

Mr. Marchand Quoted

Hon. Jean Marchand, who will become manpower minister when his department is reorganized, announced last month that the federal government would pay up to 100 per cent of the cost of establishing pilot projects in designated areas to retain workers across the country. Ottawa would pay a flat \$35 a week to all unemployed and occupationally handicapped persons who undertook some form of retraining, and would bear up to 90 per cent of the cost of additional allowances for trainees who must live out of town during their retraining period. In an interview following a recent speech in Quebec the minister made an important addition to this statement. He said he would prefer to have the provinces administer the new supplementary allowances because they are closer to the needs of the workers who will be reclaimed.

As an example of what he meant, Mr. Marchand said: "A skilled trucker may earn \$60 in the Maritimes. But if a worker earned \$75 while he was being trained to become a trucker, he would be pretty unhappy when it came time to go back to work." This sounds plausible enough, but if it involves differentiating between the federal payments to trainees in different parts of the country it could lead to a good deal of dissatisfaction.

Mr. Marchand is also quoted as saying in Quebec that French Canada has the right to expect better treatment across the country not because it is one of the founding races, but because "it is strong enough to break the country up." He cited the Ukrainians in British Columbia as another example of a homogeneous group which defends its cultural heritage. "If there are over 5,000,000 Ukrainians in British Columbia they will be in a position to break the country up," he added, "and, thus, they would be in a position to ask for the same rights which we are seeking now."

This is a new gospel to be propounded by a member of the Pearson government. We confess that we don't like its implications, but perhaps it will come out better when he explains it—as doubtless he will be asked to do—on the floor of Parliament.

Budgetary Prospects

The latest body to take an optimistic view of Canadian economy is the international Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In a new survey announced from its London office it finds our prospects for continued expansion good. The particular problems ahead it sees as these: (1) Maintenance of price stability. For this, the elaboration of price-wage guideposts is recommended; (2) Maintenance of a high level of investment. A touch of the brake on the United States economy could cause a slight slowdown in Canada, too; (3) Containment of the Canadian payments deficit.

A considerable deficit is seen as "appropriate for Canada under the present circumstances." The current account gap is bridged largely by investment from over the border, which "involves certain risks." The deficit has to be kept within reasonable proportions, considering the state of the economy and the size of the external reserves.

In Canada, as in the United States, the OECD notes, the expansion that began early in 1961 now has lasted for nearly five years. This is longer than any previous peacetime upturn in economic activity. Investment—"gross fixed asset formation"—has been the main dynamic component of demand. It has been rising at an annual rate of 18.5 per cent. OECD thinks the rate now is likely to slow down; but it could still be something like 5 per cent per annum.

The report also notes that the rate

of joblessness has fallen, from 4.8 per cent in 1964 to 4.2 per cent in the first eight months of 1965 and 3.5 per cent later. The 1966 rate is expected to remain at 1965 levels.

This, of course, represents the overall situation and does not take stock of regional disparities which are of so much concern to us in this part of Canada. One needs to refer to the latest report of the Economic Council of Canada to get a true picture in this regard. Let us hope that when Finance Minister Sharp brings down his first budget at the current parliamentary session, he will not be unkind of this fact.

Some time ago Mr. Sharp invited the Canadian people, if they had any ideas in regard to the budget, to write him. We were just about to brief him pontifically on our own views on the subject when the minister announced that there had been a misunderstanding—that the invitation was intended to apply only to "organizations." Oh, well! We still expect him to keep an eye on our interests. Although he represents a Toronto seat, he's not one of the Bay Street crowd and has a much wider grasp of regional problems than his immediate predecessor had. He believes, for one thing, in free trade. If this belief is reflected in his fiscal policies it could be of marked benefit to our basic producers, east and west.

Irritating But Vital

In discussing American policy in Viet Nam, sharp criticisms have been voiced by some of our parliamentarians at Ottawa. This has brought down upon them the wrath of others who feel that the least Canada can do is maintain a sympathetic attitude. The fact is, of course, that outside of certain comparatively small sections there is not much misgiving in Canada about the motives of the U.S. in this conflict. But there is growing concern about the wisdom of its policy and even about whether our neighbors really know what they are trying to achieve. This concern is heightened when responsible leaders in Washington, such as Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, seek clarification of the administration's policy.

This point is underlined in a thoughtful article in the London Free Press, which points out that students of international affairs are inclined, nowadays, to place less blame on the "villains" intent on war, and more on the fact that nations have blundered into major conflicts as a result of the miscalculations of their leaders. Even Hitler, who seemed as bent on war as anyone could be, is now believed to have gambled too far on the proposition that the Western nations wouldn't fight and the Russians couldn't resist.

Canadians don't want to make President Johnson's position more difficult by encouraging anti-American groups, nor are they greatly disturbed by intimations that Americans are preparing a preventive war against China, or anyone else, in spite of disturbing fulminations by certain military leaders. They know that if the Americans wanted a preventive war they could have had one against Russia in the days when Stalin was pushing west through Europe and the U.S. had nuclear weapons while the Russians did not. Or they could have attacked China as General MacArthur advised during the Korean contest.

President Johnson doesn't appear to Canadians as a warlord, but as a man of peace, tragically torn between his hopes for a New Society where the only war would be against poverty, and his fears of Red aggression in Asia which he is hoping to contain by the Viet Nam action. Yet to many of our citizens there are doubts about whether the policy he is following will attain the objectives at which he is aiming, or whether indeed it will not actually bring us closer to a third world war.

Parliament, surely, is the place where this concern should be expressed, without let or hindrance.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Shanghai, in Communist China, has been staging a series of mass singing contests of late, involving more than a thousand singers. The songs they sing would never have been dreamed up in Tin Pan Alley. Topping the parade are such revolutionary ballads as "All Commune Members Are Sun-Facing Flowers," "When Striking a Wolf, Use a Club," and "Chairman Mao's Fighters Are Most Obedient to the Party." And with an eye to the Vietnam war they have just introduced two new ballads: "Resolutely Fight Side by Side with the Vietnamese Brothers," and "Deal Ruthless Blows at the Yankees."



WATCH THAT LAST STEP!

BRIGHTER PROSPECT

Toward International Nuclear Control

Toronto Daily Star

A hopeful note in an otherwise bleak international picture is the Soviet government's proposal for limiting nuclear weapons. In a message to the disarmament conference at Geneva, Premier Kosygin proposed a treaty to halt the spread of these weapons to countries which do not now possess them. This is not new, but he added the suggestion that the members of the "nuclear club" should pledge themselves not to use their weapons against those states which agree not to have atomic arms on their territory. A guarantee of this kind might be very attractive to many of the medium and smaller states which are now, or soon will be, in a position to make bombs of their own. Most of these governments are reluctant to pay the enormous costs involved. But in many cases they fear that, if they don't develop a nuclear arsenal of their own, they will be at the mercy of nations

Turkey's Tough Pose

By Peter Buckley Canadian Press Staff Writer

The tough, new pose adopted by Turkey in its relations with Greece and Cyprus looks like another familiar swing of the pendulum in a situation that has fluctuated between crisis and calm for more than two years. Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil told the Turkish Senate Monday night a joint communique issued by Greeks and Greek-Cypriots in Athens last week had aggravated the situation and had the "appearance of leading Turkey to a war at a moment she does not wish."

The Athens communique, issued during a visit there by Cyprus President Makarios, renewed their view Enosis—union of Cyprus with Greece—could not be excluded from any potential solution of the Cyprus problem.

The Athens communique and the Ankara response differed little from past statements in both capitals. SILENCE ENDED

But they reflected a renewed toughness on both sides after a brief period of discreet silence, the result of an agreement reached at a NATO meeting in Paris late last year that neither side would aggravate the situation.

It may not be merely chance that brings a renewal of the verbal war now.

Jose Rolz-Bennett, United Nations undersecretary for special political affairs, arrives in Nicosia this week to begin a series of meetings that will carry him also to Ankara, Athens and London.

The new statements from the antagonists have the effect of making clear, even before the 47-year-old Guatemalan diplomat starts his talks, that neither side is ready to give way.

Turkey wants negotiations with Greece and Britain aimed at safeguarding the minority Turkish community in Cyprus. Greece has joined Makarios in insisting it is for the people of Cyprus—where the Greek-Cy-

priots outnumber Turks four to one—to decide their own future. Two TASKS

Rolz-Bennett has a two-fold mission: To examine the position of the United Nations' 5,000-man force in Cyprus, and to sound out the positions of the various parties to the dispute. The UN Security Council will have to decide in six weeks whether to continue to keep the UN force on the island, at a time when UN finances are under continuing pressure.

The Turkish-Cypriots, who say they need the protection of UN troops, have already argued a withdrawal or reduction of UN forces would leave them at the mercy of the powerful Greek-Cypriot army.

Rolz-Bennett has been left with almost no room for manoeuvre. Any action he might recommend now that would change the situation in Cyprus in any way is bound to meet with protests—if not armed resistance—from at least one of the interested parties.

To that extent, the Cyprus issue has changed little since bloody warfare broke out between Greeks and Turk on the island in December, 1963. A year and a half of relative peace has not lessened the inherent dangers that the Cyprus discord presents, not only for the Cypriots but also for NATO and Western unity.

Canada which first sent troops to Cyprus in March, 1964, now has about 1,000 troops stationed there. Committed to the island until March 26, they are comprised of the 2nd Battalion, Canadian Guards, a reconnaissance squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, about 25 headquarters personnel and another 100 men assigned to UN force headquarters.

The government has said it will send the 2nd Battalion of the Black Watch and A Squadron, Canadian Hussars, to Cyprus if the UN mandate is extended beyond March.

Back-Fence Diplomacy

Financial Post

Canadian federalists alarmed by a Quebec cabinet minister's recent nasty note to Washington about President Johnson's curb on U.S. investment, may take some solace from the goings-on in the State of Alaska. That state has the foreign policy-makers of Washington tearing their hair.

When the Alaskans took a sounner to Japanese fishing practices in international waters a few years ago, they loaded state troops into patrol boats and, while a horrified U.S. State Department looked on, intercepted the Japanese fishing fleet at sea. Nobody won the case in law, but the Japanese did not come back.

More recently when Alaska's relations with the Soviet Union deteriorated over fishing practices, talks in Moscow and Juneau (not Washington) ended with a satisfactory agreement. Last year, Alaska's Governor

Industrious Heart

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The normal heart stands up well under stress and strain. The organ increases its output when the demand for blood is urgent and takes the extra work in stride provided the pumping muscles are conditioned through exercise. If not, the individual is likely to hurt and puff even though called upon to climb a flight of stairs or do some yard work.

What would happen to your sedentary workers if they were chased by a pack of wolves or band of Indians and they had to run five miles to the nearest fort for safety? They wouldn't make it.

When the heart has to redouble its efforts, the old pump beats faster and the muscle contracts with greater force. If exertion is continued, the auricles and ventricles dilate to receive more blood for distribution where it is needed most. In extreme circumstances, its stroke output can be quadrupled and its rate increased to approximately 280 beats a minute.

When the adaptation limit is reached, chest pain, shortness of breath, and extreme fatigue may develop. These signs indicate depleted reserve and unless it is replenished by rest, collapse is inevitable. This is where the police or Indians arrested the picture to give the coup de grace to the pioneer, our modern sedentary worker rides to the hospital in an ambulance, including siren and oxygen.

But he may still be in trouble after he gets to the hospital because we now have evidence that the sedentary worker has one-third the chance of surviving a coronary as does a more active man. Exercise is good for the old ticker because it helps to develop the muscles and an efficient network of coronary arteries.

The heart is the hardest worked organ in the body. Day in and day out it is called upon to furnish the energy for muscular exertion, emotional excitement, or digestion of food. But it is a wise organ; it rests between beats. At the usual rate of 70 beats per minute; the resting period is twice as long as the contraction phase. In other words, it works eight and rests 16 hours.

RUPTURED DRUMS

I. L. writes: Is flying safe for a person with holes in both eardrums?

REPLY Yes, because the change in pressure associated with flying will have no effect in such circumstances. There is no chance for air to become trapped within the middle ear to produce the disagreeable sensations.

FLESHY APRONS

Mrs. P. writes: What can be done about flabby flesh after reducing?

REPLY Shrinkage usually occurs unless the condition is extreme. In these circumstances, monstrous folds hanging from the upper arms, stomach, back, and legs must be removed surgically.

ALL AGES

Mrs. C. writes: Can a middle-aged person develop tuberculosis? I have a friend, 50, who was just told by her physician that she has contracted the disease.

REPLY Tuberculosis has no respect for age, although the majority of victims are young adults.

LIKE A HORSE

M. R. writes: Is it natural for a nine-year-old healthy boy to eat as much as a man?

REPLY Yes, because, unlike a man, he must use some of the food for growing purposes.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Biblical Curiosities

National Geographic Society

Translators' whims and printers' errors have created a host of Biblical curiosities such as the "Breeches Bible," the "Bng Bible," and the "Wicked Bible."

The Breeches Bible is the most famous of these unusual editions, the National Geographic Society says. In this 1560 English language Bible, printed in Switzerland, the translator had Adam and Eve sewing fig leaves together to make "breeches," not the familiar "aprons" of the King James Version.

In a 1561 Bible, Psalm 91 speaks of "bugges by night," instead of "the terror by night." Bugges, or bogies, is an old English word meaning terror.

THE "TREAACLE BIBLE" Another 16th-century translator rendered Jeremiah's question, "Is there no balm in Gilead?" as "Is there not triacle at Gilead?" Thenceforth this version came to be known as the "Treaacle Bible."

The apostle Peter advised husbands to treat a wife as "the weaker vessel," but the translator of a 1549 English Bible appended this stern note, "And if she be not obedient and helpful unto him, endeavoreth to beat the fear of God into her head." So was born the "Wife-Beater Bible."

Typographical errors have plagued Biblical scholars even more than eccentric translation. Mistakes were so prevalent in early English Bibles that the Crown took control of Bible printing, and even today a limited number of British publishers are authorized to print the King James Version.

Andrew Anderson, remembered as one of the worst printers ever known in Scotland, issued a Bible in the 17th century with

2,000 misprints in the New Testament alone. Anderson was rivaled by John Field of London, who in 1653 printed a New Testament sprinkled with typographical errors. The most serious made a line from I Corinthians read, "... the unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom of God." Field's edition survives as the "Unrighteous Bible."

The "Wicked Bible" of 1631 resulted from the omission of "not" from the Seventh Commandment. Charles I ordered the printers fined and all thousand copies that had been printed to be destroyed. Only four copies are known to have escaped and survived.

The reign of Charles I also saw the "Fool Bible," in which the text of Psalm 14 read, "The fool hath said in his heart there is a God." The dropped "no" cost the printers 3,000 pounds. OTHER EDITIONS

In 1717, John Baskett of Oxford printed a magnificent edition of the King James Bible with large type and many plates. But it proved to be so full of mistakes that the edition quickly acquired the nickname "A Basketfull of Errors." It is also known as the "Vinegar Bible" from a heading on St. Luke 20, which read, "The Parable of the Vinegar" (for vineyard).

Three editions share the dubious distinction of being called the "Murderers Bible." One typographical error changed "murderers" in Jude to "murderers." Another made Numbers 35:16 read, "The murderer shall surely be put together," instead of "to death." In the third, the phrase from Mark 7: 27, "Let the children first be filled," became shockingly, "Let them be killed."

For Corridor Road

We certainly do need this proposed Corridor Road. May I also point out that such a Corridor Road would save our Canadian neighbors from 140 to 180 miles of travel depending on the route of said Corridor Road?

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (February 10, 1941)

The vanguard of marauding Snowy Owls which invade this (Province) every winter has arrived. From game officials it was learned that from Tea Hill, five miles from Charlottetown, reports were received of murderous attacks on a covey of ring-neck pheasants. The 30 birds at the area were scattered and at least a number were casualties.

Admiral Jen Darian officially became successor-designate to Chief of State Philippe Pétain in France with powers equal to those exercised by his predecessor, the pro-Nazi Pierre Laval. TEN YEARS AGO (February 10, 1956)

It was intimated that when the first session of the 47th General Assembly of the Province (name of J. Augustus Gallant, Liberal member from the Third District of Queens, would be proposed by Premier A.W. Macpherson as Speaker of the House.

Messrs. J.E. Arsenault and H.W. Douglas were re-elected Spring Park Village Commissioners.

As it is now, Canadians travelling from the Montreal area to the Maritime Provinces or vice-versa, have to travel around the northernmost part of the State of Maine. The reason they do this, is because Route 6 is such a terrible road. They can make a better time travelling around the State of Maine, than they can using existing Route 6. Time is important to people on the move, and especially to large trucking firms.

I wonder if the people of Maine realize there are more than 300 truck movements a day between the Maritime Provinces and the Montreal area! The proposed Corridor Road would save the trucking firms at least 140 miles of wear and tear on equipment, as well as three hours of time.

Maine should benefit tremendously from the resultant increase in sales of gasoline and various other services such as meals, accommodations, etc. Seven cents of every gallon of gas sold goes into our treasury. Tractor trucks average from two to four miles per gallon. Gasoline is much lower in price in Maine than in Canada. The same rule applies to auto traffic.

The Corridor Road would make it so simple for Canadians wishing to shop in Maine. From either the Maritime Provinces or the Quebec-Montreal area, they would be funnelled on to Interstate 95 at Howland. From Howland, access to points north or south is assured. I believe Bangor and the cities of southern Maine should profit terrifically from this traffic movement.

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