

of Communist China after all. This notwithstanding the fact that at the time of the Thant declaration, serious consideration was being given within the administration to U.S. support this year for a two-China policy—one that would hold the UN's doors open for membership by both Red China and Nationalist China.

Such an arrangement might be spurned by both, but it would represent a sound position in conscience for Washington and the UN. Certainly it would have the full support of Canada and of other Commonwealth nations. But Washington has apparently discarded all thought of taking such a position on the expedient ground that a country-by-country head-count indicates it can still block any direct vote to admit Peking in place of Taipei. This type of assessment, as The Times says, can only encourage the African nations to play on the division for their own explosive ends: it is the essence of what disturbs Mr. Thant in evaluating his future usefulness at the UN—to say nothing of the usefulness of the UN itself.

As for Moscow, it is proving obstructive in an area in which Washington has shown a genuine disposition to make concessions in the interest of international cooperation. The negotiations for a treaty to make space a zone of peace has bogged down after conspicuous early headway toward agreement. In these talks the United States has made one retreat after another, but the signs of flexibility by the Soviet representatives have been few.

And the war in Viet Nam, with its catastrophic potentialities, continues to expand in blood and terror.

New U.S. Program

From Washington comes word that the United States is about to embark on a revolutionary new Food for Peace program—or Food for Freedom as President Johnson prefers to call it. The present program had its origin in 1955 and was financed, at that time, by a three-year, billion dollar authorization. For a long time, it was actually a surplus-disposal program. Only in fairly recent years has it been linked with foreign policy. Now it is proposed to abandon the surplus-disposal idea altogether—even should there be any surpluses.

Instead, the United States will plan for and grow the necessary supplies. Also, it will require nations receiving supplies under the new program to give evidence of plans or intention to develop their own food production. They must meet this requirement to be eligible not only for food but for technical assistance and other types of economic aid.

Behind this hard-fisted rule is the spectre of world famine in the future unless food-deficient nations begin to grow their own more abundantly. But on the home front, the new concept of food aid will pose gargantuan difficulties. Decisions by U.S. farmers and program administrators must be geared to domestic and foreign markets and to food aid needs as far as 30 months ahead. It will be the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture to establish acreage allotments that will take into account these factors—as best he can, that is, in view of shifting needs and the unpredictability of growing conditions. As a spokesman for the government said recently: "We are beginning the most complex farm policy period in our history as a result of the new link now being formed between domestic farm policy and food assistance programs."

EDITORIAL NOTES

A 13-year-old boy from Denmark and a 14-year-old lad from Mexico have been judged world champion sandcastle builders in a competition held in France. Children from 12 countries competed, erecting elaborate and complicated creations of great beauty. Sadly, all the imaginative masterpieces, that looked so tempting when presented for judging, vanished a few hours later when the tide came in.

The kind of brave new world we may look forward to when we get completely automated is indicated in the following item. When a British automated power station broke down, a robot dialed the telephone operator and reported: "There is a fault at this station. Please send a repair crew." However, no repair crew was forthcoming for several days, because every time the robot made its call, it got this answer: "This is a recorded announcement. You no longer dial '0' for operator. Please ring up and dial '100'."



THE TIGER IN THE TANK

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

"Winds Of Change" A Sound Biography

Harold Macmillan ended his seven years as prime minister of Britain with his personality still a mystery. This was unusual in this era of the candid camera and the even more candid commentator. It was especially remarkable since his rule was born out of crisis and ended in scandal, although neither of his making. The Suez crisis destroyed his predecessor, while scandal ended the political career of his War Minister, Profumo.

Macmillan received the supreme popular accolade of descriptive nickname. He was "Supernac" in tribute to his ease of triumph over his political foes. He was dubbed "Mac the Knife" for his courage in practising a leader's essential but unpleasant ruthlessness towards friends and colleagues whose party usefulness had ended. Depicted as a dreamy, tweedy echo of the Edwardian Age, his stoicism won him the sobriquet "Unflappable Mac."

Now with a revealing flash, the misconceptions and the ignorance, have been cleared away by the first volume of his life history and reminiscences, written in retirement. BACKSTAGE PEEP

"Winds of Change", published by Macmillan's, the family business founded by his grandfather, starts with his family roots in the crofts of Scotland and in the Methodism of the U.S.A. Mid-West: for, like Winston Churchill, he was the child of a trans-Atlantic union. It describes too his wife's background of the historic Cavendish family of English statesmen; he obviously relished the contradictory union of the crofters and the Cavendishes. This first volume takes us up to 1940 when, after 16 years as a rebel Conservative MP, he could chat with his fellow rebel Winston Churchill and comment: "You and I owe Hitler something; he made you prime minister and me a junior minister; no power on earth except Hitler could have done either."

Macmillan's writing reveals him as a sincere humanitarian, and a progressive who was years in advance of his party. He had one foot in the fascinating world of politics, and the other in the fun-fun intellectual world of books and publishing. He can make full use of his alluring material, for he is a facile writer, with that eye for interesting detail which is the supreme art of journalism.

A deep religious faith repeatedly emerges in his writing, and this parallels his personal political philosophy of Christian socialism which he absorbed in childhood. He describes his later credo as Democratic Toryism and, in supporting this, he followed in the footsteps of those other famous British Tory rebels, Lord Randolph Churchill and Benjamin Disraeli.

RUSSIA WITHOUT GOD One absorbing passage describes Russia as he saw it on a long tour in the 1930s. He especially noted the suppression of religion, and its substitution. "Instead of the hour set aside for religious teaching in our schools, Russian schools have a daily lesson in 'anti-religion'." This teaching is complemented by "Anti-religious museums", set up in fine old cathedrals, and consisting of "a series of exhibit designed to show the folly of the old superstitious beliefs in God. Contrasted with these are shown, with a good deal of propaganda skill, the certainties of Science." But, he points out, "even under Communism, human nature reasserts itself. Man longs to love something or somebody. A daily queue waits to file reverently past the embalmed Lenin in a glass coffin. Christ has been taken away, and Lenin put in His place."

In March 1919, still suffering from severe war wounds, he came to Canada as aide-de-camp to the Governor General, the Duke of Devonshire, and stayed here until the following January. "These were in many ways the happiest months of my life." He enjoyed Canada for itself, but he also wooed and won the boss' daughter. He writes vivid little vignettes of the prominent Canadians he met, such as Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden ("a truly great man"), Arthur Meighen ("impressive de-King" "pompos" — regarded as ineffective and unpromising") and others.

It is a pity Canada has no similar tradition of public figures writing their memoirs; someone could give us books as difficult to lay aside as I found "Winds of Change."

Why Not 300 Per Cent?

Direct and indirect evidence can be found to show that some elements of the New Democratic Party are more sensible than the remarks of certain NDP leaders might indicate. It is one thing to pay off the party's political and financial debts by publicly endorsing the most extreme wage demands by trade unions. It is something else to contemplate what would happen to the economy of the country if these demands were actually achieved.

T.C. Douglas and David Lewis may pretend that every worker in Canada should get an immediate 30 per cent boost just because the federal government was misguided and naive enough to supervise such a settlement for a few hundred of eastern seaway employees and longshoremen.

It would be interesting to hear the comments of the more thoughtful of Mr. Douglas's followers, if followers is the right word. Take the federal president of the NDP, Eamon Park, for one. He chose, rather than to urge the 30 per cent bonus for all, to condemn the two huge settlements as having no "rationale" behind them. The settlements, he said, simply aggravated the problems of realistic wage bargaining in other industries.

To this rational analysis may be added the comment of Douglas Fisher, former deputy House leader of the NDP. He found that "unless there is some overriding consideration such as standard previous settlements as a result of compulsion, it is very difficult to justify a 30 per cent increase."

Indeed, "it is hard to see how a union could justify it if it did not believe in such an increase for everybody. The plain fact is that the economy cannot produce or redistribute such an increase in two years. If you advocate 30 per cent for everybody, you might as well advocate 300 per cent."

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (September 24, 1941) Soviet troops smashed a new German offensive against the far northern ice-free port of Marmansk, one of the most important harbors in European Russia.

The head of the Argentine air force was reported relieved of his command in the midst of a growing dispute between acting President Ramon Castillo and the Chamber of Deputies over responsibility for a foiled uprising among army aviation officers.

TEN YEARS AGO (September 24, 1956) A Russian diplomat was ordered out of Canada and a Canadian civilian air force worker was fired in the crack-up of New Soviet manoeuvres to glean Canadian military secrets.

Mr. J. Angus MacLean, MP, and Mr. Heath MacQuarrie were unanimously nominated as Progressive Conservative candidates to contest the next Federal election in Queens County, P.E.I.

Child With Leukemia

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Should a child with a serious ailment such as acute leukemia be told the truth about his condition? This is a moot question, but there is no harm in being truthful about the diagnosis without delving into the outcome. Leave the latter to the physician who is more informed and better prepared emotionally.

The older child with acute leukemia knows something is wrong because he sees the physician frequently, takes special medicine, senses the concern of his parents and overhears statements regarding his health. In addition he has something that makes him different from his playmates. Despite this, most youngsters remain relatively hopeful. The younger child may ask a few questions which should be answered but the parents should not initiate the discussion.

The most difficult task confronting a physician is to tell parents that their child has an incurable disease. Their first reaction may be one of guilt because they feel responsible to themselves and their family. Others would prefer to have the ordeal over quickly. A few ignore reality and take the child to the far corners of the earth in a frantic search for a cure.

Hospitalization is suggested to administer X-ray or chemicals that make the child more comfortable and prolong life. This may be a difficult experience, especially when it is his first separation from home. The first few days usually are a period of protest and the child clings to his parents and cries when they leave. It helps when the younger has his favorite toy or possession. Be truthful and never say, "I'll be right back."

The second phase is a period of despair, with crying and lack of interest in visitors and play. A partial adjustment takes place within a few days as the youngster becomes more comfortable and begins to play happily with other children. He may ignore his parents who are now upset and cannot understand what is happening. There is no need to worry because the child knows that his parents still love him and will not desert him.

SWEAT GLAND INFECTION

V.C. writes: What can be done for infections of the sweat glands? REPLY: Minor infections respond to cleanliness and the application of hot, moist towels. When the glands become plugged, an eruption resembling prickly heat occurs and occasionally abscesses form; this will need more expert care because drainage or removal is in order.

SEASICKNESS

J.V. writes: A woman of 70 is going to Europe by ship. Would it be safe for her to take a seasickness remedy? REPLY: Yes. Furthermore, it is a good policy for persons in their 70s to avoid the strain of nausea and vomiting.

The Chinese Enigma

By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

The march of events tends to destroy widely-held theories, such as the one that China is waiting for the excuse to tangle with the United States and suck it into destruction in Southeast Asia.

If excuse is required, the war in Viet Nam provides plenty of opportunity, including the American public acknowledgement—for the first time—that it may have breached Chinese airspace with combat planes. But while China gives strong support to the Viet Cong and clobbers the Americans with words, it shows no evidence of seeking a direct showdown.

BUSY ON HOME FRONT

Undoubtedly, internal political commotion and the rise of the Red Guards to sweep out every last particle of foreign influence are taking up much of Mao Tse-Tung's time and energy. The next great event in China may be a change of guard, a change of leadership, with the successor as militant as ever, struggling to retain support of the world's greatest human mass, much of it poorly fed and hungry.

This need for food led to the theory that the Viet Nam war was a maneuver for China's real intention of seizing control of the great rice bowl of the peninsula. Sheer pressure of population would force the Chi-

A Ticking Time-Bomb

Winnipeg Free Press

There has been a sharp veering to the left in Egypt, where President Nasser dismissed the government of Zakaria Mohieddin, a premier who tried to follow the middle road and a policy of better relations with the United States. He has now been replaced by Sidki Soliman, the president of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society and a holder of the Order of Lenin.

Mr. Soliman was in charge of the building of the Aswan dam, and had, as his collaborators, a number of Marxist officials many of whom were arrested under the previous regime of Mr. Mohieddin as security risks.

The sudden shift has several explanations. One, of a strictly domestic nature, is that Mr. Mohieddin's deflationary policies created popular discontent without halting the steady rise in cost of living. Internationally, the placing of Mr. Soliman at the head of the Egyptian government will please Moscow on which the Nasser regime has to rely more and more in its desperate economic plight.

The Egyptian regime is embattled on all sides. The combined bid of Saudi Arabia and Jordan for a common Islamic front has caused domestic pressure that has been evident in the continued mass arrests of members of the proscribed Egyptian Moslem Brotherhood, several of whom were hanged last week.

URGES LONG TEA BREAK

LONDON (AP)—What British industry needs is longer tea breaks, a health expert said Thursday. Cut out the traditional cup of afternoon tea, said John McKenzie of the office of health economics, and the work rate is likely to go down. Lengthen the tea break, he said, and productivity goes up.

Advertisement for HOLMAN'S New FALL FASHION FABRICS. Includes text: 'Come, See Them for Your Fall Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Sportswear!', 'Imported English Wool Flannel', 'Imported Wool Crepe', 'Wide Wale Cotton Corduroy', 'Durable Cotton Denim', 'Peau de Soie Satin', 'Mardi Gras Brocades'. Features an illustration of a woman in a dress.