

Britain Rules

Any event which can capture the interest of 92,000 people on the scene and uncounted millions of television viewers is worthy of more than passing mention.

Just such an event was the final match in world competition in the game we call soccer. It was played last Saturday in Wembley Stadium and one of the more interested, and undoubtedly excited spectators was Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. The game was more than just a thrilling, hard-fought match; it was a real exhibition of how the game should be played by the best performers in the world. The footwork was fantastic in the display of how to control a ball.

But to many people accustomed to the bruising battles in hockey and football where tempers flare and sticks and fists are raised in combat the big interest was the splendid sportsmanship displayed. England and Germany have twice been at war, and peace does not necessarily mean the wiping out of old memories and old hatreds. Yet the two teams which battled their way into the final in a competition involving more than 50 nations showed no signs of personal or national enmity. Instead, if something a bit outside the rule book happened the players involved helped each other to rise or immediately turned to shake hands to show there were no hard feelings over the incident. That happened, not once, but many times during the long afternoon when the game ran into overtime. If international amity can be found on a football field let's settle international differences there as well.

Needs More...

Handouts from a benevolent government apparently do not in themselves eradicate poverty. For instance, over the past three decades the United States have spent \$100,000,000,000 on their welfare system.

Despite all these welfare cheques, there are still some nine million families, averaging four persons per household, who are obliged to get along on an annual cash income of around \$1,800 for each family, that is, about \$150 a month.

These discouraging figures are provided by the assistant director of Washington's task force charged with waging the war on poverty. While he admits the failure of the welfare scheme to this point, he is optimistic that perhaps more realistic spending of government funds can in the future change the picture considerably. What is needed are well thought out programs to get to the source of poverty and correct the conditions that are responsible, whether by retaining schemes or by developing small-business or by incentives to job creating enterprises on the local level.

There is an awakening public interest in participation in the war against poverty. In many parts of the United States, citizens organizations have begun to clamor for a voice in deciding how the government funds for the war against poverty are to be spent on the local level. It has been said more than once that government planners are unimaginative and tend to generalize too much. The private citizens have their own ideas of waging the war in their own familiar theatre of operations and require only the necessary funds to put their projects into action.

Hyman Bookbinder, the deputy director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, has been taking part in the annual Lake Couchiching conference in Ontario near Orillia and has told his Canadian audience he is sure that if the United States government will only siphon off a little more of the \$732,000,000,000 a year of national product towards the war on poverty it will be possible to wipe out poverty within ten years. This

official says that Washington is moving already in the right direction. Last year the appropriation for the war on poverty was \$768 million. This year it is just about doubled at \$1,500,000,000.

The great thing is that the U.S. administration is making this large commitment despite the exigencies of the war it is fighting in Viet Nam, despite the demands of the foreign aid program and in spite of what is needed elsewhere on the economic front at home.

Most important ingredient, however, is that the people of the United States must be in favor of complete dedication to stamping out the worries and handicaps of the poor. What Mr. Bookbinder has had to say should be of universal interest here now that Canada is girding for a similar war on poverty. Perhaps we can profit from the earlier campaign defeats of our neighbors and avoid such amusements and reverses in planning our own strategy and deployment of funds and troops.

Humphrey Speaks Out

The "war on poverty" hasn't been going too well in the United States. It hasn't, indeed, been making any sensational progress in this country either. But we haven't heard any leading Canadian politician speak out about it in the blunt manner that U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey did the other day in New Orleans. It was indeed a scaring speech he made, with no holds barred. Throwing away his prepared text, he started off by saying that he might lead "a mighty good revolt" if, like millions of black Americans, he had to live in a city ghetto with rats nibbling at his children's feet.

Mr. Humphrey warned that unless the urban poor get rent subsidies soon from a rather reluctant Congress, "we will have open violence in every major city and county in America." Then, scorning attempts by authorities in Chicago and Cleveland to stem Negro unrest, he declared: "It's time for government officials to recognize the National Guard is no answer to the problem of the slums."

A Washington commentator notes that Mr. Humphrey is often accused of indulging in hyperbole; but on this occasion he was talking straight. What he said underlined the administration's belated recognition that it faces two guerrilla wars—one in Viet Nam, the other in the great cities of America. And the Viet Nam war could be over before the domestic one unless the root causes are dealt with soon, and on a massive scale.

The Johnson government is credited with making a fair start with the war on poverty and the job corps, which cost American taxpayers more than \$2 billion a year. Yet the civil rights leaders insist that it will cost \$100 billion over 10 or 15 years to clean up the ghettos, and eliminate the poverty, ignorance and desperation on which the black extremists are now capitalizing.

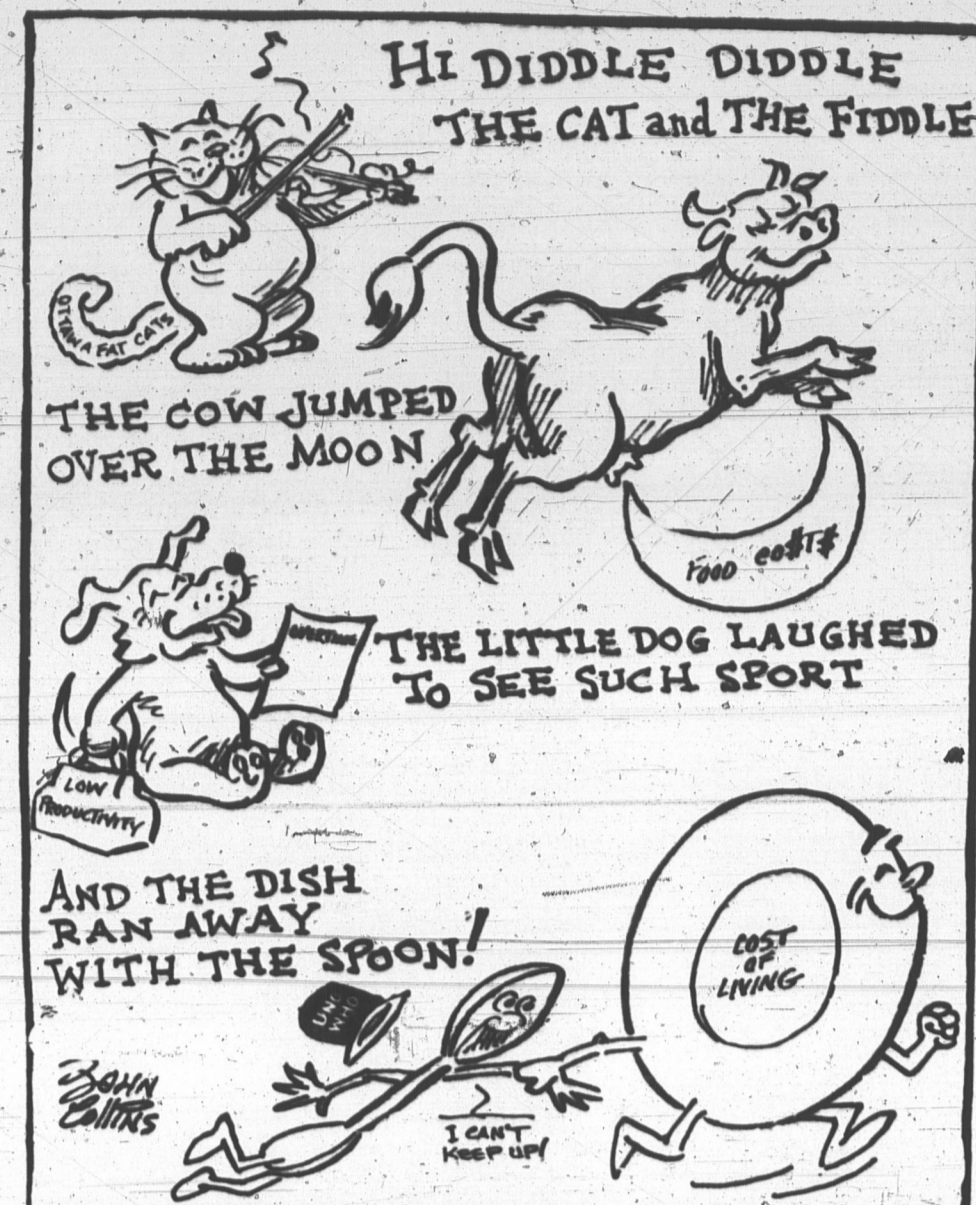
To those who argue that this is a fantastic sum, its proponents point out that estimates of Viet Nam costs vary between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion a month. Viet Nam could cost \$20 billion during the next year alone. Surely, the leaders say, the country can afford \$100 billion over the next 15 years to win the other war.

We haven't a problem of that magnitude in Canada, of course. But perhaps we may have to revise our estimates on what our own "war on poverty" should be costing if we really mean to wage it effectively.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Figures issued by the Meat Packers' Council of Canada show Canadians eat an average of 140 pounds each of beef and veal, pork, mutton and lamb per year. Thus puts us behind New Zealanders at 240 pounds; Australians at 219; Argentinians, 216; Uruguayans, 203; and Americans, 169. The British are right behind us at 139, the French follow with 132, the Danes, 130 and the Swiss, 116. Canadian per capita meat consumption breaks down into 80 pounds of beef and veal, 51 of pork, and four of mutton and lamb.

Now it's a "megtrans" that's making traffic records. It flashed across the Ohio countryside last Sunday at breathtaking speed, in concluding its initial tests by the New York Central System. "Megtrans" is short for magalopolis transportation—a megapolis being a heavily populated stretch in which one metropolitan cluster of city and suburbs virtually adjoins another. Observers estimated the vehicle's speed on its final run from Butler, Ind., to Bryan, Ohio, at anywhere from 140 to 225 miles per hour.



ECONOMIC NURSERY RHYME

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Talk New National Leadership Movement

Many thinking Canadians have long been unhappy — as Parliament Hill is well aware — about the drift of our country, about the lack of inspired leadership in many fields, and about the anarchist — like campaigns to destroy our standards and values.

The motive of those who are damaging our country may be otherwise, but the effect is exactly as if Communists were demoralizing the country for a take-over: ridicule the family, mock religion, scoff at our constitutional institutions, ignore the law, give the police a bad name, belittle personal morality, and encourage the use of such anti-social artifacts as narcotics, liquor and the pill.

In the consequent mood of malaise, there has been widespread talk about the need to create a new nationwide leadership movement, to which all men and women of goodwill would lend their support. Call this a political party if you like, it would be a party whose platform is to preserve Canada and to maintain Canadianism; to strengthen Canadian sovereignty; to protect the freedom of the individual; to make Canada the best place in the world in which to raise our children — as it could be.

OLD PARTIES FAIL So on Parliament Hill there is talk of such a movement, possibly called The Confederation Party. Confederation Clubs have already been formed, and meet regularly in many cities. It would bring French and English-speaking together in understanding, and help all Canadians to move forward together towards the great future which could be ours, and which Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised us this century.

This would be Canadians' answer to the failure of the two old parties, which now are providing only doubt and political carrots. We had the decisive issue of the new flag, introduced prematurely. Now we have another highly-charged emotional issue in integration of the armed forces. Associated with that is the determination, already made and being implemented by the Defence Department, to drop the word "Royal" from all names in our armed forces. Not even concealed under a cover of discretion is the plot between Liberals and Creditists from Quebec to make Canada a republic by the year 1979. This goes along with, partly as the price it must pay for its support and domination by the huge French-Canadian parliamentary wing, and partly because this is another step along the road to the Mackenzie King target of breaking Canada's ties with Britain and the Commonwealth, and shacking us firmly to USA in a policy of continentalism.

NEW MOVE IN THE OPEN To now the intervention of non-politicians in political activity is emerging into the open. One keynote of this is the new PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

PRAISE FOR P.E.I. Sir, — Having recently completed a week of camping and travelling through Prince Edward Island, we have nothing but praise for fine treatment everywhere. Your officials are polite and courteous. Campgrounds clean and inexpensive. Roads are very good. I am, Sir, etc., THE OLAF OLSEN'S Millerton, N.Y.

National Public Affairs Research Foundation, supported by many Canadians who have previously been divided as supporters of at least four parties. These are not professional politicians; they are ordinary Canadians in every walk of life right across Canada who are exceedingly worried by the way our professional politicians are drifting. This is a grass-roots movement, and among its supporters are some household names: the western sportsman and newspaper owner Max Bell; a son of former Liberal Prime Minister St. Laurent, Renault; Bob Brown, a Calgary oil operator; Basil Dean, publisher of an Edmonton newspaper of the South arm group, and many such. This is not a group aiming to protect special privilege; it is a Johnny Canuck movement; these people are not specifically talking about forming a new party, although some believe they may stage a take-over of the Conservative party. Primarily, their task is to awaken Canadians to our shipping birthright. They certainly have ample cause for worry — not least at the remarkable arrogance, the dictatorial actions of the present government. A vivid example of this has passed unnoticed. I refer to the shocking admission by Defence Minister Hellyer that he has insulted Parliament and contravened centuries of legal and parliamentary precedence by — "editing and censoring" the evidence to be given before a parliamentary committee by one witness, Admiral Landymore — "Canada's newly emerged 'freedom fighters' deserve to succeed, and merit the support of all good men.

To Revive Lake Erie

The battle against pollution of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River is being waged with all possible vigor, although it will take some years before there'll be any worthwhile results. The pollution problem has been allowed to get out of hand by authorities in both Canada and the United States. Result is that it will cost many millions of dollars and much hard work before the situation can be remedied. Recently five states with streams flowing into Lake Erie, the shallowest, and most polluted, have pledged they would end industrial and municipal pollution of that lake. Hope was expressed the program could be completed by 1970. If the project is a success, Lake Erie, frequently referred to as a "dying lake," may be restored to the level of a fresh water lake, whose chances of becoming polluted again would be almost negligible. This scheme is of interest to Canada, and particularly Ontario, which is spending some \$600,000,000 in investigation of Great Lakes pollution. This year Canada's outlay for the same reason amounts to approximately \$1,000,000. Four years from now this expenditure is expected to reach \$5,000,000 on pollution research along with remedial work. The anti-pollution campaign should be pressed forward with all possible haste and vigor. According to the International Joint Commission, municipal sewage, industrial wastes and land draining have been the key causes of pollution. The Ontario Water Resources Commission not long ago authorized heavier penalties for industries which fail to comply with anti-pollution regulations.

Much Too Daring

The youthful game of "chicken" takes grotesquely different forms. It may be the playfully disastrous jousting with automobiles to see by how little death can be cheated. Another version is the jumping from railway trestles into water beneath as trains approach. The quality being tested by these youngsters could be called daring; but courage is not an element. And daring, without courage or purpose, is an empty quality. What are these kids risking, really? Is it their own bodies and a brief life that has left little or no mark on their years? Of course it isn't. What they are risking is the happiness, the hopes of the several people who have brought them into the world, nurtured them, schooled them, clothed them and brought them the leisure hours in which they can play with death. In the newest game played by Pickering teenagers on a rail road bridge, they bring anxiety to the railroad operators who must panic at the sight of youngsters on the track ahead of them with no apparent means of escape. The fact that the game is illegal is a minor point. The fact that it causes distress and anxiety to some and could mean stark misery to others is important. Adventure is the stuff of youth and, sensibly directed, is good. But, foolishly indulged, it can endanger the lives of others who are impelled to try to rescue them from mountain sides, gorges, caves and waters. It would be satisfying to think that this reasoning could be translated to the young. The

tragedy is that it probably can't and the only thing the more mature can do is to keep on trying to transmit it.

Our Yesterdays

OUR YESTERDAYS (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO (August 2, 1941) Britain and Finland formally completed their severance of diplomatic relations, and the British minister in Helsinki was instructed to ask for his passport. Authorities would not say whether Britain contemplated putting Finland in the category of "enemy-occupied territory," as has been done in most of other European countries overrun by or associated with the Axis. A million barrels of Nova Scotia apples will be dried this year to meet indicated demands of consumers in Great Britain.

TEN YEARS AGO

The Queen gave royal assent to a bill which will enable the eventual wedding of 10 British Caribbean islands into one country — the Caribbean Federation. The Western Big Three invited the Soviet Union and Egypt to participate in a 24-country conference aimed at setting up international control of the Suez Canal.

Broken Ribs And Coughing

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen An Ohioan is a heavy smoker who coughs periodically from the moment he gets out of bed in the morning until he retires. He has the typical cigarette cough and some of the hours are so severe it is a wonder he has not ruptured a blood vessel while hacking.

While out of town on business, he awakened in the night with sharp, stabbing pain over the lower part of the chest. When he tried to turn the pain was unbearable. His wife helped him to sit up and after walking about the room he felt somewhat better, but pain returned whenever he took a deep breath and coughing was tortuous.

The hotel physician made a diagnosis of pleurisy and applied adhesive tape to ease distress. Ten days later the area still hurt and the left side of the chest also was tender to the touch. Coughing was agonizing and occasionally the patient felt a grating sensation over the involved region. X-rays of the lungs and chest wall demonstrated four fractured ribs. Since he had not been in an accident the only explanation was that the ribs were broken in a coughing spell.

From this it would appear to be easier to break a rib than to burst a blood vessel while coughing. The stocky person with an inelastic, barrel-shaped chest is more susceptible to violence such as a squeeze causes a rib to snap. An overly zealous husband welcomes home his wife with a bear hug and snaps her rib.

Adhesive tape is the standard remedy but it does little good unless the chest is almost encircled except for two or three inches on the opposite side. Elastic adhesive or bandage material is more comfortable. It usually is wrapped completely around the chest in contrast to ordinary adhesive. Healing time varies with the age of the victim but as a rule several weeks elapse before pain and tenderness abate. CARBON MONOXIDE

POISONING M. A. writes: Can carbon monoxide get into the bloodstream, and if so how can it be checked? I would like to know what effects it would have on the body.

REPLY. It gets into the bloodstream when inhaled. The red blood cells prefer carbon monoxide to oxygen and absorb the poison whenever it is present in the air. Headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, excessive sweating, chest pain, and unconsciousness are the usual manifestations.

EXCESS FACIAL HAIR Mrs. J.V. writes: If a woman develops excessive hair on the face during pregnancy, will it go away after the baby is born?

REPLY. This depends upon the cause. When the growth of facial hair is purely coincidental to pregnancy, there is a good chance that it will persist. On the other hand if it is caused by a temporary glandular imbalance, it is likely to disappear after confinement. My advice is to wait and see what happens.

LIVER SHOTS W. B. writes: Are liver shots still given for anemia?

REPLY. Yes, for pernicious anemia, but many physicians prefer vitamin B12.

MAY LINGER S. W. writes: How long does it take for all symptoms of virus pneumonia to disappear?

REPLY. Usually 10 days, but some cases require up to six months. TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Tonsils are easier to cut after a warm bath. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

NOTES BY THE WAY

An 83-year-old British woman has been banned from driving for 30 years — or until she is 113, when, presumably, she will have learned her lesson. — Ottawa Journal.

The timid husband was advised by his psychiatrist to toughen up at home. That evening, this ordinary quiet guy told his wife she was taking orders from him — and that after she put out his supper, she'd better lay out his evening clothes. "I'm going out alone," he declared, "and you know who's going to dress me in my tuxedo and black tie?" "Sure," said the wife, "the undertaker." — Financial Post.

The Battle of Hastings is now 900 years in the past, so it's no use looking in the war surplus stores for leftover bows and arrows. — Calgary Herald.

A Hamilton man who hurled a milk bottle and can of syrup at his sister says he is not obnoxious when he is drunk. Only when he misses. — Hamilton Spectator.

The cosmetic industry has thrived on women who wanted to conceal their freckles. Now they've come back in style, and the cosmetic industry is still thriving — by making freckle paint in different colors. — Gail Reporter.

Over in Salford, England, dentists have asked school principals to sell raw carrots and apples instead of candy and biscuits at the school snack shops to help fight tooth decay. Those dentists should be told that the sound of a couple of hundred kids chewing raw carrots would be enough to drive any self-respecting school principal to drink. — Calgary Herald.

\$200 Million Every Year

National Geographic Society

Hailstorms beat a path of icy destruction across the United States every summer. Unfortunately for farmers, the storms reach their peak in the growing season when the icy pellets can do the most damage to crops. A single storm in Nebraska once smashed wheat that would have yielded some three million bushels.

Hail costs from \$150 to \$300 million in crops every year, and damages at least \$25 million worth of property. Kansas and Nebraska suffer the greatest losses.

15 INCHES OF HAIL Hailstorms seldom last more than 15 minutes, but hail pelted Selden, Kansas, continuously for 85 minutes on June 3, 1959. The stones piled up 18 inches deep. The weight buckled many roofs.

A historic 1881 storm in Nebraska drove ice through roofs and even house sidings. The stones stripped orchards, flattened grain, and severely injured livestock. Men were hurt trying to rescue frightened animals.

A 19th-century storm in Missouri punched out all the knots from the siding of a house, leaving it perforated like Swiss cheese. One man claimed he had to cut the ice out of his stovepipe before he could start a fire.

In spite of its destructive power, hail has accounted for only one known death in the United States — a Texas farmer who was caught unprotected in a field 35 years ago. In India, however, 230 people were killed by an 1888 storm that dropped hailstones "as large as cricket balls."

Meteorologists debate the feasibility of seeding storm clouds with silver iodine or dry ice to try to precipitate rain before hail has a chance to form. In France, Italy, and Switzerland, farmers have fired chemical-bearing rockets into threatening clouds, and they claim success in hail prevention.

American experts admit that the rockets are good for farmer morale, but doubt their value in stopping hail. "The best defense against hail," said one climatologist, "is hail insurance."

Into The Field

Toronto Daily Star

This week the first 50 field workers of the Company of Young Canadians have finished their indoctrination course and headed off across the country on their various assignments.

Four of the volunteers are joining Vancouver's operation Outreach program designed to overcome that city's juvenile delinquency problem. Another is heading west to work with widowed and deserted mothers needing assistance. One volunteer will spend his first two years assisting in the development of co-operatives in the Newfoundland outposts, and another is to assist in an adult education program in an eastern Ontario

shacktown settlement. Their salary will be \$55 a month. This is a brand new experience in human relations in Canada, and judging from the invitations for assistance being received at the Ottawa headquarters from communities in every province, the Company should fill a definite need.

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