

It is a rare thing that has the demolition of any major landmark proceed without giving rise to outcries of regret and indignation. Apparently, though, no such mournful protests are to attend the departure of the old Hillsborough Bridge, which is at last in the process of being removed.

It has long been condemned, indeed, as an eyesore which marred its setting.

Yet the old bridge lingers in a strong web of important, vivid memories—has a lot of history tied up in it and has played its part in a lot of history.

In its way, it helped start the province in the direction of the modernity it has since achieved, when it was floated here almost 65 years ago from the site it vacated over the Mirimich River in New Brunswick. Through many years it provided the main railway link with the southern part of Kings County. It made possible many of the province's major advances into the age of the automobile. It became scarred by age and limited in usefulness, and saw many changes in the use made of it, but still it served.

It was the scene, too, of that memorable moment of drama, when the Premier A.W. Matthews, led the charge against the barricades put up by the department of transport in a premature effort to retire the bridge from use—to retire it before any steps had been taken to replace it.

Of course it has been magnificently superseded now by the new Hillsborough bridge. In larger senses, however, Charlottetown and the Island took some 60 years in travelling over the bridge, from the pastoral simplicities of their early days toward the future they are achieving. So it certainly deserves to be remembered even though it probably won't be missed.

Slaggering Defense Load

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce notes, with concern, that American development resources are being increasingly directed into defense and space projects, instead of efforts which could make new products for industry and civilian life.

The Chamber has put its finger on one of the gravest problems of the century, and not just in the U.S. The shape it takes in Canada is suggested by the revelation this week that the three armed services are recommending the expenditure of some \$1,500,000,000 on new equipment in the next six years, in addition to "regular" defense costs.

As for the U.S. situation, the Chamber points out that the American defense budget now runs to \$47 billion a year—almost half the total federal budget. It follows that the question whether or not there is to be any end to defense increases is worth asking everywhere, because global progress and development would surely run in different channels—more libraries, more colleges, more sanitation, improved agriculture, more industrial development, more breakthroughs in the war against disease and poverty—if it were not for cold-war tensions and national animosities.

The United States, as free world leader, cannot jeopardize its defense in the name of economy. But Defense Secretary Robert McNamara does profess to see, in the intermediate distance, a time when military spending can level off. This can be accomplished, he believes by concentrating on effective all-service weapons, by

utilizing the swift development possibilities of this jet age, and by holding the decision authority for new systems and strategies at top levels, where all the services must rein their ambitions into a common plan.

Already he has let it be known that many squadrons of B-14 medium bombers will be retired, and the armed forces may be reduced by some 60,000 men. The navy is likely to be allowed to build fewer carriers.

If, of course, the test-ban negotiations in Moscow were to succeed, more defense savings could be planned, not only at Washington but by all the NATO powers.

A National Matter

It is now quite evident that the United States government is not only serious but also enthusiastic about undertaking the project of harnessing the tides of Passamaquoddy Bay to furnish one million kilowatts of steady power one hour each day.

President Kennedy has assigned his secretary of the interior, Mr. Stewart Udall, to go to Ottawa with the object of securing the approval of the Canadian Government.

But worthy as the purpose of the project may be, there is at least one snag which Mr. Udall may run into when he attempts to sell Ottawa on the project.

The United States government wishes to undertake the project alone. In order to do so, it is willing to build and install American locks and filling gates on the Canadian side of the big bay across which runs part of the international boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

According to press reports, Premier Robichaud of New Brunswick, is greatly in favor of the project as proposed by the United States. But Mr. Robichaud is a provincial premier, not a national prime minister, and his views are not necessarily those of Mr. Pearson who has to think nationally instead of provincially.

And it could well be that Canadian government leaders are now recalling those years when Canada was trying to persuade the United States to cooperate in building the St. Lawrence Seaway and when the Canadian government was rebuffed in all its efforts because certain American railway interests considered such a seaway might cut into their profits.

The two cases are not parallel, but they have one thing in common—national prestige. For it will be remembered that the United States finally agreed to share in the seaway when it became convinced that Canada was prepared, if need be, to build it alone.

It would be unwise to predict what the Canadian government's answer will eventually be to the present United States tidal works for harnessing Passamaquoddy's tidal waters. But no one should be surprised if, as the price for her agreement, Canada insists on participating in the project.

From the standpoint of national prestige, she has every right to do so.

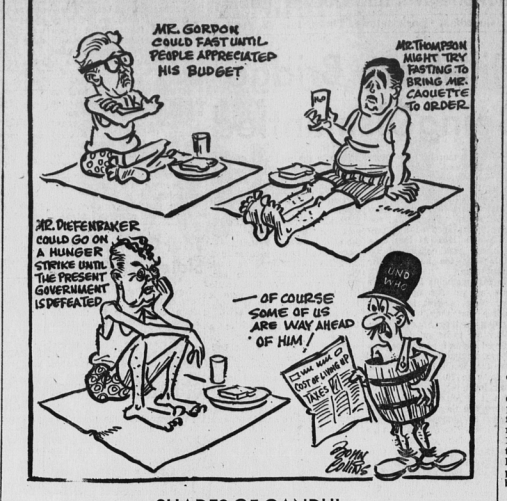
De Gaulle Move Awaited

While President Kennedy's popularity is said to be slumping at home, it has been enhanced abroad by his recent European tour, particularly by the four days he spent in the Bonn republic and in Berlin. The President, himself, professes no doubt about the value of this visit—for himself, for allied unity, and for closer Atlantic community ties. It will take some time, however, to make a true assessment.

It is through West Germany that the President hopes to salvage the Western alliance and offset General de Gaulle's vision of a looser alliance between the "Anglo-Saxons" (the U.S. and Britain) and "Europe" (the continent, led by France). His eloquence—in public speeches and private meetings—appeared to have left the German leaders with a greater awareness that the alliance could founder if its members follow different aims. But is that enough? Though the Germans want to press General de Gaulle harder on various schemes for pulling the alliance together again, they are inhibited by fear of being in a position where they would have to choose between France and the United States.

As for General de Gaulle, he clearly has no intention of retreating, and is more likely to launch a counter-offensive. An indication of his tactics may come at a news conference he has called for July 30.

QUEBEC SEPARATIST LEADER MARCEL CHAPUT HAS BEGUN A HUNGER STRIKE TO RAISE FUNDS FOR HIS CAUSE — COULD THIS BE THE START OF A TRENCH?



SHADES OF GANDHI

DEPRESSION CHANGED EVERYTHING

National-Provincial Crises Are Endemic

By Bruce Hutchinson in Winnipeg Free Press

The great depression of the 'thirties is more than a generation behind us now but its mistakes and its lessons of them only half learned, still guide and strain our entire federal system. To understand the latest dispute between the national and provincial governments we must remember that it did not originate by accident yesterday and is not the product of some political personality like Premier Jean Lesage. It was inherent in the system from the beginning but its whole basis was permanently changed by the depression with results that we have failed to grasp even yet.

As we see now, the collapse of the world economy, beginning in the autumn of 1929, was only one aspect of a world revolution which soon entered its next stage of world war and is still moving fast.

FULL POWER NEEDED In the relatively small province of Canada's federal-provincial relations the sequence was to prove that the provinces, as they stood, were not equal to the obligations and responsibilities under the pressure of government catastrophe. Nothing less than the full power and resources of the national government could deal with such a crisis.

Even then they were totally inadequate and mostly uncoordinated. But at least it became obvious to everyone that the national government was not equal to the obligations, responsibilities and costs which were being placed upon it by a primitive frontier society.

At first this new situation (in many aspects far outside federal-provincial finance) baffled the Liberal government of W.L. Mackenzie King and deflected it in the election of 1930.

THOUGHT TEMPORARY The Conservative government of R.B. Bennett began, gingerly and with no considered plan, to bail out the provinces. It would have been bankrupt without federal aid but this assistance was regarded as a temporary measure. It would become necessary when Bennett's program national self-containment and boot-strap economics had brought things back to normal.

These hopes falling, here and throughout the world, a desperate Canadian government reversed its entire philosophy and undertook a program of national self-reliance. The Desjardis modelled on that.

It is expected to complicate, and possibly confuse, Cuban business relations in Latin America. One of its stated objectives is to prevent Canada from moving into Latin America through channels into Latin America for promoting communism. This is the view of the United States and the Organization of American States which urged a series of moves to counter Castro-Communist subversion in the hemisphere.

The United States has moved to put a new financial squeeze on Fidel Castro. Cuban bank deposits in the U.S. amounting to some \$30,000,000, have been frozen. American banks and their overseas subsidiaries will be virtually forbidden to deal with Cuba or Cuba's banks.

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Health Hazards Of Scuba Diving

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen In his opinion, any scuba diver going in for scuba diving to learn all about this sport and its modern safety equipment should first learn in strange or deep water, not in shallow water. After all, he says, land animals, not man, are not adapted to diving below 100 feet. According to a press release from the American Medical Association, Dr. Van Dellen, of the University of California at Berkeley, Calif., a sense of dizziness results similar to that which occurs in a scuba diver at 200 feet, the effect is that at two or three drinks—no, at 400 feet, too many many tanks. Life is endangered when the diver fails to recognize this unusual dizziness and becomes a reckless, danger-loving idiot. Symptoms are caused by bubbles of nitrogen in the blood.

How long are the upper and lower teeth in contact while chewing a peeled apple, banana, walnut or nut or cracker? A group of New York City dentists from Montefiore Hospital and the special motion picture studios' mouths of 10 persons while they ate a banana, an apple, a walnut and 8.1 to 20.3 seconds to chew a peeled apple, 7.5 to 15.8 for a banana, 11.7 to 14.7 for a walnut and 8.1 to 20.3 seconds for a cracker.

One's teeth were in contact with each other on an average of 19.5 per cent of the time. The dentists King said still deeply confused, limited they wondered how important it is to have a perfect bite—at least for chewing food.

A flash X-ray tube made in the United States of America recently by two Swedish rocket-engineers. It is intended mainly for military purposes, especially for a studying the course of events of an explosion. The excitation of the tube is by a high voltage transformer, a high speed motor, a high speed camera and a high speed film.

The flash X-ray tube does not require long exposure times for routine medical use. The Swedish team believes the device could be used to produce images of fifty infants and adults may be obtained. When a patient is examined, the individual must sit still for the picture is blurred. It also may be used to produce images of rapid movements of some parts of the body such as the heart valve.

OVARIAN ACTIVITY Mrs. H. writes: If one ovary is removed, are the chances of pregnancy reduced 50 per cent? REPLY Theoretically, yes. But the remaining ovary may become more active after its partner is removed.

DUST AND SINUS E.H. writes: Does working in a dusty environment cause sinus infection? REPLY It may but in many instances the nose and not the sinuses is involved. The most severe congestion occurs when the individual is allergic to dust.

SOLO EATING D.G. writes: I'm somewhat underweight and would like to consume all the calories I'm supposed to. Do you see eating and drinking alone is responsible for my lack of appetite? REPLY Yes, but there is need for protein. If you need to go to par.

NIGHT COUGH R.F. writes: Why is night air bad for people with bronchitis? REPLY It is not the air but the change in temperature from the horizontal that aggravates cough.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT — Excessive sunbathing should be avoided.

Our Yesterdays (From The Times Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO July 18, 1938 Add one more tourist attraction to Prince Edward Island: a boat named "Macquet" has been discovered within short motorizing distance of Charlottetown. The city, says the word branches off the Pownall peninsula, is immediately opposite Pownall Sound. The apparently dips down hill for two hundred yards, but will coast back "up hill" to the main highway.

The new packing plant built by the Fishermen's Union of Cape Breton (formerly opened Thursday afternoon, with a meeting, and addresses by prominent speakers interested in the Fishermen's Union.

TEN YEARS AGO July 18, 1953 Calgary, Alta. (CP) — Adlai Stevenson, U.S. vice-presidential migrant who holds degrees in law and political science from the University of Chicago, is now a handyman here. In the afternoon he works in a newspaper, at night he is a cleaner in a hotel.

One of the newest members of American Airlines' stewardess corps, Miss Mary Ann McManis, of the P.E.I. Miss Gills has been assigned to flight duty with the Air Canada flight, Fort Worth, Texas.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

A social hour often makes one the number by the way. Russell (Kan.) News.

The average man has probably thought twice about running away from home — once as a child and once as a husband. — Banks County (Ga.) Journal.

"No one should imagine that Russia and China are irretrievably split. But what the dispute does prove is that national interests are more enduring than Communist dogma. The red flag no longer unites the peoples of the world." — Daily Express, London.

The editor of Pravda says that painters of abstract art should be paid in abstract money. We hear that the odds are still out on the heard of Social Credit. — Edmonton Journal.

Numbers Happy

Down below the border the U.S. Post Office has further extended the award of the numbers game. It has just introduced the ZIP code, a five digit number which requires five digits for the city and state in an address. Since this system saves money, Canadian bureaucrats will probably be eyeing it with envy.

In some parts of the U.S. and Canada, people have been heard to say that the system is unavoidable. But we don't have to like it. It's only by griping and protesting that we can demonstrate our individuality. Once we resign ourselves, we shall deserve being taken over by the impersonal number and eventually the ants.

A sneer often goes with the terms "ivory tower" or "academic cloister"; the implication being that university life should come into the stream of things, into the marketplace, where life is really lived.

John Henry Newman would agree; so would Matthew Arnold, those eminent Victorians. More of modern thinking would not. While there may be some dangers in too much abstraction, we think this idea of a university is preferable to the kind of college into a vocational school.

A Word For Ivory Towers

It ought to be more sharply separate than it is. During the 19 years of my years, in other words, students ought not to be trying to live among the things of the present but more imaginatively and objectively in the not past but the present.

One of the functions of a university is for a short period to shut off young people, almost monastically, from the world from the world, the flesh and the devil, and to make them a space of disinterested devotion to the classroom, but achieving, life of the intellect.

"The life of a university, like the life of a monastery or an army training depot, ought perhaps not to be more warmly merged with the life going on, in the same city, the same nation, around it."

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