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off all the thousands of persons
who have been milking the Fund.
And in order to cut them off, there
would have to be a far stricter
application of the rules, and a far
closer investigation of cases a d
even intentions."

There is no doubt that this is
what is needed. But with a minority
Government in power, working un-
der the constant threat of a non-
confidence vote that will send it
back to the country, can the "for-
titude and resolution" required for
such drastic action be expected? If
all the parties could come to a work-
ing agreement on this issue, to re-
frain from capitalizing on it for
partisan purposes in their next ap-
peal to the electorate, some hope
might be entertained of putting the
Fund on a proper basis.

But it was well known before
the last election that it was threat-
ened with bankruptcy; that abuses
were rampant and that the Fund
needed an immense amount of re-
organization and a realistic screen-
ing of applicants. Did that induce
any party to pledge itself to a
thorough housecleaning? Far from
it. There were no votes to be won
on that ticket; certainly not enough
to offset the votes that would be
lost. We shall be glad to eat this
prediction if it turns out to be
wrong, but we venture to say that
this issue will prove to be just as
unpopular with politicians in the
next campaign as it was in the last.

CNR Reports Progress

It is encouraging to note that
for the Canadian National Rail-
ways, 1962 was marked by note-
worthy achievements. According to
the year-end report of President
Donald Gordon, operating revenues
on the government-owned system
showed marked improvement, and
the deficit is expected to be down
some \$19 million from the 1961
figure. This improvement reflects
aggressive sales campaigns in all
services and the introduction of
new facilities, services, equipment,
rates and methods that enabled the
railway to keep pace with customer
requirements.

One of the bright spots of the
year was the success achieved in
the campaign to develop passenger
business. This was a unique pricing
scheme on a year-long experimental
basis between Montreal and the
Maritime Provinces; it cut travel
costs by as much as 50 per cent
and levelled out the peaks and val-
leys of travel patterns. "Results to
date," reports Mr. Gordon, "are
most encouraging."

Current indications point to some
expansion of economic activity in
Canada in 1963, though the impact
on the railway industry of this ex-
pected increase in output is likely
to be offset to some degree by keen
competition from other forms of
transportation. However, the Canadian
National hopes to maintain its
share of the market with a combi-
nation of improved services to
shippers and travellers and a con-
tinuation of its new sales policy.

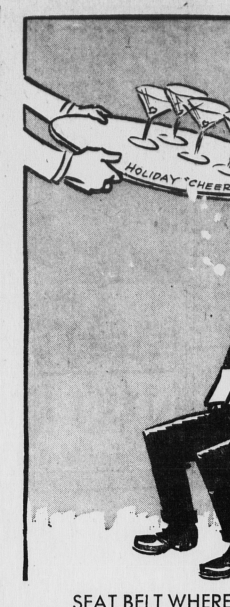
EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada will enter a display in
the Fourth World Chess Show
next year in Japan. The Canadian
exhibit will include a display of
chessboard processed cheese, cheese
spreads and sticks, etc., as well as
brochures, recipe booklets and other
advertising pieces for handing out.
The displays will be taken to four
cities—Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, and
Fukuoka and will be set up in large
department stores.

The attempts that have been
made over the centuries to teach
birds to whistle human tunes were
reviewed recently in a British tele-
vision broadcast. Until fairly re-
cently, and possibly even now, birds
are still being trained to sing in the
Black Forest area of Germany.
During the last world war the Bel-
gian minister of education brought
to Britain a trained bullfinch which
whistled the opening bars of the
Belgian national anthem. More re-
cently still, the composer Benjamin
Britten had one at the 1960 Alde-
burge Festival that had been trained
to sing tunes from his Spring
Symphony. In Germany in the
eighteenth and nineteenth centu-
ries bullfinches were taught in small
classes. When they had been under
group tuition for some time they
were taken over by boys whose sole
task was given to training their
pupils.

Works Minister Fulton: In 30
years we can drive a car 2,500,000
miles per annum. After 60
and 80 years respectively we
can drive practically the whole
river.

Mr. Berger: I wonder, Mr.
Chairman, if you would protect
me from this attempt of 13 a



SEAT BELT WHERE IT WOULD DO GOOD

BRITAIN'S LATEST MOVE

Central African Federation Problems

Britain's latest move in the
complex Central African Federa-
tion problem is in the right
direction. At its simplest this is a pro-
posal ranging over three terri-
tories Southern and Northern
(Rhodesia and Little Nyasaland)

Montreal Gazette

Yet another crisis seems to
be brewing in the Congo, Africa's
ever-simmering cauldron. But
while the crisis may be new to
me, it has basically the same
form and gone in the past. The
problem is how to end the
secession of Katanga province,
and how to bring the country
and people back to a united
government.

Some people have suggested
that the latest move to the
United States is determined to
end the secession of Katanga,
they will have to use force to do
it. There is no other way it can
be done. And if, as seems possible,
the United States is now encourag-
ing the U.N. command in the
Congo to use force it had better
see that that force is sufficient.
For that would be tragic if an-
other, and then a third, country
is divided into two.

Not In 1965, But Now

Globe and Mail, Toronto

The United Nations has ap-
proved by acclamation a plan
proposed last year by India
and the United States for the
20th anniversary of the United
Nations—be designated Inter-
national Cooperation Year. The
words have a splendid ring, if
one doesn't listen too closely, but
they raise some questions.

Why the idea of initiating co-
operation in the abstract, and
that the United Nations was
founded for foster international
co-operation and has little mean-
ing if it does not work always
toward co-operation. By designat-
ing 1965 International Cooperation
Year the nations suggest that 1963
and 1964 will be years of non-
co-operation.

What kind of co-operation did
the co-sponsors have in mind?
Does India expect to be moved
to co-operation with, say, Re-
public China?

The fine sentiments expressed
in such resolutions are of little
practical results if they are
not translated into specific
projects. The Canadian exhibi-
tion incorporated in the proposal was
that non-governmental organiza-

Debater Takes His Chances

New members of the House
of Commons are getting a wrong
idea about interruptions.
The Speaker of the House, or
the chairman in committee, can
call the House to order and of-
ten does. He is not there to in-
terrupt a politician from protest to
the extent that he must be al-
lowed to complete his speech in
amid respectful silence. Prime
ministers are interrupted, the
opposition and the government are
equally interrupted, and the
Speaker is not there to interrupt
something he should be pro-
tected against, he better con-
fine himself to radio and televi-
sion or seek another field of
activity where he will have the
respect he thinks he deserves.

Transfusions

Often Overdone

Dr. Theodore R. Van Deelen
BLOOD transfusions are a life-
saving procedure but a new
study shows that too many of
them are given. There are disad-
vantages and risks to the use of
blood and it should be given only
unless the need is worth the
risk of developing a reaction.
The procedure has become so
popular, it is being used on per-
sons who are likely to get well
without transfusions. Persons of
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., told the
International College of Surgeons
that the annual number of trans-
fusions exceeds that for appendic-
ectomies and other common
surgical conditions. Dr. Simon
says the availability and ease of
administration apparently have
led to overuse of blood trans-
fusions.

We are not trying to discour-
age the use of blood or blood
substitutes when needed. Most of
the transfusion centers about the
necessity of a single transfusion
for a person whose blood pres-
sure has dropped after a major
operation. We know that of one
transfusion is sufficient to re-
store and maintain normal
blood pressure, a relatively small
drug, such as doxtran, would
have served equally well.

The more dramatic but a single pint
is packed with hazards. Unless
it has been subjected to a special
filter to try other measures first.
There always is a possibility of
misadventure because humans,
even the most skilled, can make
mistakes. Reactions occur also
and other conditions which we
do not know they are allergic to
substances in blood or from im-
purities in the blood. Serum
hepatitis always is a possi-
bility when pooled blood is
used; one of the transfusion
had an unrecognized bout of
viral hepatitis. The addition of
such conditions to the already
overwork the heart, leading to
a drop in circulation.

Such conditions are not com-
mon but must be recognized
against the condition of the sick
individual. There is no doubt
that transfusions are needed in
plasma, or a suspension of red
cells when life is at stake in
such conditions. They are not
overhonor, certain forms of
anemia, and to get a debilitat-
ed patient up on their feet.
Dr. Van Deelen will answer
questions on medical topics if
stamped, self-addressed envel-
ope accompanies request.

Dr. B.M. writes: What is the
best time to do about my pro-
state? I have been told by
doctors that my prostate is in
the hospital for X-rays and other
tests. My doctor says it is nega-
tive.

REPLY: Be happy that pain is not
of organic origin. I don't know
if it is located but X-rays and
other tests are being done. It is
85 per cent of the common cause.
Your distress may be due to
the hospital and other tests.

HOSPITAL STAFF
B.F. writes: Why do some peo-
ple get sick in the hospital and
others don't?

REPLY: We don't know why this
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usually are on the hands of the
nurses or the patients.

EXTRA RIB
A.B.W. writes: Why do some
people have 13 ribs?

REPLY: Something goes wrong dur-
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HAIR COLOR
J.B. writes: Bleaching the
hair makes it grow in dark-
er.

REPLY: No, but the new hair
appears darker by comparison with
the bleached portions.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Linda Jane Hochman is a
freeman at Colorado Women's
College. She is young, beautiful
and has a great sense of humor.
She is staying in a water bath
while she was having a bath. While
she was in the bath, she had a
car, fire equipment and ladder
crews arrived to help her.
—Victoria Columnist.

The Swedish total outstanding
hire-purchase debts are estimated
at 1,000,000,000 Swedish kroner
(138,000,000 pounds; \$400,000,
000), which corresponds to Kr.
270 per capita according to a
recent survey by Mr. Herman
Sparving, head of the Swedish
Credit Register.

While the per capita figure is
far below that of the U. N. i t e d
States, it probably exceeds Sweden
lead in Europe, with Britain
following next. If hire-purchase
debt is used as a criterion of the
stage of the gross national prod-
uct, the figure for the U. S. is
100 per cent, Britain and
for Sweden 25 per cent. Mr.
Sparving says.

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Hire - Purchase Debts

which to the extent of 70 per
cent are made on a hire-pur-
chase basis. The comparative fig-
ure for television sets is 65 per
cent. Next follow radio sets,
household appliances and refrig-
erators, furniture, bicycles,
books, musical instruments and
photographic equipment.

The Swedish Credit Register,
Kreditregister AB, has at pre-
sent somewhat more than 3,000
members, including department
stores, retail shops, credit-card
stores, and banks. The register
commercial and savings banks.
The register has about 2 million
Swedish kroner in outstanding
debt, which corresponds to 15
million pounds. The register
of all abuse of hire-purchase
contracts and to the flow of
information from its members.

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far below that of the U. N. i t e d
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