

China's Intransigence

Most Canadians will go along with External Affairs Minister Martin's reasons for opposing the admission of Communist China to the United Nations in view of the tough stand Peking has taken on the issue. Mr. Martin noted that on Sept. 21 last he had repeated before the General Assembly that Canada supported the principle of universal UN membership, and would welcome the opportunity of seeing Communist China take a seat in the world organization. But only a few days later, at a press conference on Sept. 29, Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi demanded not only that the UN expel the Chiang Kai-shek government and thereby bless its own claim on Formosa, but that it "rectify its mistakes and undergo a thorough reorganization and reform" which would include cancelling its resolution condemning Red China and North Korea as aggressors in the Korean war and pinning the blame instead on the United States.

These and other demands from a prospective candidate for admission to the world assembly prompted even Communist governments to wonder whether China really wants to enter the United Nations. For the past year or so, it has appeared more interested in opposing the world body and setting up a rival international organization.

It was noticeable in the proceedings which terminated in the unfavorable vote on Wednesday that the Soviet Union, formerly the most outspoken of the powers in favor of seating Red China, did not play a leading role. India, which once headed the campaign on its behalf, remained silent. Britain, which voted for Peking, nevertheless supported the U.S. demand that a two-thirds majority be required.

On the other hand, it was significant that practically all the new nations of Africa and Asia supported membership for Communist China. They pressed their arguments with a new sense of urgency, prompted by two developments since the last debate on the issue—the expansion of the Vietnam war, and the emergence of China as a nuclear power. Furthermore, they claimed that the General Assembly was not debating admission of a new member but restoration of the rights of a member state—China—whose government had been deprived of representation ever since. They emphasized, above all, that while they did not welcome Chinese Communist interference in their own affairs, they believed that peace in Asia was unobtainable as long as Peking remained outside the UN.

These are telling arguments, however reluctant we may be to acknowledge them. If the reasons for rejecting them seem valid at this time, they leave little ground for complacency as to the future so far as China is concerned.

Encouraging Picture

Last year Canada's total production amounted to \$47 billion. Ten years hence, in 1975, we should have a gross national product of \$76 billion and our population, now 19,604,000, by then will have grown to 23 million. These are some of the projections from a new study, "Canada: an appraisal of its Needs and Resources," written by three Canadian economists, George W. Wilson, Scott Galloway and Stanislaw Judek, who are at it in assuring us that our economic potential for the future is "among the world's brightest."

The projections assume no lengthy depression or even an extended slowdown, also that there will be a rising demand for traditional Canadian exports. Another assumption of the study is an unemployment rate

of between 3 and 4 per cent, which is considerably lower than we can boast of at present. Granting the fallibility of all such prognostications, we can accept them as an encouragement to greater effort in achieving the aims which the writers see confidently within our reach.

On the question of our relations with our American neighbors the report also provides a helpful lead. There can be no doubt, it says, that any small nation as closely aligned geographically and economically to a very large country as Canada is to the United States will inevitably face serious problems in maintaining her de facto political independence. The hypersensitivity to this problem in Canada, however, is "less the result of deliberate or even simply thoughtless American policy than of Canada's own lack of a sense of confidence in her ability to deal with these problems."

The authors conclude that Canada does have the opportunity of making or developing "a unique identity on the North American Continent." This, paradoxically, arises from the present source of tension—the mixture of two large linguistic and cultural groups. "A real biculturalism, a real mixture of French and English in Canada," we are assured, "would provide the kind of cultural climate that would set Canada distinctively and constructively apart, and create a sense of accomplishment that would offset the seductive lure of close attachment to the United States."

A thought well expressed, and well worth putting into execution in the decade before us.

Words In Season

The politicians and the pundits played the numbers game all through the late election campaign and—explains the Globe and Mail—they are still at it, busy as beavers, adding independents to the elected 131 Liberals and speculating about possible Liberal drafts from Social Credit ranks for a total of 134 or more on the government benches. It becomes drearily apparent that they are still trying to confuse us into believing that there is some magic in a bare majority figure.

Have they forgotten, asks our Toronto contemporary, that seldom if ever during the last Parliament were all members in their seats for a vote? That influenza or other afflictions can still decimate the ranks, that parliamentarians, singly or in groups, not infrequently go abroad, that politicians find it necessary to return to their constituencies to mend fences? That, in fact, whatever the final party count, they are not all going to be sitting there in the House of Commons, with their numbers on their faces, waiting to be tallied on every issue that arises?

Canadians filled the House, and they did it to suit themselves, not the politicians, and the politicians are going to have to put up with it. It was hope of a majority for the Liberals that plunged us into the election, and it is time that the subject was given over. Surely there are more important things to argue about now than logistics.

There is just time, before Parliament meets on January 18, for the government and the opposition parties to sort themselves and their policies out, for members of Parliament to do their homework on all the issues that face us, and for the lot of them to turn up equipped to serve us for a change, instead of their own political ends.

We subscribe to these sentiments wholeheartedly. The people of Canada don't want the government to have the clear majority it demanded, but neither do they want to see the government's collapse and another election called, now or in the near future. That's the plain verdict that was rendered on November 8, and let's hope it won't be forgotten.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"I get sick and tired of white Rhodesians harping about their war records. It is true that 9,187 European males and 1,510 females served in the British forces, many of them gallantly. But what we are never reminded of is that 15,153 Africans also served." Talk about forgotten armies!—Paul Johnson in the New Statesman, London.



TIME TO RETIRE

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Thompson Suggests All-Party Coalition

It is a measure of the shallowness of our politics that the great debate today centres around whether individual cabinet ministers can survive, and whether Mr. Pearson should resign as Liberal leader. The important question today is not whether the weak Liberal Government can endure, but whether Canada can be preserved. Only one Party leader is at present giving this grave issue the priority it deserves - he is Bob Thompson. When he returned to Parliament Hill after the election, I asked him his views. "I believe that, in this period following the abortive election just past, we stand on the brink of a national crisis," he said to me. "It is far more critical than most Canadians realize more critical than the press has described, and certainly more critical than I think most members of the Government understand. This is not only true in regard to the financial and economic situation in Canada, but it is also true in regard to Parliament as a whole. Perhaps the way out of this, and to assure Canadians that there will not be an election, and to give some sense of stability to the overall economy, would be for the Prime Minister to call for a National Emergency."

N.Y. Water Fluoridated

Health League of Canada. "Children of today and succeeding generations are very much in your debt," Dr. Fritz A. Pierson, president, American Dental Association, told Mayor Robert F. Wagner in tribute to the start of fluoridation of water in New York. The Health League of Canada, principal source of fluoridation information in Canada, hailed the New York action as giving impetus to the cause of fluoridation everywhere. New York, with an estimated 8,500,000 people using its water supplies, became the largest city in the world to have fluoridated water when it added fluoride to its reservoirs, starting Sept. 30. The New York job affects a lot of water—more than 1,000,000,000 gallons daily.

Nature Strikes Back

Milwaukee Journal. In Florida they use manatees to clean up weed choked canals. These huge aquatic mammals thrive on a diet of aquatic vegetation. Britain and Mexico, among others, are importing baby grass carp by the thousands from China and turning them loose in weed fouled lakes and rivers. The carp eat weeds, too. It appears to be a cozy arrangement for man, manatee and carp. Nature, however, has a way of striking back when tampered with, a case in point being that of the common house sparrow. Some of these cheeky little birds were imported to Brooklyn in the 1850's to deal with cankerworms which threatened the shade trees. The birds thrashed with the worms all right and became an even bigger nuisance in their own right. Eventually they covered the entire continent. Man may get rid of the water vegetation only to find his waterways so clogged with sluggish manatees and bloated grass carp that he can't stick a toe in. A better solution might be to stop loading our waters with fertilizing pollutants which cause the vegetation to flourish in the first place.

A Forgotten Island

National Geographic Society. Tourists are replacing bandits on the one-time "forgotten island" of Sardinia. The Mediterranean island 120 miles west of the Italian mainland is losing its reputation as Italy's wild and woolly frontier. Brigands and vendettas earned it a reputation as "Italy's wild west." Now marinas, villas, and luxury hotels have transformed Sardinia's bleakly beautiful northeast shoreline into the "Emerald Coast." Sudden rises in land values have sent some lucky farmers into a happy state of shock. Yet, as D.H. Lawrence wrote, most of Sardinia remains "outside the circuit of civilization." The main feature of Sardinian landscape is its solitude. TRADITIONS HOLD FIRM. Sheep and goats outnumber people two to one, reflecting the deeply embedded agricultural economy. The perky Sardinian burro, hardly bigger than a goat, is still used for inter-village transportation. Old women in the villages shroud themselves in traditional black clothing. They keep a sharp and suspicious eye on courting couples until the young folks have reached the altar.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) (November 19, 1940) Lord Baden-Powell, 83-year-old founder and head of the Boy Scouts was reported ill in Kenya, Africa, where he had lived for about two years, for his health. German bombers attacking in endless waves overnight, subjected two midland towns to what observers called "another Coventry" and showered bombs on at least a dozen other points in Britain's great industrial belt. TEN YEARS AGO (November 19, 1955) Marie Dionne, one of the famed quintuplets left her cloistered convent for medical observations, it was learned at a suburban hospital in Montreal. Billy Graham preached Sunday night to a church congregation so packed they couldn't kneel to pray in Oxford, England. His aides said minister Rogers Bannister was among those who answered the evangelist's appeal for "decisions for Christ."

Anti-Smoking Clinics Help

By Dr. Theodore R. Van DeJen. It is not easy to quit smoking when the habit is well established. This is true even among those who should stop for health reasons. Many studies have been conducted along this line, and approximately 30 per cent of those with chronic bronchitis and 15 per cent of those surviving heart attacks were able to stop completely.

An anti-smoking clinic was established in London and the results of their first year's experience was reported in the British Medical Journal. Ninety-two smokers attended the clinic in groups of 15 to 20. They met in the evening once a week for seven weeks. The first three sessions were considered periods of preparation. The physician in charge made it clear that there were good reasons to stop smoking, and each person was given a list of suggestions on how to quit. Films, charts and statistics were most helpful. A catchy question such as "Would you travel in an aeroplane which had a one in eight chance of crashing?" was a more effective way of stating a risk.

Other incentives included the cost of smoking and what the individual could buy if he stopped. Some of the clinic goers joined the group because they did not want their children to smoke. For these, the physician stressed statistics such as "more than a quarter of a million children in school today will die of lung cancer if present trends continue." Another phrase that stressed the need to stop was, "Heavy smokers aged 35 years are twice as likely to die before they retire as are non-smokers."

The last four sessions were considered the cutting-down period. They were advised to avoid their favorite brand and stop smoking before breakfast and at special times such as with coffee or a cocktail. The most significant finding was that a relapse is likely to follow the smoking of a single cigarette after months of abstinence. In my experience, one puff will do this. The results at the end of seven weeks showed that 67 per cent were able to stop smoking but by the end of a year only 35 per cent remained non-smokers.

NEGATIVE NOT POSITIVE. S. H. writes: Would a normal brain wave recording prove conclusively that convulsions are not due to epilepsy?

REPLY. No. A positive pattern offers conclusive evidence that epilepsy fits. A normal pattern leaves some doubt because not all cases of epilepsy show brain wave changes.

PETECHIAE. L. writes: Black and blue marks appear on my arms and legs and then they disappear. What could be causing this?

REPLY. These are hemorrhages under the skin. They may stem from fragile blood vessels, allergy (allergic purpura), a bleeding disorder, or a clotting deficiency.

A TICKLISH SUBJECT. Mrs. I. writes: My son and I are ticklish but my husband is not. He claims he used to be but overcame it by will power. I claim "once ticklish, always ticklish."

REPLY. This is a moot question. Most persons who are mildly ticklish prefer to give credit to will power.

CAUSED BY FOOD. T. W. writes: Could ear noises be due to allergy to food?

REPLY. Yes, but more common causes include blockage of the eustachian tubes and early deafness. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Get a flu shot.

NOTES BY THE WAY

If you continue to drive over the speed limit, there is a pretty good chance that the car you now own will last you the rest of your life. — Elkhorn Independent.

The principal of a Toronto school recently reported that the high point of the opening of the new semester occurred when one of the teachers sent in her morning attendance report. It still hangs, framed, over his desk. It reads, "Help! They're all here!" — Brandon Sun.

"I'll give you five dollars if you'll let me paint you," the artist told the old mountaineer. The old man thoughtfully sipped his tobacco from one cheek to the other. "It's easy money," the artist urged him. "No question 'bout that," agreed the mountaineer. "Was yer' wonderin' how to get the paint off afterwards?" — Sarnia Observer.

Two little boys were talking. One said to the other: "Aren't you fully little things?" They work and work, and never play." "Oh, I don't know about that," replied the other. "Every time I go on a picnic they are there." — Montreal Star.

Behind The Smith Facade

By Harold Morrison, Canadian Press Staff Writer

The rebellious Ian Smith appears to be driving himself into further isolation by the almost surreptitious appointment of his own deputy, Clifford Dupont, to replace the unbinding Sir Humphrey Gibbs as governor of Rhodesia. Dupont, a one-time London solicitor who emigrated to Rhodesia in 1948, can neither give effective advice nor receive advice from the Queen. While in a British parliamentary sense, the governor merely acts on the instructions of his government, the recognition that he is respected at court and in a link between government and the sovereign provides the essential strength of his appointment.

OPPOSITE EFFECT. The whole operation, rather than indicating that Smith is in full control of events in Rhodesia and therefore should be received and recognized by the world as the effective leader of Rhodesia, merely concentrates attention on the Smith siege in Government House, accompanied by admiration for a man who refuses to be ordered out. If instruction came from the Queen that Gibbs should leave, he undoubtedly would do so. The only other way would be forcible eviction.

Those Report Cards

Hamilton Spectator. The Deputy Minister of university affairs for Ontario's Department of Education says report cards are obsolete. He would do away with them because, in his opinion, grades hinder students.

This must be filed under "what next?" news. What will they think of next, in other words. First, the woodshed, where naughty Jacks and Jills were spanked, has gone. Next to go was the dog-eared reader of the old McGuffey school. Then the apple for the teacher. Now, or so it seems, the report card.

There was a time when the report card provided the excuse for the average household's most exciting monthly event. If Junior's report card was filled with A's, it was exciting for everyone. Often life became even more exciting if Junior's card was a mess of C's D's and E's. "Now what do you think of your son?" the master of the house would say to the girl who had brought Junior into the world. "He's like your brother," he would add, as he stalked down into the garden (where the worms were.) Indeed it will be a pity if the report card becomes nothing but a bitter-sweet memory. a

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Saint John \$ 5.00
Halifax \$ 5.40
Sydney \$ 9.00
Corner Brook \$16.00
Toronto \$20.00
Winnipeg \$34.00
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