The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Misdirected Labors

It is doubtful if anything but confusion has resulted from the labored efforts of the federal finance department to show that Ottawa spends more money than it collects in every province except Ontario. A raft of information on this subject—10 pages of explanation and 12 footnotes to an elaborate table of allocations—was presented in the Commons last week by Mr. Gordon at the request of Leon Balcer, Quebec leader of the Conservative caucus, who wanted to know where Quebec stood in relation to the other provinces in this matter.

It was found, according to the system followed, that for every $1 in federal revenues collected in Quebec in the 1961-62 fiscal year, Ottawa spent approximately $1.13 in that province. The same was true of British Columbia. For every $1 collected in the other provinces, this is what they received in the form of federal expenditures: Newfoundland $2.61, Prince Edward Island $2.70, Nova Scotia $2.01, New Brunswick $2.03, Ontario 85 cents, Manitoba $1.35, Saskatchewan $2.02, and Alberta $1.20.

Thus, according to the system used by the department, five of the provinces benefited from federal expenses which were double or more the revenues collected in those provinces. They were Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.

But as Mr. Gordon said in tabling the figures, alternative methods of calculating the allocations could show "significantly different results." This would apply in calculating defense spending among the provinces, in dealing with the CNR deficit, the debt charges in the form of interest and payments to bond holders, the apportionment of federal revenues from sales and excise taxes, the question of corporation income tax collected at the head office of a company which does business in more than one province, etc.

"The most important comment on the table," Mr. Gordon cautioned, "is that it provides only an estimate and that the results should be used with caution." The trouble is that they will not be used with caution in political wrangles over future provincial allocations of federal revenue, and that they will work to the further detriment of the "have not" provinces in seeking a fairer division of these revenues.

Apart from other considerations, there is the question of tariff subsidization which a few of the favored provinces enjoy at the expense of the outlying provinces. Mr. Gordon himself, it will be recalled, headed a commission some years ago which reported on the cost of these subsidies to our basic producers.

It would be better, in this case, if his department had simply reported that its computers were incapable of getting to the bottom of Mr. Balcer's question, and let it go at that.

Mr. MacEachen's Warning

Speaking to a service club in Hamilton recently, Labor Minister MacEachen warned that the problem of poverty in Canada "must be attacked from several directions at once . . . It is one that calls for more concern not just by government but also by the private sector of the economy." This statement is indorsed by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which notes, however, that there has been a continuing steady improvement in Canadian living standards.

The Chamber news bulletin cites in this connection the May 1964 survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing that the proportion of households in Canada with cars climbed to 74 per cent from 72.4 per cent in 1963. About 12 per cent of the households have two or more. The percentage of homes with telephones increased to 88.1 per cent from 87.3 per cent a year earlier and television sets were in 91 per cent of Canadian homes compared with 90.8 per cent in 1963. Since there are about 4,555,000 households in Canada it appears that only 410,000 are without television.

96 per cent of households were equipped with radios. Homes with automatic washers increased to 20.7 per cent from 18.3 per cent, and two-thirds of all households use electricity for cooking, up from 64 per cent in 1963. Some 95 per cent of the homes had electric refrigerators against 94.2 of the preceding year, and the percentage of home freezers climbed to 20.4 per cent from 17.7 per cent last year.

These increases offord evidence of an increasing standard of living but they should not, as the Chamber bulletin says, provide a basis for complacency. They go to show that there is more than enough surplus wealth, if properly shared, to satisfy the requirements of all Canadians. But Mr. MacEachen's warning still stands. Until poverty and the threat of poverty is removed from all our citizens, there is still much to be done.

Down In Mississippi

Our own past experience with liquor restrictions will enable us to relish the irony of the situation in Mississippi, as reviewed in the New York Times. It seems that it is illegal to manufacture, distribute or possess liquor there, but that doesn't stop the state from putting a tax on it. But the system has run into fresh complications.

95 per cent of the liquor consumed in Mississippi is spirited (a good word!) in from neighboring Louisiana, where the tax on outbound liquor is low and the bootlegging is easy. It was a profitable arrangement for all: Louisiana got the "export" revenue, the bootleggers their sales, and Mississippi could slap an "import tax" on every bottle.

Then Louisana stopped using tax stamps and a whole new profitable world opened up for the bootleggers, but at Mississippi's expense. Since nearly all bottles now would be without the stamps, revenue agents could not tell which were "imported" and which were not, and thus would not be able to impose the "import" tax.

Faced with revenue losses estimated in the millions, Mississippi tax officials last week clarified the situation, more or less, by putting a new regulation into effect. Hereafter Mississippi bootleggers must affix tax stamps, cheerfully supplied by the Louisiana department of revenue, to every bottle so Mississippi tax agents can tell the difference between the strictly illegal "imported" liquor and the really strictly illegal "unimported" kind.

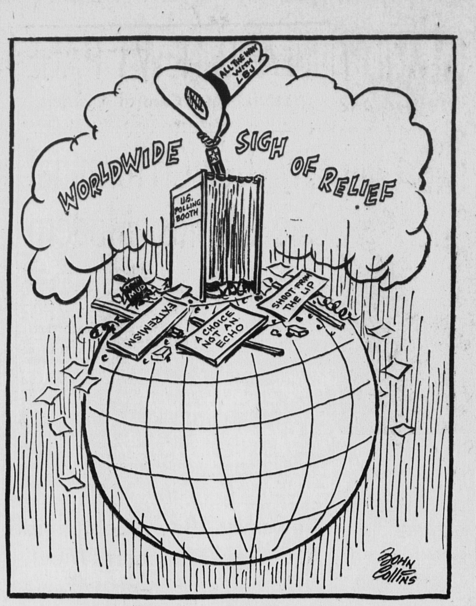
This is the fag end of what the late former President Hoover once described as the "noble experiment" of Prohibition. It's getting weirder and weirder in its manifestations as it passes into the limbo of ignoble failures.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The 29-member House of Commons committee on privileges and elections, says a CP report, was unable to meet Monday evening because the required quorum of 10 members didn't show up. Eight Liberals, including the chairman, were present, but no members from other parties. How long is the public going to stand for this kind of thing?

* * *

The new British Labor government wasn't put in by the English at all, say the Scots and Welsh. If England had a parliament all to itself, it would have returned 261 Conservatives compared with 246 Labor members in the last election. The Liberals elected in England numbered three. This would have given the Tories an over-all majority of 12. But the Scots and Welsh changed that. Wales returned 28 Labor members to Westminster and only six Tories. Scotland's score was 43 Laborites and 23 Tories.



A CHOICE AND AN ECHO

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Seeking World Peace Through World Law

The World Federalist movement is gaining support on Parliament Hill, and recently made a show in strength at an interview with our Foreign Minister, Hon. Paul Martin.

Two groups make up this movement. The "World Federalists of Canada" is a citizens movement, with chapters in many communities across Canada. The "World Federalist Parliamentary Association" is not directly affiliated—in fact many of its sixty members, including Senators, MPs and Cabinet Ministers, feel that it should be completely independent.

It is an all-party non-political association; Miss Pauline Jewett, Liberal MP for Northumberland, Ontario, is its president, Conservative George Chatterton, MP for Victoria, and Georges Lachance, Liberal MP for Montreal-Lafontaine, are vice-presidents.

Recently the Parliamentary Association arranged a conference with Hon Paul Martin, at which the citizens group presented a proposal advocating a "Canadian initiative toward strengthening the United Nations Peace-Keeping Function."

DIFFERENCES APPARENT

The Parliamentary Association has as its aim, in simple language, the strengthening of the United Nations Organization. The citizens group more frankly advocates world peace through world law. Thus there is a difference of appeal, and a significant difference of aim. The Parliamentarians, with the wisdom of politicians, see the merit of a step- by- step approach. The other group is seemingly more blunt in its aim of a World Federation.

There is of course another group— one which this column has frequently supported— and this might be described as a modified step-by-step approach, for it advocates simply a "Federation of the NATO Nations" or a "United States of Atlantica."

Under present conditions, there is good sense in the suggestion originally made in 1950 by our Foreign Minister, as he then was, Mike Pearson: "The North Atlantic Treaty might well grow into an economic, or even a political, commonwealth of the western world."

But in 14 years, the lack of mutual trust and confidence among the NATO allies has prevented even the first step towards such a federation. How much less likely, then, is the more extreme step of surrendering some of our sovereignty to pool it with all other nations in a world federation?

BOTH STEPS APPEAL

We are bound to our fourteen NATO allies in the event of war. But war is merely an extension of foreign policy, so logically we should co-operate fully even in peace time in our external relations. And if we will work together in the extremities of modern warfare, why are we so foolish as to slit each others throat in trade in peacetime when co-operation would provide cheaper defence and a fuller material life for us all?

Similarly it could be argued that all men seek peace above everything. Why then will we not all agree to seek world peace in perpetuity through world law?

These are oft-heard arguments which elicit bitter disagreements. But there can be little disagreement with the brief submitted to Paul Martin by the World Federalists, which urged greater efforts toward the creation of a permanent multi-nation "police force." It called specifically for "the maintenance and deployment of earmarked national military contingents on a permanent co-operative basis, to be utilized at the request and under the authority of the United Nations."

Joining With Canada

Milwaukee Journal

Talk of some kind of economic union between the United States and Canada is in the wind again.

Such a step was advocated the other day by Edward Lamb, Toledo (Ohio) industrialist, who controls 26 American and Canadian companies, including Seiberling Rubber Co. Economic union is the only way to break the "silly, artificial barriers between us," he said.

These sentiments apparently are shared by some Canadians. One recent survey by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. and MacLean's magazine found that 65 per cent of those contacted favored economic union with the United States.

Most significant recent developments, however, are the discussions going on between Ottawa and Washington about the possibility of free trade in automobiles and perhaps auto parts. These talks were initiated in an attempt to forestall a possible trade war between parts manufacturers on both sides of the border.

Such action could escalate into a real battle, jeopardizing Canadian - American trade in other areas. So, both governments have wisely decided to explore the free trade concept.

A good case can already be made for this arrangement. A relatively few producers make identical parts for what, in effect, is a single market Tariff abolition could increase efficiency of production and marketing.

Certain auto manufacturers, and labor representatives, are known to favor the move, although details would have to be approved by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade— an international compact to which both United States and Canada subscribe. This should not be an insurmountable problem, however.

There are too many political and social obstacles involved to make economic union anything but a distant objective. But free trade arrangements can be worked out in certain industrial areas to the benefit of producers and consumers on both sides of the border.

Bower And Pen

London Times

The National Trust has issued a new list of properties deserving rescue from spoliation or decay. It may be a lofty wilderness meriting protection for those able to enjoy a long walk and a stiff climb. It may be an architectural curio menaced with shabbiness or collapse. Here the less strenuous may stroll and sit, reflecting on the way in which the building was once used by persons of note whose work as artists or writers has retained a public affection.

In this class is Fanny's Bower, a small pedimented temple among the foliage at Saltram in Devon. It owes its name to the rustic sessions of Miss Burney while she was attending on King George III and Queen Charlotte.

When "the Royals," as she called them, went off to a naval review, she retired to this shelter among her "sweet woods" to read The Age of Contentment and to make entries in her "rough diary." Noteworthy is her remark that she carried with her a fountainpen. One may think of that convenience as a Victorian invention. But it was available in 1789.

The fountain-pen has been challenged by the now ubiquitous and economical ballpoint, which is cheap enough to be lost without dismay. The former remains an aristrocrat among the lesser breeds, as befits one who was three in the year of the French Revolution. In its costlier forms it is suitable for oresentation without suspicion of parsimony.

But in that case it must not be laid down and forgotten, whereas the proletarian pens, like pencils, the destiny of which seems always to be one of disappearance, are expendable without shame or chagrin. No doubt Miss Burney treasured hers and was careful not to leave it in her attic niche. One might have expected an open-air diarist of the time to be carrying a pencil, which then had ceased to be the fine paintbrush which its name meant to the Elizabethans, or, more laboriously, an ink-horn and a quill.

But progress was on the march and adding to the ease of one who wrote happily in what a formal writer of that period might have called not a bower but, with a classicism appropriate to the architecture, a silvan and hortulan belvedere.

CAT INTERFERENCE

DERBY, England (CP) — A woman stroking her cat generated so much electricity that it disrupted television reception on a neighbor's TV set. A Derbyshire engineer has reported.

Johnson And The U.N.

Thomas J. Hamilton In The New York Times

The Secretary General, U Thant, said last week that he was "very happy" over the outcome of the Presidential election; and this was the universial reaction among United Nations diplomats and members of the Secretariat. Many of them sought out American delegates and correspondents to tell them how pleased they were over President Johnson's victory.

Such an open preference is hardly in accordance with the theory that well-behaved diplomats do not have any views on political campaigns in other countries, and do not reveal their views if they have them.

The United States, however, is in a special position because of the leading role it has played in the United Nations—not least as the principal financial support of the organization—since its establishment As a result of admissions of more than 50 newly-independent states the views of the United States no longer prevail automatically.

But the United States still has such an important position hat the first question asked when any issue is presented to the organization is, what position do the Americans take?

KENNEDY HERITAGE

Accordingly, a number of delegates have found that a detailed study of American political trends helps them forecast— or alternately, alter— the line that the United States delegation will take in United Nations issues.

Mr. Johnson's popularity in the United Nations derives largely from the fact that he has continued the detente which President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev achieved after the Cuba missile crisis.

Ironically, this detente has complicated the principal issue that will confront the 1964 session of the General Assembly, the $52.6 million in unpaid Soviet assessments for the Congo and Middle Eastern peacekeeping forces. Many delegates argue that Mr. Johnson will not jeopardize the improved relations with Moscow by forcing a showdown on the financial problem.

STRONG SENTIMENT

Some delegates, but far from all, are aware that many Americans feel very strongly about this issue. A joint resolution, adopted last August by the House of Representatives and the Senate in Washington, called on the American delegation to fight for the enrollment of Article 19 of the Charter, which denies a vote in the Assembly to members, such as the Soviet Union, whose arrears equal their total assessments for 1962 and 1963.

However, few delegates seem to realize that if the United States should be defeated on this issue, there would be a very serious reaction against the United Nations itself.

Relaxation Spares Heart

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

No one wants to join the coronary club (composed of members who have survived a heart attack). But almost every day we see people doing silly things that pave the way for membership in this group Anger, for example, is said to be the emotion most harmful to the heart.

Some persons go out of their way to engage in a quarrel even though it is none of their business. They argue over any and all trivialities until red in the face. Telemetry has made it possible to obtain electrocardiograms of astronauts in space and athetes in competition. This technique can be used in the same way on these angry people to show them their emotional outbreaks are not going unnoticed by the old ticker.

We know individuals who work evenings, week-ends, and holidays. They let nothing interfere with the job. Many take home a briefcase, so that office problems occupy them at night and interfere with sleep. They carry the full load of their occupation or profession, usually because they cannot delegate authority or responsibility to subordinates.

Vacation? No time for this. Fishing, hunting, golf, or swimming are a waste of time. Some add insult to injury by accepting all invitations to parties, banquets, and meetings. In this way they are robbed of any leisure that might exist.

This type of stress is not as shocking to the heart as an outburst of anger or running to catch a train. But, if persistent, it ultimately leaves its mark. There is no letdown even when eating lunch or dinner. Hard work does no harm, provided it is interrupted with periods of rest and relaxation.

Physical examinations also are a waste of time to these eager beavers. "So what?" is their answer when it is suggested their blood pressure or cholesterol level may be high or that they are overweight and should reduce.

STOMA MEANS OPENING

C. C. writes: My daughter writes that she is being treated for stomatitis. Is this a stomach ailment?

REPLY

No — inflammation of the mouth The Greek word stoma mean opening (mouth). The word stomach comes from the Greek, stomachos This is confusing because the early Greeks believed the gullet in the neck was the opening to the stomach.

THE TEETHING PROCESS

Mrs. N writes: What can be done to comfort a teething baby without spoiling him?

REPLY

Let him suck on a pacifier and give a few love pats from time to time. Babies survive teething but many parents make the mistake of blaming all forms of discomfort on this process when the real cause is a respiratory or other infection.

OVERACTIVE SWEAT GLANDS

Mrs. A.J. writes: why would a five-year-old sweat heavily day and night, especially around the head? She has done this since birth and the doctor finds nothing wrong with her.

REPLY

Some persons perspire more than others-- even at an early age.

IRRITATED COLON

N. A. writes: Is a spastic colon the same as colitis?

REPLY

No, but any inflammation or irritation on the colon (colitis) may be accompanied by spasm On the other hand, cramping as a result of spasm often follows dietary indiscretions,, too much alcohol, tension, anxiety, and overfatigue.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Drink plenty of liquids if you have fever.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, co Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

You've got to admire the courage of the pioneers, setting out on the long trip westward without a single credit card.— Calgary Herald.

"When is a young man ready for marriage?" asks a magazine article. Too often the young men don't have much to say about it.— Ottawa Journal.

Then there was the shoe clerk who opened up one box after another for his woman customer until there was only one left on the shelf. The customer remarked: "I don't really want to buy today. I was looking for a friend." "Well," said the clerk, "I'll take down the last one if you think he is in it."— Hamilton Spectator.

Doctors are often pestered by neurotic persons who call them for no real reason at all, at times. One English doctor, who thus had been bothered by a patient who called him at early hours in the morning, took revenge. He was out visiting another patient, in the same area, in the middle of the night. So he made a call to the home of the pest, rang the door bell and awakened him, and politely inquired about his health. The doctor wasn't troubled by untimely calls from that individual again. — Windsor Star.

Economics and aesthetics are, of course, two different things. It seems odd, though, that a literal painting of a can of soup costs more than a can with literal soup inside.— Calgary Herald.

The Prime Minister in a Hamilton speech: "Some people say that behind every man who achieves success there stands a good woman. When I repeated that remark to my wife once some time ago she said, "Oh, that's wrong. Behind every man who has become great or who has achieved success there stands a surprised woman'."— Ottawa Journal.

A man we know who became exasperated by commercial phone calls pushing everything from dancing lessons to charities has found an effective, if time-consuming, way of getting even. When he receives such a call, he reads the following message, in a sing-song voice, into his telephone: "I am of the opinion that your method of telephone advertising for either commercial or charity purposes is an infringement of the right of privacy a person expects in his home. Mail your request, if you like, but please do not call again. This is a recorded announcement."—New Yorker.

Tariff Bargaining Holdup

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Differences within the European partnerships appear to be hardening and signs point to the possibility of an approaching showdown that could cripple the Kennedy Round of world tariff bargaining.

Despite all reports of an impending compromise over controversial issues, France is still insisting that West Germany agree to a common price on grains before closer collaboration can take place within the six-country Common Market.

It remains doubtful whether the Erhard government will agree to any such thing before the German general election next year.

Spokesmen for Germany's 3,400,000 farmers say they won't be pushed into taking lower prices for their grain and Erhard seems to think he needs the farmers' votes to stay in office as chancellor.

Before the Kennedy Round of bargaining can move ahead, countries participating must submit an acceptable list of items on which tariff bargaining will not take place.

At first the United States had insisted that the bargaining embrace not only industrial products but agricultural items as well. Now the U.S. has realized that too much insistence may destroy the prospects of success.

When the U.S. submits its list of non-negotiable items next Monday, it will agree to restrict the discussion to industrial products.

But France, has indicated unless Germany makes a firm commitment on grain prices it may not submit its non-negotiable tariff list at all.

Behind all the complex manoeuvring is French President de Gaulle's attitude that Europe is still paying too much attention to the U.S. in economics and defence matters.

He wants to sink the multinational Polaris nuclear fleet, proposed by the U.S. and backed by West Germany.

There have been reports that a compromise is in the wind. West Germany would withdraw its pressure for the multinational nuclear force if France would withdraw its for reduction of German grain prices to the level of the rest of the European Economic Community.

Some diplomats now suggest those reports mainly expressed the wishful thinking of the de Gaulle regime. Bonn wants to push ahead with the nuclear force, they say It might agree to some modification in the original plan but not complete abandonment.

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