

cause "it stands to reason that if you get the powerful of the world behind you, the powerful of this world will influence those under them in your favor." At first, said Mr. Sevigny, traditionally Conservative big business thought a great deal of Mr. Diefenbaker and "most of the time they got exactly what they wanted so they really had no reason to complain." But later an impression that Mr. Diefenbaker was against them was exploited by the opposition and "streamlined" into a Tory defeat.

This may be a "commonsense" view of politics; but it goes far to explain why the patronage game, as thus defined, is regarded with growing disfavor by the general public. Where it involves the assumption of "the right to intercede for one's friends" it is particularly objectionable. The Dorion inquiry supplied some pretty painful examples of what this kind of thing can lead to, when it gets out of hand.

The Wrong Course

Some gloomy speculations have been occasioned by the demand of 86 Indian parliamentarians—who included both general secretaries of the ruling Congress party—that India should get into the nuclear weapons race as a result of its quarrel with Pakistan and the threat of intervention by Communist China. If this should happen, then the fat would indeed be in the fire.

It is predicted, first, that Pakistan would feel that she too had to acquire nuclear arms, and she would probably get them from China. Indonesia, which has been boasting that she will explode her first nuclear device within a year, might enter the race in earnest, also aided by China. Israel has been watching India's nuclear policies with a wary eye: Indian and Egyptian scientists are said to have collaborated on nuclear developments, and Israel fears that should India begin producing such weapons, Egypt would be a direct beneficiary.

That would mean, of course, nuclear weapons for Israel, which has enough scientists to produce them. With Indonesia and China nuclear powers, Australia and New Zealand could no longer rely upon conventional forces, while Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia might well think it useful to follow suit.

This is the nightmare that troubles the world in this year of grace 1965. We can only hope that it is troubling Prime Minister Shastri as well, that it is haunting him night and day and that it will stiffen his determination to refuse, at all costs, the demand that India—hitherto foremost among the nations dedicated to the principle of non-violence—should take this fateful step.

Adds To UN Role

Since the treaty ending four-power occupation of its territory in 1955, Austria has taken an active part in United Nations economic, financial and humanitarian activities. Until now, however, it has been unable to take a full part in UN peacekeeping programs.

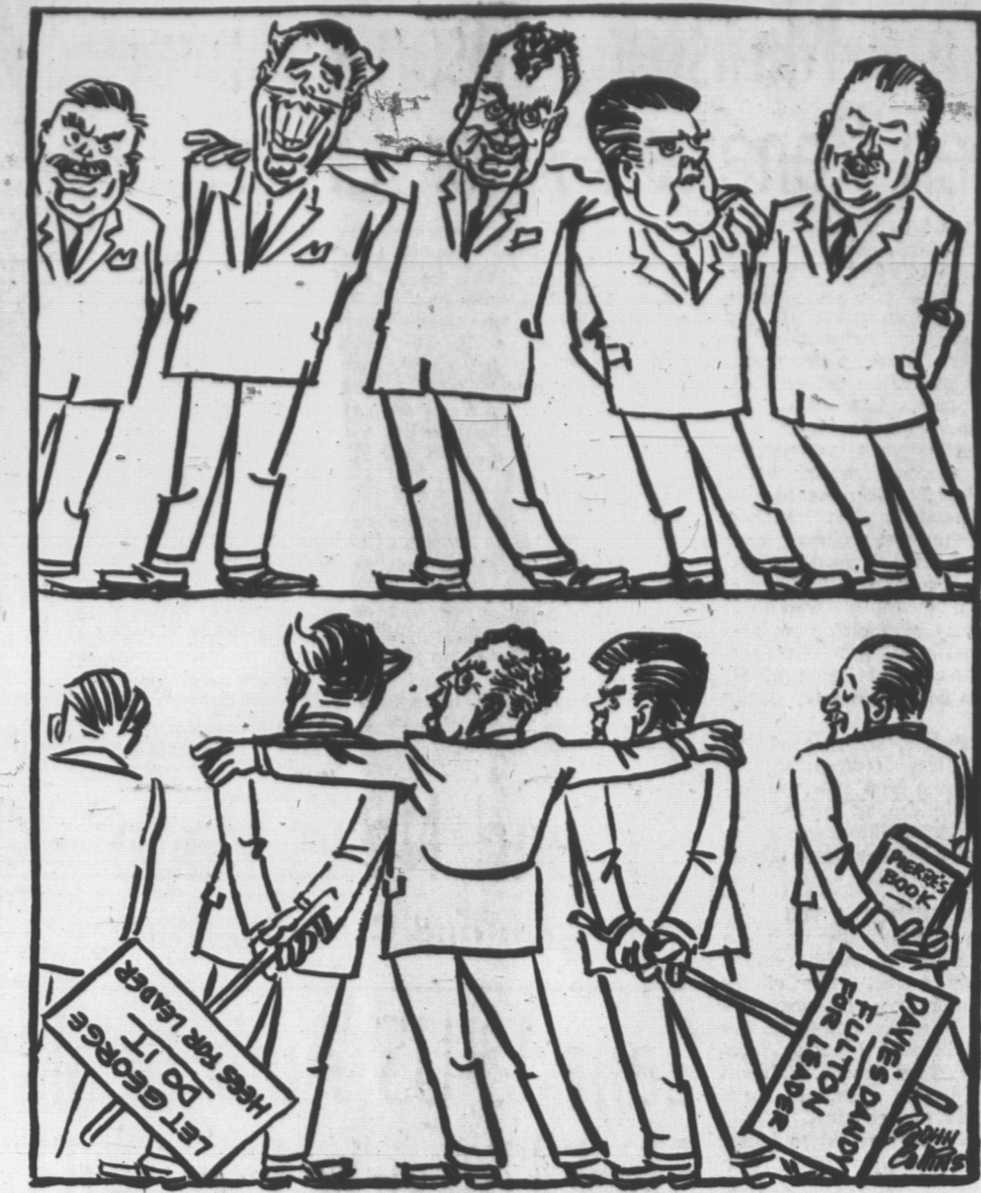
The Austrian constitution prevented sending Austrian troops abroad to participate in UN actions. Austrian medical teams did go to the Congo during the crisis there and Austrian police worked on Cyprus along with Canadian and other UN contingents. But regular military men were not sent. Now the national assembly has changed the constitution to permit Austrian military units to participate in actions abroad when requested by international organizations.

The government hails this as proof of the country's determination "to play a constructive and useful role in the concern of nations." This might be regarded as a small matter in itself, against the background of problems the UN has to deal with. But the example is one to be acclaimed at a time when both France and the Soviet Union remain stubbornly opposed to meeting their obligations in this regard.

EDITORIAL NOTES

One thing we are spared in this campaign—so far at least—is such ill-conceived election gimmicks as the Truth Squad, the comic books and the runaway pigeons that backfired in 1963. Who says parties don't learn by experience?

The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories announces with satisfaction that territorial drivers will be among the first Canadians to use light-reflecting car license plates. He adds that studies "indicate that they should reduce traffic accidents up to 58 per cent." Which leads the Ottawa Journal to comment that if they're that good they should be made compulsory for all Canadian drivers.



HAIL, HAIL, THE GANG'S ALL HERE

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Mr. Winters Queried On Party Policies

Is Bob Winters the answer to the Canadian businessman's prayer? Would he, as a minister in a Pearson Cabinet, modify the many narrow and inflationary policies which have antagonized businessmen during the two years of Pearson Government? Both answers seem to be "No."

Many economists and financial experts have warned that the economic policies of the Pearson Government are discouraging foreign investment in Canada, are damaging our competitive position in foreign trade, and through inflation are destroying the savings and eroding the wage gains of all Canadians.

Bob Winters, a minister in the St. Laurent cabinet, was defeated in the 1962 election, and he retired from politics. It has been suggested that the 35 year old Nova Scotian is now seeking a comeback into politics—via the Toronto seat formerly held by the hockey player "Red" Kelly—because he has been promised high office if the Liberal government is re-elected.

In such position—perhaps that of Finance Minister?—would he change these criticized Liberal policies? He has been described as a right-wing Liberal; this suggests that he might disagree with policies designed by the present Finance Minister, Hon. Walter Gordon. Mr. Gordon has been described by the Liberal Premier of Saskatchewan, Hon. Ross Thatcher—who himself a former MP of the socialist C.C.F.—as "the most dangerous socialist in Canada today."

IF WINTERS COMES... To discover Bob Winters' attitude to the Liberal policies so much criticized by economists, and to measure the likelihood of his trying to modify them, I asked Bob Winters whether he endorses the declared Liberal policies and program.

"I am running as a Liberal candidate, and this shows that I accept the Liberal program and endorse the Liberal platform," he replied.

Mr. Winters, who was trained as an engineer and who worked in the Bell Telephone laboratories in New York, has for several years been chairman and president of Rio Algom, a subsidiary of the British Rio Tinto mining empire. As the employee and substantial beneficiary of foreign capital in Canada, he

Our Yesterdays (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (October 2, 1940) Rev. G. Carlyle Webster was elected moderator at the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod at Summerside last night.

TEN YEARS AGO (October 2, 1955) Cemetery Sunday was fittingly observed by the combined congregation of St. Dunstan's Basilica and the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, with a large attendance at the ceremony conducted by Rt. Rev. Monsignor Patrick McMahon, D.P., rector of St. Dunstan's.

Duke Snider slugged two tremendous home runs and lifted the inspired Brooklyn Dodgers to within one game of their first world series title on a tingling 1940 World Series before a crowd of 31,793.

might, I expected, have some doubts about the wisdom of the Liberal Government's "Unwelcome Mat" to such capital. "Do you approve of the Pearson Government's tax policies discriminating against foreign capital?" I asked Mr. Winters. "Yes," he replied, "I support all the policies of the Pearson Government."

CHEAPER LOANS BALKED "What is your reaction to the government conserving the six per cent interest ceiling on bank loans, which subjects many smaller borrowers to the much higher interest charged by finance companies?" I asked him. "My same answer applies," he said.

"Do you agree with the steps taken against freedom of the press by the Pearson Government?" "On many policies there is room for a middle of the way," replied Mr. Winters. "Undoubtedly there are things that

one would want to take another look at; but I don't know of any basic difference between my views and those of the Government. So at present I would have to say 'No comment.' Mr. Winters has been criticized—unfairly, I think—for not resigning from his full-time job and from his dozen part-time directorships as soon as he became a candidate for election. Would he resign from these if elected? He replied that there are certain steps required by law and by the customary proprieties.

"It is customary for any MP to divest himself of the directorship of companies having contracts with government, especially in the field of public works. On appointment to the Cabinet, one at once resigns all directorships," he replied, indicating that he would take the proper course at the proper time.

Hydrofoil Boats

National Geographic Society

Hydrofoil boats suggest airplanes that can't get into the air—ships that have taken up water skiing. But the unconventional craft will be seen increasingly on United States waterways. The hydrofoil is moving into extensive commercial service.

Visitors to the New York World's Fair were speeded from Manhattan to Flushing aboard a hydrofoil. One of the newest hydrofoils, the HS-3 (for Hydrofoil Ship) Victoria was launched in Baltimore in July, 1965. She is designed to carry as many as 75 passengers across Puget Sound between Seattle, Washington, and Victoria, British Columbia. Her owners also plan to test the vessel as an inter-island carrier in Hawaii.

Some manufacturers are offering hydrofoil kits for converting an outboard motor hull into a small hydrofoil boat.

RUSSIA ADOPTS THEM Hydrofoil development in the United States still lags behind the progress being made in some other countries, however. The Soviet Union, lacking an extensive highway system, has produced a variety of hydrofoil vessels for service along waterways.

Elsewhere in Europe scores of hydrofoils ferry passengers over such routes as the Strait of Messina between Sicily and Italy; over the Adriatic from Trieste to Venice; among ports on the French Riviera; and from Stavanger to Bergen on the Norwegian coast.

The first successful hydrofoil was launched by Italian inventor Enrico Forlanini in 1905, only two years after the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The Wrights themselves also tested a foil-supported seacraft, but the early tests reached a brilliant climax in 1919 when a tele-

phone inventor Alexander Bell's Hydrodrome No. 4 skimmed across Baddeck Bay, Nova Scotia (at nearly 70 miles an hour). The achievement set a world speed record for boats that remained unbroken for years.

Dr. Bell's work in this field, as in many others, was ahead of the times. Potential users then had few applications for the high speeds of the hydrofoil. But the pace of the modern world has changed the picture. The United States Navy, for instance, has found that modern submarines are getting too fast for present destroyers, and it hopes that blue-water hydrofoils can do duty as sub-hunters.

SPEED IN ALL WEATHER A hydrofoil vessel has two basic advantages over a conventional craft. It can operate at much higher speeds with the same power, and it can operate with less regard for sea conditions. A hydrofoil can put to sea in rough weather when conventional craft cannot leave port. Hydrofoil vessels ride so smoothly that seasickness is rare.

The hydrofoils are suspended from the hull of the boat, and they operate much like the wing of an airplane. The surface of the foil generates a lifting force as the craft moves through the water. Gradually the ship rises on its struts until the hull is completely clear of the water. Because water is 800 times denser than air, the hydrofoil gets sufficient lift from a much smaller "wing" than an airplane.

Since a hydrofoil vessel is designed for high speed, there are no decks for passengers to stroll around, but hydrofoil men maintain that their craft are extremely safe. If the foils strike an object in the water and are damaged or even sheared off, the vessel merely settles on its hull and proceeds at lower speed.

The Paddy Wagon Shuttle

London Free Press

Does a drunk belong behind bars, or should he be permitted to sleep it off at home? This weighty issue has been debated in Toronto, where a grand jury suggested that overpowered jailers in what once was Toronto the Good need not extend their facilities to offenders who could just as easily be taken home and summoned later.

This problem is not confined to our provincial capital. Every Saturday night here in London, paddy wagons run a virtual shuttle service in the downtown

area, collecting lusher who sober up over the weekend and listen to the ritual "Ten or Ten" on Monday morning.

Would the ends of justice and humanity be better served by driving them home? No clear answer presents itself. Many drunks are repeaters; being arrested, locked up, fined or jailed, has become their way of life. For most of them, the bleak interior of a cell is better than anything the outside world has to offer. Others would be scared stiff to go home.

Psychomotor Epilepsy

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Trial of Jack Ruby focused attention on psychomotor epilepsy. We received many letters from readers wanting to know more about this condition and how it differs from other forms of the disease, and protesting the implication that a relationship exists between crime and this disorder.

Epilepsy is a paroxysmal condition precipitated by abnormal electrical discharges in the brain, leading to episodes in which the flow of consciousness is disturbed. Some victims develop convulsions (grand mal); others have momentary black-outs (petit mal). Psychomotor seizures are the third type. The individual is conscious during the attack, at which time he is compelled to perform purposeless acts that are sometimes foolish or harmful.

These include twisting or writhing movements of the extremities or trunk, smacking movements of the lips, or incoherent speech. Some may walk aimlessly or drive a car for no apparent reason. Others pull off the clothes. The attacks may be of short duration, and the victim may carry out the same act each time or there may be variations.

Some persons develop bouts of temporary insanity lasting days or weeks. The mind is clouded, and the behavior follows an automatic pattern. On coming to, they do not remember what happened. It is here that the Ruby case enters the picture, because a misdeed, serious crime, or murder may be committed at this time.

The behavior of the epileptic differs from that of the criminal. The mind is too clouded to make it possible for him to plan a crime. He deals a sudden violent blow to anyone he encounters with anything he picks up on the spot. His action is not premeditated, nor does he use a weapon that he carries for this purpose. His crimes are pointless, without motive, and with no planning. In addition, the individual's abnormal mental condition during the seizure usually is quickly detected and he can be institutionalized before he harms himself or someone else.

THEORETICAL

E. Z. writes: Can overeating bring on a second heart attack?

REPLY This concept is a theory left over from the days when most heart attacks were called "acute indigestion." The usual cause is blockage of a coronary artery. On the other hand, overeating, overexertion, fatigue, and tenseness may contribute by hastening the process.

ACHY MUSCLES

A reader writes: What causes the achy tiredness in my muscles (legs and arms)? This is especially troublesome on damp days.

REPLY

This question is easy to answer if the reader is over 50 years of age. Aching is associated with muscle strain, rheumatism, toxicity, and fatigue.

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

Comes At Time Of Crisis

By Boris Miskew Canadian Press Staff, United Nations

Angry outcries by India and Pakistan in their dispute over the once princely state of Kashmir echo through the United Nations on the eve of Pope Paul's peace mission to the world organization.

The pontiff's visit Monday comes at a time when the UN faces a major crisis—intensified because neither Pakistan nor India is willing to give an inch in their claim over the Himalayan state that has been a world trouble spot since 1947.

No easy solution is in sight despite agreement by India and Pakistan to call a ceasefire following heavy pressure from the Security Council to stop fighting pending a peaceful settlement. But the ceasefire order—which went into effect Sept. 22—has not stopped fighting and clashes and skirmishes have been reported daily since both governments announced their half-hearted willingness to turn the dispute over to the United Nations.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW

A new UN observer group is being set up at the request of Secretary-General U Thant to supervise the withdrawal of both Pakistani and Indian troops to positions held before the latest outbreak of hostilities Aug. 5 but neither country has expressed a wish to withdraw her forces.

Kashmir has been a potential source of trouble since the ceasefire of 1949 when the predominantly Moslem state was temporarily partitioned and UN military observers including Canadians, were sent in to see that peace was kept.

And it was kept, except for occasional incidents, until last April when India accused Pakistani forces of invading the Indian state of Gujarat which led to the signing of the Kutch agreement in June and a couple of months of peace.

On Aug. 5 India accused Pakistan of sending thousands of infiltrators into Indian-held Kashmir to arouse the Moslem population into revolt and thus free Moslem Kashmir from Hindu rule. Then India, mostly Hindu, retaliated by sending her troops across the 1949 ceasefire line.

Canada has pleaded in the United Nations and elsewhere for the two Commonwealth countries to try to reach a peaceful solution to their dispute and she has provided observers and aircraft to "serve with the UN in Kashmir to help keep the peace."

LITTLE SUCCESS

But so far all efforts aimed at bringing India and Pakistan together have had little success, and there is a threat of a wider outbreak that could affect countries far beyond the immediate danger area.

The major difficulty is that Moslem Pakistan argues that Kashmir is an independent state that should be in her favor. "Kashmir is not a part of India; that is precisely the point at issue," says Pakistani Foreign Minister Z. A. Bhutto.

"False," retorts India, adding that Kashmir is an "integral part" of India, its people being "free nationals of India, who have made their choice of union with India and ratified the union through their representatives elected on the basis of adult franchise."

Pakistan is just as determined to have Kashmir as India is to hold on to it. Short of a full-scale war, the UN at the moment can wish for no better a solution than the one reached in 1949 when Kashmir was divided at the ceasefire line—but perhaps this time making the ceasefire line the permanent boundary in Kashmir between the two countries.

Without Needle

Stratford Beacon-Herald

Anyone remember the wartime army medical officers, and their methods of vaccinating and immunizing large numbers of men?

Our recollection is that the glass cylinder of the weapon used was of about one quart capacity. The duty of the medical sergeant was to file off the point of the needle, so it would be blunt enough to test the bravery of the troops. Then the medical officer backed off a few paces, and took a run at the victim. It was bayonet drill in reverse, with the recruits playing the role of the straw-filled dummy.

Things have changed. We see by the August issue of the Canadian Journal of Public Health that the Canadian armed forces have for several years been using device called a hypospray, instead of needles. A jet of fluid is shot through the skin under high pressure, and the patient doesn't feel a thing.

Dr. A.I. Cunningham, director of the St. Catherine's-Lincoln Health Unit, reports in the Journal on the use of a hypospray apparatus to give combined anti-tetanus anti-polio shots to 3,065 secondary school students. The old system was to use one

syringe and several needles to immunize five or 10 people. This method is in some disfavor now because of the risk of cross-infection, as for example the spread of infectious hepatitis. To guard against cross infection, disposable syringes can be used, at a cost of six to eight cents each. The manufacturer claims that the hypospray, at \$1,400 will do 100,000 injections.

As for speed, Dr. Cunningham reports doing the immunization chore at a school of 1,200 pupils, in three hours.

"The usual comment from the students, after immunization," he reports, "was, 'Oh, is that all? It didn't hurt a bit!'"

We got born too soon.

LAKES CAPTAIN DIES

ASHTABULA, Ohio (AP)—A Canadian freighter captain died aboard his ship before it docked here Thursday. Police said they received a report from the Cleveland agent of Canadian Steamship Lines that Capt. F. Gerald Wood of Windsor, Ont., had died of natural causes before his ore and coal carrier, the Lemoyne, docked.



school in the ROUND

A far cry from the Little Red Schoolhouse is this windowless, completely circular high school in Edmonton. Shaped like a poached egg, the dome, or yolk, houses the gymnasium and the classrooms. According to the principal, morale has never been higher, and as the students point out—there is nothing the least bit square about their shiny, new school. Read this article in Weekend Magazine and see if you agree.

The Evening Patriot

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