

Negative Reaction

Despite U.S. Ambassador Goldberg's constructive proposals for a negotiated end to the Viet-Nam conflict—and despite speculation at the United Nations and elsewhere that the time might be ripe for a new try at peace negotiations—there has not been the slightest hint of a change in Hanoi's position, as discerned in Hong Kong, a key listening post for North Vietnam. While Hanoi has sometimes shown itself a bit more compromising than Peking, the North Vietnamese seem to be in tune with the Chinese on the subject.

Deeply involved in a war it can no longer win, outright and battered by air raids, North Vietnam would seem to have good reason for seeking peace. But the Hanoi regime is so heavily committed to victory in the South that it cannot effectively reduce its commitment without weakening the Viet Cong in terms of morale and material strength. Accordingly, a phased withdrawal of troops in return for an end to U.S. bombing would seem out of the question unless Communist gains in the south are to be sacrificed.

This is how the New York Times sums up the situation. And it notes, as a regrettable fumble on Washington's part, that Secretary of Defence McNamara chose the very day on which Mr. Goldberg was making his peace plea at the United Nations to announce a 30 per cent increase in planned production of American warplanes. And on the next day Mr. McNamara told NATO chiefs in Rome that America had doubled the number of its nuclear warheads in West Europe in the last five years—an announcement scarcely calculated to reassure the Kremlin.

The Times suggests that if a real test is to be made of Hanoi's receptivity to bids to scale down the war and seek a negotiated settlement, Washington will have to declare a moratorium on bellicose statements. And it can best add to the weight of Mr. Goldberg's appeal for a demonstration by halting all further escalation of the conflict in Viet Nam.

There is widespread support for this view, as the only alternative to indefinite prolongation of the bloody, wasting struggle, with Peking as the only long-term gainer.

Costly Bungling

The dispute between the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and its 1,800 CBC technicians—involving threat of a strike which would cripple radio and television broadcasting across the country—is just another one of the federal government's wage settlement chickens coming home to roost. A conciliation board, headed by Judge R. W. Reville of Brantford, presented a majority recommendation for a 22½ per cent wage increase to be spread over three equal stages between Jan. 1, 1966, and June 30, 1968, but this offer was turned down. Why was it not acceptable?

Even as the board was reporting, postal workers were demanding increases of between 39 and 50 per cent by November 15. Rail workers had just received 18 per cent over two years in their settlement, with the order to negotiate for further raises. Before this, of course, were the increases granted the Quebec longshoremen and the Seaway workers—both groups having received wage boosts of 30 per cent spread over two years.

What is noteworthy about all these demands is that they made no pretence to being tied to productivity, or to the cost of living. The finding of the conciliation board in the CBC dispute makes this plain enough. "If the cost of living factor were the only consideration," it says, "annual wage increases in excess of five per

cent could hardly be justified." How then account for the increases demanded and obtained, with relative ease, by various groups? Here is what the report has to say on this point:

"Recent developments clearly indicate that wage stability may be impossible of attainment as the government of Canada has given its blessing, implied in certain cases and specifically in others, to wage settlements which average 9.616 per cent per annum, while in the two wage settlements in which the government directly intervened to achieve a settlement the annual percentage increase granted was 15 per cent. It may well be that special circumstances induced the government to approve these two substantial settlements; nevertheless they have been considered, rightly or wrongly, as a government-approved guideline for other unions seeking settlements in the year 1966, and more particularly for unions representing employees in government-controlled public service agencies and Crown corporations."

A damning indictment of governmental bungling, when one comes to think of it. And the taxpayers will be footing the bill for a long, long time to come.

Expo's Visitors

The current monthly letter of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce is devoted to an account of Expo 67, the six-month Centennial event in Montreal, which has an objective in total attendance of 30 million paid admissions, and resulting business which may range up to \$2 billion. Since the bank letter was prepared, the attendance forecast has actually been boosted to 35 million. What is interesting in connection with this announcement is that it is the foreign commissioners-general who believe that Expo is being too conservative in its forecast of attendance. The men who were intimately associated with the last first-category exhibition—in Brussels, in 1958—are firmly convinced, for example, that 40 million visits will be aimed at by next year. Expo hasn't reached that figure yet in its predictions, but the upswing now announced certainly would appear to suggest a trend.

A total of 70 countries have signified their intention to be represented. And, of course, the federal government and all Canadian provinces will participate, in addition to more than a thousand Canadian companies. The four Atlantic provinces will combine their efforts in one pavilion, as will the four Western provinces.

At present it is estimated that the total cost of the exhibition will be about \$330 million leaving \$83 million to be carried by the governments and the city of Montreal. However, it is likely that this investment will be more than offset by the very substantial direct and indirect revenues which will accrue. On the official level, at any rate, the world is behind Canada in this gargantuan effort, and the prospects for success are growing brighter with the passing months. It is a time, surely, to forget our internal dissensions, racial and political, and face up to the challenge the fair will present as we go forward into our second century of Confederation.

Old Meanies, Really

Aid to underdeveloped countries? Sure. We pride ourselves on what we are doing as Canadians in this respect, and we almost purred when it was announced at Ottawa that this year our contributions were being increased. We are now contributing 0.5 per cent of our gross national product to foreign aid. But even this, it seems, is still a far cry from the one per cent contribution which has been suggested by the leading international bodies as the proper percentage to be devoted to this purpose. Now comes a statistical table published by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation for the year 1965, which serves further to deflate our self-esteem as philanthropists.

This table shows that among 13 nations giving foreign aid last year, Canada was at the very bottom of the list. At the top stands France, followed by Belgium and Holland. The United Kingdom with 0.98 per cent precedes the United States, which spends 0.89. Then comes West Germany, Japan, and Italy. The rich Scandinavian countries follow behind poor Portugal. Canada, as of last year, was spending only 0.33 per cent of her GNP on foreign aid.

This method of calculation has been criticized as being inaccurate. But it does provide at least a rough guide as to how much is being spent by the various countries on aid to the poor of this world. Nothing much to cheer about, from where we sit.



DROPPING THE PILOT--1966

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Warning To Canada In Britain's Example

History, according to the adage, repeats itself. And this may be dramatically true if we compare what has happened in the British economy over the past two years with what is beginning to happen in our economy.

Last year, wage demands by British workers led to a rise of 9.8 per cent in average annual earnings before tax; but the productivity of the average individual worker rose by only two per cent. That contrast predictably led to inflation; and the degree of inflation became so acute that it caused a crisis in Britain's internal economy and external trade balance.

This year, Canada's national productivity will grow by five per cent in volume, according to Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp's budget prediction. But our work force is increasing by four per cent, so the average individual productivity is rising by a mere one per cent, despite the spread of automation in other words, we're not for more widespread automated techniques, our individual productivity would, almost certainly show a decline this year. Nevertheless unprecedented wage demands are being made, in a scatter-shot pattern spreading far and wide.

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ed from the inarticulate voter who mailed him one turnip which had cost her \$1.20 in Toronto.

Why cannot a freeze be placed on prices and dividends and wages, to halt the present national emergency? Many MPs are asking this question. Finance Minister Sharp has given no persuasive explanation for his failure to propose such a step, as Britain has recently taken. Yet our rising prices may well cost us a large proportion of our overseas markets, which now provide jobs for one in three of our labour force. Worse, our rising domestic prices could indeed cause Canadian-made products to become uncompetitive in our own shops. Already storekeepers in some border communities are feeling the pinch, as Canadians slip across the line to make their purchases in the cheaper USA grocerias.

One enforced reaction to our problems, when they become as acute as seems possible, could be a further devaluation of our dollar. Since the Pearson formula for wages is about 25 per cent above what is normal, and justified, devaluation would be by about the same amount, say 25 cents. We now have a 92 cent dollar compared to the U.S.A. dollar. This further devaluation would give us a magnificent and appropriate centennial memorial to the Pearson Pattern—a 67 cent dollar in our centennial year; the historian would immortalize this in the slogan "Sixty-seven in sixty-seven."

Years ago this column referred to the former Conservative friend, because he succeeded Fleming as "the housewife's friend," because he succeeded in keeping prices down. During his 61 months in that office, the cost of living index rose only 9.1 points; during the recent 40 Liberal months the cost of living has been rising at more than double that rate. This is more than our economy can afford: MPs are rightly anxious about it.

The Idea Is Grade B

The Canadian search for Culture has about it a certain awkward charm, a blend of touching innocence and a sometimes amusing cynicism. The comments of Secretary of State Judy LaMarsh on the creation of a Canadian Film Development Corporation serve as an example.

Last June, shortly before introducing the legislation which would provide \$10,000,000 to encourage a native film industry, Miss LaMarsh claimed that it would support the bill "because it's the kind of thing—like motherhood—that you'd better be for." Government backing would make possible "another exercise which will do something to create a Canadianness." She estimated, moreover, that private film-makers would invest \$3 for every \$1 put in by the Government.

Miss LaMarsh is certain that her cultural pump-priming—a little money put in from the top—will result in a heartening flow of genuine Canadiana. It is a questionable thesis. Art is not the product of actuarial manipulation. Expenditures based solely on this kind of assumption

Further Along The Road

"I will walk further along the road set by Henrik Verwoerd," said the new Prime Minister of South Africa, Balthazar J. Vorster, on taking office last week.

What a bleak prospect lies at the end of that road! In taking South Africa on its lonely walk, Mr. Vorster leads his country into deepening isolation from the world community and to turmoil within itself. The National party could not have chosen a successor to Dr. Verwoerd more committed to apartheid and more calculated to stir up resentment in Africa.

It is not entirely irrelevant in showing something of the cast of Mr. Vorster's mind to say that he was imprisoned by the very government he now heads

The lost head of Admiral Horatio Nelson is now back in Dublin. The great head vanished last March after persons unknown blew up the Nelson column, long an O'Connell Street landmark. The head, later turned up in a London antique shop where, apparently, it attracted no buyers.

The Irish will think of something. English to the core, the Irish will find no firm place in Irish affections should be no problem. The head itself, examined at close quarters, bears almost no resemblance to the great sea lord.

Commander W. Robert Inman, CD, RCN, son of Senator Elsie Inman, has been appointed to command the RCN (R) station in Ottawa.

Potassium Depletion

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
The potassium depletion syndrome was rare 25 years ago but today it is said to exist in 20 per cent of all hospitalized persons. Not all of these people have symptoms and the condition would not be recognized unless blood tests were done. The trouble stems from faulty diets and the wide-spread usage of two relatively new classes of drugs—thiazide diuretics and the corticosteroids.

The thiazide diuretics are useful in the treatment of hypertension and dropsy. The corticosteroids, the second group, are used in a variety of medical conditions including arthritis and allergic disorders. We know that with every excellent result obtained with these products, there may be an accompanying adverse reaction.

The diuretics are effective because they eliminate sodium from the body via the kidneys. But it is difficult to remove salt without losing potassium. In these circumstances, the loss of potassium has nothing to do with the effectiveness of the drug and is purely coincidental. The situation is somewhat the same in regard to the corticosteroids.

We also know that the body has no way to conserve potassium when the intake is reduced or large amounts are lost through the kidneys or gastrointestinal tract. The body's supply of the mineral continues to dwindle even though the intake is zero.

Potassium plays an important role in muscle contraction and tone. A depletion leads to muscular weakness, reduced or absent reflexes, mental confusion, and soft, flabby muscles. Paralysis has been traced to this deficiency as well as alterations in the action of the heart and gastrointestinal system.

Treatment includes the use of foods high in potassium content. Raw apples, bananas, oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes, cabbage, fresh asparagus, green snap beans, carrots, and celery are rich in the mineral. In addition, there are a number of potassium products on the market.

OVERCOMING LAXATIVE HABIT
E. A. writes: Row can constipation due to the laxative habit be overcome?

REPLY
The regular bowel habit must be reestablished by setting aside a certain period each day for this purpose. To get things started during the first week or so, it may be necessary to use a suppository or a small enema. Meanwhile, eat fruit to add roughage to the diet and drink ample quantities of fluids.

GALL BLADDER BOUT
T. Z. writes: How is an attack of gall bladder treated?

REPLY
The infection is controlled with an antibiotic; a pain killing drug is used to relieve distress; and fat is excluded from the diet to give the organ a rest. Some surgeons advise immediate operation whereas others prefer to wait until inflammation subsides.

CLUMSY FINGERS
Mrs. H. writes: When I attempt to pick up anything my fingers stiffen and become awkward. Sometimes I drop a cup or knife which is very annoying. What could be responsible for this condition?

REPLY
A neurological disorder, such as multiple sclerosis or amyotrophy, may be to blame.

DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES
Y. M. writes: Are vitamins the same as hormones?

REPLY
No. Vitamins are essential food constituents whereas hormones are secretions produced by the endocrine glands.

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

Troubled Irish Border

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

An uneasy peace reigns over the political front of Northern Ireland where Prime Minister Terence O'Neill challenged and vanquished party critics who threatened his policies and his leadership.

But through the forward-looking O'Neill has won his day, there's still a hint of unrest and the prospect that in Northern Ireland, at least, change won't come easy.

There apparently remains some suspicion about O'Neill's quiet efforts to increase co-operation with that other forward-looking leader, Prime Minister Sean Lemass of the Irish Republic. And there is gnawing fear that the six northern counties somehow may be torn from the motherstrings of Britain.

Perhaps for this reason O'Neill found it necessary to state publicly after his Unionist party gave him a vote of confidence—that his party is rededicated to Ulster prosperity "as an integral part of the United Kingdom."

LOYALTY PLEDGED
Undoubtedly he has pledged to his party that, come what may, there will be no breakaway from the Crown and

Whitehall. That of course contrasts sharply with Lemass's visions of greater co-operation with Northern Ireland and, finally, the day when a federation could be formed.

When Lemass and O'Neill met for the first time last year, there was a feeling in the air that old wounds soon would be forgotten in favor of the phrase "let's remember we're all Irishmen." Hope was stirred that unprecedented cross-border co-operation might even bring the staunch southern republicans into closer alliance with London.

But the troubled border not only divides political loyalties, it marks the separation of religious faiths. The north is predominantly Protestant, the south strongly Roman Catholic. And when politics and religion mix, they make a heady brew.

Extremists of all shades and varieties exist on both sides. Irishmen on both sides face economic difficulties, more so in the north since that country must conform with the economic rigidities of the British government.

The lack of economic opportunity can only add to impatience and unrest.

Purveyors Of Treason

Fort William Times-Journal

A suggestion that has some merit is that a man like Pierre Bourgoault, separatist leader in Quebec, should be securely wrapped up and sent back to France, the home of his forefathers, with the compliments of the Canadian government and the people that government represents.

Interviewed by the press on the subject of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Canada during our Centennial Year, Bourgoault said that if she comes as the queen of England, and is received in the same way as other "foreign" sovereigns, nothing will happen. But if the lady comes as the Queen of Canada he said, "I don't know what will happen, but anything is possible."

In other words, he cannot guarantee that one of his follow-

ers will not hide behind a barricade and fire a bullet at a helpless woman.

Bourgoault and his ilk represent a dirty cancerous growth in the Canadian nation—a growth that should be removed without delay.

In the last issue of L'Independance, the bi-monthly publication of Bourgoault's party, an article talked openly of assassination. Bourgoault in his interview recognized that the passage amounted to an appeal to violence (and added he disapproved of it!).

Why is the Canadian government inactive in this matter? Why are the RCMP not ordered to swoop down on the writers and printers of L'Independance, arrest them and charge them with treason?

No Longer 'Queer'

Ottawa Journal

Wandering poets are more modern than we thought. Dr. Graham Netting, director of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, writes of halycon days just before the First World War when the poet Vachel Lindsay wandered westwards from his home village in Illinois "quite penniless but amply supplied with printed handouts."

Lindsay was prepared to trade rhymes for bread and his code was to have nothing to do with "cities; railroads, money, baggage, or fellow travelers." He was anxious to conserve beauty and his reward, says Dr. Netting in an article in the Journal of the Alleghenies, was to be considered "at least a mite queer."

Sixty years ago it was laudable to attain the better life through exploitation of whatever resources were conveniently at hand.

Dr. Netting continues: "Now we have the better life: a car in every garage and a junkyard heralding every town; more leisure to fish and fewer waters that can grow fish; and more miles of concrete to speed

us to vacation spots more crowded than the neighborhoods we have just left."

More wandering poets, might have saved more land from desecration in both Canada and the United States but there has been this much gain—conservationists such as Lindsay are no longer considered "a mite queer." Programs such as ARDA show the concern of national governments for the preservation of the land.

This fat and prosperous generation may never, as Lindsay advocated, labor to make every neighborhood "the most democratic, the most beautiful and the holiest in the world." But it is finding a conscience about conservation that brings it closer to the poor wandering poets than other generations in which few cared when trees died, rivers were fouled or scenes of beauty ground into the mud.

JAPAN RANKS SEVENTH
With nearly 100,000,000 population, Japan ranks seventh in the world, behind Communist China, India, Soviet Russia, the U.S.A. and Pakistan.



"I thought I was on a cloud... I felt like somebody had walked through my mouth with boots on... I became Alice in Wonderland... These statements by marijuana users give vivid realism to the findings of Toronto's Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation. Mark Stone and Allen Kates describe the research done by ADARF in this week's Weekend Magazine.

How to Make A Million

With good luck and good management, anyone can become wealthy on the securities market, says Dr. Morton Shulman, now Chief Counsel for Metropolitan Toronto. He ought to know, the formula worked for him. In the first of four installments from his book, Anyone Can Make A Million, his advice is: Beware of penny stocks.

Sparklers Take The Spotlight

Lost in the crowd? You won't be if you take advantage of the bejeweled look offered by Canadian designers and manufacturers in their new collections. If you're the girl who wants to brighten the scene this season, you can't miss with the razzie dazzle cocktail and evening dresses featured in Your Weekend Magazine this week.

Advertisement for Colibri cigarettes: "By giving a Colibri they'll know you chose the best!"

Advertisement for Firestone: "We Trade Home and Auto Furniture Televisions Appliances. FIRESTONE Ltd. Dial 4-5447"

Advertisement for The Evening Patriot: "THE EVENING PATRIOT WITH STILL ONLY WEEKEND 10 Magazine and Coloured Comics"