

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Minister's Report

The long awaited causeway report from the Federal Public Works Minister has been received, and it leaves us wondering why it was necessary to bring so much pressure to bear upon Hon. Mr. Walker to have it released. It tells us really much less than we thought we knew on the basis of the Minister's statements to our representatives, Mr. J. A. Macdonald and Dr. Phillips, on October 2 last.

At that time, it will be recalled, the Minister was quoted as saying a progress report would be issued within the next two weeks and that December 15 had been set as the "final deadline" for completion of the various government reports dealing with the initial "plans". The reports would then be handed over to the Cabinet for consideration. The C.N.R. report was the last that was being awaited, and this was important because it would help in determining whether the causeway should include rail service. Recommendations were being coordinated by the consulting engineers. The cost was estimated at between \$70,000,000 and \$120,000,000 and it was hoped that construction could start in the spring of 1961, and the job finished in perhaps five years.

What has become of all these assurances? The report received yesterday deals in more detail with the difficulties; it says that "considerable progress" is being made, but makes no mention of when the final report will be ready, much less when the Cabinet will consider it and when, if ever, the work will be undertaken.

We realize very well that this is a tremendous job, and that every phase of the problem must be taken into account. But the Minister has himself to blame if we had built false hopes upon his previous statement, and were disturbed at his recent refusal to discuss the matter further at this time. He hasn't yet explained what happened since October 2 to make the work so much more complicated than it was at that time, and we shall probably never know. But a great deal of the present dissatisfaction could have been avoided had official reports been issued regularly, as we suggested, from the start.

We are indebted to Premier Shaw for wiring us, from Ottawa yesterday, the full text of the Minister's statement and for his assurance, over the telephone, that he was doing everything to see that the reports were being expedited and the project kept in the forefront. We trust that he minced no words over the matter, and that his exhortations will be of some avail, at least in convincing the authorities that we have a right to be kept fully informed, not only of the difficulties in the way but about what actually is being done to solve them.

New Flying Hospital

Britain has developed something new in the field of hospitalization. One of her biggest helicopters, the Westland "Westminister", is being developed as a self-contained flying hospital with its own operating theatre and electrical and hot-water systems. In a recent broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service, the core of the idea was said to be a container—or pod—about the size of a railway coach, fitted below the specially designed fuselage, which has four curving legs for the landing wheels and looks like a huge lizard.

But the pod is only the central part of the hospital. The rest is a lean-to structure with a tented roof and rigid floors, all collapsible and carried by the helicopter. When assembled it covers an area nearly as big as a tennis court. The pod itself can carry at least 40 patients; and four of these units would hold the medical staff and equipment needed to look after 100 patients for eight days. The big helicopter has obvious

advantages for this kind of work. It can take off quickly day or night in all weathers, and the latest version of the "Westminister" could make a hundred-mile flight with a five-ton load in under an hour.

The flying hospital is not yet in production but a full-scale model was demonstrated recently to the British Army Medical Services.

A Fine Record

An organization that rarely makes the headlines but which for forty years has been doing a great deal for education in this Province is the St. Andrew's Society. At the Society's anniversary dinner here on Wednesday evening, it was announced that \$154,000 in scholarships for the education of Roman Catholic youths of Scottish descent had been provided. This was indeed, as Dr. J. A. Macmillan said, an "outstanding example" of what can be achieved by those who believe it worth while to make sacrifices to educate the younger generation. By this means the Society has accumulated a fund of \$127,000, the annual interest of which provides the scholarships.

This is following in the pioneer tradition of the Scotchfort and Selkirk settlers, who valued education as a jewel beyond price, and made great sacrifices to provide it for their children. By perpetuating this sentiment, St. Andrew's Society has enriched the life of this community and indeed of the whole of Canada, wherever its scholarship graduates have carried the light of learning in the Church and in the lay professions. It would be interesting, to have the record of these scholars over the years; it would make an inspiring success story.

All Too True

Prime Minister Diefenbaker was right when he cautioned Canadians against assuming that Soviet policy had undergone any basic change, despite the easing of tension in the cold war in recent months. Now we have Soviet Premier Khrushchev boasting in Budapest about his action in crushing the 1956 Hungarian revolt, and saying that "the saliva of the imperialists was running in their mouths at the prospect of Hungary leaving the Socialist camp." There are still some 53,000 Soviet troops in Hungary—allegedly not for internal reasons but because "international questions remain unsettled."

In the United Nations Assembly, meanwhile, Sir Leslie Munroe of New Zealand, special U.N. representative on the Hungarian question, has reported that trials and executions resulting from the 1956 freedom revolt in Hungary are still being carried out. Both the Hungarian and Soviet authorities had refused his permission to visit Hungary in his official capacity and had returned his correspondence to Secretary General Hammarskjöld without reply.

The Budapest regime has sought justification of its defiance of the United Nations by constructing a fanciful version of the uprising, charging that it was caused by American "monopoly capitalists." In this contending that the revolt was instigated by foreign powers, how can they claim that the problem of Hungary is a matter of "purely domestic jurisdiction"? It is evident indeed that the Communist leopard hasn't changed his spots.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dean Rand, the one-man Royal Commission to inquire into the problems of the Canadian coal industry, will start his inquiry in January and will visit both the Maritimes and Western Canada. He expects to complete his work in six or seven months.

Farm losses in Manitoba for the 1959 crop year are now estimated at \$25,000,000. Hardest hit individually are the growers of root crops. From 25 to 30 per cent of the sugar beet crop and half the commercial potato crop was trapped in the frozen ground. Losses for 276 potato growers who had 11,000 acres of plantings are estimated at \$1,250,000.

Apple growers are facing hard problems. The Nova Scotia market for Annapolis Valley apples to date has been unstable and completely unsatisfactory, according to the president of the N.S. Fruit Growers Association, who says the demoralization is due to truckers and panic selling by individual growers. And in Quebec, the industry is reportedly languishing because of poor promotional methods. They are losing out to New England growers who are spending thousands of dollars annually in promoting their product.



FAMOUS LAST WORDS

OTTAWA REPORT

High Wage Anomalies

By Patrick Nicholson

Where does the money go? I have received a letter from the wife of a Post Office worker, who points out that her family finds it impossible to make ends meet on a pay of \$3,900 a year. Her husband is paid twice each month. After the usual deductions for income tax, hospital insurance and pension contribution, his take-home pay is \$141.

\$40 are put aside for groceries; \$40 to cover taxes, insurance, and utilities; \$10 as payment on a car. Buying necessary clothes, gas for the car and the usual miscellaneous items absorb the balance. The baby bonus on three children helps, but the family is always at its last gasp when the welcome pay day comes around again.

NO FRILLS BUT NO MONEY And this is a family which never spends a cent on tobacco or alcohol, never hires a baby-sitter, foregoes the pleasures of paid entertainment, and has even slashed contributions to charitable societies to a mere 50 cents a week for a mission.

This budget does not exactly reek of extravagance and high-living. It closely tallies with the average budget of the average family in an average Ontario city, recently compiled from sample families by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics here.

That average family has an income of \$4,478 a year, or \$36 a week compared to the \$75 a week of the above postal worker, who receives an additional \$5 a week or so in baby bonus.

This year, that family is spending each week \$21 on food; \$19 on housing with heat and light; \$9 on car; \$1 on public transportation; \$8 on clothing; \$3 on smokes and alcohol; \$4 on medical care; \$6 on personal taxes; \$4 on pension contribution, etc.

There is something ironic in seeing hope for a break in the cold war in the signing of a pact to keep the ice-bound Antarctic continent free from war for all time.

But many observers see such a possibility in the treaty, which has brought together the East and West blocs in an international agreement that has cut through many problems that have them deadlocked in other parts of the world.

The pact, signed by 12 countries in Washington Tuesday, does little more than put into formal language a tacit agreement that has been in effect for the frozen continent since the start of the International Geophysical Year.

It is easy to deride the pact as being of no special significance.

NO ARMED CAMPS It was a simple matter, for instance, for Russia and the United States to agree on banning "any measure of a military nature," since there now are no military operations in the area.

It is quite a different matter to agree on a similar ban in Berlin, where armed forces of the world's two blocs are virtually looking down each other's gun barrels.

The pact could, in a matter-of-fact tone, call for international agreement and unanimity of action in the area without having to worry about the threat of a belligerent Communist China.

There is no colonial problem in the Antarctic, ready to rub raw the nerves of both colonial powers and sensitive newly-independent countries, as is happening daily in Africa and other parts of the world.

Nevertheless, the implications of the pact—if carried through and applied to the rest of the world—offer hope of world peace.

COMPART OTHER COUNTRIES We certainly have a higher material standard of living than the average family in Asia, which has an annual cash income of perhaps \$100 and feasts largely on rice.

But I very much doubt if our average family lives as happily as that of an average skilled worker in Britain today, who earns a niggardly \$45 a week and yet has never had it so good.

In proportion to wages, prices are much lower in Britain than in Canada on many basic items, such as many foods, clothes, textile and household furnishings. In Britain also, the climate saves a great part of the 16 per cent of our income which our climate costs us.

But perhaps we should look more deeply beneath the surface. Are our costs unduly high? What do tariffs cost the average family? Does distribution needlessly load our prices? Is there, for example, undue multiplication of service stations as the big oil companies battle it out for our trade? Has the wage-price spiral hustled us into a high-price whirlpool which is becoming a stagnant backwater of international trade?

When a family with three children has money worries on earnings of \$75 a week, maybe the time has come to study our price structure, not our wage structure.

The Antarctic Pact

By Ken Smith Canadian Press Staff Writer

He described it as "additional evidence of the fact that states, if they are ready to co-operate, can successfully achieve through negotiation mutually acceptable solutions of internal problems in the interest of international peace and progress."

Of immediate importance is the pact's clause that bans military activities and provides for a system of international inspection to guarantee that the ban is carried out. Observers are assured of "complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas" of the Antarctic.

This is the key to an international disarmament agreement, frozen continent since the start of the International Geophysical Year.

The pact also offers a novel solution to nationalist ambitions of various countries by in effect ignoring the problems of claims to parts of the continent put forward by many countries.

MAY DIE QUIETLY It says the pact will not affect the claims but adds that countries can in no way try to strengthen their existing claims while the treaty is in force.

Thus the pact opens the way for the problem to die a quiet death, leaving the entire area under international control and pointing the way to settling such problems in future.

Australia's ambassador to the United States, signing for his country, saw the treaty as a possible model for other international agreements.

The words and the promise are there, as they were in the United Nations Charter. It depends on how the pact is carried out.

The Age Old Story

Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.

Would Afford A Good Excuse

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D. HERE'S a good excuse for you married husbands: The next time your wife finds a chore for you to do around the house you might plead that you think you are a victim of "exercise type urticaria."

FURTHER EXPLANATION When the presses for a further explanation (and she will) you can say with authority: "Why, that means a person is allergic to physical effort." She still probably won't believe you, but there actually are some persons who suffer recurring hives and swelling due to an allergic reaction to physical effort.

RARE CONDITION Chances are, though, that you aren't one of them, since the condition is relatively rare. Besides, most of the victims are women. Generally, this condition begins somewhere between the ages of 12 and 50.

Two army doctors reported about a soldier who was discharged because of exercise type urticaria.

SYMPTOMS AT 13 This patient first noticed the symptoms at the age of 13 when he developed hives while playing basketball. Hives and localized swelling continued to develop from then on, every time he engaged in any strenuous physical activity such as basketball, handball and like.

OTHER TYPES COMMON While this particular type of hives doesn't occur very often, other types are very common. Simply explained, hives are a swelling caused by the escape of fluid from the blood. When the swellings are close to the nerve endings of the skin, they itch. Pain, nausea and vomiting generally occur when the swelling is in the stomach.

SWELLING IN BRAIN Will cause headache and other symptoms. We have suspected for a long time that emotional factors can trigger release of the substances, primarily histamine, which result in the swellings. We know now that effort can do the same.

QUESTION AND ANSWER M. S.: For five years, I have been receiving treatment for polyps in the bladder without relief.

Would an operation be advisable and would such an operation alleviate the frequent rising at night? Answer: Polyps of the bladder had best be removed. Usually they can be destroyed by an electric needle without an incision. If neglected, they may become malignant. Their removal should help your symptoms. Always consult your doctor about these matters.

Handel's Messiah is a notable exception to the old maxim that a great work of music is never appreciated in its own time. From the beginning its success was extraordinary. So many tickets were sold for the first performance of the work (in Dublin in 1742) that notices were published in the newspapers begging the ladies not to wear their hoop-skirts to the concert and the men to leave their swords at home.

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hibits suggest a Noah's Ark of creatures—the raven and the dove sent out to find land after the Flood; the serpent that tempted Eve and the goats offered up for sacrifice; leopard of unchangeable spots; the wolf that dwelt with the lamb; and one of Sheba's camels that on the journey to Solomon's Jerusalem bore spices, gold, and precious stones.

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The supply problem remained acute after the war when the isolated garrison on Mount Scopus could be reached only through Jordan. At times, the United Nations made arrangements for food shipments. Once an armored convoy—flying international flags and accompanied by official observers—arrived with emergency rations for a prize Abyssinian lion.

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