

Why No Objection?

Finance Minister Gordon has frequently expressed concern lest American domination of Canadian industry should lead to the loss of our political independence. We must assume, therefore, that he does not share Trade Minister Sharp's complacency over the fact that the three biggest flour milling companies in Canada—all American—have refused to mill wheat for shipment to Cuba because to do so is illegal under United States law.

Mr. Sharp says he has "no objection" to this because Canadian firms can handle the entire order anyway and it will not affect unemployment. But surely something else of importance is at stake in this matter. Since when did United States law operate in this country? If the principle of our independence is to be maintained, how can this defiance of the will of the Canadian parliament and people be justified?

This point is made forcefully in an Ontario exchange, which notes that the \$30 million sale of flour to Cuba is part of the \$450 million wheat deal made with Russia by the Canadian wheat board, acting for the prairie farmers on behalf of the Canadian government. It was negotiated in line with government policy that such sales to Communist countries not only benefit Canada's economy but serve a political purpose as well.

The United States, however, has used its Trading With The Enemy Act to prohibit American firms and their subsidiaries in dealing with such countries in certain commodities. This is an extra-territorial law and Washington has made it stick with American controlled firms operating in Canada.

The Ontario newspaper quotes Alvin Hamilton, agriculture minister in the Diefenbaker government, as saying the flour sale is not the first time American law has interfered with Canadian policy. Washington, he says, previously held up sales to Communist China of fertilizer, newsprint and farm machinery manufactured by American firms in Canada.

This doesn't make the situation any better. As long as Washington can dictate the terms upon which American firms do business in Canada, our independence isn't much to crow about.

Watching Its Chance

The most ominous implication of the developing violence between India and Pakistan was underlined in a brief statement in a London dispatch in Saturday's Guardian. It came from the U.S. undersecretary of state, George W. Ball, after a conference with the British government, and it dealt with the possibility that Red China would intervene in the conflict. Mr. Ball said he would prefer "to wait and see what form a Chinese intervention would take" before commenting further, but there is no doubt as to the significance he meant to attach to his statement.

Already China has carved itself a 12,000 square mile slice of Kashmir—over which the two Commonwealth nations are feuding—given to it by Pakistan through border agreements in 1962. It has also made unofficial claims on a narrower section. A further foothold there would be the beginning of Lenin's inspired journey: "Through Moscow, Peking and Delhi lies the roads to Paris and London." Now that Indonesia has veered into Peking's orbit, isolation of India, "the linchpin of Asia," could be high on the Communist agenda.

Since 1962, when Peking became Pakistan's friend by attacking India, relations between President Ayub Khan and the Chinese Communists have been growing steadily warmer. They were strengthened by the arrival of Chinese technicians in the

country, followed by the granting of airline landing rights to Chinese whose experts have been studying aerial photographs of the strategic region south of the Himalayas where fighting with the Indians occurred.

It is recalled, too, that as far back as July, 1963, the Pakistani foreign minister warned that China would come to his country's defense in the event of an Indian attack. China has not substantiated this warning in so many words, but there is no doubt that it is prepared to exploit the conflict to its own advantage. Even if it doesn't get directly involved in the war, it could make substantial under-cover contributions to it.

It was the gravity of this threat which brought Mr. Ball and U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler to London for policy-making talks last week. It could be what is uppermost in UN Secretary-General U Thant's mind in his efforts to bring India, along with Pakistan, to its senses before it is too late.

Water Policy Problem

Just about every country in the world faces water problems, and Canada is no exception. The governments of the three prairie provinces, for example, admit that long-range planning of water projects is necessary if the needs of all three provinces are to be met. But nobody has as yet come up with a formula that will allow development in a province and not infringe on individual provincial rights. This is a matter to which the Canadian Council of Resources Ministers is putting its collective mind.

Meantime, the United States is looking north to Canada and this country's water supplies to meet its difficulties in this field. Projects that would cost literally billions of dollars are being talked about—taking water from Alaska and the Northwest Territories south via the Rocky Mountain Trench; diverting northward flowing rivers so that they can flow south instead. To this kind of talk Canadian authorities have been understandably cautious.

National Resources Minister Laing said last spring in the United States that Canada's water will prove to be her greatest resource and, if it is sold, it will have to be paid for. He didn't say so, but he could have added that Canada has in the United States the example of what happens to a country that had magnificent water resources of its own but has squandered them. It is something that we cannot afford to forget.

As the Montreal Gazette points out in this connection, it is not possible with regard to water, any more than with regard to other resources for Canada to agree to share with the United States for a period of time, and then to cut off the supply. Such commitments, whatever the terms of an agreement may say, are for ever. Canada has soon to arrive at a water policy. It may well be one of the most important—and most difficult—decisions this country will ever be called upon to reach in its dealings with the United States.

Those Grain Rates

It is a perennial complaint of the railways, notes the Winnipeg Free Press, that they lose large sums of money transporting the western grain crop to eastern Canada under Crow's Nest Pass rates. Yet anyone who has followed these matters over the years has observed two phenomena when there is a large crop: rail earnings almost invariably rise and there are no more complaints from railway management about financial losses.

This year will be no exception. With a record crop in prospect and approximately 114,000 boxcar loads to be shipped between now and next July under the Soviet sale alone, railway earnings can be expected to rise steadily during the coming months. Indeed this improved prospect has already been anticipated by the stock market; shares in the Canadian Pacific Railway, which were trading for \$61.75 on August 10 (the day before the Soviet sale was announced), rose by \$5 during the following few days.

No one will begrudge the railways their higher earnings. Bigger boxcars, longer trains, faster turnabouts and more efficient management have combined to keep grain traffic profitable without increased rates. But in the circumstances there should be no more talk about financial losses under the Crow's Nest agreement.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Canada is renowned as a wheat-growing country. But the Windsor Star does a good turn by reminding us that meat, after all, is a more valuable farm product in terms of gross production. Beef alone puts more money into the farmers' pockets than wheat, too.



OUR RELUCTANT ASTRONAUT REMARKABLE BEQUEST

To Honor Smithsonian Institution Founder

National Geographic News Bulletin

A lonely man, frail and ill at 61, sat at his writing desk in a fashionable London flat. Quill in hand, the Englishman penned: "I James Smithson bequeath the whole of my property... to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

Thus on an October evening in 1826, a remarkable bequest created the largest museum complex in the world.

700 SCHOLARS To pay tribute to James Smithson on the 200th anniversary of his birth in 1765, the Smithsonian Institution has invited some 700 scholars and scientists from around the world to participate in a two-day celebration, September 17-18. Ceremonies will include a colorful academic procession and convocation, scholarly sessions, and special exhibits.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, as chancellor of the Smithsonian Regents, and Dr. Leonard Carmichael, immediate past secretary of the Smithsonian and the National Geographic Society's vice president for research and exploration, will address the opening session.

The impressive celebrations contrast with the unhappy

events of James Smithson's birth. He came into the world unwelcome—the illegitimate son of the Duke of Northumberland and a noble lady descended from King Henry VII.

Because he bore a lifelong stigma of illegitimacy, James Smithson was denied his father's title and place in society. Substantial inherited wealth did not keep the injustice of his social ostracism from ranking deeply.

An industrious student, Smithson resolved to achieve honor in his own right. At Oxford University, he was considered the most brilliant chemist and mineralogist of his class. A dedicated—and imaginative—scientist, he once caught a tear on a lady's cheek and analyzed it chemically. At 22, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Smithson never married. He spent most of his life wandering through Europe. One contemporary recalled that he was a devotee of games of chance who successfully bet on horse races, using his own specially devised mathematical formula.

Smithson died in 1829 in Genoa, Italy. In 1904 his remains were brought to Washington, D. C., and placed in a small chapel near the entrance of the Smithsonian.

SURPRISED BY GIFT Smithson's act in willing half

a million dollars to the United States astonished Americans. Smithson had not only never visited the States; he wasn't known to have had any American friends.

Strangely the United States Congress was not sure it wanted the money! "It is beneath our dignity to receive presents from anyone," thundered John C. Calhoun. But the eloquence of more farsighted men prevailed, and in 1836 an American diplomat sailed from England with Smithson's fortune—105 bagsful, each containing one thousand gold sovereigns.

That legacy and subsequent appropriations have built one of the world's most influential scientific and cultural centers, one in which all Americans take affectionate pride.

Manipulating Culture

Globe And Mail, Toronto

There is something forbiddingly ponderous about the joint effort of Ontario and Quebec to manipulate culture, to whack it back and forth across their common border like a tennis ball.

The Cultural Affairs Minister of Quebec, Mr. Pierre Laporte, announced that, as a result of an Ontario initiative, the two provinces were in process of negotiating a cultural affairs agreement. The pact, as we understand it, would deal with artistic, musical and theatrical exchanges.

The proposed link with Ontario will be only one of a number now being planned by Quebec. Proposed drafts for an accord with France, dealing with cinema, theatre, art exhibits and linguistic experts, are almost ready. So too is an agreement with Louisiana, and a similar acc-

ord with New Brunswick is being prepared.

INITIAL IMPULSE As far as the Ontario exchange is concerned, one has the initial impulse to raise a dusty cheer at what appears to be a sound effort to break down barriers, to build new lines of communication, to repair misunderstandings, to sow some seeds of mutual appreciation, to generate warmth in the glow of the footlights.

Yet are there any such barriers? Will an inter-provincial cultural agreement facilitate any exchanges which previously were difficult or impossible? Has the Ontario Government decided, as a good will gesture, that it is now ready to admit to the stages of Ontario theatres French folk-singers and their guitars?

Should Earn Approval Many people must have been under the naive impression that artists, musicians and actors scored their hits or misses in one province or the other, solely on the basis of audience appreciation. If a singer from Montreal draws rave reviews in Toronto, we would expect to see him pay a return visit without any nudging from a Government official or sinister reminders that there was a quota to be filled.

If the Governments of Ontario and Quebec are going to start sending cultural bouquets to each other, they may discover that they are dealing with delicate flowers which can wither and die if they are crudely bundled and shipped out by the truckload.

Is this kind of agreement not really just a bit of political window-dressing, paying no more than token tribute to the worthy idea of cultural intercourse? We seem to smell more than the greenpaint.

INTRODUCE WAR DOGS SRINAGAR, Kashmir (AP)—Indian security forces in disputed Kashmir state are using dogs to hunt down infiltrators from the Pakistani sector. Similar tactics were used by both sides in the jungle war against the Japanese in the Second World War.

Obsolete Hospitals

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Are most modern hospitals obsolete? Yes, in my opinion, and with due respect to the 763 hospitals constructed during the post-war years. With few exceptions, they follow the same old basic pattern. Everyone gets full hospital care regardless of need. It is expensive, considering that most hospitals have more skilled employees than beds for patients. The main stumbling blocks to these programs stem from hospital insurance groups and government rules, regulations, or codes.

The modern general hospital should be geared to meet the health needs of the community in an efficient and economical way. Intensive care units are used to treat individuals with serious ailments, such as heart attacks, strokes, pneumonia, or cancer. Similar sections are reserved for those recovering from surgery, fractures, accidents, or obstetrical procedures. These sick patients are helpless and need skilled nursing care. Most hospitals are designed and built to take care of this group.

But the need for this intensive and expensive care ends when recovery begins and the individual is up and about, regaining strength. They should be moved to a less expensive space where they can use bathroom facilities and eat in a cafeteria or dining room. This food is hotter and there is more social activity. The need for nursing care is reduced and the convalescent is not forced to share a room with a very sick patient.

Special units also should be available for those undergoing diagnostic examinations. Many are ambulatory and do not need "the full treatment." Room for rehabilitation should be available. The more these individuals help themselves the sooner they can return to a normal life. Some institutions are extending their services into the home. The patient's daily needs are met by frequent visits from a physician and nurse who work closely with the hospital.

SUIT OF ARMOR Mrs. C. writes: I've had spinal arthritis for years. The surgical corset disturbs and upsets me physically, and hampers walking. Can you suggest something else?

REPLY Yes, an operation may solve your problem if backache has plagued you for years and the usual remedies have been unsuccessful.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Learn to understand and accept yourself.

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War Comes Home To Britain

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

Lining up for a hospital bed or for new spectacles or a set of teeth, the average Briton may at first be little concerned with a war half-way round the world—until the news hits home. (The struggle between India and Pakistan could wreck Britain's National Health Service.)

Eighteen years have passed since Britain gave up sovereignty over her Asian empire but although India and Pakistan have achieved independence the relationship with the mother country is still strong, weaving a mystic pattern that has followed strange paths.

In terms of financial investment, Britain's stake in these two warring countries is estimated at about £500,000,000 (\$1,500,000,000). Tea, oil, mining, insurance and shipping are among the British operations which help sustain the Indian-Pakistan economies and at the same time help nourish British homes and banks.

With the British pound struggling to maintain its stability and the British economy so heavily dependent on foreign trade, the financial side of the costly war would alone represent the anxiety Britain feels as it watches U Thant, United Nations secretary-general, search

for a ceasefire on the battlefront. But the anxiety goes deeper than the economic side: it penetrates the entire fabric of British society. No matter what Britain may say about the rising tide of colored immigrants and the need to control them, Britain needs the skills of South-east Asia. In former days British doctors travelled to Asia to help save the sick and ailing among the uneducated masses. Now doctors from India and Pakistan are journeying to Britain to help preserve the National Health Service.

Indeed, with the continuing exodus of British doctors to greener fields in Canada and the United States, the number of Indian and Pakistani doctors in Britain have increased to about 5,000.

Dr. Arnold Elliott, representing the Medical Practitioners' Union, says that if India and Pakistan withdraw these doctors—and some of the senior ones are being withdrawn—Britain's health service would be in danger of collapse.

"Our hospitals could face imminent medical paralysis within weeks," he says.

Thus the faraway war comes home to Britain.

Lucky This Time

Montreal Gazette

The world can count itself lucky that the strontium 90 fallout from nuclear tests appears not only to be declining, but also never to have reached serious levels.

Research has been carried out by Dr. A. M. Hunt, head of the department of dental public health at the University of Toronto. He has made a comparison of more than 30,000 children's teeth during the period of the strontium fallout with teeth before the fallout period began. The maximum radioactivity measured in any of the teeth was 60 times lower than the threshold of danger established by the United Nations Scientific Committee on Radiation.

The fallout continued to rise from the end of 1962, when the ban on the testing of nuclear bombs took effect. The increase resulted from the amount of radioactive material that had lingered high in the atmosphere when the tests ended and only gradually fell upon the earth. About a year ago the high point was reached. It has been dropping ever since.

Of course, there is always some element of uncertainty. No one can be entirely sure what the threshold of safety is, nor what effect even small amounts of strontium 90 might have in tipping the scales for some people in the direction of disease.

But the very fact that the world seems to be coming through this series of tests, when the atmosphere was being massively polluted day after day, and the fact that the amount of strontium 90 is now growing less, are all the more reason for prolonging the test ban and for trying to discourage other nations from adding to the pollution that still exists. The world may not be so lucky another time.

SMOKEY IS REAL Smokey the Bear is a real bear. Saved from a forest fire in Lincoln National Forest, N.M., he first appeared in forest safety posters in 1945 and now is in a Washington zoo.

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