

It Concerns Us All

With the launching of the annual Tuberculosis League's Christmas Seal Sale, it is worth noting that despite substantial advances in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis as a disease, the basic problems of control have remained relatively unchanged over the years. Prevention of infection with its consequent disease and death is still the goal, here as in the rest of Canada; and no short cuts to this goal have been discovered.

In tuberculosis, reactivation of the disease is notoriously frequent. Consequently many ex-patients have to be re-admitted to sanatoria for investigation and treatment, or for both. The number of admissions to the Provincial Sanatorium in 1960, for example was 78; in 1961 it was 89.

The League is a voluntary organization, and while it works in close cooperation with the public health authorities it is dependent not on government, but on public support. It has concentrated its efforts on prevention, on rehabilitation, on education and on research; and its activities undoubtedly have had much to do with the fact that Canada is among the half dozen countries with the world's lowest TB death and incidence rates. The core of the problem still remains, however—which is to find cases early and have them treated promptly.

Last year, according to a Christmas Seals News bulletin, the palm for the largest Canadian increase in returns went to Prince Edward Island, which also had a great increase in the percent of its mailing list that contributed. This is a good record to keep in mind, but not to be complacent about. Let's not let ourselves down this year, but strive to better it.

Liberals And Funny Money

Did the Liberals gain or lose ground at Ottawa last week when they nearly defeated the Government by voting, with the Social Credit Party, for a non-confidence motion calling for "debt free money"? In newspapers across Canada, there is a general feeling that they lost ground. The arguments of their spokesmen, Mr. Walter Gordon and Hon. Paul Martin, may have sounded plausible to the party stalwarts, but cold analyses of their statements show that it was a plain case of political opportunism.

According to Mr. Gordon, the Social Credit monetary doctrine, if ever applied in practice, would bring "financial panic and ruin in its wake." It was "a fuzzy form of economic radicalism which is not supported by any recognized economist." Accordingly, he rejected out of hand the Social Credit definition of "debt-free money" and came up with a definition of his own.

It could be, he suggested, "a colloquial expression for such things as grants to municipalities for schools, hospitals and universities, and for easier credit," and to that extent at least it sounded "not unconvincing" to some of the Liberal Party members. Accordingly, and over shrill Scred protests, he was prepared to accept it.

Mr. Martin, for his part, was delighted to find in the works of Lord Keynes that a phrase to which the Scredists attached but one meaning could have "further variations, different interpretations." The Liberals would, therefore, vote for the Scred amendment. Not because

they had been converted to Social Credit doctrine. No indeed! But because this was a chance not to be missed; and, in the final analysis, "we were elected to oppose this Government."

This evidently was uppermost in Mr. Martin's mind. At an earlier stage he had interrupted the New Democratic Party spokesman, Mr. David Lewis, to ask if he and his party were prepared to take "immediate steps" to defeat the Government. Mr. Lewis replied: "If the hon. member means by his question that we should vote for the Social Credit amendment because he intends to vote for it, that is neither an appropriate nor an honest step to take; and that kind of behaviour by the hon. member and his associates, if that is their intention, merely underlines their insatiable hunger to get across the aisle to the Treasury benches, and that they will be prepared to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the people of Canada by voting debt-free money in which they do not believe. We do not intend to join them in doing that."

That pretty well sums it up, in the view of most commentators—none of whom, that we have read, is particularly favorable to the New Democrats.

The Gauntanamo Base

According to Washington reports, rough exchanges still lie ahead with Cuba over American rights in the Gauntanamo naval base. This base was originally ceded to the United States to protect the Cuban people in their newly won independence after the Spanish-American War. Premier Castro insists that it is now serving a quite opposite purpose, and that the agreement is null and void.

President Theodore Roosevelt, who negotiated the agreement, defended it against American critics who wanted the United States, instead, to annex Cuba or to treat it as a principality. In 1934 Cuba signed a treaty with the United States confirming American rights and stating that these rights could be ended only with the consent of both governments. In return, the U.S. abandoned what was known as the Platt amendment which served as authority to justify United States intervention at will in Cuba's internal affairs.

Under the 1934 treaty the United States is required to pay only \$2,000 a year in gold for the use of Gauntanamo Bay as a naval station. This nominal sum was deliberately chosen to emphasize that Cuba sought to make no profit from the arrangement and entered freely into it.

Washington insists that the United States may still needs the base because Gauntanamo is "the crossroads of the Caribbean." The Cuban government is unimpressed by these arguments. Castro insists that he cannot be shackled by the 1934 treaty. His maximum demand is for American withdrawal from Gauntanamo; his minimum demand is for a re-negotiation with him of the treaty. Whatever the outcome, therefore, of the situation that led to the Soviet missile base crisis, it is predicted that the future of Gauntanamo Bay will remain an important element in controversial relations between Cuba and the United States.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Edinburgh has put in a bid for the next British Empire and Commonwealth Games to be held in 1966. Scotland was one of the founder members when the Games were first held in 1930 in Hamilton, Ontario, and it is the only Commonwealth country to supply two winners in the Marathon event. The 1962 Games are being held in Perth, Western Australia, this month.

Professors in the island of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides are a cannie lot. They have to be. In late years they have been taking to the rich silver sheikdom on their beaches and spreading it over the sour peat and heather of their barren hillsides. On top of the sand they scatter grass seed and fertilizers. The lime in the shell sand neutralizes the acid soil and after patient care the moorlands are producing rich grass pasture for sheep and cattle grazing. Over 5,000 acres of new pastures have been won by this means.

Disappointed. Summaries. These new procedures of



THE CARD PLAYERS AS CEZANNE MIGHT HAVE SEEN THEM



A BALLERINA OF THE NEW DEAS PARTY

IT WOULD TAKE PICASSO TO DO JUSTICE TO SOCIAL CREDIT

OTTAWA MASTERPIECES

BEHIND MOSCOW'S PROPOSAL

Turkish Bases And The NATO Alliance

Westerners should not be permitted to forget how thoroughly Turkey has been integrated into its defence community. Nor the absurdity of the Moscow proposal to bargain with an enemy against Turkish bases. Pravda is now returning to this proposition which originally had been bounced 30-40 times by Premier Khrushchev as a mere diversion from the serious aspects of the Cuban situation. Indeed the manner in which the Soviet leader pushed it forward and then let it snap back into the air suggests he was only using it as a lever for bargaining. This does not mean that all the bases the Western alliance now maintains in Turkey are permanent fixtures. Some are likely have adolescent features. But the first negotiations about Turkish bases should occur within the councils of NATO, and they should be held as they are being held. The buying of something from Moscow which Moscow has not indicated it is willing to sell—namely co-operation in stabilizing international relations—likely have adolescent features. But the first negotiations about Turkish bases should occur within the councils of NATO, and they should be held as they are being held. The buying of something from Moscow which Moscow has not indicated it is willing to sell—namely co-operation in stabilizing international relations—likely have adolescent features.

A Lesson To Neutrals

Canada's Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson has been seen by the media as a man who is not only rebuilding the whole structure of government (some think the French Revolution itself did not quite do it); the Turkish also demolished religious and political life that had dominated Turkish affairs for centuries. It attacked Islamic traditions right down to the alphabet itself.

Prime Minister Nehru is anxious to salvage his non-alignment policy if he possible can. He wants all the Soviet good-will that he can get to limit the Sino-Indian conflict. For these reasons he has stressed cordiality between India and American arms shipments were delivered with no strings attached. The general policy remains unaltered. So far the U.S. and her Allies have been scrupulously careful to avoid taking a cold war advantage of India's position. The concrete expression of friendship has led to waves of Western sentiment in India. If the Western powers refrain from demanding a political price for their help it seems likely that we will see a major propaganda victory in Africa and Asia.

Last May, some time Nehru might continue friendly relations with Moscow, succeeded in containing the Chinese invasion in the long run and emerge with a more level-headed, more stronger and purified of Pro-Communist illusions.

Fall-Out Milk Tests

Common Hansard. More frequent reporting which I mentioned earlier will, I hope, contribute to keeping the Canadian public informed of developments of the field of radiation.

Mr. Stanley Haidasz (L-Parkdale) in view of the announcement of the sharp increase in radioactive fall-out in Toronto... will the minister inform the House whether his expert scientific committee... have any assurance that counter-measures... should reach a hazardous and dangerous level.

REDS HONOR CHURCHMAN MOSCOW (AP) — Patriarch Alexei, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, has been awarded a high Soviet government decoration—the order of the Red Banner of Labor—on his 85th birthday. The official Russian news agency Tass said the president of the Supreme Soviet dedicated him for his "great patriotic work in the struggle for peace."

ART TREASURE. Restoration of an old painted-over altar piece from Herjolfs Church, Norway, revealed a series of paintings from 1854.

Eating Habits May Be Changed If Good Results

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen. "I have been considered to be a he could. It was feast or famine, depending upon the availability of food. I was one of the inhabitants of the underdeveloped parts of the world before the war." Civilized man accustomed himself to scheduled meals as a result of the habit of regular working conditions. Our present plan of eating breakfast, lunch and dinner will continue so long as food is available or until good reason for changing a routine is suggested by nature. Numerous reports indicate that frequent small intakes of food (snacking) are less likely to cause obesity than are one or two large meals. Similar observations have been noted concerning the prevention of coronary heart disease. Thus we might change our diet habits if eating several times a day instead of snacking. Snacking proves to have definite health advantages.

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The consumption of a large dinner at night, followed by breakfast and lunch has long been a habit of the rich. The lumberjack in the far north uses more energy to carry his food than the office worker who eats a good breakfast. The assumption is that the lumberjack is likely to be receiving nourishment. On the other hand, many students have all their food in one sitting after eating a hearty lunch, indicating that too much food as well as too much rest. (Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if a radio broadcast is developed.)

CANT REASON WHY SCHIZOPHRENIA

A definite answer to this question cannot be given because the symptoms of schizophrenia are so variable. In the severe form of this disease, the individual is not in contact with this world and is not aware of his surroundings. The office will bring out any relevant facts.

GAINING IN THE RAIN

Normal Reaction. P.P. writes: What is wrong with a person who spends his minutes to see clearly after coming into a dim room from the outside?

OUR YESTERDAYS

Great improvement in the appearance of the night has been noted by citizens since the installation of flood lighting in the city. The energy lamps focused on the Cenotaph, were turned on first, Armistice night.

TEN YEARS AGO

At a meeting of the Summerdale County Council, Mayor Wedge announced that he had received a donation of \$100 from a lady who now resides in Chelsea, Mass., for the Mayor's fund. Apparently the lady who now resides in Massachusetts for the past 47 years had a great interest in her native town.

GREAT NEW HIGHWAY

The first Atlantic to Pacific highway across the top of South Island will link St. John's Janette with Perth's highway system.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Higher education broadens the mind so that people can worry about things in other parts of the world too. — Brandon Aulcener. "What an offer for his beautiful but of Robert Burns?" — In Crowd. "I have been considered to be a he could. It was feast or famine, depending upon the availability of food. I was one of the inhabitants of the underdeveloped parts of the world before the war."

The old custom of spitting on the ball for better fishing luck has been considered to be a superstition. However, this time honored habit has now been abandoned by the Swedish researcher and specialist on the nervous mechanisms of the brain, Yngve Gustafsson. The course of his experiments with the taste mechanisms of fish and their reactions to the taste he has found it that salmon saliva releases a strong odor that is not the same as the carp. — Swedish Digest.

Perhaps in the perspective of history the 1962 London conference will be seen as a moment when the Commonwealth nations abandoned the fading dream of partnership in economic affairs and recognized the brutal fact that they had become sovereign rivals. — Manchester Guardian.

Canadians are ahead of the British in using decimals to calculate our temperatures. British consider the demonstrable confusion of using decimals alone to calculate our temperatures. Britons are now in an enviable position. They can tell most of the weather exactly as they feel under the collar they are with—out pausing to subtract 32 and divide the result by the remainder. — Globe and Mail, Toronto.

Wetlands And Their Uses

Indians called the places where the muskrat rambles "between the water and the land, neither dry soil nor open water. Sloughs are what a farmer calls these non-arable wetlands, and he drains them wherever possible. A natural wetland swamps, marshes, bogs, and prairie pools the more poetic title of wetlands. Their preservation is urged as an important wetland of the delicate balance of nature.

But wetlands in the United States have been drying up for centuries. Farms, cities, factories, and health programs have all taken their toll. Some 50 million acres, almost half the original area, have been dried. Preservation movements are now making progress. The President recently signed a bill that will protect wilderness

potholes for migratory waterfowl. The bill gives the Secretary of the Interior authority over farmers in parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas any federal aid in draining wetlands—if wildlife would be harmed. The Government can then lease or purchase the land and preserve it in a natural state.

Conservationists have hailed the law as the most important wetlands legislation in 15 years. Besides their value to wildlife, wetlands serve as giant natural sponges. They soak up water in times of peak runoff and help maintain the water table. A swamp is excellent insurance against a dry spell. To naturalists, a marsh is a living natural museum. The Cattails, burshes, liverwort, duckweed, and other plants illustrate life's adaptation to its environment. Marshbirds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and invertebrates of a many

kind. So the interdependence of all living things. A naturalist's reaction to, for instance, is admirably adapted to life in wetlands. Winds sweeping across a marsh seldom damage its flexible, ribbony leaves. The plant stores its important supply of starch below the waterline, preserving it from the threat of swamp fire. The horizontal root-stocks form a soggy, underwater mat that can withstand long droughts.

CROWDED MARSH. Naturalist Paul I. Errington described a small Iowa marsh that was the home of a rookery of black-crowned night herons, a pair of great horned owls, a female mink and her young, one of a cross between a squirrel, 19 family groups of muskrats, and many woodchucks, wood mice, and rabbits.

The plant eaters found all kinds of food. They ate the herons ate fish, frogs, and invertebrates; the horned owls raided the heron rookery; the raccoons and mink lived in a crayfish. When overpopulation forced young muskrats from their home burrows, the minks ate the surplus.

To observe this pageant of natural history, nature study centers, universities, and even city governments which traditionally regard swamps as nuisances—are preserving and creating their own wetlands. Farmers are helping, too. Conservationists take heart from the actions of a Vermont farmer whose land ran into a wet bottomland. Instead of following tradition and draining the land for pasture, the farmer diverted more water into it to create a wildlife marsh. The water was so pleased with his personal wetland that he flooded 100 additional acres and brought them under its influence.

CIVIL DEFENCE

An organizational meeting will be held Tuesday, Nov. 13, 8 p.m. in Central Queens Regional High School at Hunter River for all those interested in the Hunter River and New Glasgow areas.

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