The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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PAGE 6 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1963.

Ties And Tensions

A correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor has done a good services to his readers, at this time, by emphasizing the friendly relations that have existed between Washington and Ottawa over a period of years, and the fact that for every "unfortunate" development in which sharp controversy arises, there are many more useful diplomatic exchanges. For example, at the regular meetings of the two standing international Cabinet committees on trade and defense, and the twice-a-year Congress-Parliament conference.

The U.S. government shares more bilateral consultative mechanisms with Canada than with any other nation in the world, and this technique of friendly interchange is being developed all the time. Over the years the problems usually fall into the category of "quiet diplomacy." It is seldom that anything as sharp as the interchange over nuclear warheads comes to pass. And in this connection, it is significant that the U.S. state department is getting much more criticism for its handling of this controversy from its own newspapers than from the Canadian press.

Each nation, it is emphasized, is the other's best customer. This brings other considerations in its wake. Recently Canada had to grapple with a serious balance-of-payments condition. The United States and others pitched in to hand over close to $1,000 million to fill the gap. Washington authorities have since been warm in their praise of the recovery Canada has been making economically.

The United States is concerned with Canadian surcharges on some American products, a polite word for tariffs. The largest category of surcharges on top of duties is a 5 per cent "tariff". Last fall Canada agreed to cut back this surcharge on one-sixth of the American trade items.

Canadian oil exports into the United States now may be facing American action, and we can expect some irritation over this issue on both sides. It is hoped to avoid a reassessment of the American policy of no limitation on Canadian oil sales, but it may be at the cost of cutting down on Canadian overland oil shipments.

There remains a whole complex of other programs. The most prominent is the division of the water resources of the Columbia River in the Northwest. Others will get the spotlight from time to time. On the whole, however, Washington sees its relations with Canada as "good, expanding, deepening." The "problem" list is continually changing; the basic feeling of good neighborliness is not.

Hard To Understand

The most biting comment on General de Gaulle's efforts in keeping Britain out of the European Common Market has come from Belgium's distinguished foreign minister, Paul-Henri Spaak. He says that the graves of British soldiers in the Common Market countries as a result of two world wars are proof that Britain belongs to Europe whatever de Gaulle says. But another comment—this time from James Reston of the New York Times—also cuts close to the bone. "De Gaulle," says Reston, "cannot forgive the Anglo-Saxons for the favors they have done him."

Recalled in this connection is the story Winston Churchill told in his book "Their Finest Hour." It was June, 1940, when the Nazi hordes were sweeping into France. The French cabinet was considering surrender. De Gaulle, Jean Monnet and other Frenchmen were in consultation in London with the British cabinet in an effort to find a way to convince the French that instead of surrendering they should move their fleet to North Africa and continue the war. To strengthen French determination they drafted a Declaration of Union. It said this in part:

"The two governments declare that France and Great Britain shall no longer be two nations, but one Franco-British Union. The constitution of the Union will provide for joint organs of defense, foreign, financial and economic policies. Every citizen of France will enjoy immediately citizenship of Great Britain; every British subject will become a citizen of France. . ."

Here was a complete merger, seriously proposed and openly offered. De Gaulle, reports Churchill, "read it with an air of unwonted enthusiasm, and, as soon as contact with Bordeaux could be obtained, began to read it" to the French cabinet. But it was too late. Surrender was already in the homes of the Frenchmen in control. De Gaulle made a quick trip to France to try to convince his colleagues of the importance of the union and, failing, returned to England to carry on the French fight there.

And a valiant fight he made of it, with British help, till victory was achieved. But isn't it tragic that a man of such heroic stature should be so stubborn in his prejudices!

Should Be Amended

Among the problems our abortive last Parliament failed to grapple with was the Election Act, and the extravagances involved in our federal electoral system. Reference to this subject is made by the Toronto Globe and Mail, which points out that last year's federal contest cost the taxpayers about $10,500,000. Now they will have to go through the wringer again, with another two months of uncertainty involved in the campaign.

Last year, 67,000 enumerators went on their rounds to list an estimated 9,800,000 voters. For this they received a basic allowance of $25, plus 10 cents for each name properly registered. Added to the money paid to them is the money spent on other election purposes—printing, organization, returning officers, and so on.

The cost of enumeration is one important argument for a permanent voters' list. There are others. Last year, there were several irregularities. Persons who had no right to vote were listed. Officials conceded that it was not always possible to train the enumerators properly. The difficulty of training (plus the incentive that the remuneration system places on getting as many names on the lists as possible) constitutes a serious weakness.

A permanent voters' list would go a long way toward solving the problem. A change to such a system would probably permit a considerable reduction in the length of election campaigns. There would still, of course, be the cost of keeping the list up to date, and a record of the people who move away would be necessary. But it seems evident that the country could save a lot of money if the warring factions in the last Parliament had gotten together on this issue. Perhaps the next Parliament will do better, and put an end, once and for all, to the wasteful features of the system that elects it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Provincial Liberal Leader Matheson expects defeat of the Conservative federal candidates in Queens at the polls on April 8, and Premier Shaw ridicules the idea. Now if it were the other way about, that would really be news!

* * *

Seven aspiring candidates are said to be seeking the Liberal nomination for Prince in the federal election. If we could only divert some of this enthusiasm to our municipal electoral contests throughout the Province, it would solve a lot of problems.

"WHERE LATE THE SWEET BIRDS SANG"

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

That Historic Day In Parliament

The historic Fifth of February began for most Ottawans with the morning newscast. A local radio station predicted that, rather than permit the opposition parties to defeat his government on a vote, the Prime Minister might proclaim the dissolution of Parliament.

"Daddy," asked the 12- year-old daughter of a Top Brasshat now working here, "do you really think that Mr. Diefenbaker will disillusion Parliament?"

The answer perhaps lay in the historic and largely unrecorded events later in that hectic day of crowds, emotion and sensations, the like of which this staid building has never seen.

Newsmen camped outside the offices of key politicians to note the comings and goings, and to try to fit them into a pattern of evolution. A local radio station announced in frequent news flashes that Canada had a new prime minister. The New Democratic Party held a midday caucus upon which the life of the government depended, but broke up in agreed disagreement. Rumours of dissension within the Conservative Party echoed along Parliament's long corridors while M.Ps of other parties anxiously watched for signs of it. Which Ministers applauded the Prime Minister when he spoke in the House?, they asked, and which Ministers "sat on their hands?"

WILL STORY BE TOLD?

That speculation all came to little at the time. But many politicians expressed their belief that nothing except a real fire could have caused all that smoke.

One of the deplorable aspects of our parliament is the undemocratic tradition wrongly foisted upon it by the late Liberal leader, W.L. Mackenzie King. He introduced the unworthy Canadian form of "party solidarity" which deprives MPs of their right to exercise their individual judgment, and converts them into "performing seals" compelled always to follow their leader when voting.

I remember, during the latter years of the long Liberal regime, when a sensation was caused by the late and liked Jack MacDougall, Liberal M.P. from Vancouver, who once cast a vote against his party leader. This was his right; this was his duty if his conscience so dictated; but to his leader and his colleagues it was heresy.

Through the past six years, this tradition has similarly bedevilled the Conservatives and been adhered to by the Liberals. But the Social Credit and NDP have never superimposed party discipline on the M.Ps individual conscience.

HISTORIC VOTE

Thus it happened that an amazing 15 per cent of the NDP members broke ranks last week. Bert Herridge, "The Squire of the Kootenays", and Colin Cameron, the silver-spoken orator from Nanaimo, both won rousing Conservative applause by voting for the government and against the bulk of their party. And Vancouver's Harold Winch sat rigid in his seat without voting at all, mutely expressing his disapproval of both Conservatives and Liberals.

Bert Herridge explained to me: "I have more confidence in Howard Green's efforts to seek disarmament than I have in Mike Pearson's nuclear policy. And I think that we should have attended to pending legislation, and heard a budget, before an election, so that people would know what they are voting for." Colin Cameron frankly said that he could not support the Liberals' nuclear policy.

Onlookers were even more interested by the unusual nonconformity on the Conservative benches. Ed Morris of Halifax sat firmly in his seat but did not vote. "I cannot publicly endorse Mr. Diefenbaker," he asserted to the Press later. Art Smith, of Calgary, avoided the vote by walking behind the curtain where he escaped from public sight. Former Defence Minister Doug Harkness, also from Calgary, remained in his office. Both these were protesting against the apparent ambiguity of recent government statements on nuclear policy.

No matter what one thinks of the particular case, this unshackling of performing seals was a welcome new trend.

Revolt In Old Baghdad

By Carman Cumming
Canadian Press Staff Writer

There has been little mourning over the gory passing of Abdel Karim Kassem. The Iraqi dictator-premier, gunned down by many of the same men who put him in power 4½ years ago, had few allies and fewer friends.

Nevertheless the revolt in ancient Baghdad—a city well experienced in intrigue and violence—has given good cause for nervousness to several of Iraq's neighbors.

It is still too early to say with certainty what political direction the revolutionary command will take. But its first statements promise a socialist, anti - Communist government, non-aligned but against "imperialism" and strongly in favor of a return to friendship with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

BOOST FOR NASSER

The revolt has delighted Nasser, removing a potent rival for Arab leadership at a time when his prestige already had been strengthened by the U.A.R.'s successful backing of the republican revolution in Yemen.

But it has been less pleasant news for several other Middle Eastern countries: Syria, which split with the U.A.R. and has been named in Cairo propaganda as the next candidate for revolution; Jordan and Saudi Arabia, monarchies which clashed with Nasser in backing the ousted monarch of Yemen; Israel, which had felt less pressure as the Arab nations quarrelled among themselves.

Western countries have cautiously welcomed the end of Kassem's rule. They have had little use for him since he pulled Iraq out of the Baghdad Pact—now the Central Treaty Organization — and turned to Moscow for arms and financial assistance.

Relations with the U.S. and Britain were particularly tense in the last days of the Kassem regime as he accused the two countries of stirring up rebellion against him.

BANNED COMMUNISTS

Ironically, the revolution may cause little regret even in the Communist world. Kassem had banned the well-organized Communist groups at home and imprisoned their members even while courting favor with the Kremlin.

As for the Iraqis themselves, neutral observers coming out of the country say most of the 7,000,000 population has greeted the revolution with relief.

In the end Nasser may emerge as the big winner in the upset, which seems certain to put an end to the united Arab world directed from Cairo. But Kassem's own revolution in 1958 appeared at the time to be a break for the Egyptian leader, and only time will tell whether the new revolution will also go sour on him.

Germany And The Alliance

Christian Science Monitor

The statement of Chancellor Adenauer on foreign and internal policy before the lower house of the West German Parliament should help to counter the centrifugal forces that have been tugging at Western Europe and the Atlantic Alliance.

Speculation had centered on whether Dr. Adenauer would lean toward his friend, President de Gaulle of France, in the latter's objection to Britain as a member of the European Common Market. This he has not done. Though looking for benefits from the Franco - German treaty just signed, he has declared that West Germany intends still to work for British inclusion in the market area and considers the negotiations "stuck" but not "broken off."

There may yet be justified demands by Economic Minister Erhard and Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt for more vigorous action along these lines. And it is heartening to see that enthusiasm among Germans for European unity remains strong. This "European idea" cannot be channeled along a Paris-Bonn axis but requires close relations with Britain as well as integration with Italy and the Low Countries.

The Chancellor made it clear, too, that the Federal Republic supports advocacy by the United States of a nuclear deterrent under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and that it considers American help essential to the security of Europe.

By the sequence of events, this will be widely take, as a response to the crisis that has broken over General de Gaulle's unexpected stand. But it is more than that. The speech is the broad summary of intended foreign and domestic policy which normally would have been given last December on the establishment of a revised coalition government.

Apparently the positions stated have been satisfactory enough to the Bundestag to muffle challenges of the Chancellor's leadership. They may exert also a much wider conciliatory effect.

BRITONS WOUNDED

LONDON (Reuters) — Two British subjects were wounded Saturday when stray gunfire hit the British Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq, according to official reports reaching London. One was Keith Deves, Reuters correspondent in Baghdad, and the other Ronald Braithwaite, the embassy's assistant administration officer. The report said neither wound was believed to be serious.

ATLAS FIRED

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. missile was fired at Vandenberg air force base early Wednesday in what the air force described as a routine launching.

Kidney Termed Educated Filter

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THE KIDNEY is an educated filter. These organs remove certain chemicals from the blood, then moments later reabsorb those the body needs before they escape into the urine. This is done by means of two sets of filters.

The first set of filters (glomeruli) behaves like an ordinary funnel into which someone is squeezing a wet sponge. More than 190 quarts of liquid pass through the millions of these microscopic funnels during a 24 hour period. The filtrate also contains, among other things, a pound of sodium bicarbonate and 2½ pounds of salt. But most of us could not survive if we lost all of this water and chemicals.

It is here that the second group of filters (tubules) come into play. They look like a long coiled hose that is attached to the end of the funnel. They reabsorb most of the material, which explains why we use less than two quarts of urine daily.

Exploring the kidneys has intrigued physicians since the days of the early Egyptians. But it took the microscope to show up the details. And we learned more and more as the microscope improved and biochemical research came into its own.

Meanwhile, diseases of the kidney were being studied and the name of Dr. Richard Bright stands out above all others. In 1827 he differentiated three forms of kidney disease which we know now to be three stages of a single disease. At any rate, most people recognize Bright's disease as a kidney disorder.

Kidney transplants also make news now and then, as does the artificial kidney. The relationship between hormones and the kidneys is the current excitement in this field. Several glands such as the parathyroids, pituitary, adrenals, and thyroid tell the normal kidney what to excrete and how much water to eliminate.

Aldosterone, produced by the adrenals, controls the transport of sodium and potassium. It plays a role in dropsy and heart failure. The kidneys also produce the enzyme, which is released when the individual is under tension. It reacts with other chemicals to yield a product that raises blood pressure to meet the added stress.

DISORDER OF PANCREAS

What is the treatment is given chronic pancreatitis?

REPLY

Diet is most important because digestion of fat is impaired, weight loss occurs, and fatty and nitrogenous foods are lost in the stools. Fats are restricted and pancreatin is administered daily. ACTH or cortisone is used occasionally. Surgery is advisable when there is an associated infection of the gall bladder.

BANDS FROM OVER-STRETCHING

Mrs. B. writes: What caused white lines to appear on my thighs?

REPLY

Striae are most likely to occur when the skin has been overstretched and then returns to normal. This may follow pregnancy or reducing but occasionally the condition is on a glandular basis.

FLU

J. E. writes: What are the symptoms of Asian influenza?

REPLY

They are indistinguishable from those of other types of flu and include fever, generalized aching, weakness, sore throat, nasal congestion, and cough.

Mrs. J. C. writes: Why do some families incline toward asthma and croup?

REPLY

Because heredity plays a role in both conditions.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Dress appropriately for cold or rainy weather.

ACCIDENTS KILL 86,000

CHICAGO (AP)—Accidents in 1962—excluding those involving automobiles—killed 45,000 persons in the United States, says the national safety council. Traffic accidents killed a record 41,000. The council says 6,300,000 persons suffered disabling injuries in U.S. accidents in 1962.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Something seems amiss. Quite a few months have passed in which nobody has introduced an outlandish dance. — Woodstock Sentinel Review.

A politician is a man who feels virtuous when criticizing the faults of another party. — Galt Reporter.

Young Hopeful: "Papa, what is a renegade?" Politician: "A renegade is a man who leaves our party and goes to the other one." Young Hopeful: "Well, then what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to ours?" Politician: "A convert, my boy."— Montreal Star.

It is easier to understand people by bearing in mind that some 98.5 per cent of them consider themselves exceptions to virtually all rules.— Sudbury Star.

Someone has suggested a new anthem for Katanga: "Tshombe the Way to go Home." It seems appropriate, considering all the tshilly-tshallying Tshombe has been doing lately. — Brantford Expositor.

If everyone could profit by his mistakes, the population would be pretty well off.—St Thomas Times-Journal.

A woman driver who mistook a railway track for a road created a minor traffic crisis in California the other day. Sometimes it's hard to tell the difference here, too. — Toronto Telegram.

The French are trying to persuade us to buy more scent. They complain that only 20 per cent of English women use it whereas 96 per cent of French women do. The Society of French perfumers is staging a campaign in British stores and chemists and hairdressers. It has a big educational problem, but thinks that at least English women have stopped wanting to smell like an English rose, or simply of lavender or violets. The best scent, the society claims is always a mixture: "creating perfume is like creating music, and you can't compose a piece of music on one note." Their scent doesn't even stay the same, it may start off as lily of the valley but soon turns into smelling like a whole bouquet.— London Observer.

Jamaica Welcomes Burdens

National Geographic Society

Jamaica's lilting proverb, "A choose burden nebba felt," might well be unofficial motto of the new nation.

The island, which lies apart from other British territories in the Caribbean, became independent on August 6, 1962. Bonfires flickered like votive candles on mountaintops to signal the end of 4½ centuries of foreign rule.

In shouldering the economic cares of freedom, being mindful of the need for schools, roads, housing, and machinery, Jamaicans manifested the spirit of the old aphorism meaning, "A burden of one's own choice is never felt."

Despite Jamaica's bountiful resources — notably bauxite for aluminum manufacturers and lush tropical scenery for tourists— it is small. The island measures about 110 miles long and 50 miles across at its widest.

POVERTY WIDESPREAD

In Jamaica, as throughout most of the West Indies, the isle's 1,638,000 people are largely of tropical African ancestry. Many are poor, but they are smiling, happy- go- lucky people whose speech is richly spiced with proverbs. These sayings have been assimilated into everyday life more deeply than any other form of folk art.

Jamaica's original inhabitants were Arawaks, perhaps 60,000 strong. Their lives were considerably changed after Columbus discovered the tropical paradise in 1494. Spain founded a colony 15 years later, and in time there were no Arawaks on Jamaica.

In the mid- 17th century, a Spanish historian wrote of the Arawaks: "Their bad treatment by the Conquistadores made them drink Cassave juice, which is poison, and they all died."

England, prowling for footholds in the Caribbean, swept the poorly defended colony into its West Indian empire by invasion in May, 1655. A long-winded letter from the Spanish governor to his king tactfully conveyed the dark tidings: "Sir —I would not like to give your Majesty bad news, but as it is a matter of importance to your royal service... I must advise your Majesty... the enemy took possession of everything."

ERA OF PLANTATIONS

Under the Union Jack, Jamaica flowered as an agriculture colony. Tens of thousands of slaves were imported. Great sugar plantations rose, opulent and self-contained. The island's rich soil also produced coffee, cocoa, rice, ginger, allspice, bananas, and other fruit.

English buccaneers forayed from Jamaica to raid Spanish ships and cities in the Caribbean. Port Royal was the richest and wickedest town in the New World until an earthquake tossed two-thirds of it into the sea in 1692. Survivors founded Kingston, the present capital, across the blue bay.

Now and then, Jamaica was ruffled by threats of French invasion, slave uprisings, and hurricanes (an Arawak word). But all was sugar and spice on the plantations prior to the abolition of slavery in 1807. The economy, though badly joggled, continued to rest on agriculture until the present boom in mining and tourism.

Jamaica was permitted an elected legislative assembly as early as the 1660's. But it was made a crown colony after the riots and ferocious reprisals of 1865 and did not regain a government fully representative of the people until 1944. There were further constitutional reforms in 1953.

The Islanders rocked Caribbean politics in 1961 when they voted against membership in the West Indies Federation in the belief they could not afford an alliance with needy, smaller sisters a thousand miles away.

Our Yesterday's
(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(February 14, 1938)

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (CP)—The Governor General's wife, Lady Tweedsmuir, speaking before the Women's Association of the United Church, said that on reading aloud, more than in any other way, parents and children are drawn closely together. Classics should be woven into the memories of children so they will learn the value of books, she added.

Newfoundland Airport, Nfld., Feb. 12 (CP) — The first plane has landed at Newfoundland Airport — official name of a mile - square gash in dense forest, destined to be an important link in Trans-Atlantic air travel.

TEN YEARS AGO
(February 14, 1953)

Mayor J.D. Stewart will head a group of civic officials who will meet with the treasury board of the Provincial Government today. They will endeavour to persuade the government to contribute more to the city finances in accordance with a decision reached at the City Council meeting last Monday.

F.A. Driscoll, provincial commissioner of the Prince Edward Island Boy Scouts Association, was presented with the Scout Gilwell Neckerchief and Wood Badge, last evening at the monthly meeting of the Charlottetown Scouters Club. Brig. W. W. Reid, provincial president, made the presentation.

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Quebec, $11.25
Montreal, $12.50

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