

will depend of course on the maintenance of a sense of common purpose and the willingness of its members to find ways to overcome periodic internal differences such as those now being experienced in the field of Atlantic relations. These differences should not be minimized but I am satisfied that the vital interests which the allies continue to share are of such importance to their individual and collective well-being that, as on similar occasions in the past, the present difficulties can and will be resolved.

In conclusion, I would like to mention the work of the North Atlantic Assembly. This body, although independent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as such constitutes an unofficial link between the alliance and the parliamentarians of member countries. The Assembly, including its Canadian members of parliament, contributes significantly to a better understanding of the vital issues that confront us today.

Eskimo hearing problems

During 1972-73, two McGill University professors, Dr. J.D. Baxter, Chairman of the Department of Otolaryngology and Dr. Daniel Ling of the School for Human Communications Disorders, carried out a survey of ear disease and hearing loss among the Eskimo population of the Baffin Zone. The survey, which was done at the request of the Department of National Health and Welfare, took 16 months to complete. Its purpose was twofold: to assess the extent of ear disease and hearing loss in the Eskimo population and to identify individual problems and initiate procedures for their appropriate management.

Survey teams visited 12 of the 13 settlements in the Baffin Zone and examined 3,777 of the 4,962 Eskimos living in these settlements. Results analyzed by age, sex and settlement show that most chronic *otitis media* (infection of the middle ear) and conductive hearing loss is found among children in the southern settlements, where from 13 to 19 per cent of the school population suffer from the disease. Chronic *otitis media* was

Football legislation introduced in House of Commons

The Federal Government has introduced legislation in the House of Commons designed to bar the Toronto Northmen from operating in the new U.S.-based World Football League. The measure, given first reading in the House, prohibits any person owning, operating or managing a football team within a foreign league from requiring or permitting that team to play football in Canada.

The proposed entry of the Northmen into the WFL has prompted concern in recent months that the team's operation as a Toronto franchise in the new professional league would constitute a threat to the Canadian Football League.

Health and Welfare Minister Marc Lalonde, minister responsible for sports at the federal level, warned on several occasions that the Government would introduce such legislation unless the Northmen, owned by John F. Bassett Jr., abandoned plans to operate a WFL entry in Toronto. Mr. Bassett refused to withdraw; he and his supporters, as well as other non-WFL partisans interested in the Canadian Football League's survival as a viable football league, argue that the Government should turn its attention to aiding the CFL directly rather than devote its attention to legislative action against the Toronto Northmen.

infrequently seen in adults, but sensorineural hearing loss secondary to noise exposure was found in up to 85 per cent of the adult males.

Noise factors

There are two main sources of noise in the Eskimo's life: the snowmobile and the rifle. The difference in the proportion of Eskimos who have serious hearing loss clearly varies considerably from one settlement to another. The number affected in each settlement is roughly proportional to the amount of hunting done and the distance travelled to the hunting ground. Most subjects with noise-induced sensorineural loss are adults, principally those in their twenties and thirties, but cases may be found in all age groups from children in elementary school to the aged.

The football legislation goes beyond barring foreign teams and leagues from operating in Canada. It provides a Canadian content rule for football teams in Canada, requiring that 55 per cent of a team's roster be Canadian during the 1974 season and 60 per cent for every year thereafter. CFL teams currently are limited to 32 players — 17 Canadians and 15 imports. To meet the terms of the bill this year, the CFL would need to reduce allowable imports to 14 or increase rosters to 33 or 34 players with the additional players to be Canadians.

The bill defines an import as a person "who is not a Canadian citizen and who has, before his 18th birthday, received training in football by having participated as a player in a football game outside Canada".

Under the measure, a "foreign league" means a league "organized or operating in a country other than Canada or having its principal office or any part of its membership in a country other than Canada".

The bill also would prohibit expansion of the CFL beyond this country's borders, a move that was contemplated by some CFL owners in 1972. The bill says no Canadian league shall grant a franchise to any person to operate a football team elsewhere than in Canada. (M.G.)

It is interesting to note that chronic ear disease was most prevalent in the southern settlements and that the majority of the population with normal hearing was found in the more northern settlements. Various factors seem to be conducive to the development of ear disease in the southern settlements. They are: the high rate of inbreeding, overcrowded installations, poor hygiene and bad nutritional habits largely due to the introduction of sweets, soft drinks and alcohol.

This survey is the most comprehensive of its type ever undertaken on ear disease in the Eskimo. One of its advantages is that the relative effects of age and environment on the disease can be studied throughout the whole population. A major disadvantage is that only cross-sectional data on the disease was obtained.