" high-explosive ones.

These variations in the Liberal policy explain why the Government is equally loath to reach hard and fast decisions on the subject. Indeed, as the Globe and Mail points out, behind the smokescreens of words used by both parties there are signs that their positions on nuclear weapons are becoming much the same. "Would it not be possible," it adds, "for Mr. Diefenbaker and the Defense Minister, Mr. Harkness, to approach Mr. Pearson and Mr. Hillyer and work out a joint non-partisan policy on this issue? That would take the matter out of the political arena, where it never should have been." Precisely. But would that suit the Liberal party strategists at this time, who have been making a lot of political hay out of this issue at the Government's expense?

A Hopeful Note
We can use all the hopeful messages we get from world leaders in this troubled day and age, and perhaps President Kennedy had the same idea in mind when he spoke last week before a big audience at the University of California. At any rate, he lifted his eyes to the hills before giving this address, and his words have inspiration for all of us. In essence, his speech was an appeal to the American people to forget the "clamor of daily urgencies" for a while and consider the long-range tides of history.

Mr. Kennedy spoke optimistically of two events: the tangible agreement of the Soviet Union and the United States to discuss joint space explorations, and the more nebulous question of the favorable tide of world history in the cold war. As to the first, he said: "The prospect of a partnership with Soviet scientists in the exploration of space opens up exciting prospects of collaboration in other areas of learning. And in cooperation in the pursuit of knowledge can help us to lead to co-operation in the pursuit of peace."

Soviet-American co-operation in space, he said, "would emphasize the interests that unite us instead of the conflicts that divide us." And he continued: "It offers us an area in which the stale, sterile dogmas of the cold war can be left literally a quarter of a million miles behind. And it would remind us on both sides that knowledge, not hate, is the pathway to the future—that knowledge transcends national antagonisms, that it speaks a universal language, that it is the possession not of a single class, a 'nation,' or a single ideology, but of all mankind."

Words of wisdom, which, let us hope, will be studied and pondered in the Kremlin as well as in other world capitals at this time.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our teachers are still underpaid; but as Education Minister Dewar pointed out in the Legislature the other day, the \$2,391,000 budgeted for teachers' salaries this coming fiscal year represents a marked improvement over the \$1,000,000 expended under this heading in 1959.

The attempt to de-Stalinize philately in the Soviet Zone of Germany is proving to be a difficult problem. You can pull down statues and rename streets at will, but to withdraw the new 1962 stamp catalogue printed last autumn is a different matter altogether. This catalogue contains Stalin stamps and collections of motifs of the past four decades from all over the world.



HARMONY ON ONE NOTE ANYWAY
OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick McGinnis
Our Impoverished Parliamentarians

The most explosive dynamite in politics today is the remuneration paid to our MPs. To the average voter, earning about \$80 a week, the Parliamentary stipend of \$154 a week, plus an expense allowance of \$2,000 a year, looks reasonably attractive. Hence any suggestion that we, the people, should increase the pay precipitates howls of not very righteous indignation. I say "not very righteous" because, living here among our parliamentarians, I know very well what an important asset to their life which the voter overlooks. This is that it has now become a whole-time and very costly job. The MP has to spend eight months of the year working whole-time in Parliament; and four months at constituency work or occupied with constituency work. It is thus almost impossible for an MP to continue with his ordinary work, and there are very few occupations which enable him to earn money on the side.

UNAVOIDABLE EXPENSES
The most vexing problem these are very few landlords in Ottawa or anywhere else who will rent a family home for more than only, and no Canadian schools which will regularly cater for children of part of the year only. Hence an MP, either has to abandon his family for much of the year, or occupy two homes.

The economically clever but not so sociologically, the MP to live in Ottawa as a bachelor. That costs him a minimum of \$4,000. In addition to the cost of maintaining his normal home. Then there are his travelling and secretarial expenses, dues, subscriptions and entertaining expenses. His total expenditures which amount to at least \$2,500 a year. This in effect we pay our MPs not \$1000 a year, but \$3,000 a year after they have met their unavoidable expenses of their work, and out of this \$3,000 they must pay income tax and pension premium.

There are some older men on the staffs of our MPs, and they do have to devote their later years to public service. But it is not a very attractive prospect.

REASONS IMPORTANT
This act could have thrown a monkey wrench into the summit.

The diplomatic strains which have developed between Paris and Moscow, and another indication that President de Gaulle will brook no nonsense—not even from the Russians—as he strives to achieve peace in Algeria. France curiously announced that Ambassador Maurice Dejean had been recalled to Paris for consultations. At the same time the French foreign office said Russian Ambassador to Paris, M. Vinogradov, was invited to resume direct contact with his government in connection with the two latest announcements in Paris two of the world's important diplomatic mistakes were reduced from ambassadorial to charge d'affaires level.

Federal Budget Outlook
Canadian Tax Foundation

1962 could be the year in which the most serious threat to the policy is tested. The theory is, a year behind the 1961 budget of Finance Minister Fleming, and also the premise on which President Kennedy's latest budget was based. Briefly, the proposition is that once the economy is moving ahead, swelling revenues will absorb "normal" increases in expenditures and even wipe out deficits without any increase in taxes.

Most observers are predicting a 4 per cent to 8 per cent increase in gross national product for Canada in 1962. Why? Because growth will expand revenues sufficiently to cover expenditures. However, the deficit problem is not so simple. In 1962-63 will be a key question in this year's budget.

For the current fiscal year it appears that the Finance Minister's revenue expectations of last June will be realized. However, the deficit problem is not so simple. In 1962-63 will be a key question in this year's budget. The 1962-63 revenue will not fully reflect the 1962 growth as yet. There is always a lag in payment of corporation income tax which will be approximately \$100 million in 1962-63. It would not, of course, wipe out the deficit.

Canker Sores Are Mystery To Researchers
NOTES BY THE WAY

A farmer wrote to a veterinarian for advice, saying: "I have a horse who sometimes walks normal and at other times has a decided limp, what I do not understand is that the next time we walk normal, sell him." — Montreal Star

Right to Revolvers
Globe and Mail, Toronto

One of the more curious amendments suggested for the Canada Bill of Rights comes from the Ontario Revolver Association. At its annual meeting in Toronto it called for the addition of a clause guaranteeing citizens the right to keep and bear arms. The phrasing suggested that the idea was borrowed from Article II of the U.S. Bill of Rights, which reads as follows: "Some well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Meat-Eating Fungi
National Geographic Society

Microscope molds that aggressively trap and eat tiny animals may prove deadly to farmers. The carnivorous fungus look as harmless as the green fuzzy growths that appear on bread. But to their animal prey, they are as deadly as cobras.

NATURE'S TRASHMEN
Attacking live animals in a departure from fungi whose main job is disposing of nature's trash. Mold and mildew bacteria can convert them into waste to poll. Without a waste fungus, the world would be a much different place.

SWEEPING PALMS
It was long thought that palm trees seldom get that palms are dry. Even at room temperature and when the air is very dry, they sweat profusely. Is there a remedy for this annoying condition?

BOOSTER INJECTIONS
Mr. D. writes: At what age are booster shots for children stopped?

INFECTON OF TUBE
Mrs. J. K. writes: 1. What is salpingitis? 2. What is the treatment?

OUR YESTERDAYS
From the Guardian Files

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
A committee to wait on Minister of Education, Hon. Mark R. McGinnis, and the Ontario College of Education, was set up to investigate the performance of the Ontario College of Education.

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