

Rhodesian Parley

In the British House of Commons last December, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said of the breakaway white regime of Rhodesia: "We cannot negotiate with these men." A month later, at a meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers, he predicted the rebels' downfall "within a matter of weeks rather than months." But three weeks ago "exploratory talks" with Rhodesia began in London, and they have now been resumed in Salisbury, seeking a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

Speaking the other day in Montreal, Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson was reported as saying that Commonwealth survival depends on the death of white supremacy in Rhodesia. Members in Africa and Asia, he said, would not stand for anything less than an early change of major rule by native Rhodesians. He conceded that economic sanctions against the Smith regime had not worked as quickly as expected—"there have been leaks, especially oil leaks"—but the sanctions had been effective enough to spur talk between Rhodesia and Britain, "an encouraging development."

This was putting the best face one could on the matter, but it is unlikely to placate the black African governments, whose angry mood was accentuated last week when an African proposal that the sanctions be backed by force, if necessary, was defeated within the UN Security Council.

What galls most Africans is that South Africa is aiding the Smith regime—and the West, with its important economic stakes in that country, does not seem disposed to go after the Verwoerd government. The result is a heightening of anti-Western feeling and an opportunity for the Soviet Union to champion the African cause.

It all depends now on what negotiated settlement Mr. Wilson can make to end the bitter conflict. According to British sources, he still insists on guarantees that Rhodesia's four million Africans would be moved rapidly toward political equality with the dominant 220,000 whites. That was the price for Rhodesian independence the Smith regime refused to pay when it proclaimed the colony independent last November. Will it compromise on that issue now? With the resumption of the talks in Salisbury, we may get an answer to this question very soon.

Need For Statesmanship Monday, June 6, will be the 75th anniversary of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, and the occasion is appropriate on which to contrast the Canada of 1891 with that of 1966, and to point out the tremendous strides we have made as a nation in the space of 75 years.

A correspondent recalls, in this connection, that only a few months after Macdonald died Wilfrid Laurier, then leader of the Opposition, had this to say in a letter to his friend Edward Blake: "We have come to a period in the history of this country when premature dissolution seems to be at hand. What will be the outcome? How long can the fabric last? Can it last at all? All these are questions which surge in my mind and to which dismal answers suggest themselves." This sounds a bit like the dire predictions heard in some quarters today. Yet five years later, in 1896, Laurier became Prime Minister, and by putting flesh and blood on Macdonald's national policy, launched Canada into a new era of progress and prosperity.

It is helpful to reflect on this achievement as we grapple with our current problems, which loom so large in our minds today. Many of them are old problems which have arisen in new forms, and which the statesmanship of earlier days grappled with successfully. But neither Macdonald nor Laurier had to cope with one issue that has become of growing concern at this time; and was given an airing in the House of Commons a few days ago. This is the dismaying pace at which, in the words of Labor Minister John Nicholson, "a flood of disastrous strikes" is spreading across the country.

Among those posing the most urgent problems are the strike of Quebec longshoremen, endangering wheat sales and the import of feed grain; the menacing possibility of a longshoremen's strike in British Columbia, with a primary impact on the forestry industry; a deteriorating situation among workers on the St. Lawrence Seaway; faltering efforts to resolve a dispute between Air Canada and the Canadian Air Line Employees Association; the confrontation between Quebec provincial police and the Quebec government; and a number of others.

Mr. Nicholson appears convinced that he is grappling with something more formidable than the normal rash of industrial disputes—a conclusion which is supported by the monthly reports of work stoppages across the nation. Perhaps the government should take stock of the extent to which its own policies are contributing to the discontent, the degree to which mounting taxation is an element in inflationary pressures and hence is a factor in the demands for increased wage and salary levels. The federal income tax, for example, has risen about 10 per cent this month presumably to siphon-off purchasing power. This, at a time when labor is contending that its purchasing power is not sufficient to meet its obligations.

Whatever the cause, it threatens a long summer of uncontrolled labor strife unless prompt measures are taken to deal with the situation.

World Arms Cost In preparation for the resumption of the 17-nation disarmament conference at Geneva this month, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has been at work on some statistics. They are of concern to all of us on this planet, though we found them buried under a single-column heading on an inside page of the New York Times, and unnoted altogether by most news sources. The figures had to do with what the nations of the world spent in 1964 on defense. They add up to a total of \$130 billion, which if divided among the world population would come to more than \$40 for every man, woman and child.

The study stressed the "fragmentary nature" of some of the source materials that were used. The totals, nevertheless, indicate an increase in global defense spending since United Nations specialists estimated it at \$120 billion in 1962. It was noted that world expenditures for public education amounted to only two-thirds of the outlays for defense in 1964, and that public education and health expenditures combined fell \$5 billion short of the defense figures.

The United States and the Soviet Union together accounted for nearly \$90 billion or close to two-thirds of the total 1964 defense bill. The underdeveloped countries were found to have spent roughly \$16 billion on defense in 1964, or about 12 per cent of the total. All available evidence indicated that the poorer lands are increasing their defense expenditures at a faster rate than the economically developed nations. Some of the less advanced countries allocate "unusually large shares" of their resources to defense, leaving "relatively little" for investment in development. Indonesia, Jordan and Syria were listed in this category.

A costly business indeed, with no end in sight despite the palaver that will be resumed at Geneva on June 14, "about it and about."

EDITORIAL NOTES Now it's Rocky Point that threatens to shipwreck Liberal hopes of making port in Monday's election. Seems that something went wrong with the navigational instruments there, or the natives were hostile. In any case we won't know until the official tally is complete, so we'd better settle ourselves in our seats and wait.

Firemen drained a pond near Milan, Italy, the other day to find the "belonging-monster" that residents of the suburb were complaining about. The creature living there, whatever it was, bellowed like an ox and kept them awake for nights. 4,000 curious spectators stood by while the pond was drained and the monster brought to light. It turned out to be a big bullfrog.

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (June 3, 1941) Lord sources stated a collaboration agreement between Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, of France, and Hitler provided for the joint French-German use of six French naval bases.

The Belgian and Greek ministers to Moscow looked to the United States for haven and the Yugoslav minister headed for British-mandated Palestine in with Soviet's decision depriving them of diplomatic status.

TEN YEARS AGO (June 3, 1956) The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh sailed aboard the royal yacht Britannia for a three-day state visit to Stockholm. It was to be the Queen's first glimpse of Stockholm.

Important fragment of a translation of the Book of Gamaliel, an almost unknown Apocryphal work, was found in an Ethiopian manuscript of the 15th century.



"MIND IF I TURN THE PAGES?"

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Disharmony In Liberal Financial Circles

"And the Lord said, 'Let us go down there and confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.' Therefore is the name of it called Babel." As it was in Babylonia according to the Book of Genesis, so it is today in the financial circles of the Liberal party. They all speak different languages. Walter Gordon, former Minister of Finance, sings a sweet song of Canadian economic independence. Mitchell Sharp, present Minister of Finance, coos the same siren song pianissimo; Bob Winters, Minister of foreign trade, while calling a welcome to foreign investors.

Vote Liberal, and which of those vastly different policies are you voting for? An ultimately free Canada, but with a temporarily lightened belt today, which is Gordon's target? Luxurious slavery in bondage to the Yanks, which would result from the icy grip of Winters? Or Sharp's don-care pill, which would lead us anaesthetized into economic union with the USA?

WOULD GOBBLE US UP Economic union sounds attractive. It would be an equal and USA. But with only two in it, it would have the equality of Belgian horse meat and chicken pie — one horse to one chicken.

This economic choice should be the subject of a great debate in Parliament, instead of the heard there. It has been highlighted by the publication of Walter Gordon's new book, "A Choice for Canada." It's too bad that its millionaire author permits the paperback edition to cost \$1.95. A mere 125 pages, it should be marketed, like sex soft covers, for 35 cents. Then every Canadian could read it, as we all should.

The publication of that book was followed by major speeches by Sharp and Winters expressing their conflicting viewpoints. Mitchell Sharp talks about "our dependence upon massive imports of foreign capital." Bob Winters says "we can't penalize those foreigners who will and can buy Canadian stocks."

But Walter Gordon has had a lifetime experience of business and finance, such as neither of his fellow party councillors have. This makes the subtle distinction, with his expertise, Gordon hits the nail on the head. "We should encourage more of the foreign capital we need to come in the form of borrowings which we can pay back — some day."

Canada has achieved many "firsts", but this one has been a disaster. We are the first developing country to admit the needed foreign capital in the

form of equity investments, rather than bonds. USA opened up its west, building its massive railroad network largely by borrowing capital from Britain in the form of bonds — like a mortgage. Canada, in contrast, has obtained development capital by selling equity ownership of our plants and mines our oil wells and forests.

What we have done is like a farmer, needing money to build a barn, selling 20 acres of his land instead of borrowing from the bank against a mortgage on his farm. One can pay off a bond or mortgage out of future profits; Canadians can never buy back our equities unless the holders are willing, or are forced by our government, to sell.

I asked Walter Gordon what he thinks of the babel of Liberal voices on this point. "Some people say I am a pessimist and Sharp is an optimist," he smiled. "They say I threaten foreign investors with penalties, and Sharp offers it incentives."

"But bonds — would you be willing to sell them to foreigners?" "Certainly. We could and we should raise capital abroad in the form of bonds, which we can repay rather than in the form of equities which give foreigners control of our businesses."

Too Many Zlots

The United States has more money than it knows what to do with — foreign money, that is. We had acquired \$2,877,697,422 in rupees, kyats, dinars, zlots and other foreign currencies as of the end of last year, largely through the sale of surplus commodities.

Some of this other government can spend for its own purposes — expense of running embassies, etc. But in some cases we have much more than we can use. And in some cases the money is, by agreement, not available for our use without permission of the country concerned.

We have \$1,313,200,000 worth of rupees in India, of which \$586,200,000 is available for our use. We have \$492,800,000 worth of Polish zlots available for use. These are our largest holdings. We managed to spend some zlots building a children's hospital in Poland.

President Johnson has proposed using some of the foreign funds for binational foundations dedicated to health and education. He recently suggested set-

Adolescent Sex Drives

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

There is more to adolescence than pimples and rapid growth. External changes are taken for granted but what is happening inside is more important. It is little wonder that the statement "You wouldn't understand," is characteristic of adolescence. Many lads appear dreamy, frustrated, lonely, or secretive.

There are numerous reasons why they have emotional problems. One of the most important is the sex drive which is acquired earlier in boys than a girl's. The majority of young lads have not developed the emotional maturity to cope with the situation and therefore need guidance and assistance; they are adults sexually, but children mentally.

Sex is emphasized in books, movies, and television, and creates nothing but tension for the 14-year-old. It is unfortunate because the adolescent is the man of the future. His behavior at this time may set the pattern for his future conduct. This early sex drive is the real McCoy and in this respect we have a man in boy's clothing.

Nature has taken this into account by making other fields more attractive. Athletics, for example, may provide the goal for the moment; the desire to develop a good physique, and to become healthy and strong. Boys of this age also have feelings of inferiority, particularly toward girls of their own age. Sex is an embarrassing subject and often leads to a sense of guilt. This attitude aids in curbing the instinct but is far from ideal because it delays emotional maturity.

Knowing the facts can help young men to make their own adjustments. Counseling should be done by those who have the ability and the knowledge to do the job properly. In the past, this task frequently was left to some old bachelor with warped views on sex. Meanwhile, parents must do everything to cooperate by discussing the subject honestly and with a sense of modesty whenever questions are asked. In this way the child learns to accept sex in a wholesome and natural way.

STORING VITAMINS E. L. writes: We keep our vitamins in the refrigerator to keep them from sticking together. Someone suggested that this will kill or weaken the potency of the vitamins. Is this true?

REPLY Vitamins should be kept in a cool dry environment. The refrigerator is an excellent place provided the bottle is capped and contains oxygen.

COFFEE STIMULATING T. L. writes: I drink only instant coffee. I've been told that this is not healthy. Can it cause some ill effect?

REPLY Too much coffee, regular or instant, may overstimulate the nervous and vascular system. Instant coffee is a dehydrated product. The ingredients remain even though the water has been removed.

PRESSURE AND KIDNEYS R. N. writes: Does high blood pressure cause inflammation of the kidneys?

REPLY No, but when hypertension has existed over a period of years the blood vessels of the kidneys become hardened, interfering with the function of these organs.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Proper humidity aids nose and throat discomfort. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

PHENICTON, B.C. (CP) — Mrs. H. T. Schellenberg organized a newspaper collection drive by boy scouts, air cadets and Little League baseball players and acquired 30 tons of newspapers. She found that nobody seemed to want them, although old newspaper used to fetch \$50 a ton.

PROGRAM GETS STUCK

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Another Cuban Incident

By Boris Miskew Canadian Press Staff Writer

The periodic and haphazard raids on Cuba by small exile groups merely keep Premier Fidel Castro's government on its toes and add new tensions to United States-Cuban relations.

The latest such incident involved six men who tried to infiltrate the Caribbean country, only to be intercepted off the Cuban coast. Their launch was sunk and all the raiders either were killed or captured.

The Cuban government immediately charged that the six intruders intended to assassinate Castro and blamed the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which it said was connected with the plot.

The accusations touched off a Washington inquiry in view of the existing U.S. moratorium on such attacks. U.S. state department officials replied that the U.S. long has sought to discourage raids on Cuba by exiles and emphasized that a number of such expeditions have been halted by the U.S. in waters off Florida.

REIGHTENS TENSION The six-man weekend raid, said by Havana to have originated at Marathon Key, Fla., increased the tension created a little earlier by an incident along the line separating the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay from Cuba.

A Cuban soldier was shot by a U.S. sentry guarding the base. The U.S. said the Cuban had been engaged in scouting duties inside the base, but Havana argued that the soldier had been on Cuban territory outside Guantanamo Bay.

Castro, as a result of the shooting and perhaps fearing renewed raids by exiles, ordered an "armed alert." The order was followed by a U.S. threat of "grave and regrettable consequences" if more Cuban soldiers intruded into base territory. And Moscow warned that Cuba has "true and reliable friends."

Castro's government no doubt lives in constant fear of a possible American-backed move against Cuba and the shooting incident could only have raised greater fear.

But Havana, Washington and Moscow treated the shooting as a minor incident and the situation now appears to have returned to normal.

The Passing Of Whittling

Ottawa Journal

Since man first learned to fashion a sharp-edged blade he has enjoyed whittling. One of the deplorable aspects of what one a bit hesitatingly calls modern civilization is the passing of this art. Only a few dedicated whittlers are left today and all men should unite to foster a renaissance of the craft.

There are two kinds of whittling. A man can whittle with a purpose. In pioneer times, men and boys hitted implements for home and farm use. In cabins in the woodlands, craftsmen made bowls and plates, spoons and forks; they made handles for hoes and axes, hooks for hanging harness and fashioned shovels and pitchforks.

There is another kind of whittling — the kind we need today. That is whittling for whittling's sake. After a noon dinner of fried salt pork, milk gravy, boiled potatoes, and a quarter of a juicy strawberry pie, it is good to sit on a box in the barn doorway and whittle for a few minutes before getting back to work.

A man needs a sharp knife and the wood of his choice. The countryman prefers straight-grained, soft white pine. A period of leisurely non-purposeful whittling does something for a man. It calms and relaxes; it puts him in tune with the season and helps to dissipate tensions and frustrations.

As long, smooth shavings peel away, a man can feel his perspective returning. It might be helpful if our law makers would take up whittling, and after a session of oratory would adjourn for an hour while they whittled.

Mediterranean Rivalry

Winnipeg Free Press

When, in the early 'fifties, the United States was pressing Britain to evacuate its bases in the Middle East to allow the Arab nations to become wholly independent and masters of their own destinies, there were those who claimed that nature abhorred a vacuum. The Arab nations, it was said, were not capable of keeping a big power out of their strategically vital lands and unless another friendly power moved in, the former British bases would soon be occupied by an unfriendly nation.

This now appears to have happened. The Soviet Union seems to have obtained a naval base in Egypt — in the Ras Banias area on the Red Sea — and this will give her a strong say in Mediterranean affairs, the affairs of a closed sea whose mastery Churchill deemed indispensable to the freedom of the Western world.

SUPPORTING EGYPT Moreover, the Soviet Union is now supporting Egypt in her attempts to supplant Britain in the base of Aden, which Britain is scheduled to evacuate by 1968. If the Soviet Union should obtain facilities here as well, she would have secured considerable advantages in the oil-bearing regions of the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean in general.

This is the background to Washington's preoccupation with the threatening conflict between Saudi Arabia, an ally of the United States, and Egypt, backed by the Soviet Union.

TWO DROWN ARNRIOR, Ont. (CP) — Gilbert Redard, 21, of Capumet Island and Rosario Belair, 29, of Fort Coulonge, Que., drowned in the Ottawa River Thursday when they fell out of a 30-foot row boat on their way to work. Both men were employed by the Upper Ottawa Valley Improvement Co. Four other men in the boat said one of the two victims fell overboard. The other dropped into the water when he tried to save the first man. Neither could swim.

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