

Need For Caution

When Parliament reassembles after its overlong Easter recess, it will presumably have to deal with another controversial piece of business—namely, the report of the special justice department committee on "hate" propaganda, which recommends changes in the Criminal Code to deal with this problem.

The proposed changes are three in number. The first—and least objectionable—would provide a penalty of five years imprisonment for anyone advocating or promoting genocide. The second amendment would make it an offense, punishable by two years imprisonment, to incite hatred or contempt against any identifiable group making statements in a public place where such incitement is likely to lead to a breach of the peace. The third and most important would make it a criminal offense, likewise punishable by two years imprisonment, to wilfully promote hatred or contempt against any identifiable group by communicating statements, in speech, writing or otherwise. "Identifiable group" is defined to mean one distinguished by religion, color, race, language, ethnic or national origins.

The committee case is that there is a potentially dangerous threat in the small and geographically concentrated hate propaganda sources in Canada (chiefly in Ontario). Moreover, it feels it is better to come to grips with this problem now before it assumes greater proportions, rather than have to deal with it at a future date "in an atmosphere of fear, emotion and crisis."

In support of this theme, the committee argues that the triumphs of Fascism in Italy and National Socialism in Germany show how fragile liberal societies can be in certain circumstances. But surely, there is a misreading of history involved here. As the Globe and Mail points out in this connection, when a state moves to repress the public expression of a particular opinion, it establishes the machinery for repressing any opinion. As happened in Nazi Germany. As happened in Russia, in South Africa, in Rhodesia, in every country where freedom has died, or never seen birth.

Our laws already furnish protection against libel and slander, but these proposals would go much further. They assume that hate propaganda will suddenly become more dangerous than it is. But isn't that, as the Ottawa Journal argues, evidence that it should be given closer watching rather than that the panic buttons should be pressed? Surely the best control of hate propaganda is in public opinion which resents it, rejects it and occasionally laughs at it.

Parliament should proceed cautiously with making changes that could pose more problems for our democracy than they would solve, and which would be hard indeed to dissociate from the dangers of improper censorship.

India's Dire Need

Canada this year is doubling its food aid to India from \$35 million to \$71 million. However, it is making an even more significant contribution. Funds raised in this country through the Freedom from Hunger campaign have been allocated directly to the establishment of the International Food Technology Training Centre at Mysore. Here, students from 14 Asian countries are learning how to use, process and preserve foods produced in their own region.

This move coincides with President Johnson's \$300 million foundation to promote learning, advance science and research in India in a dramatic departure from the usual American foreign aid program. By planning to help Indians help themselves through education, the U.S.

will be making a major contribution to India's survival.

For there seems no question now as to the gravity of the crisis which India is facing. The population explosion continues at an alarming rate and the country does not have the trained personnel to organize its resources to support its 500 million people. Reports of starving millions distress the outside world, but the world is also shocked to learn that nearly 30 per cent of the available food supplies are lost due to India's inability to handle and distribute food properly.

An Ontario exchange suggests that the success of the Mysore project should stimulate Ottawa to launch other similar ventures. At the present time Canada has \$55 million in available counterpart funds in India. External Affairs Minister Martin is currently seeking cabinet approval for the allocation of \$540,000 of these funds to provide a hostel at Mysore. Certainly Canada should spare no effort in giving every assistance in her power to her Commonwealth partner at this critical time.

Rifts Within The Lute

Soon we may have to set up a commission to look into the rumblings of French-English friction in the staff of our multimillion-dollar Bilingual and Bicultural Commission, which was set up to find ways of reducing such frictions across the country. According to a Canadian Press report, two rival factions among the Bi and Bi junior research workers have "leaked" to reporters bitter memos they sent to the 10-member commission.

Commission officials have declined all comment, beyond issuing a few statistics showing that French- and English-speaking researchers are roughly equal in number at all levels of the staff. The Bi and Bi inquiry is entering its final phase with the processing of data which is as yet a "closely-guarded secret," and all inquiries have been turned away for more than a year.

Some French Canadian research assistants have complained that they are confined to insignificant chores, and that research findings are being watered down by English-speaking officials who don't understand Quebec. Some English-speaking counterparts have fired back with a memo accusing the French Canadian critics of being "immature, spoiled brats" and Quebec separatists to boot. The authors of the French memo are quoted as saying that the inquiry is useful only as an autopsy of the corpse of Confederation; the English memoists as charging that a few young separatists are causing the trouble by trying to distort research data to fit their theory that Quebec independence is inevitable.

Language differences is not the only factor mentioned. Favoritism, personality clashes and "the insecurity associated with temporary jobs" have also figured, it is said. Of course, that latter difficulty could be solved by making all the jobs permanent. But we doubt whether the taxpayers, patient as they have shown themselves to be with the commission's extravagant goings-on, would stand for that! A better solution, possibly, would be to fire the lot of them.

Perils Of Thrift

Federal government spokesmen are quick these days to lecture citizens about the need to save. They say Canadians should get in there and provide capital for industrial expansion and resource development. That, as the Winnipeg Tribune remarks, is good stuff to give the troops and has a fine nationalistic ring to it. But it would be helpful if Ottawa made it a little easier for Canadians to save.

Take, for example, the thrifty soul who invested \$1,000 a few years ago in a Canada Savings bond. In 1965 the interest on the bond amounted to \$55. But he didn't have the \$55 very long. The income tax branch swooped down and took \$13.75. And the hidden tax—inflation—took its cut. Consumer prices rose by 2.84 per cent. In 1965, Pop went \$28.40 of the thrifty soul's \$1,000 investment. Between income tax and the hidden tax of inflation the bondholder netted \$12.95 of his \$55. He received 1.285 per cent on his investment.

Analyzing these figures, the Winnipeg paper concludes that in a sense, the spendthrift who blew every last cent in 1965 beat both income tax and inflation. It quotes one investment firm in Toronto as suggesting that the savings bond holder should be permitted to deduct his inflation loss from the interest received and pay income tax only on the balance.

An excellent idea. But apparently Finance Minister Sharp hasn't heard about it.



MORE UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

REPORT TO WHITE HOUSE

Pollution Problem Poses Grim Prospect

The problem of pollution has probably never been spoken of in more urgent words than in the report to the White House of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. The time has come, the report says when man can no longer continue to throw away his refuse into land, sea and air as if these were bottomless trash baskets. "As the earth becomes more crowded," it says, "one person's trash basket is another's living space."

By 1980 it is calculated that the discharge of sewage and other wastes will be sufficient to consume all the oxygen in the 22 major river systems of the United States during their dry-season flow. "The situation is unprecedented and becoming desperate," the report says in language far removed from the characteristic cold neutrality of science.

The Academy of Sciences offers these American statistics on waste-making: Each person in 1965 threw away almost twice as much trash daily as in 1920-45 pounds.

Pollutants are being discharged into the air at the rate of 125,000,000 tons a year, a figure expected to double by 1980 and triple by 2000. More money is already being spent on the disposal of household refuse (more than \$3,000,000,000 a year) than on any public service except schools and roads.

The problem is said to be "growing faster than are present-day solutions, both qualitative and quantitative." The spectre this report conjures up is something out of a science-fiction book or a horror movie. It is the frightening prospect of man turning his planet into a refuse heap, stifling life with his own wastes, stifling life with his own wastes.

It is easy to point to great industrial plants and see them as villains. But any municipality whose raw sewage flows into rivers, cars which spew carbon monoxide into the air, all who despoil the countryside with trash—all these also contribute to the evil. Canada with its vast spaces and small population can still view the problem of pollution with less sense of urgency, though the destruction of life in Lake Erie and some other shared waterways is no matter for detached observation.

Our Yesterdays

MECHANIZED GERMAN FORCES broke through the pass of Bitol, Yugoslavia, and reached Florina, the western anchor of the main allied battle line across northern Greece.

REINFORCED BRITISH IMPERIAL troops were reported moving into positions east of Libya's Gebel El Achdar mountain range for a second battle of Cirenaica with the resurgent Axis army.

TEN YEARS AGO (April 11, 1956) Monaco—its Princess—to be due to arrive within a few hours—was as busy as a city preparing for a siege. Both flags and runners flew, wedding gifts piled up in the palace and squads of workmen and servants rushed to get everything ready for Grace Kelly's festive entry in the principality.

FOLLOWING reports that several deer had been seen on Oulton's Island near Alberton harbour, Messrs. Walter Bernard, Game Officer, Russell Perry, Fishery Officer, and Erskine Campbell crossed to the island by boat to conduct an investigation.

WAS AGAINST SUKARNO ZURICH, Switzerland (AP)—Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, Indonesia's first post-independence premier and an advocate of close ties to the West, died Saturday after suffering a stroke. He was 57. Dr. Sjahrir, a Socialist, fled to Switzerland with his family after President Sukarno's government released him from prison last June. He had been jailed for alleged plots against Sukarno, a former political ally.

KEEPING our waters clean, our air pure and the land unfiled is not only much less expensive than the job of rehabilitation, it is vital to the quality of the life we lead.

Bible In 237 Tongues

Just announced is the total number of languages into which the Bible has been translated as of the end of 1965. At least one book of the Bible has now been translated into 1,250 languages, announced the United Bible Societies. (Complete Bibles now appear in 237 languages.)

This represents an additional 18 new tongues, mostly in Africa, Asia, South America and New Guinea. Complete New Testaments have now been published in 237 languages. The latest publications include one in the Sora tongue, the language of a hill tribe in the Indian State of Orissa, where Canadian Baptist missionaries have been at work. Never in the course of Christian history, writes Wesley Culshaw, a linguist and anthropologist, now assistant secretary of the United Bible Societies, has there been so much activity in the sphere of Bible translation and revision.

It is no exaggeration to say that, at the present time, new versions are being prepared in most of the major languages of the world. At the same time, pioneer translation is continuing in many small tribal languages in which the Word of God is often the first written material. A new development, adds Mr. Culshaw, in recent days and in some areas is that Roman Catholic and Protestant scholars and missionaries are beginning to collaborate in the preparation of versions which they hope will be acceptable to all Christians.

Dizziness

What Is It?

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen A.P. writes: "What is dizziness? Everytime I tell my doctor that I'm dizzy, he wants me to describe my symptom. I can't can you?"

You have a smart physician because dizziness has many meanings and the manifestations vary with the cause. The term is used to describe reeling, lightness, weakness, hazy vision, or confusion. Others are more articulate in their description. It is like "walking on a pit full of straw," "going down an elevator," "uneasy," or "something in front of my eyes."

In true vertigo, the sensation resembles the dizziness we developed as children when rolling downhill or turning around and around while in a standing position. The world turns about when the eyes are open, but when closed the individual whirls about in space like an astronaut. This type of vertigo stems from a disturbance of the centers of equilibrium in the ears or brain.

A person with high blood pressure is more likely to complain of lightheadedness than of true vertigo. Psychogenic dizziness is due to anxiety and the victim is weak, faint, or unable to see properly. In many instances the description is vague. The person with hyperventilation sighs repeatedly or breathes rapidly and becomes lightheaded or feels as though he is going to pass out.

You can help by telling your physician when the dizziness occurs. The older who almost falls when he jumps out of bed or stands up too quickly has a circulatory problem involving the ability of the body to bring enough blood to the brain when changing posture. Dizziness on turning the head to the side or upwards may stem from an arthritic spine or a misplaced tendon pressing upon a neck artery that carries blood to the brain. Dizziness that develops only on exertion may be caused by a heart condition. Special examinations and tests are needed to uncover unusual causes.

BREAST ENLARGEMENT

C. C. writes: Can you give me any information regarding plastic surgery for breast enlargement?

REPLY Various materials are inserted into the breast tissue but the procedure is risky because the plastic may act as an irritant and protrude like a festered ulcer. The safest plastic is that found in falsties and is worn outside and not inside the breast.

CLIMATE IN ARTHRITIS

Mrs. M. de P. writes: Which climate is better for arthritis: Florida or Arizona?

REPLY When the air is dry, aching is less likely to occur. But there is more than climate to the treatment of arthritis. The newer hormones and medications have achieved good results in many arthritics even among those living under the most adverse climatic conditions.

ON DANGEROUS GROUND

F. R. writes: Is a young man of 23 considered an alcoholic because he drinks for five or six hours every night?

REPLY Not necessarily, but he has a good start. There are many definitions of alcoholism, but my favorite is: "A man is an alcoholic when alcohol becomes a problem to him."

AGE IS THE CULPRIT

L. R. writes: Could taking drugs for arthritis over a period of many years be responsible for hardening of the arteries?

REPLY No. Blame the years rather than the medication.

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

NOTES BY THE WAY

Judging the moon from close-up pictures of it, about the only thing it might be good for would be as a place for not raising spinach.—Guelph Mercury.

A mystery no mathematician can explain is how a salary that looks so puny when you get your weekly pay cheque can suddenly appear to be so big when you're working out your income tax.—Port Arthur News-Cronicle.

A machine that removes the chalk dust from blackboard erasers costs \$80 in Indianapolis. Because that is \$43 more than was first thought, "Public School 84 in that city will go on dusting the erasers in the same old way. No doubt it was a hard blow to the pupils of PS 84, facing a future of rapping dusty erasers together—perhaps as often as once a month for each child. We hope it will leave them with enough energy for their physical fitness classes.—Vancouver Province.

As many as 10 per cent of highway deaths may be suicides, reports a Canadian Highway Safety Council official. The way some people drive, it's hard to tell.—Ottawa Journal.

A prominent Hollywood movie star demanded a big increase of salary in her new contract. "Big good heavens!" protested the head of the concern, "that is more than we pay the presidents of our big oil and insurance companies." "All right," said the star, "then let your big oil and insurance presidents come out here and vamp for you."—Montreal Star.

Soft Answers To France

By Carl Molins Canadian Press Staff Writer

The Atlantic Allies appear to be playing for time in the hope of limiting damage inflicted on NATO by the French rejection of integrated defence.

The United States has drafted its formal reply to the French note of March 7 that gives the Allies until March 31, 1967, to withdraw the United States and Canadian bases and the NATO headquarters establishments from France.

The U.S. reply, discussed in Paris Thursday by France's 14 NATO partners, is reported to point out politely that technical and financial complications demand the Allies set their own timetable for withdrawal.

West Germany has offered a similarly soft response to French President Charles de Gaulle's declaration that 65,000 French troops in Germany will be out from under NATO command as of July 1.

Bonn apparently is biding its time at least until French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville visits the West German capital April 18.

Present signals indicate Allied delaying tactics are unlikely to deter de Gaulle from speaking and acting in its own right, rather than as a second-rank American ally.

De Gaulle has been consistent since 1958 in promoting this ambition. He may display no sense of inhibition himself, but he is said to be anxious to leave France a legacy of free speech in international affairs.

The tough course would be a case of NATO defeating its own argument that participation by all members is essential to the organization's future. Cutting off France completely would leave a gaping hole in NATO.

year and then sell them if they were not claimed. The finder would then receive one-third of the net profit and the government would get the rest.

All this was just too much for the "lucky" fisherman. He took his box back out to sea and dumped it overboard. The sad part of it all is that Mr. Davey is unemployed and has a wife and three children to support.

Oh well, if the Receiver of Wrecks wants to make anything out of the case, at least Mr. Davey has a water-tight alibi.

Then came a letter from the customs and excise department forbidding him to sell the coins because the Receiver of Wrecks had claimed them.

The Receiver of Wrecks was prepared to keep the coins for a

Asleep In The Deep

Guelph Mercury

Good fortune is all right in its place, but it can have its drawbacks. Terence Davey, an English laborer, found this out after he pulled in a box while fishing off Hayling Island recently. The box contained 77 silver coins from the 16th century, thought to be worth nearly \$3,000.

That was the start of what looked like Mr. Davey's good fortune. And things improved when inquiry indicated the coins belonged to the finder.

Then the trouble started. Mr. Davey spent money trying to evaluate the coins and fought with his two brothers over a division of the spoils.

Then came a letter from the customs and excise department forbidding him to sell the coins because the Receiver of Wrecks had claimed them.

The Receiver of Wrecks was prepared to keep the coins for a

travel bargains
Charlottetown to:
Montreal \$14.00
Moncton \$ 3.20
Saint John \$ 5.00
Halifax \$ 5.40
Sydney \$ 9.00
Corner Brook \$16.00
Toronto \$20.00
Winnipeg \$34.00
Vancouver \$56.00
GOOD SERVICE IS OUR BYWORD
Volkswagens Are Our Specialty
RUDISCH'S GARAGE
These are examples of CN's new Red Bargain Fares. Sleeping car prices including complimentary meals are equally attractive. Call CN about the Red, White and Blue Fare Plan.