The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

PAGE 6 FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1963.

"Emotion And Confusion"

At a press conference in Winnipeg the other day, Trade Minister McCutcheon said he doubted that the question of nuclear arms for Canada would become a major election issue. The matter was "too clouded with emotion and confusion," and he didn't think the people understood it. This, of course, hasn't always prevented issues from becoming major political footballs; but in this case there does seem a tendency, since Parliament dissolved, to proceed with a growing amount of caution.

The fact is that with regard to the nuclear arms role which Washington has been urging the Canadian government to adopt without further delay, every political party has its reservations. They all appear to feel that such a role is inappropriate for Canada, notwithstanding Mr. Pearson's accusations of government "indecision" because it hasn't signed on the dotted line.

While the Liberal leader says he would accept a nuclear tactical arms policy to fulfill previous commitments, he would begin negotiations immediately to get rid of them, or at least to consider getting rid of them. The Socreds disagree among themselves on the subject, while the New Democrats are for an out and out refusal to sign at any time.

Among the parties there are signs that a re-orientation in thinking is going on. The lag in signing a bilateral treaty for nuclear warheads, which was the subject of the U.S. state department's criticism, no longer seems as deplorable as when it helped to defeat the government and split the cabinet itself. Now the only ones who are definitely for the kind of agreement that Washington wants us to make are the Conservative ministers who quarrelled with Mr. Diefenbaker on the subject. And they do not constitute a party.

Thus we have the paradox of an "issue" which is becoming vaguer and more confused as the campaign approaches, and threatens to disintegrate altogether in meaningless talk. This is probably what Mr. McCutcheon meant in his comments above quoted.

Incidentally, it was to urge greater efforts in Canadian production to capture a larger share of domestic and foreign markets that the minister made his trip to Winnipeg. That shouldn't be an issue either; but it is a campaign in which all parties, regardless of politics, can wholeheartedly join.

Strengthening The Ties

One of the results of the Commonwealth Education Conference held at Oxford in July, 1959, was the creation of over 1,000 scholarships and fellowships throughout the Commonwealth, of which number the British government undertook to provide 500. These awards, to be continued from year to year, are mainly in the academic field and for postgraduate study and research. The third annual report of the commission which administers the plan in Britain has just been published, and it affords an encouraging index of progress in this far-sighted endeavor.

There were 381 Commonwealth scholars studying in Britain under this plan during the academic year 1961-62. As a result of the 1962 competition a further 188 scholars took up awards in Britain. These scholars were drawn from all member countries of the Commonwealth, from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and 16 Colonial territories. The largest numbers came from India (30), Canada (24), Australia (20), Pakistan (16), Nigeria (16). Some countries, such as the Bahamas, Swaziland and Tongo, are represented for the first time in the awards. A large number of scholars from the first year's intake (that of 1960) have applied for an extension of their awards, and a substantial number of these applications have been granted by the commission.

In the period covered by the report a total of 12 countries invited the commission to nominate British candidates for their awards. Of these, Cyprus was offering scholarships to British candidates for the first time. 232 applications for the several sets of awards were received and, up to the end of the period covered by the report, 24 new awards had been made and accepted.

It is impossible to assess the value of this movement on the future course of Commonwealth relations, but there is no doubt that it will be far in excess of the money expended on it. The selectors look for men and women of high intellectual promise who may be expected to make a significant contribution to life in their own countries. They are being trained for the kind of leadership which is most badly needed today, and on which the hopes of our civilization depend. It will be a slow process, and there will be failures as well as successes to be scored up in this program, as in others. But one can hope that it will go on from strength to strength.

Diplomatic Snag

"One of the great moments in history," writes James Reston in the New York Times, "took place the recently when the Mona Lisa passed Whistler's Mother on the Jersey Turnpike. The old lady was on her way down to Atlanta, and the young woman was going up to New York, both by courtesy of President Charles de Gaulle."

Art has now become an instrument of the new diplomacy, and two world famous paintings are playing their part in furthering international amenities. And they can stand some furthering so far as France and the United States are concerned. But diplomacy doesn't always run smoothly, even on this high cultural level. According to Mr. Reston, for a debut of the Mona Lisa the French Ambassador at Washington, Herve Alphand, was invited to a dinner in New York. So was the Secretary General of the United Nations, U Thant. But the French are not very keen about the United Nations or U Thant so the French Ambassador objected.

The Secretary General, he insisted, should not sit at the head table with the French Ambassador, but only at another table with Mrs. Alphand, and not even there unless it could be arranged that the Secretary General should not have his picture taken either with Mrs. Alphand or the Mona Lisa!

EDITORIAL NOTES

Physicians in the United States have developed an ingenious system for keeping abreast of the latest developments in their fields. Medical societies in several states, notably California, issue weekly tape-recorded lectures on current research and discoveries in such specialties as pediatrics, obstetrics, surgery, internal medicine or cardio-vascular diseases. Doctors subscribe to the series which interests them, play the tapes on portable machines while driving between home and hospital or en route to patient calls.

* * *

The Chinese ambassador at Ottawa is quoted as saying: "How wonderful that you Canadians can change your government without killing anybody!" This graceful compliment, comments the Financiay Post, is welcome; but Canadian restraint should not be put down to natural virtue. It could be a matter of population density. Numbering a mere 18 million in this enormous country, Canadians are spaced pretty far apart. In case of a really hot political war between, say, Alberta and Nova Scotia, the route marches would be so long the troops would be bored stiff before a shot had been fired.

THE ELECTION COLORING BOOK

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Campaign Funds From Corporations

The compulsory check-off of additional union dues, to bolster the finances of the New Democratic Party, was loudly protested when first proposed two years ago.

But I believe that I am the first shareholder to protest - as I do here and now - the compulsory "check-off" of potential corporation dividends, through gifts to the election campaign funds of any favoured party. These substantial contributions, non-deductible in assessing income tax, are given at the whim of presidents of corporations, without any prior approval being sought from the shareholders. And, unlike similar levies through union dues, the real donor cannot contract out.

I go further. I am returning my credit card to a prominent non-Canadian oil company, and will never again build up its profits through my purchases, because that company is making contributions towards the election costs of the political friends of the management, but not also towards the similar costs of other free-enterprise parties. Corporations represent shareholders supporting all such political parties; they should therefore spread their contributions around likewise.

FAIR BREAKS FOR ALL

Those political parties which can build up lush slush funds enjoy an unfair advantage in elections. And those corporation presidents who discriminate in making contributions to those funds are exercising an undemocratic influence upon the election, because each of those presidents is bringing more than his personal vote to bear upon the ballotting.

In contrast, Johnny Canuck and Jean Baptiste with their lunch pails can help their political choice only by their votes.

From an NDP candidate comes the fury of another protest. "Newspapers," alleges T. R. Berger, New Democratic Party M.P. from Vancouver, "have shown that they are unable to report election news fairly or accurately."

Should Canada have government - run newspapers, like "Pravda" and "Izvestia" in Russia? This is the revolutionary proposal put forward by Berger, who recently told Parliament- "I believe it is time in this country for Parliament to consider establishing the equivalent of the CBC in the newspaper field."

"With a federal election upon us," he adds, "Many of our newspapers will soon become frenzied partisans of their favourite political parties. What is required is an independent news and information agency which will keep the voter informed, instead of inundating him with tons of political claptrap."

NEWS REPORTS FAIR

I believe that only very rarely, and then by mishap, does any responsible and reputable Canadian newspaper fail to "report" the news accurately. All carry "opinion" on the editorial page. All reflect their editor's discretion as to reader-interest by giving more space to a national figure than to an unknown campaigner. But this is not slanting the news, any more than the CBC slants the news by not giving equal time to all political parties. And of course "Pravda" doesn't give the Opposition any break at all.

But the New Democratic Party has good grounds if it keeps to its basic criticism, namely that democracy is cheated by financial disparity when we insist upon voting parity.

I would hope that a disgusting display of lavish spending by any political party in this campaign should tend to encourage thinking Canadians to give their votes to some other party, which tells its tale with greater sincerity perforce from a humbler platform.

Basically, the political platform of the greatest appeal must be that which is backed by little donations from the little man; corporations back mostly the party which will permit them to make the greatest profits—off that little man.

A Soviet Diversion

By Ken Pritchard
Canadian Press Staff Writer

A concession on on-site inspections was offered the Soviet Union by the West Wednesday; the Soviets countered with a diversion.

On the same day a U.S. spokesman indicated the West would accept fewer than eight annual on-site inspections as part of any nuclear test-ban treaty, Russia placed before the 17-nation disarmament conference in Geneva the draft of a non-aggression treaty between the North Atlantic Treaty Organiation and the Warsaw pact powers.

The proffered non-aggression agreement would have the NATO and Warsaw pact countries "solemnly pledge to refrain from aggression, threat or use of force by any means incompatible with the aims and principles of the United Nations charter, both against each other and in their international relations in general." It provides for consultation when situations arise dangerous to the peace.

The Western concession was a genuinely new offer designed to reach a compromise between the West's view as to how many annual inspections are needed to enforce nuclear disarmament and the Soviet Union's insistence that the number be limited to three.

DIG INTO MOTH BALLS

But the NATO-Warsaw pact treaty suggestion was an old one resurrected from moth balls to counter the Western move.

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed April 4, 1949, by the foreign ministers of Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg. The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States. Greece and Turkey joined in 1952 and West Germany in 1955.

NATO's declared objective at its inception was to further the aims of peace by developing individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

The Warsaw pact came into being May 14 1955, one day after the signing of a peace treaty with Austria.

Under arrangements among the Western Second World War allies, the Soviets had the right to keep troops in Hungary and Romania to guard communications with Austria. The treaty ended the occupation of Austria. To allow it legally to keep its forces in Hungary and Romania, the Soviet Union accepted an "invitation" from the governments of those two Communist countries, based on the terms of the new Warsaw pact.

The Warsaw grouping consists of the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and East Germany.

Officially, the West accepts the Communist portrayal of the Warsaw pact as the eastern counterpart of NATO.

PROPOSED IN 1956

In 1956, one year after the Warsaw grouping was formed, Nikolai Bulganin, then Soviet president, wrote to President Eisenhower suggesting a non-aggression pact between the Warsaw pact countries and NATO. Every year since then the suggestion has been repeated, in letters, diplomatic notes or speeches by Soviet leaders.

In May, 1958, at a Warsaw pact conference in Moscow, a proposed NATO-Warsaw pact treaty was drafted. It never was acted on, but its terms were not unlike those now offered at Geneva.

Britain's chief delegate to the Geneva talks, Joseph Godber, said the disarmament conference would have to take a look at the Soviet proposal presented Wednesday, but he called it "not exactly helpful . . . it takes us away from these talks."

It is most probable that is just what the proposal was intended to do—take the spotlight away from the U.S. concession and give Moscow time to plan counter-proposals.

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.

IN APPRECIATION

Sir,—As an ex-Islander who sees your paper frequently, I would like to commend you for your independent and far-sighted stand on the nuclear debate now raging in Canada.

I refer to your recent editorials: "Unfortunate Incident" in Feb. 1st issue; "The Government Falls", in Feb. 6th issue, and "Was Dief Lying?" in Feb. 4th issue.

I would also say that our family is a hundred per cent in agreement with Mrs. Dorothea Edmond's letter in your Feb. 6th issue.

Thank you.

I am, Sir. etc.,
(MRS.) S.E. WARREN
Vauxhall, Alberta.

Watch Out For Flying Pins

Christian Science Monitor

Evidently sport consists of setting up hazards and then making it easier to get around them. Devotees may love a pastime for its intricacies and challenges; but let a sport be popularized and the customers want action for their money.

The makers and managers of bowling alleys are finding this out. And they are responding with devices to make passable players out of duffers and to roll up "strikes" or "spares" for the only moderately expert.

Chief of these is a new breed of "livelier" pins that bounce in all directions to knock down other pins. One manufacturer says this makes the game more interesting, and a bowling center manager opines, "Good scores mean good business."

Organized baseball has never admitted that the ball modern sluggers clout is livelier than the one Christy Mathewson pitched, but they are enlarging the strike zone to give pitchers more of a chance.

Glass fiber vaulting poles with the whip of a slingshot are making 17-foot vaulters where until recently 15 feet was exceptional. How about a set of bar bells marked in troy instead of avoirdupois pounds to make weight lifting easier?

JEWELLED PAGODA

The Shwe Dagon pagoda in Rangoon, Burma, is topped by a crown studded with $150,000 worth of gold, rubies, emeralds and diamonds.

Upset Emotions Lead Students To Theft, Suicide

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THE COMPETITION in a modern college or university is so great, local psychiatrists are kept busy trying to keep many students on an even keel. Disturbed relationships with parents are common and some students become severely frustrated when they fail to come up to parental expectations. A large percentage are able to resolve their problems but failure to do so may end in mental illness or even suicide.

Asocial behavior also has been traced to emotional turmoil. Among these problems are vandalism, cheating on tests, theft of books, and preoccupation with anti-intellectual activities. Others make poor grades compared with their ability. Psychiatrists often find these students emotionally immature and in general "mixed up kids."

They were overprotected as children and reach college with no awareness of the value of money, the need to buckle down, or the incentive to cultivate real character. As a result, their integrity drops a peg or two. They prefer to push the tricks of the trade — the shortcuts and compromises that bring good grades but not intellectual accomplishment.

Parents often do not realize how much help these young men and women need. Campus pressures both encourage and inhibit maturity and independence. The faculty is likely to be more interested in intellectual development than in character development. We realize that it may not be the job of the instructors and administrators to emphasize self-discipline but it is surprising how we remember the professors who influenced our way of living and fostered a desire to learn.

More and more institutions are adding skilled personnel to help college students gain an insight into the nature and origin of their difficulties. They must learn to appreciate the attitudes of their parents, the need for self-discipline, and the lifelong advantages of integrity. This knowledge is not to be found in books and a Phi Beta Kappa key is a poor substitute for real happiness.

MONO TWICE

your recent article on monoculeosis that one attack confers immunity. This is not true, as I have had it twice, four years apart, and the diagnosis was confirmed by blood tests. Do you think I am now immune?

REPLY

I don't know but your experience shows there are exceptions to every rule. Relapses are not unusual but recurrences are.

NO INSULIN PILLS

A.W. writes: Can insulin for diabetes be taken by mouth, instead of in shots?

REPLY

No. Insulin is not absorbed by the stomach and intestine and, despite all the advances in medical science, no one has been able to develop an insulin pill that works. The antidiabetic pills do not contain insulin.

SKIN TAGS

J.F. writes: What do skin tags look like and can they be removed by the owner?

REPLY

These small, finger-like projections vary in size from the end of a pin to the head of a match. They can be tied off with a thread but it would be better to see a physician. He might remove the lesions with a thread or an electric cautery.

HOARSENESS

R.S. writes: Could postnasal drip cause a husky voice?

REPLY

Yes, when the discharge is thick or the larynx is infected. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for leaflet on post-nasal drip.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—
Restlessness can kill.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
February 22, 1938

The Canadian National Steamship liner, Lady Hawkins will sail from Halifax Thursday, via Boston, on a month long round trip to Bermuda, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Bermuda, Trinidad and British Guiana. Among the passengers will be Mr. and Mrs. C.R. Lorway of Sydney, whose marriage took place in Charlottetown Monday evening.

Paris, Feb. 24 — Those hats the ladies wear — the edifices which have been climbing to the heavens for the past year—they're over. The Paris couturas for spring will be flat, some with a fetching piece of ribbon tied under the chin.

TEN YEARS AGO
February 22, 1953

Constable's Russell Downe and Lloyd Archer of the Charlottetown Police Force leave today for Halifax to attend a Maritime Police School of instruction, sponsored by the City of Halifax and arranged through the Maritime Chief Constables Association.

Over one hundred children met Saturday afternoon in Notre Dame auditorium for an annual entertainment by the "Sleeping Beauty of Loreland," was presented in a fairylike atmosphere transporting them all to Wonderland.

RED PLANE HIT

VIENTIANE, Laos (AP)—A Russian transport plane was hit by a bullet as it flew back to Vientiane from the Plaine des Jarres, Interior Minister Pheng Phongsavan said Thursday. Pheng said the Russian pilot discovered the bullet hole near one of the plane's two engines after he landed in Vientiane.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A bank manager claims that fewer people keep their money in stockings today. The reason is, of course, that there are too many runs in stockings today.— Peterborough Examiner.

Small wonder that newborn babies cry. They've got nothing to eat, no clothes and owe the government about two thousand dollars. — Galt Reporter.

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

Many a person who says he is trying to go to heaven has an tion.— Galt Reporter. exceedingly poor sense of direc-

A judge warns that too many clubs spoil home life. . .a reminder that not clubs but warm hearts should always follow diamonds. — Chatham News.

Testifying at Raleigh N.B. a New Yorker told the court that since 1957 he had picked up $20,000 by fixing collegiate basketball games. He went on to say that when fixed players were unable to make a game come out right for their fixer which was about 15 per cent of the time the bribe money was invariably returned. In a world where so many sterling old values have wilted, perhaps consolation may be found in this evidence that honor among thieves is as strong as ever.—Detroit Free Press.

Nova Scotia high school students now taking courses by television are getting lower marks than they used to. Could they be reading when they should be watching?— Ottawa Journal.

"Are you showing contempt for this court?" a southern judge is supposed to have asked a Negro prisoner. "To tell the truth, Judge," he replied, "I was trying to hide it."— Peterborough Examiner.

Helpful sign in a London church: "Not all are converted who come here. Please watch your hats and purses."—Hamilton Spectator.

Kindly Lady: "Poor man, and do you have a wife?" Beggar: "Pardon me, madam. Do you think I'd be relying on total strangers for support if I had a wife?"— Galt Reporter.

A social worker is to join the doctors, nurses and psychiatrists who are television heroes. Anybody who watches them all can only hope there will soon be a TV oculist. — Ottawa Journal.

When investigating new car prices, we asked what a certain model now equipped with power steering and power breaks would cost without such extras. "I'm afraid that isn't possible," the dealer said regretfully. "Those are mandatory options."—Financial Post.

Soviet Oil Policy Threat

Montreal Gazette

There has been concern for several years about the implications of Soviet oil production and Soviet oil exports to the Western world. For this is a strategic product. Beyond a certain point, Soviet oil exports to Western countries are likely to bring Russia political advantages as well as economic benefits.

There can be no doubt that Russia has the desire and the capacity to increase her oil exports, and so far she has been not unsuccessful in finding markets.

An article in the Imperial Oil Review mentions a statement by the Russian delegate to a conference a few years ago. He said that in 1959, Russia had only 4.4 per cent of the Western market whereas in the inter-war years, between 1925 and 1935, Russia had 14.3 per cent of this market.

The Soviet Union may well feel that oil is one of its traditional exports, and that the Western world is a traditional market. And the firmness of the desire to increase oil exports may be seen in such expensive projects as the expansion of the Soviet fleet of tankers, and the building of major pipe- lines to Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and West Germany.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union enjoys a conspicuous, if rather unscrupulous advantage, through its political domination of Eastern Europe.

Russia may force East Germany to pay $2.69 per barrel; it may offer oil to West Germany for $1.38 a barrel. If it wishes, the Soviet state, through its power, may offer most attractive terms in order to gain entry to a market, terms that a Western producer could find it impossible to match.

Whipper Watson For M.P.

St. Thomas Times Journal

A few years ago, Toronto Liberals got Lional Conacher a noted member of the Toronto Maple Leafs hockey team, to run for Parliament.

"The Big Train," as he was called, probably did not know much about politics, but his very name made a popular appeal, and he was elected by a large majority.

Not long after that he took part in a softball game between MP's and the Press Gallery in Ottawa and died on the field.

Liberals picked upon another popular hockey player, "Red" Kelly, to run for Parliament at the last federal election, and he was elected. . .

The crushing votes cast for Liberal hockey stars have aroused the Progressive Conservatives to do something about it.

One report says that "Whipper Watson," who is always the good guy in wrestling, particularly in Toronto, has been invited to stand at the next federal election.

The Whipper says he will think it over.

"I am not interested at the moment," he stated. "I don't know much about the game. I have been 20 years in wrestling and I think I have a few more years left."

Watson (William Potts in private life) has taken an awful lot of bumps and bruises in his time, and one would think he would gladly exchange the riotous rowdyism of the "wrestling" ring for the comparative placidity of the House of Commons.

Wouldn't it be awful, however, if he lost his temper during debate and tossed one of the party leaders over the benches?

Frostbite Treatment

Ottawa Journal

A terse report appeared some days ago offering the revolutionary intelligence that frostbite should never be treated by rubbing snow on frozen ears or plunging cold feet into cold water.

Heat— hot water or hot air—it was said was the best way to thaw out.

All this seemed too absurdly self-evident to be true. It flew in the face of the folklore and tradition that cold Canadians have heard for generations.

So we tracked down the source of this heresy.

There it was, set out in the most respectable of places, in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Not only should snow and cold water be avoided in thawing out; the article claims that the frozen part shouldn't be rubbed at all before, during or after rewarming.

Then comes the most disillusioning news of all.

Remember the stories and the pictures of the noble St. Bernard dogs, cask of cognac around their necks, bringing succor to those lost on the Alpine trails?

The cognac might have tasted good but, say the researchers, the therapeutic value was nil.

The only brief moment in frostbite treatment when alcohol might be advantageous is when the actual rewarming is taking place and then only if the sufferer will not be exposed to cold again soon afterwards.

Most of the other information abut chill factor and proper clothing is knwn almost by instinct by anyone brought up in our climes.

One bit of advice is delightfully gratuitous: Perspiration, it is said, should be avoided.

Try perspiring in Ottawa these days! Anybody who succeeds should be reported to the New England Journal of Medicine as a medical freak.

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