

The budget debate is over at Ottawa, but not the agitation for the removal of the 11 per cent sales tax on building materials. Home builders, industrialists, and municipal and provincial governments across the country are denouncing it; and now the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities is seeking a meeting with Finance Minister Gordon to express its "deepest concern" about the adverse impact of the tax on urgent employment-creating construction.

And in the House of Commons Mr. Stanley Knowles, NDP member for Winnipeg North Centre, has filed notice for the production of "all communications and representations received by the Government" with the new tax; also "all directives issued by the Revenue Department explaining or interpreting any of the budget provisions or any budget changes made after the budget presentation June 13," and "all directives issued by the Revenue Department dealing with procedures to be followed in claiming deductions for income tax purposes with respect to expense accounts."

Perhaps the Government, having survived two votes on its controversial budget, feels that it can afford to ignore further criticism on the subject in any case, that is what it is likely to get, whether or not it complies with Mr. Knowles' request for the documents in question. For it obviously wasn't with the intention of acting as counsel for the defense that the NDP spokesman put in his bid for this information.

Third Peace Offensive

The various exhortations and statements of position made by President Kennedy beginning with his American University speech of June 10 and continuing through his remarks made in Germany last week add up to a coherent balanced peace offensive. A London commentator who has kept track of the score notes that it is the third major attempt by American leadership to come to viable and peaceful terms with the Soviet Union.

The first campaign of the series occurred toward the end of World War II when Franklin D. Roosevelt attempted to form the post-war peace on the theory that the Soviets might respond to reason and Western restraint. It might well have worked had it been accompanied by greater attention to the armed strength of the Western powers and the vigorous use of that strength.

When the war in Europe was ended British Prime Minister Churchill was trying to persuade President Roosevelt to order the Allied armies to push as far eastward as possible. This strategy was rejected on the grounds that it might provoke the Soviets and make them suspicious of Western motives. They took advantage of Western restraint to seize all the territory they could occupy.

The second peace campaign was conducted right through the Eisenhower administration by John Foster Dulles. It included the Geneva summit conference and ended disastrously in the Paris summit of 1960. Meanwhile, there had been a steady decline in the relative military power of the Western Allies. The Soviets exhibited no real interest in settlement during a period in which they were catching up and appeared to think that they might obtain the military advantage.

The big question now is whether this third effort enjoys any prospect

of achieving better results than the first two. There is reason to hope that it does. Communist economic and agricultural measures have continued to prove unsatisfactory. The total power of Moscow has been reduced by its widening split with Peking. No reasonable person in Moscow could expect to better terms by waiting; on the contrary, it must be obvious that the sooner peace is made with Washington the sooner the Soviet Government can concentrate on its domestic problems.

On this basis it is believed that the Kennedy plan of mitigating and coldly ending what we call the cold war has a good chance of impressing Moscow—even though its NATO revival action is meeting with mixed reception in Western Europe.

Help For Students

More than 130,000 scholarships, fellowships and grants will be made available to students wishing to study in foreign lands during 1963-64. This impressive number of opportunities for subsidized international travel and study is listed in Unesco's fourteenth annual edition of Study Abroad.

The 650-page volume lists awards given by nearly 1,700 agencies in 116 countries. This figure is a jump of 15,000 from the twelfth edition in 1961. The upward trend in the number of scholarships and fellowships for study in other countries has been consistently maintained since Unesco published its first volume in 1948 when 15,000 opportunities were listed. By 1959, there were 100,000 opportunities available for foreign study and ever since the number has been rising steadily.

This is accounted for largely by offers made to students in emerging countries by those nations which are more highly developed, and also by the sharp increase in recent years in such awards from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including Unesco.

Twenty-five pages of the present volume are needed to list all the available fellowships and scholarships made by organizations to the United Nations system. They range through almost every aspect of study, from economics and atomic energy to fisheries and forestry. High on the list of fellowships offered by Unesco are those for training teachers, university staff, educational planners, etc., particularly in Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Arab States.

Quebec Legal Limits

Critics of the manner in which the Montreal police dealt with the suspected members of the Front de Liberation Quebecois charge that suspects were held incommunicado on coroners' warrants, denied access to legal counsel and not given opportunity to apply for bail. Premier Lesage, however, has insisted that the police acted completely within legal limits.

Apparently they did. The Quebec Coroner's Law empowers a coroner to order detention of anyone needed for an inquiry, with or without warrant. "Is it not obvious," says Premier Lesage, "that when it has to crush a revolutionary and anarchistic movement, the police force has the right to use all the powers—even the exceptional ones—that democracy allows?"

As for the Bill of Rights, as was pointed out at the time it was enacted and as Mr. Diefenbaker himself then admitted, it applies only to matters under federal jurisdiction. In the provinces, not excluding Quebec, law enforcement is strictly a provincial matter.

In this case, Quebec was faced with an unprecedented reign of terror. If the police used every means within the law to deal with it, as swiftly and efficiently as possible, who can blame them? If too much latitude is given the police under Quebec law, that is another matter. In that case the law should be changed—in the Quebec Legislature.

EDITORIAL NOTES

For the next couple of months the capital of Saskatchewan will be celebrating its 60th anniversary as a city. On June 19, 1903, Regina was incorporated; and on June 19 this year its citizens got together to mark the occasion. The celebrations will continue, however, through until August, with many special events recalling the Queen City's honored history.



GHOST WRITERS IN THE SKY

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Commons Pageant Enjoyed By Visitors

More visitors than ever before are daily crowding into Parliament, to see a House of Commons more animated and interesting than for many years past. By 2:28 p.m. Eastern Daylight time the stage is set. Visitors stand five deep around the edge of the circular Confederation Hall at the entrance of the Parliament Building. School children are lined three deep along both sides of the Hall of Fame, at the north end of which stands an alert constable.

Punctually he gives the signal; other constables marshalling the crowds call quietly "Silence, please." Then in the sudden hush can be heard the tramp, tramp, tramp of feet marching in step. It is the Speaker's Procession. Uniform and black gown, the captain of Parliament's security staff. He is followed by two constables. Then, wearing his uniform and forehead-plate "ammiralty hat comes the Sergeant-at-Arms, bearing the Arab States. Behind him comes the Speaker, 59-year old Hon. Alan Macnaughton Q.C., a hint of a smile twinkling on his young-looking face, his tricorne hat set square on his black hair. Behind him comes a small pageboy carrying a folder containing the Orders of the Day. Then in sequence follow the three clerks of the House, wearing their court uniforms and black gowns. BELLS SUMMON MEMBERS

Non-Education

It is an amazing statistic that more than 200,000 Canadian heads have never been to school, but it was soberly made in Ottawa recently by the principal of the Calgary section of the University of Alberta, D.R. Malton Taylor, who was speaking to the Canadian Welfare Council. Dr. Taylor also said that 7,900,000 C.A. students failed to finish high school. This is a terrible indictment of the entire nation, and it goes on to say: "We are living in a time when business and industry are demanding higher, than-ever qualifications from job-seekers. Dr. Taylor emphasized that it is not possible to get the minimum required at one of our Canadian auto plants, for the humble job

Solace For The Smokers

Shock tactics are to be used, it seems, in the Canadian doctors' anti-cigarette campaign. The smokers, says one MD, are "intellectually destitute and morally bankrupt." This would make sense if the cigarette habit were a disease, but lung cancer were a certainty. In fact, even on the evidence that who has smoked the Gamble's Medical Association, it is not a certainty at all; it is a calculable risk. Just what are the odds?

The Royal College of Physicians of London (Eng.) has published elaborate statistics in a small book called "Smoking and Health." The following table, one of many, shows the "fractional risk of dying from lung cancer in decades from age 35 to age 74."

Table with 3 columns: Decade, Risk, and another column. Data points: 35-44 (1 in 833), 45-54 (1 in 172), 55-64 (1 in 33), 65-74 (1 in 17).

These are figures for Britain.

WHITE PUMPS advertisement listing products like Hi Heels, Illusion Heels, Jet Heels, AAA-AA-B Widths, and LePAGES shoe store information.

Menopause Not Serious

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen The menopause, although uncomfortable for some, is not serious. But this concept was not always held, as many old-timers will agree. Up to the turn of the century the change of life was regarded as a dangerous and painful transition from youth to old age. It meant four or five years of suffering while the woman withered like a grape into a raisin.

Most of the misconceptions center about the problems faced during this time of life. But these are everyday situations that occur before the menopause and can be expected after it. Some women prefer to blame the climacteric rather than nervous and emotional factors for various symptoms. It is not the reduced activity of the uterus and ovaries that bothers women but the dread of growing old, the threat to stability, and the many other fears accompanying age. It is a happiness that menopause ceases at a time of life when the world looks grim and gray for other reasons.

The legitimate symptoms of the menopause come from the dwindling supply of female sex hormones (estrogens). This deficiency leads to hot flashes and certain changes in the female organs. Hormones may be given for a short time when the patient is uncomfortable or embarrassed.

On the other hand, nervousness, irritability, anxiety, fatigue, insomnia, and aching should not be attributed to the shrinking ovaries. The same can be said of palpitation, dizziness, in breathing, loss of memory, blind spots, frequent urination, and coldness and tingling of the extremities. These manifestations often are of nervous or emotional origin and are more likely to occur in those who were bothered along this line prior to the menopause.

More women should concentrate on the good things associated with the menopause. It is not a disease and the symptoms are usually transient. Plan ahead for more enjoyment in life, such as grandchildren, spending more time with the husband, trying than a debate, and more exciting. The variety brings most of the well-known political figures fitting in and out of the limelight, catching their voices in live microphones.

CONVULSIONS IN ALCOHOLIC

It was an old term for alcoholic epilepsy—a debatable condition. It applies mainly to those who develop seizures for the first time. Convulsions may occur when the alcoholic stops drinking.

SMOKING AND DRIPPING

H.W. writes: Could smoking cause nasal drip? Yes, especially if smoke irritates the nasal membranes.

REPLY

W.N. writes: Is there such a thing as painless arthritis? Yes, in that the X-ray may show evidence—often extensive—of arthritis, but the patient has no pain, swelling, or limitation of movement of the joint.

Canadians have too long been almost exclusively concerned about the northward section of the line, like it or not, the racing technology of the mid-Twentieth Century will force us to take a dreadful cost of not educating people.

In the latter context, consider Dr. Taylor's 200,000 totally uneducated Canadians. Not one of them is able to hold down the lowest position known to the auto industry—or to a hundred other jobs.

How many of these 200,000 will be supported by relief? For how long? At what cost?

Life insurance advertisement titled 'Fill 'er up!' with text about family holiday luggage and life insurance benefits.

BANK OF MONTREAL advertisement for 'Family Finance Plan' with details about services and contact information.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"What is college bread, Pop?" "College bread is a four year loaf made from the flavor of youth, and the old man's dough." — Montreal Star.

Children all share one good habit: they do not go about showing pictures of their grandparents. — Stratford Beacon-Examiner.

"Baby, where's my old blue suit?" "It's a ball player to make progress you have to take a few balls. A ball player can't steal second base and still keep his foot steady on first." — Charlottetown News.

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Bad Driving Can Kill

Ottawa Journal driving getting the maximum sentence of a fine of \$500 and three months imprisonment? Or enforcement of traffic law to the minimum — \$10 for careless driving, for example—than the maximum has come to seem normal.

It would be too easy, and it would be unrealistic just to hang the courts. For it is the nature of democracy that the legislatures and the courts represent the people. And if traffic offenses are treated lightly it is because the people view them lightly.

If a car runs down a pedestrian and kills him, and the driver is convicted of dangerous driving, then, no doubt, most of us feel that the sentence should be the maximum or close to it. But if the dangerous driving did not happen to result in an accident, then too many of us might think he should get off lightly because there was no harm done.

To think that it is to see the enforcement of traffic law as a lottery. The driver who pulls out to pass blindly while approaching the brow of a hill may be lucky, or he may run into a school bus and cause 25 children to die. His offence, in either case, is that he took a chance on running into a school bus.

And, surely, whether the offence caused death or not, it should be punished with a sentence appropriate to an act that could have caused death. For if drivers knew that taking a chance on the road would land them in jail they would take more care to be careful.

FLYING DUTCHMAN RESTAURANT advertisement with text 'Your Island Steak House'.