The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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New Budget Proposals

A suggestion that cuts through red tape and tradition has been made to the Federal Government by a joint committee representing the Canadian Bar Association and the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. It is maintained that tax changes ought not to be suddenly imposed upon the country, with all the shrouding secrecy of the traditional budget. Better, it is argued, for the Government to discuss its proposed legislation as thoroughly as possible with those who will be affected, and with those professionally concerned with taxes, such as the lawyers and the accountants.

The Government would still, of course, be free to do as it saw fit, and would take the responsibility for what it did. But at least it would act with greater knowledge and certainty than it does now. Some of the stumbling that enters into the traditional methods has long been evident. It is not uncommon for some of the proposed changes advanced in a budget to be amended by the House before the budget is adopted, or amended subsequently (and often belatedly) or not put into effect at all. But the time allowed for the budget debate is never enough for a detailed examination.

Another suggestion made by the joint committee of the bar and accountants is that fiscal and tax legislation be referred to a small standing committee of the House of Commons. This would open up the opportunity for the committee to hear witnesses, to make detailed examination of the legislation, and to appraise its probable consequences.

It remains desirable, of course, that such matters as tariff changes ought still to be held in secret, to prevent profiteering by individuals. But taxation has long ago moved into far broader and more delicate fields. As the country faces intense competition from other nations, and needs constantly to adjust its conditions and incentives to stimulate growth in the most urgent directions, the Government can scarcely hope to move with certainty by dwelling in secrecy.

These are the arguments advanced in the committee proposals, as outlined in the Montreal Gazette. They seem reasonable, but there may be difficulties in the way from a political standpoint which the Government will have to consider. It is likely, in any case, to sound out Parliament on the subject before taking action.

Suez Canal Traffic

An American journalist, recently returned from Egypt, reports that if there is one thing which President Nasser has done to help re-establish the confidence of his nation in itself, it is probably the amazingly successful operation he has made of the Suez canal since he "nationalised" it in 1956.

World-wide opinion at the time of that Middle East crisis was that Egyptian pilots were incapable of piloting ships through the canal, that the technical personnel to operate the canal facilities was not available, that the nation had given little indication it could handle the needed administrative detail and that the operation would be changed from the favorable profit position it enjoyed to one of loss.

The waterway, instead, is today accommodating more ships and more tonnage daily and annually than it ever did under French and English owners. Annual toll receipts have risen from $77 million in 1955 to an expected $144 million in 1962. But of course, to attribute all this to Egyptian initiative would be misleading. An advancing world economy has brought more business to the canal, and this applies to every waterway system in the world.

Nasser, unquestionably, made the canal operation a project of top priority, first because he knew his personal stature was at stake and second, because he knew his nation needed something to dissipate the feeling of inferiority it had, particularly after its defeat by Israel. Then the men he appointed to the canal authority were ambitious, capable and under no inhibitions as to custom or precedent. The first thing they did was to widen and deepen the canal, allowing more vessels to pass through. Helping in this speedup was the untangling of a chronic accident, collision and congestion situation at Port Said which had been a half century obstacle.

While all of the canal authority's reports carry references to its activities as "part of the efforts exerted by humanity, in general, and the United Arab Republic in particular, toward a better living and a lasting peace," it still does not allow ships carrying an Israel flag to use the canal. This in defiance of the United Nations to which the Nasser regime owes so much in maintaining itself in power. Within the past fortnight, the Egyptian customs blacklisted the Norwegian ship Behia and the Greek ship Ruthi, which had been leased to an Israeli maritime company.

Aiding British Farmers

A new technique in soil cultivation is claimed by a British company that produces an implement called the "helical digger". Tractor-mounted, the implement provides a digging action through four power-driven, curved-blade working heads which revolve vertically, digging and turning the land over. In one pass it can produce an autumn or spring seed-bed and, say the makers, the soil will be broken down without pulverising. It will, they add, leave the soil open for aeration for the whole depth of cultivation, allow the entry of rain without forming surface pan, or the collection of water at subsoil level, and it will not bring the subsoil to the surface.

It is claimed the helical digger can do in one operation the work done by conventional implements in three or four passes and leave a deep tilth suitable for such operations as ridging. In practice three to six acres an hour can be cultivated —depending on the soil condition. The makers stress as an important feature the digger's ability to destroy any existing hard pan, including that produced by tractor wheels.

This is but one of numerous new devices which British manufacturers have produced in recent months, aimed at improving British agricultural techniques. With the prospects of Britain entering the European Common Market, there is a real danger to British agriculture unless it adapts itself to the changing times. With government encouragement, it has been doing so at an accelerated pace. This will help to compensate for abandonment of farm subsidies and price supports, which entry into the Common Market would involve.

If the Brussels negotiations fail, and Britain is excluded from the E.C.M., the development of new farming techniques will still be of major advantage to the country. In any case, it will mean less dependence by Britain on food imports from abroad.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Figures released in the Food and Agriculture Organization's yearbook of fishery statistics show that Japan, in 1961 (the last year for which figures are available) continued to lead the field among the world's great fishing nations. Japan has been the leading fishing nation since 1948. In 1960 she became the first country to reap more than six million tons of fish from the earth's waters. Her share of the 1961 catch was 6.7 million tons.

UNDER THE MISSILETOE

DISPUTE OVER DOGMA

Meaning Of The Sino - Soviet Conflict

United Kingdom Information Bulletin

As the weeks go by the clash between Russia and China gets sharper and more open. The non-Communist world watches with the deepest interest as the Communists debate - in the characteristic form of a dispute over dogma - a policy disagreement about how they are to treat it.

There is, of course, more to the quarrel than this. What we are watching is a classic example of great power rivalry, a struggle for hegemony between the two most powerful members of the Communist bloc. And despite the ideological links between the two, Russia's relations with her powerful neighbour already seem to be cooler than with any of the great non-Communist powers. It is in China and not in a "capitalist" country, for instance, that she has recently closed down her consulates.

The spectacle surely disposes once and for all of a dangerous illusion explicitly fostered by Communists and implicitly accepted by many non-Communists advocates of unconditional nuclear disarmament, for instance -that the world faces a choice between Communism and destruction. The Communists argue that war, which is a product of the struggle between classes, would vanish with their abolition, and that in relations between Communist societies the economic rivalries that set capitalist states by the ears would be non-existent.

FALSE PREMISES

Indeed, how far, one wonders, would Russia and China be for armed conflict even now were it not for the inhibiting effect of the presence of the "capitalist outsider." Indeed, a purely Communist world would not only be just as disposed to international strife as the world we know today, but more disposed towards it. Such at least would appear to be the view of a very well-qualified observer - the veteran Yugoslav Communist Milovan Djilas, now in gaol for the crime of speaking his mind.

In his latest book "Conversations with Stalin," he quotes with approval the views of a Red Army General of the second world war that "Human struggles would take on their final bitterness only when all men came to be subject to the same social system. ...when various sects of Communists would undertake the reckless destruction of the human race for the sake of its greater 'happiness'."

DANGERS OF FANATICISM

Djilas puts his finger on a crucial point when he refers to the dangers of introducing sectarian fanaticism into the field of international relations. Communists, like all fanatics, are uncompromising. They are conditioned by training and philosophy to see political and social issues in stark terms of right and wrong. They believe that it is possible to achieve scientific certitude in the resolution of political questions.

True, Peking - though not Moscow - still advocates a more "comradely" approach to their present discontents than has been seen at recent Communist Party congresses. But this is nothing more than a request to Moscow to give in gracefully. There is no sign that either side would settle in practice for anything less than complete victory over the other. How could they indeed, with the beliefs that they hold? And what is the lesson we should draw from this? It is surely that the best hope for human survival lies in resisting the advance of Communism.

And this is so not only, as I have implied, because the continued existence of a rival social system imposes some restraint on the sectarian zealots of Communism—it is so also for a more positive and fundamentally significant reason. The tolerance of Western society. Perhaps the outstanding distinction between Communist societies and liberal democratic societies of the West lies in their radically different approach to this age-old human penchant for quarrelling.

Western societie not only tolerate the existence of different views on political questions, but indeed they almost welcome them because they believe that it is by a many-sided approach to such questions, giving full play to different interests and points of view, that the most satisfactory answers can be arrived at.

FALSE PHILOSOPHY

It is this philosophy that lies behind the multi-party political systems they have evolved. These societies throw up men who approach all problems, involving human conflict in a tolerant and pragmatic spirit. They seek not the "correct" solution but the "practicable" one, the solution made to last because it reflecas to some extent the interests of both sides.

This is, of course, the essence of the art of negotiation and in the field of international relations it has time and time again enabled nations to settle their differences peacefully. The world has never had a greater need of this approach than it has at the moment. In a Communist world it would be lost for ever.

Tireless Translators

National Geographic Society

The Holy Bible has been translated into at least 1,181 languages and dialects, and 300 new translations are under way.

The way of a translator is hard, but present-day linguists probably face lesser hazards than their predecessors.

St. Jerome, who wrote the enduring Latin Vulgate Bible in the 5th century, was vilified by traditionalists. He gave as good as he got, calling his critics "two-legged asses." William Tyndale was burned at the stake as a heretic in 1536 for translating the Bible into everyday English.

Even the revered King James Version was attacked when it appeared in 1611. "I had rather be rent in pieces with wild horses than any such translation by my consent should be urged upon poor churches," a noted scholar wrote. "The new edition crosseth me. I require it to be burnt."

CLARITY OVER POETRY

Some 340 years later, the King James Version was defended with equal fervor when the Revised Standard Version was published in the United States. The Rsv and Great Britain's New English Bible exemplify a trend toward clarity over poetry.

In the King James Version, St. Paul writes to the Corinthians: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal." In the New English Bible, published in 1961, the passage becomes: "I may speak in tongues of men or angels, but if I am without love, I am a sounding gong or a clanging cymbal."

Translators try to clarify archaic terms that are no longer clear. In the New English Bible, scribes are replaced by lawyers, publicans become tax gatherers, mammon is money, and, surprisingly, the wise men are transformed into astrologers.

American Roman Catholic scholars are preparing an English version of the Bible, based upon the original Hebrew and Greek, and drawing upon recent archeological finds. The Douay Bible, widely used by English - speaking Catholics since the 17th century, derived from St. Jerome's Vulgate.

The Hebrew University at Tel Aviv, Israel, has undertaken a long-term project to revise the Old Testament, using Dead Sea Scrolls and other precious documents One of the sources is a thousand -year-old manuscript that was rescued in 1948 from a burning synagogue in Syria.

BIBLE IN KEKCHI

Many of the 1,181 known translations were made by dedicated missionaries to tribal peoples. Al or parts of the Scriptures have been translated into such obscure languages as Ogoni, a Nigerian dialect; Kekchi, spoken by some Guatemalan Indians; Kambera, an Indonesian tongue; and Mao Naga, a Assamese dilect.

Field translation has its pitfalls. A translator in the Solomons found later that he had rendered the Psalmist's phrase "the wild asses quench their thirst" as "the cannibal pigs drink water to stop hiccoughs."

A missionary among the Tarahumara Indians of Mexico tried to obtain the word for "jump" by acting it out.

New Pianoroll Blues

Christian Science Monitor

Will wonders ever cease—repeating themselves? Or can culture be stifled?

Not for lack of air — not now that the pneumatic player piano is here, maybe this time to stay.

The sound of music in this case (and it's probably mahogany, is the sound of business. "We sold a couple of thousand more player pianos this year than last," one builder says.

When the Wall Street Journal takes front-page note of the player - piano revival you don't have to like music to realize that it's important.

It may be that the player piano has suffered from the descendants it has spawned. These now dominate a so-called juke-box civilization. But there was a day when the musical computer was nearer to humanity (and humaneness) than it is today.

It dealt with individual problems, often privately instead of with mass-man as he is found in the snack bar. It was better even than a long - horned phonograph to tell your troubles to.

It did not merely offer a generalized philosophy on how to pack up the old kit bag. It let you take part in the dialogue, or triologue, between you, the piano and, say Beethoven.

You didn't just sit there and take it; you handed it out as well (or rather, footed it). Some of us who have pedalled our way out of Orpheus' Underworld, through the Pathetique, rough hewing the musical contours as we might with forte and pianissimo, dumping accents where we would — we have our own ideas as to when the player piano began its decline, and what is needed now to "finalize" its revival.

It must be kept as servant, not would-be master of our moods. And if there is to be anything subliminal in its performance, we must be the ones to put it there. That is why one aspect of the player-piano revival disturbs us. It is supposed to include electrical ones as well as owner-powered. You might as well add jet propulsion to the surrey with the fringe on top. Doubtless it would go somewhere with it, but hardly ever to the right place.

'Popping' Neck Not Advisable

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

CAN YOU pop your neck? Some men can do this, especially athletes and those who have had neck injuries previously. The condition refers to snapping or clicking of the neck during certain rotatory movements. The grating sensation can be felt with the hand when the head is turned; and the sounds may be loud enough to hear.

There are several causes. The opposing surfaces of the vertebras may be slightly irregular, so that clicking occurs every time the neck is turned. A more common source is forcible snapping of a tendon over a bony prominence. Arthritis and thickening of the fibrous tissues in the neck also produce these sounds.

Treatment seldom is needed, provided the cause is known. Massage and heat are helpful when pain accompanies the snapping sound. It is inadvisable to snap the neck just to amuse others or to determine whether the condition still is present. Some persons have an uncontrollable impulse to twist and turn the neck, saying it gives relief.

Purple stains on the pillow case are likely to cause alarm, especially when they come from a nasal discharge. Dr. Leonard S. Girsh decided to conduct an investigation, after four asthmatic patients mentioned this situation. All had been treated with a compound containing potassium iodide and all slept on a starched pillow case. He explains the purplish nosebleed. The use of starch is an old test for iodine; a mixture of these two substances thus purple.

We go for anything that means less work, so long as it is safe. A case in point is where it is necessary to warm the bottle before giving baby the formula.

Heating milk to body temperature is an established custom and it is difficult to break with tradition. But the opposition asserts that warming the formula is of no value and that babies do just as well on cold milk. Furthermore, time is saved by serving milk cold. We suggest you follow your physician's advice.

On the other hand, cold milk has done no harm and it is doubtful whether the temperature of the formula makes a difference. Dr. John Paul Gibson, who suggested cold formulas more than four years ago, says, "Babies love it." It takes them about five days to get used to the change. The advantage to the infant is that there is less chance for germs to multiply when the milk is kept cold.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

MEMBRANES AND WEATHER

M.G. writes; Why does a change in weather make postnasal drip worse?

REPLY

Changes in weather may so alter the membrances in the nose that more mucus is secreted. This is no reason for concern provided the nose and sinuses otherwise are normal.

YOUNG SCAVENGER

Mrs. H. writes: How can I break my 2-year-old daughter of the habit of eating cigaret ashes and biting off the heads of matches? Spanking hasn't done any good.

REPLY

Time will take care of this. Where does a 2-year-old find these matches and ashes?

SORE MUSCLES

A.M. writes: What is done for inflammatory myositis?

REPLY

Muscular pains are best relieved with heat, light massage, aspirin, or a muscle relaxant.

TB VACCINE

E.F. writes: Can a person get immuned to tuberculosis?

REPLY

No. The BCG vaccine is said to increase immunity to the primary type of tuberculosis.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Avoid crowds, to decrease your chances of getting the flu.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
December 27, 1937

Fernwood, one of the oldest settlements in Prince County have just completed a new modern school which was formally opened Tuesday, Dec. 21 with a Christmas concert sponsored by the pupils and their teacher. The old school building built in years ago served three generations.

Fire caused $300 estimated damage to a one and a half story wooden building, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Murray River yesterday morning. Fire fighters who formed a bucket brigade fought for two hour battle. Books and vaults, property of the bank, were said to have been undamaged.

TEN YEARS AGO
December 27, 1952

"Just routine operations on patrol" said Leading Seaman William Gallant, Spring Park Road, last night when asked to describe his experience on board HMCS Nootka which recently arrived back in Canada after a tour of duty in Korean waters.

A Rustico taxi received a bad shaking up shortly after midnight Saturday on Elm Avenue, colliding with a parked truck near the corner of Alley Street. Visibility was poor, due to the falling snow. The driver was alone and escaped injury.

CHINA'S GREAT WALL

The Great Wall of China, 1,400 miles long, varies in height from 15 to 30 feet and is up to 32 feet thick.

NOTES BY THE WAY

We'd all be better off if we were as hard to spend money as it is to earn it. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

American statisticians have calculated that a man buying a bottle of liquor a day pays taxes equivalent to the income tax on a yearly salary of $15,000. This is a sobering thought. — Toronto Telegram.

Maid: "Your husband, ma'am, is lying unconscious in the hall with a piece of paper in his hand and a large box by his side!" Mrs. Green (joyfully): "Oh, then my new hat has arrived!" — Montreal Star.

James I is reported to have said with some truth: "He was a bold man who first swallowed an oyster." Boldness is no longer required, but today's prices demand some wealth. — Ottawa Journal.

"For the man who has everything: A calendar to remind him when the payments are due. — Sign in a gift shop, noted by The Acadia (Wis.) News-Leader.

Floorwalker: "Can I help you, sir?" "I was supposed to buy either a camisole or a cascerole but so help me I can't remember which." "Perhaps I can help you if you tell me what sort of chicken you intend to put in it." — Financial Post.

Bewhiskered jokes to the contrary, the little woman will get more miles out of the family chariot than her mate could possibly manage. A study shows that with male drivers behind the wheels, a service-life expectancy of new autos is six years. Women drivers can expect to eke out seven years of use from a new auto. — Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

Canada's Aid

Hamilton Spectator

The United Nations Association in Canada has noted reports that the Government may be planning to reduce the country's foreign aid program. The cut would very likely not be a large one but, as the U.N. Association points out, Canada's foreign aid program is already relatively small, and any reduction at all would probably have an adverse psychological effect far greater than the amount.

The U.N. Association gives these figures for foreign aid provided by a number of Western countries: France gives 1.55 per cent of its Gross National Product; Belgium 0.83 per cent; West Germany 0.70 per cent; the United States 0.67 per cent; Britain 0.59 per cent; the Netherlands 0.57 per cent; and Italy 0.20 per cent. Canada at present gives slightly less than Italy's percentage.

Similarly, in dollars per capita, the Frenchman gives $21 per year, the American $19, the Belgian $10, the Briton $8, the Dutchman $6 and the Canadian $3.50.

Canada has economic problems that require it to reduce federal spending if possible. And an obvious area in which cutting might be done is foreign aid. Yet, Canada's contribution to foreign aid programs is by no means so outstanding at the present time. Very careful thought should be given before any such decision is made. Foreign aid should only be cut as a "last resort" that cannot be avoided.

What China Gained

Montreal Gazette

Communist China appears to be carrying out the withdrawal from Indian territory in the east which it announced, along with its cease-fire, some time ago. No such withdrawal has been announced for the western part of the border and apparently none is being made.

It may be wondered for years why China began this invasion and why she stopped it. But apart from reasons, it is possible to assess some of the results. The effect upon India has been most important. The success of the invasion has, as the Chinese may have anticipated, been something of a humiliation for Prime Minister Nehru. On the other hand, it has led to a greater degree of unity in India than has existed for years. This the Chinese may not have expected.

Indian has now realized that she must maintain more powerful armed forces in future, and she has been swung away from her policy of non-alignment. If the Chinese can discredit the policy of non-alignment they may be happy to do so. They have never treated it with so much respect as Mr. Khrushchev.

Most important has been the demonstration of Chinese power. If China can inflict defeat upon the second most populous country in the world, smaller countries are bound to be impressed. Other countries in Asia may decide to be careful not to offent Peking. And further, by this successful military action, China has been able to reduce the impression of weakness and decay that had been created by her many economic problems and failures.

Burning Effigies

Globe and Mail, Toronto

One of the silliest of practices is the burning of effigies. It is all the more so when indulged in by university students who are supposed to be enlightened. Those who did this to Mr. Donald Gordon, president of the Canadian National Railways, were reflecting more on themselves than on him.

The burning of effigies and associated practices have their origins among the uncivilized peoples of Asia and darkest Africa.

Akin to the burning of effigies is the "black magic" of the witch of making a replica of some enemy and then sticking pins in it. The Malays and certain tribes of Africa engaged in it. Reportedly even the Ojibway Indians did so, making a wooden image of an enemy and then sticking a sharp object through its head or heart.

The practice has prevailed in some African areas even until recently. Such is the superstition that there are reportedly cases where it works. The victim, knowing his effigy is thus being treated, broods on it, quits eating and resigns himself to his fate.

We doubt if Mr. Gordon will be obsed about such a resurgence of "black magic." He always has been a hearty eater and sound sleeper!

Government House

NEW YEAR'S LEVEE

His Honour, Major the Honourable F. W. Hyndman, E.D.

will receive at

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

on Tuesday, January 1, 1963

from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

"Gentlemen will please bring two Calling Cards"

Ian R. Rankin,
Private Secretary.

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