

Outside Consultants

It is likely that there will be a full debate in the House of Commons on the assistance three Toronto businessmen gave Finance Minister Gordon in preparation of his budget speech last week. Mr. Gordon has identified the three and admitted they had given him assistance. Two of them remained in the pay of their private companies while working for the government. He also conceded that, along with permanent senior officials in the finance department, they had access to the final draft of the budget.

Mr. Gordon said that these gentlemen had been sworn to secrecy, and that he had acted in the same capacity himself while serving the Liberal finance minister in 1941 in connection with the budget of that year. Any suggestion that they would do anything improper, he maintained, would be unfair.

The other side of the case was well put by Opposition Leader Diefenbaker when he said: "In the particular circumstances relating to the preparation of the budget, when matters of national importance in respect to which illicit profits could be made, is it not necessary that under no circumstances should individuals be called in from outside, who, no matter how honest and whatever their integrity may be, are placed in an impossible position?"

It is to be hoped that the issue will be kept on this plane when it comes up for debate, and not be made an excuse for indulging in partisan bickering on either side. The matter is too important for that. Nor can Mr. Gordon—though he insists on taking full responsibility—be held solely to blame, if blame is to be attached to the course he has followed. It must be shared by the government of which he is a member.

Good Reasons Why

Reference was made in these columns the other day to the new promotional program organized by Canadian dairy farmers. The program is designed to greatly increase the revenue made available by farmers to advertise and promote the use of dairy foods, through a newly created national executive board of the Dairy Foods Service Bureau. This board is made up of appointees from five regional committees, which are composed, in turn, of representatives of the member groups of Dairy Farmers of Canada.

As explained in a leading editorial in The Country Guide, the purposes behind this move are to separate, within the dairy-farmer movement, the policymaking function from the promotion function, and to decentralize promotional activities to some degree, by placing more emphasis on local and regional participation, both in respect to the collection and expenditure of funds. These steps are intended to overcome any difficulties encountered in the past of obtaining full and continuous support from all segments of the dairy industry.

There are good reasons, says The Guide, why dairy foods require increased promotion at this time. Per capita consumption, on a whole milk basis, has been steadily declining in recent years. At the same time, increases in milk production have outstripped the total demand created by an expanding Canadian population.

Those who sell compelling or substitute products are extremely active. Soft drink manufacturers, for example, are said to spend, collectively, in excess of \$10 million annually in promoting their products. In contrast, the total expenditure on advertising by all segments of the dairy industry—an industry with a much higher gross value of product—is estimated at only \$7 million. Likewise, about 2 cents per pound is spent to promote margarine sales, as compared to 1/10 of a cent per pound for butter.

To make the competitive position even worse for dairymen, consumption of dairy foods has suffered at the hands of frequently misleading and much publicized information on substitute products, food fads and health scares.

While competition has been increasing, and other factors have arisen to plague the dairy industry, the amount of funds collected in the June set-aside has remained relatively constant since 1950. The funds haven't begun to keep pace either with rising promotion costs or the growing competition.

Finally, of course, it is likely that dairy farmers will continue to require government assistance in various forms. In this regard, they will greatly help their own cause if they can demonstrate, in a more concrete way, their willingness and determination to help themselves over the difficult period the industry is currently passing through. The collection of \$1 million or more from producers to promote dairy products would do much to improve their public image.

A Case For Freud

Mr. Diefenbaker hasn't been Prime Minister of Canada since April 22 of this year, but Liberal cabinet members keep forgetting it, much to their own embarrassment and the amusement of the rest of the House. Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of State for External Affairs, has had particular trouble in this respect.

For some reason, writes Arthur Blakely in the Montreal Gazette, Mr. Martin just isn't able to visualize Mr. Diefenbaker as the leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition. He keeps seeing him as Prime Minister, just as if April 22nd had never happened.

Let Mr. Diefenbaker rise in his place to ask Mr. Martin the simplest and most guileless of questions, and the House will wait with bated breath for an end result which seems inevitable. At some point in his answer, the Secretary of State for External Affairs will refer to him as Prime Minister of Canada. The reference may creep in at any point. Sometimes Mr. Martin, beyond his response with it. On other occasions, he has heaved the end of an answer before he yields to what is apparently an irresistible urge.

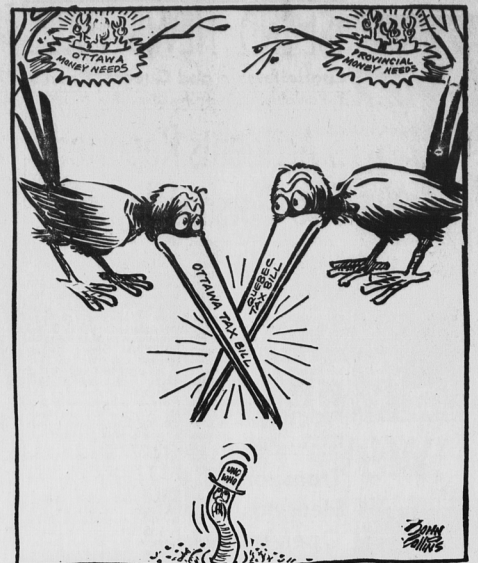
There is, certainly, nothing intentional about it. According to reliable information, Mr. Martin has struggled valiantly to rid himself of the habit. He succumbs with manifest reluctance. Often, he seems horrified by what he hears himself saying. He has, one hears, tried entering the Commons Chamber repeating endlessly to himself: "He isn't Prime Minister... he isn't Prime Minister." And no more he is. But all to no avail! Freud might give an answer.

The Gazette writer is not too hopeful. "It may be," he says dourly, "that whatever may happen in the field of politics, to Mr. Martin at least, Mr. Diefenbaker will always be Prime Minister of Canada."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Soviet educational opportunities are not all that they are cracked up to be, according to Indian students who are back in New Delhi after several years' stay in the Soviet Union. They report that studying there is loaded with discouragements.

U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara may be critical of Canada—on defense. But when it comes to putting his own money to work, Mr. McNamara apparently has no doubts about this country. According to the Financial Post, his investments include shares of Calgary Power, Crown Life, Great-West Life, Falconbridge Nickel, Canadian Superior Oil, Dome Petroleum and Du Pont of Canada.



THE EARLY BIRDS AND THE WORM

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

All's "Dry" Again On Parliament Hill

The NATO Meeting in Ottawa is over. But the memory lingers on — of those cockatoo lounges on Parliament Hill! Parliament Hill has been "dry" ever since the fire in 1917 destroyed not only the bar but the whole Parliament Building. In the plans for the rebuilding, one large room was destined as a bar for our politicians. But the era of prohibition intervened, and the bottles were never installed. Today that beautiful paneled room, known as 112N, is used as a committee room.

But when Ottawa made its arrangements to be host for the 34-day NATO meeting, concession had to be made to the long-time habits of some of our important American and European guests. Bars were set up in the remodelled West Block for the use of Ministers of the member nations and their assistants.

Parliament Hill had never had it so good since the Great Fire. The pleasant and comfortable lounges sold assorted drinks at modest prices, such as 40 cents for a shot of rye.

PARLIAMENT'S BLIND FIG But when the NATO Meeting was wound up, the bars were closed. And for Parliament Hill it has been a tooth-gnawing and filing - cabinet routine.

For why, when Canada is as a whole are spending more than one billion dollars per year on beer, wine and spirits, should every denizen of Parliament Hill be forced into abstinence?

As the great and unmerciful Robbie Burns wrote, "Freedom and whiskey gang together." Years ago, after the rebuilding and after the end of prohibition, Parliamentarians used to send their messengers to the nearest liquor store to get their requirements. The resulting line-ups of parliamentary messengers were the subject of much ridicule and an undignified reflection upon the reputation of our legislators.

So some messengers were evolving the face - saving idea of an under - the counter supply of liquor inside the Parliament Hill Building.

This clandestine operation is the "under-the-counter" only "blind pig," the only speak- anywhere on Crown property anywhere in Canada.

From that source, any parliamentarian who wishes may buy bottles, which are then concealed in the bottom drawer of his office. Those who are lucky enough to have a wash-basin in their office. Those who are lucky enough to have a small cupboard in which to keep soap- which is also available — and a tooth-brush, which is.

Parliamentarians are of course not the only ones who are involved in this kind of thing. A former Liberal Prime Minister and his advisers were once on the verge of approving the sale of wine in the parliamentary restaurant, thus bringing it into the line with the legislatures of other civilized countries, and our politicians in

ALL NICE NAMES

During the discussion in the House Mr. Charvillat looked across at J. Pigeon (C) and lette- L'Assomption - Montclair) and said "we never know whether he is member for Joliette, L'Assomption or Montclair" which led Mr. Pigeon to ask that none of these "nice names" be struck out and would Mr. Charvillat please not antagonize any of the people he (Mr. Pigeon) had the honor of representing?

Doubtless the hyperactive names got away by amalgamating areas. But surely it isn't beyond the wit of man to find a name to cover the whole.

MPs are stranded with their constituency names, afraid to complain if they are handicapped. Who dare start out casually to refer to the member for Beauport as Massine-Du-naudiere, or Chateauguy-Hunt-

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion of current events of national interest. The Guardian will accept contributions for consideration for publication in this column. Contributions should be sent to the editor, The Guardian, 1000 University Avenue, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2R4. Contributions should be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the paper. The editor reserves the right to edit and condense material. The Guardian will not be held responsible for return of unsolicited material. Contributions should be sent to the editor, The Guardian, 1000 University Avenue, Montreal, Quebec H3C 2R4.

WHAT ABOUT IT?

"Sir—Your picture show of the "Amazing" name driven blindfolded down Kent Street was most revealing. Do all Islanders drive blindfolded? I am, Sir, J.B. PALMER, Charlottetown.

Heart Attacks More Frequent

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

HEART attacks are more frequent today because more of us are living long enough to suffer from them. We can thank—or condemn—the antibiotics which prevent deaths at an earlier age from infections.

Dr. Broda O. Barnes and Dr. Max Rathenhorst of Denver presented his theory before a meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology. They cite statistics from Graz, Austria, a city with only one hospital that is used by rich and poor. Everyone who dies there must be autopsied, according to law.

However, when autopsies were done, physicians found far more evidence of hardening of the coronary arteries than was anticipated.

The conclusion reached was that more than 65 per cent of infections before attaining the heart attack age. In 1938, 47 per cent of the inhabitants were 50 to 59 years of age but in 1941, only 41 per cent reached 50.

But the theory really began to jell when vital statistics showed a 300 per cent rise in heart attack deaths between 1952 and 1961 and a corresponding drop in deaths from infections. In addition, more than 65 per cent of the people were living to age 50 in 1960. In contrast to 41 per cent in 1941. The antibiotics and better medical care were responsible for the improved longevity.

A similar situation exists in the underdeveloped countries. Few die of heart attacks because of a high death rate from infections at an earlier age.

Dr. Barnes and Dr. Rathenhorst suggest that living longer is responsible for our high rate of heart attacks rather than diet high in fats or our mode of life. On the other hand, some persons are susceptible to heart attacks because of their high risk factors. We know how to single out these individuals and treat these factors before heart disease develops.

FLYING AFFECTS EARS P. P. Wries: Why does riding in a pressurizing plane affect my ears? They click and I become dazed at an earlier age than I do again.

REPLY Because the pressure in the cabin is maintained at levels high enough to bother our ears. The ears of different people are affected in a variety of ways.

FEVER AFTER PLAYING W.G. Wries: Can a 5-year-old develop a temperature of 106 merely from playing hard?

REPLY Yes, but it is unusual. I assume you took the temperature immediately after exercise and it returned to normal 10 to 15 minutes after resting.

10 MONTHED BABY J. H. Wries: Is it possible for a baby to be born normal after 10 months of pregnancy?

REPLY Yes, but the risk increases when delivery is delayed this long.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Coughing may have a habit in the air.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The National Geographic Society is a friend to the statement that fried delicacies taste much better when fried in mustard. Much cheaper too — for free in your own yard. But who is going to experiment? — Cape Breton Post.

His friend was worrying. "Till me all about it. Get it off your chest." "I wish I could," groaned the sailor. "I've got the name Maude tattooed there, and I'm going to marry Bertha." — Hamilton Spectator.

Mathematical Challenge

Almost everyone knows what a prime number is. For those about to enter Grade Three, let us anticipate the course a little and say that a prime number is one that can be divided by no other whole number except itself and one. Among low numbers, prime numbers are frequent: 2, 3, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 31, 37, 41, and so on.

They become fewer in high numbers. But it is of some interest that a computer in the University of Illinois at Urbana has calculated what is so far the largest prime number ever proven. It has 237 digits. It took 83 minutes to compute it and the computer performed nearly 8,000,000 calculations to produce it.

What use is such a calculation? We have no idea, but a corollary of it is that had we started to do it with pencil and paper, it would have taken 100 years before the task was done. Had we examined the prime numbers in between it and one,

we would have taken 8,000,000 years or thereabouts. If you are interested in embarking on such a calculation yourself, you should recommend Eratosthenes' sieve which provides a number of short cuts.

If you wish to make a name for yourself in mathematics, there are two questions to do with prime numbers waiting for explanation. Either would earn you a substantial reputation among mathematicians. (a) What is the periodicity of prime numbers — or, in other words, how many of the quantities rising by the value of one? (b) Is every prime number the sum of four squares?

A question troubling us is much simpler: is one a prime number? It is not a prime number (i.e. one) and is two a prime number in the strict sense of the word? It is not a prime number either. The only even prime number and the only one which can be halved into two whole numbers.

Non-French Fact

Winipeg Tribune

The task of defining the French "est" will not be easy for the Royal Commission on Biculturalism. But it will be much simpler than defining the non-French Fact.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (June 17, 1958) More than 200,000 people from Quebec Square and West Front Schools were inspected yesterday by the Hon. Minister of Education, G.S.O. of the RCR, Halperin. Captain E.H. Morrissey is credited with the discovery of the "English" culture as they are called by the prospect of no culture at all. To them, the French contribution appears to be disappearing into a bottomless pit of nothingness.

If this perplexes the French, it should be equal, and perhaps more, concerning to the non-French. For undoubtedly the French ingredient will survive but for the non-French, after everything has been thrown away, only vacuum culture will be left.

VACUUM culture possibly is the most dangerous malaise in our culture. It stands for nothing.

No connection with the past. No appreciation of the background of our social and political institutions. No awareness of the links between the Old World and the New.

It is far advanced in many of our educational systems. It flourishes in the business world, in the clubs and groups that promise them reunion under the banner of liberalism.

In this bleak landscape the monuments of old cultures decay, to be replaced by makeshift imitations of something or anything new. This is the non-French Fact of Canadianism which now is being challenged.

VANCOUVER (CP) — The 517 ton tanker, Argus "A floating bomb" in the back of a floating support city of 500,000, for a month lay smouldering on the south shore of Burrard Inlet. The Monday night, a lucky pumping breakdown and a heroic skipper were the main factors in averting an explosion of 30,000 gallons of lightcase gasoline and diesel oil in the ship's hold.

Rainbows are caused when sunlight is refracted by water in the air.

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