

aware of the excellent work which has been done in Prince Edward Island in late years in this connection. But, as our Toronto contemporary says, governments have not yet accepted their fair and proper share of the burden, and Canada does not yet have any national approach to the problem.

In preparing for such a conference as Miss LaMarch proposes, a thorough study of planning in other advanced countries would be most helpful. This could best be done through the minister's first department, as a time-saving first step in getting a national program launched.

And it is to be hoped, as the Toronto paper well says, that this conference "will be taken off the probable and placed on the certain list of government activities for 1964."

Taxes Galore

The Royal Commission on Taxation heard recently a suggestion that the federal sales tax, now imposed at the manufacturers' level should be combined with provincial retail sales taxes, that it should be collected by one administrative process and then be shared by both levels of government.

It is unlikely, in view of the difficulties in the way, that the commission will make any such recommendation. But the proposal elicited from one of the commissioners the highly pertinent remark that if the federal and provincial sales taxes, and in some cases, excise taxes, were grouped together for the public to see, they might get "a terrific shock."

The shock would be all the greater in the still more unlikely event of the commission proposing a scheme by which the public were to pay for all government spending through one national consumer tax.

One Ontario commentator has tried to figure out what this would mean on the basis of 1962 statistics. Total government spending in Canada came that year to \$13 billion, he finds; and since retail spending in the year came to \$175 billion, this imaginary sales tax would have had to be at the rate of 75 per cent on every dollar spent at the cash register level. A \$20 grocery bill would have required another \$15 for the tax.

Still bent on making our flesh creep, the commentator adds that "if this idea is a shocker, consider the point that in one way or another and without even knowing it the nation really is paying a tax bill of just that proportion."

Stretching The Life Line

Among the brighter news items of the year just closed was the report from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that the average life expectancy of Canadians is now among the highest in the world.

The new table, based on the 1961 census, places the life expectancy at birth of Canadian males at 68 years and four months. This is an increase of two years since the 1951 census and more than eight years since 1931.

Only Norway, Sweden and The Netherlands have higher life expectancy figures. In all three countries, the figures are 71 for males and nearly 75 for females.

Mortality rates have gone down for infants and children of both sexes, and for middle-aged and older women. There has been relatively little improvement in the life expectancy of males over 40. The new table indicates that of 100,000 babies born in 1960-62, 72,746 females will survive to age 70 compared to 57,517 males.

We've still got a long way to go before reaching the ages of the patriarchs before the Flood, but we seem to be heading that way.

EDITORIAL NOTE

"Times have changed," says Chief One Arrow, a Cherokee who heads the United Association of American Indians. The chief—a Brooklyn resident whose name for social-security purposes is Jules Hayward—explains: "You ought to see our little Indians at a cowboy-and-Indian movie. Every blessed one is rooting for the cowboys."



J AND K READY TO MEET --- NEWS RELEASE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Costly Election Promise Proved Unsound

Election promises by political leaders cost money that money has to be provided by the taxpayers; we have had so many costly election promises in the past seven years that we cannot now afford any more, while some must be rescinded.

The voters, long gulled by politicians' promises that they can give something for nothing, are reluctant to believe this. A neat little capsule example of the bitter costly truth of this has however just been provided from that impressive building facing our Parliament building here, the Embassy of the U.S.A.

"The Department of State today announced an exchange of notes with the Government of Canada regarding the repositioning of tolls on the Welland Canal. The tolls, which were suspended as of July 18, 1962, will be reimposed as of April 1, 1964."

Just before polling day in the 1962 election, the leader of the Conservative Party, John Diefenbaker, was whistling-stop on the Niagara Peninsula, soliciting the voters' support of the candidates of his party. He surprised his listeners by announcing that the Welland Canal would be suspended if his government was returned to office.

The bid failed. The Liberals swept all three seats. But the Diefenbaker government was returned to office in the following position. So the tolls were reimposed.

Ambassador Butterworth's statement disclosed the text of the relevant note addressed to Jim External Affairs Director Paul Martin on December 15, 1963. This read:

"Sir: I have the honour to refer to the exchange of notes of March 5, 1962, setting out the tariffing of tolls on the Welland Canal. Yours including the Welland Canal."

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO

(January 3, 1939)

Prince Edward Island will be in the limelight this coming summer, beginning the week of July 17. It is the occasion of the first meeting of Canadian delegates which led to Confederation will be celebrated with a series of tablets to the Fathers of Confederation in its preparation—five of which are on the Island Government, one in Summerside and one in Georgetown.

TEN YEARS AGO

(January 3, 1954)

Major Ian Nicholson leaves this morning for Fredericton, N.B. where he will take up the position of Regional Director of Family Allowances and Old Age Security in the Province of New Brunswick. Major Nicholson has been head of that department in this province since the inception of the office here eight years ago.

is now seen to have been an election promise which was economically unsound and a one which Canada could not afford. But more, Ambassador Butterworth, by publishing Mr. Martin's letter, reveals for the first time that the Conservative Government had doubts at the time the election promise was kept. Hon. Howard Green inserted a warning in his note announcing the ending of the tolls that the government might later decide that it would be "advisable to revoke the suspension and reimpose tolls on the Welland Canal as of April 1, 1964 at the rate and under the terms existing immediately prior to the suspension."

So now, after a costly experiment benefitting ships at the cost of the Canadian taxpayers through one and a half shipping seasons, that election promise has been reversed. It is now seen to have been an election promise which was economically unsound and a one which Canada could not afford.

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Biting The Hand

Globe and Mail, Toronto

There has been an extraordinary influx of foreign capital into Canada since the war. At the beginning of 1947, the amount of foreign capital invested here stood at \$7.2 billion—pretty much where it had stood a 11 through the war.

By the end of 1962, the figure had risen to \$20.5 billion, an increase of 13.5 billion years later. At the beginning of 1962, it stood at \$12.5 billion, and by the end of 1962 it had risen to \$20.5 billion.

The development brought about by this massive increase in foreign investment helped to bring about a massive increase in Canada's national wealth. The 15-year period (Jan. 1, 1947-Jan. 1, 1962) which saw Foreign Investment in Canada more than tripled from \$7.2 billion to \$20.5 billion also saw Canada's Gross National Product rise a third from \$11.8 billion to \$7.4 billion.

Every Canadian shared in this increase of a 115 per cent, which foreign investment helped to bring about. In 1947, Canada's per capita income was \$38.1 a week; in 1962, it was \$80.55 a week; in 1947, Canada's per capita income was \$38.1 a week; in 1962, it was \$80.55 a week; in 1947, Canada's per capita income was \$38.1 a week; in 1962, it was \$80.55 a week.

Debate On The CBC

Montreal Gazette

Another demand has been made in the House of Commons for a complete examination—to top-to-bottom examination—of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The CBC is, in fact, the most investigated organization in Canada. Since the 1940s, the examination conducted more or less regularly by the Broadcasting Committee of the House of Commons, it has been surveyed and analyzed by a long series of commissions.

The need, it would seem, has not for still another commission to examine the CBC, so much as for some of the recommendations of the earlier commissions to be put into effect. Most of the criticism of the CBC in Parliament has been before) was centred on the costs of operating the CBC, and it is not clear how the costs are out of hand. As Mr. Ralph Cross, the Liberal member for York-Brunswick, asked, "Is it a white elephant which we have to feed?" He expressed alarm over the CBC's ability to spend money in

Hysterectomy And Emotion

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Will removal of the uterus and ovaries lead to masculinization, premature aging, gain in weight, or frigidity? The answer to all these questions is no and, on the last point, unless the woman was frigid prior to the operation (oophorectomy).

Many women worry about these possibilities when told that surgery is needed. They are often told of the change of life that can be expected, but these symptoms can be expected with any woman who has had oral estrogens (female sex hormones). The adrenal glands usually produce sex hormones for years. But despite these facts, most physicians have learned not to underestimate the importance of the uterus as a symbol of femininity.

Dr. William S. Krogger of Beverly Hills, Cal., describes three different types of neurotic personalities that tend to be troubled after the operation. The first is the polygynous addict, the woman who has had many operations and hospitalizations. She is tense and often has a hysterical and widespread pain.

Some of these women insist upon a hysterectomy when they are too old to have more children and are convinced that small family size is necessary for backache or abdominal distress. These attitudes are difficult to understand for a deep-seated psychic need to suffer must drive them to surgery. They are more unhappy when the operation does not solve their emotional problems.

The indifferent woman is the second type. She is friendly and talkative, but is just a facade. Her immaturity prevents her from knowing what she has done beforehand, but the boom drops when it is over. She responds like a spoiled child when she complains bitterly about every little ache and pain.

The third type is the over-assertive or dominating woman who bargains about fees, where the incision should be made, and what anesthetic to use. Usually is vengeful later on. These are problem patients, and the physician is likely to change his usual approach when they are recognized.

COLD IS GOOD

M.M. Winters, who meant when a radiologist test it "cold" REPLY That the nodules is nonmalignant. Cancerous growths differ in the cells absorb a more radioactive iodine than does the nonmalignant tissue.

APPENDICITIS

L.L. writes: If a child's appendix ruptures and he develops peritonitis, should he be operated right away or after the infection goes down. REPLY Immediate surgery is done unless the infection localizes in one area (abscess) and the patient is a very young child.

PREMARITAL TESTS

A.W. writes: Do the premarital blood tests required by various states merely determine whether syphilis is present or do they give information also on the Rh factor? REPLY The Rh factor is not checked, but it is a good idea.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Medical science concedes something to witch doctors, but how many witch doctors, now, are there? In 1961—Windsor Star.

Four new super stars \$17,000 were discovered by a California astronomer. The New York Times says they were discovered by a woman named the discovery.—Ottawa Journal.

The doctor, after giving an injection, stopped Johnny's tears with a candy bar. What do you say, Johnny? "I'm a mother 'Charge it," he exclaimed.—Montreal Star.

An English lady, self-appointed supervisor of village morals, accused a workman of having reverted to drink because "with my own eyes," she had seen his wheelchair outside a saloon. The man offered no defense, but that evening he changed his mind and left her door and left it there all night.—Globe Reporter.

In a remote Carolina community a country editor called at the home of the country's oldest resident. He asked the usual question: "To what do you attribute your great age?" "It's simple," said the old man. "I've been taking vitamin pills since I was 99."—Globe Reporter.

Judge: "Officer, how did you determine that this man is intoxicated?" Officer: "Well, I saw him stagger when he stepped down the street and fell. But when he put a nickel in the meter, he looked up and he said 'Good heavens, I've lost 14 pounds.' I arrested him."—Montreal Gazette.

Malaya the government invites 400 teachers to a course in civics "so that government policy on a variety of matters of public interest may be explained." The idea behind the course was blunted by an official spokesman. He told the assembled barbers, "A man who is securely barbered in a chair and only half shaved or clipped cannot escape and it is in a poor position to argue. The customer can listen to his barber."—Brantford Expositor.

Dr. John Apley, a British doctor, has taken up the cause of clarity with his colleagues by inviting them to join the Phony Phrase Club and so declare war on ambiguity. A and questions of public interest may be explained. Communication in this field at present appears to be a jumble of words and phrases, perhaps because doctors fear they will not be understood, or worse, on some occasions, that they will be understood.—Globe and Mail.

Pitcairn Island Today

National Geographic Society

Once a year, men of Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific must sail into wide-open sea on a long 120 mile voyage to the island.

The descendants of the Bounty mutineers are superb seamen, but they know little about navigation. Occasionally, they have almost missed their tiny goal, but they have never done so.

The hazardous trip is necessary to gather provisions for the year. The principal source of cash income for the islanders is the sale of the wooden figures of fish and birds to passengers on passing ships.

In the future, however, the danger should be lessened—thanks to the efforts of a National Geographic staff member and a boat club in the Washington, D.C., area.

For many years, Captain Irving Johnson, master of the brigantine Yankee, took the islanders to New York. When he retired three years when he called at Pitcairn on his regular cruises. But Captain Johnson retired from round-the-world travel in 1957.

Louis Marden, the National Geographic writer, now lives on the island. He has had the remains of Bounty off Pitcairn, knew at firsthand problem confronting the islanders. Mr. Marden explained it to Captain P. V. H. Weems, of Annapolis, Maryland, one of the world's leading authorities on navigation.

Captain Weems, a retired instructor at the Naval Academy and creator of the Weems System of Navigation, at once offered to contribute a complete correspondence course in navigation.

Through a round robin of correspondence, it was arranged that Captain Weems and a clergyman and experienced sea captain who lives on the island, would develop a Weems System of Navigation to the islanders.

One night last spring, M.P. Marden showed his Pitcairn Island film to the Silgo Boat Club, which is made up of members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Takoma Park, Maryland. The Pitcairn islanders are members of the Adventist Church.

Boat club officials made a collection of \$100.00 for the sextant for Pitcairn Island, and ordered an instrument from Pitcairn to New York. When the company's president learned of the club's purchase, he donated a sextant he had designed. It is especially fitted for use in an area with many of the parts enclosed and protected.

CHRONOMETER DONATED

With a sextant, the islanders can measure the angle of an celestial body above the horizon. Using an accurate timepiece and nautical tables, the seaman can then compute their position.

Which manufacturer donated a waterproof wrist chronometer, which will fix the exact instant of the celestial observation.

Remote Pitcairn has fascinated outsiders since it was discovered that Bounty mutineers had settled there. Fletcher Christian, nine other sailors from Bounty, were stranded on the island in 1789 seeking to colonize Pitcairn. The initial settlement has grown to more than 200 people.

All Pitcairn men are expert carvers. They turn the handsome miro wood into flying fish, turtles, sea birds, walking sticks, and the like. Tourists on passing ships buy the carvings. The islanders can produce the miro trees have long been cut down on Pitcairn, but uninhabited Henderson is densely forested.

Sailing to Henderson is an open book at, best, risky. "You need an Island landing in the Pacific," Mr. Marden explained, "and you have thousands of miles of empty air ahead of you."

SALE...SALE...SALE... NORMA'S LADIES WEAR... CLEARANCE... 1 RACK DRESSES... HOUSECOATS... MATERNITY WEAR... CAR COATS... WOOL COATS... SKI JACKETS... WOOL HATS... WOOL GLOVES... 160A Kent Street