# The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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*"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"*

PAGE 6 THURSDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1962.


## Now Zealand's Example

In their search for a new election plank in the current campaign, has either of our local parties considered adopting a policy which New Zealand is now following, and which is said to be under consideration by other Commonwealth countries? This policy consists in the appointment of an "ombudsman." It might go over big as a vote catcher.

An ombudsman gets his name from the Swedish word "ombud", which means a public duty. His job is to receive complaints from citizens and others against government officials and bureaus and investigate them. He can start investigations on his own initiative. He's a sort of national referee named to see that everyone gets service and justice.

The Swedes have had an ombudsman since 1713. The Danes appointed one in 1953. The matter was discussed recently in Britain but government spokesmen said stiffly that such an office would interfere with the duties of the various ministries and secretaries. But the British don't know it all, do they?

In New Zealand, too, the Public Service Association, composed of government employees, was against the idea from the start. But the parliament created the job anyhow. One member of parliament wanted the job titled "Special Parliamentary Adjudicator of New Zealand." Then the official could be called by the initials of his office, or Spanzeman, giving New Zealand a way out of borrowing a Swedish word.

Sir Guy Powles, who is taking over as New Zealand's ombudsman, expects plenty of work. On his desk the moment he took over were 28 complaints. He's probably got a whole raft of them to work on now, with the cheery prospect of being busily employed into advanced old age.

It could be argued, of course, that this is a national appointment in New Zealand and the Scandinavian countries, and that in a little province like Prince Edward Island it would be superfluous. But there are other appointments that have puzzled us almost as much, in recent times; and in any case, aren't there complaints coming in almost every day to the provincial government, from one source or another, and wouldn't it be nice to have an official there to deal with them?

That he'd have to have the wisdom of a Solomon to do the job properly goes without saying; but we have no doubt that on both sides there are plenty of deserving democrats who feel that they could measure up to this qualification.

## India And The Unaligned

Noted by commentators at the United Nations is the disquieting failure of the Asian and African neutralists—with few exceptions—in giving India either moral or diplomatic support in its quarrel with Communist China. This inaction, not to say indifference, is all the more striking in view of the fact that African and Asian neutralists hastened to make common cause with India when Indian troops took Goa away from Portugal last December. Indeed, the two African members of the Security Council brought in a draft resolution directing Portugal to "cooperate" in a settlement of the Goa dispute.

Again, when President Kennedy imposed the blockade of Cuba last month some 45 neutralist members of the United Nations, mainly from Africa and Asia, manifested their sympathy with Premier Castro. In contrast with their attitude in both the Goa and Cuba incidents, the neutralist 45 have held only one meeting on the fighting between India and Communist China, and this failed to achieve any results.

Indian delegates have explained the failure to appeal to the United Nations on the grounds that Communist China is not a member and that a public debate would force the Soviet Union to take Peking's side. There may be justification for this argument; but it may also be suspected that India is afraid that most of the neutralists would abstain, leaving her cause to be supported mainly by the Western powers. Indeed, one of the anti-colonial, anti-Western Casablanca group (Ghana, Guinea, Mali, the United Arab Republic, Algeria and Morocco), has actually turned against India the very arguments that India had used to justify the seizure of Goa.

India, the African delegate recalled, sent her troops into Goa because Portugal had refused to negotiate on the surrender of what Indians called "a relic of Western imperialism." India's dispute with Peking, he added, turns largely on the validity of the McMahon Line. But the McMahon Line, he said, is also a relic of Western imperialism —and India, copying Portugal's example, has refused to negotiate on Peking's claims.

India's violation of the principle of peaceful settlement in the case of Goa did not, of course, produce the Communists' attack on the Himalayas. But the United Nations is not likely to take effective action there or elsewhere until it sets up one law that applies to all.

## Mr. Knowles' Point

Prime Minister Diefenbaker is an able lawyer, but he came off second best in his argument with Mr. Stanley Knowles, NDP member for Winnipeg North Centre, over the government's violation of the law in failing to keep individual records of the $1,000 plus remissions made in connection with the government's emergency import surcharges, and in supplying this information to Parliament.

This, Mr. Diefenbaker protested, would take civil servants 125,000 man-hours and cost $400,000 to $500,000 for the June 24-October 31 period alone. Manifestly a waste of the taxpayers' money. But it was the Govenment's business to inform itself on this point before it invoked this legislation—which the Opposition claims it did illegally—when it imposed the surcharges in the first place.

It is doubtful whether Mr. Knowles will press his demand for the information he sought, and to which he is entitled under the statute providing that surcharge remissions of $1,000 and over be reported to the House of Commons in the public accounts. He has already made his point, and shown wherein the Government's action in this matter was hasty and ill-advised.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

A good example has been set by students from the University College of Addis Ababa who have been taking part in a campaign against illiteracy. They have set up two centres where reading, writing and arithmetic are taught to adults. Three hundred certificates have been awarded to participants successfully completing four-month courses.

* * *

Most new cars sold in Canada this year have built-in seat belt brackets. Cars that do not have them can be fitted—belt included—for as little as $8 each. "Considering the loss of life and serious injury that seat belts can prevent on our streets and highways," says the Toronto Star, "the governments should not hesitate to require them on all cars."

* * *

The Ontario government has accepted responsibility for babies deformed by the drug thalidomide. The families of the babies will receive continuing allowances—the first such allowance granted is $50 a month—and the government will also pay the cost of any medical or surgical treatment required. The Federal Government will reimburse the province for 50 per cent of the cost involved

MIRROR, MIRROR, ON THE WALL

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

## Open Season For Speculation

Parliament Hill is uneasy. It is open season for speculation, rumours fly at a dime a dozen, ambition is unlicensed, every M.P. nurses his own nostrums, and no party leader lacks his heirs presumptive.

The minds of most members in this House of Minorities are inevitably occupied less by the governing to be done today, than by the campaign to be fought on any tomorrow. For every relevant rumour in the coffee shop, there are two contradictions over the tooth-glass highball: for every political argument at the dinner table, there are two plausible disagreements.

When the next election does come, there will be four confident party leaders applying for the most overworked and underpaid job in Canada.

**LONG TOUGH CAMPAIGN**

Prime Minister Diefenbaker has led his party through three federal elections within 61 months, a feat never before endured by any Canadian politician. He himself, blessed with the constitution of a man 10 years younger, never complained of the eight-week non-stop grind to which his 66-year old body was wantonly subjected this summer.

Yet waiting on his retirement are the overt ambitions of Davie Fulton and Manitoba's Premier Robin. Don Fleming and the dark horse Mike Starr have also mentally tried his mantle for size. But the Crown Prince, popular, undisputed across the country, and a likely election winner, is Trade Minister George Hees. Today rated Canada's best salesman, he would be equally capable of selling himself and his party.

Liberal leader L.B. Pearson heads the second largest group in the House, and expects that an early election would make him Prime Minister of Canada. The 65-year old Mike no doubt recalls that Louis St. Laurent was 66½ when he became Prime Minister — and he led his party through three elections subsequent to that.

But Mr. Pearson is threatened by the anarchy of his ambitious colleagues. The "Old Pretenders" Paul Martin and Lionel Chevrier want his job; they are as indistinguishable as Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Each is French-Canadian, born in Ontario, fluently bilingual, a proven parliamentarian, formerly an effective Minister and plainly counting on the Liberal tradition of English-French alternation. These two will fight to the political death to step into Mr. Pearson's shoes, which cafeteria folklore says he will relinquish after one more electoral defeat.

**THEY STAND AND WAIT**

But two outsiders are being heavily touted by substantial groups of Liberals in and out of Parliament. Both are bangovers from the St. Laurent Ministry: Bob Winters of Nova Scotia, who was defeated at the polls in 1957 and went into business and Jean Lesage who was dispensed with federally that he might lead the seemingly lost Liberal cause in Quebec politics — with sensational results.

And now too, Newfoundland's Joey Smallwood lurks in the wings, allegedly with federal ambitions. Is he breathing down the neck of Mike Pearson to become Newfoundland's first Prime Minister of Canada? Or does he seek to give Newfoundland a Newfoundland leader in place of Ontarian-Manitoban Jack Pickersgill?

Robert Thompson is "the poor man's darling" because his Social Credit theories promise affluence to all: he nurses dreams that a bloodless revolution at the polls will hoist him to the summit. Yet his bridesmaid, Real Caouette, wants to be a bride.

Tommy Douglas believes that he will become Canada's first socialist Prime Minister. But he too has his immediate rival. David Lewis is a name likely to become prominent in future years in the party. This Polish-born lawyer, long deep in the labour movement, has already, even though a rookie M.P., elbowed aside dear old faithful Bert Herridge, the former foldrer, and has slapped down vainbitious Doug Fisher, to seize the deputy leadership.

With the stage thus cluttered, the wings crowded, and the scenery moving daily, Ottawa's crystal ball offers all things to all politicians.

## Castro's Demands

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Prospects of a lasting Caribbean peace have not been improved by Fidel Castro's insistent revealed demands on the United States. What Castro asks, in the view of Washington, is that the United States assure his political survival. This the Kennedy administration is unlikely to do.

Castro's demands include one calling for United Nations inspection to confirm the dismantling of bases for guerrilla operations against Cuba. Castro mentioned Puerto Rico and other areas as alleged centres of activity directed against his regime.

In return Cuba would allow United Nations inspection of military bases in Cuba.

**WOULD RAISE FURORE**

Castro is well aware that what he asks would undoubtedly raise cries in the U.S. Congress that President Kennedy was protecting Cuba's Communist regime from its exile enemies.

In repeating his pledge to keep his troops out of Cuba if Castro agrees to UN inspection, Kennedy has emphasized the pledge deals only with "any intent to launch a military invasion of the island."

He has said nothing about blocking sneak attacks by civilians armed with weapons obtained from non-military sources or the discouraging of saboteurs and guerrilla forces which may slip into Cuba under cover of darkness.

The heart of American policy on Cuba is to get rid of Castro, perhaps through some combination of economic and social pressures or perhaps through some form of internal political aggravation in which guerrilla operations would play a part.

**CHANGES TUNE**

Although Soviet Premier Khrushchev at first agreed to have his offensive weapons in Cuba removed under the eye of the UN, Khrushchev now appears to be siding with Castro in support of the Cuban contention that the UN has no right to violate Cuban sovereignty by inspection of its military bases.

The U.S. will continue to press for such inspection, but in a rather subdued way. There will be no great outburst—perhaps because of some secret understanding between Kennedy and Khrushchev to cool off the Caribbean crisis.

The U.S. appears sure to continue its aerial surveillance over Cuba and likely will keep the threat of an invasion hanging over Castro's head. The situation may continue virtually unchanged for a long time.

## 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.**

**WARM COMMENDATION**

Sir,— I was delighted to note in a copy of your paper received here by our Provincial Library, that Mr. Frank Myers, M.L.A., is once again standing for office.

As a member of the Trans-Canada Motorcade, I spent five weeks with Mr. Myers and would like to assure you that no provincial representative did a better job for his province. Mr. Myers received the admiration and respect of all of us.

Therefore, may I say that if I had a vote in the First District of Queens, I would feel it my duty to the province to vote for Mr. Myers.

Yours sincerely,
R.F. GADSBY
Coordinator of Services
B.C. Representative
on Trans-Canada Cavalcade
Victoria, B.C.

## Latin - American Woes

Sarnia Observer

With the Communist menace moving away from America it could be a time for the U.S. government and President Kennedy, spearheading the defence of our part of the free world, to give the causes of the Cuban crisis a new look.

Firebrands in the United States (and in Canada, for that matter) have a simple solution. Get rid of Castro and his regime. It sounds like a surprisingly simple solution. The assumption is that with Castro out of the way, and the privileged classes back, everything will be solved and peace and happiness will return to Cuba.

**NOT A CAUSE**

What President Kennedy realizes, and what most of the firebrands apparently do not know, is that Castro is a result rather than a cause.

When talk turns lofty to freedom, we are saying largely meaningless words to millions in Latin Americans. These people, the masses of the nations from Cuba to the tip of South America, have never known freedom. Rulers and dictators have followed, one after the other, without raising either the standard of living of the millions or their hopes.

Dr. Samuel Shapiro, assistant professor of history at Michigan State University - Oakland, does not think the defeat or the death of Castro will do more than change skippers without solving the universal distress which regularly boils to the surface in bloody revolt.

Dr. Shapiro, recently returned from Latin America, was appalled by the squalor, inequity and corruption he found. There is enough misery and despair among the millions to provide a hemisphere of Cubas, and start another dozen revolutions.

United States has tried to help people of the Latin American nations with money, goods and know-how. But it has been foiled at almost every turn by the well-heeled and vested interests of these countries who are not concerned about the living standards of their less fortunate fellow-countrymen.

With Castro finally tamed, the next move could conceivably be to do something about weeding out these fatcats who make it possible for the Castros and Perons to climb to power.

## Early Treatment Survival Secret Following Stroke

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

APPROXIMATELY 1.8 million living Americans have survived a stroke. Many have recovered completely whereas others are slightly or completely disabled. The outlook varies, regardless of the severity of the stroke. Some victims with serious damage to the brain recover rapidly whereas others take a long time to regain even partial use of the limbs, speech, or vision.

The secret is to start treatment as soon as possible because the paralyzed muscles deteriorate unless moved or stimulated. Surgery helps some but the majority need rehabilitation to restore function. The results are not always perfect but there is no way to determine the outcome unless retraining is attempted.

Rehabilitation requires the cooperation of the physician the victim, and the family. A thorough examination is needed to evaluate the extent of the loss of motion, sensory and visual perception, intellect, language, and other brain functions. The paralyzed muscles are massaged to help stimulate circulation and to retain flexibility of the joints. The limbs are moved by someone else, to prevent passive contracture. These exercises are done according to directions given by the physician as soon as the acute phase of the stroke subsides.

Several days or weeks may elapse before the individual can move the involved arm or leg. This phase is fraught with disappointment but it is surprising how much can be accomplished when the man or woman has the will to recover.

After sufficient progress has been made along this line, certain self-care and household activities can be used to enforce active exercise. The victim must be helped to walk as soon as possible by himself until confidence returns.

Some cities have rehabilitation centres where skilled care is available. Others use the facilities of a specialist in physical medicine or obtain help from the visiting nurse service or a family service agency. Some states have vocational rehabilitation agencies for job counseling and physical restoration. It is worth the effort to seek assistance along this line so the stroke victim can get back on his feet.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

**DEFORMITIES OF EXTREMITIES**

G.B. writes: What does phocomelia actually mean? I know it has to do with deformed babies of mothers who took a German sedative.

**REPLY**

The word, phocomelia, comes from the Greek phoke (seal) and melos (limbs). These infants, come into the world with various deformities but the most characteristic findings are the small flipper-like appendages. In some instances, the limbs are functionless nubbins.

**SHOCK WON'T HELP**

O.L. writes: Is shock treatment of any value in raising a low I.Q.?

**REPLY**

No. You either have brains or you don't. Shocking an individual who is not insane will not increase the ability to learn.

**FLU VACCINE**

P.L. writes: I had two flu shots last year. Do I need two more this year?

**REPLY**

Some physicians give a booster shot but others rely upon two injections every year.

**BLOWS A LOT**

E.K. writes: I have to blow my nose a lot even though I don't have a cold. Is this good or bad?

**REPLY**

Good, if the need exists.

**TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—**

Heart disease comes in many packages.

## Our Yesterday's
(From the Guardian Files)

**TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO**
(November 29, 1937)

The S.S. Northland, Capt. Bouchier, arrived in port yesterday on her last trip for the season, after discharging general cargo will be loaded for Pictou, N.S. From Pictou the New Northland will sail for Halifax for fuel before the regular schedule between Nassau and Miami will begin.

The United Church at Hampshire which has been closed for repairs since early in September, was re-opened for Divine worship on Sunday, Nov. 28. The largely attended services were conducted by Rev. W. A. MacQuarrie. Rev. George Tilley of Cavendish was the special speaker at the morning service.

**TEN YEARS AGO**
(November 29, 1952)

George W. Fraser, director of Tourist and Information Branch leaves today for Ottawa to attend the annual Dominion Provincial conference. Before returning to the Island Mr. Fraser will confer with a map-making firm in Montreal to arrange for the production of a new travel map of the Province.

Workmen at the new Montague School have completed most of the outside work. Inside work will continue as rapidly as possible so that it may be ready for occupancy early in the new year.

**HEAVY IMMIGRATION**

Almost 5,000,000 European immigrants were admitted to the United States between 1830 and 1861.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

**A very personal link with one of the immortals of American literature was severed Monday night in the death of the last of Mark Twain's four children—Mrs. Clara Clemens Samossoud, the wife of a musician. She was 88. In her passing, the 19th century seems to have receded even deeper into the far vistas of the past. — Cape Breton Post.**

**A psychologist says that those who speak a foreign language are often looked upon with hostility. The way this world is shrinking it may not be long before those who can't speak a foreign language are the strange ones. — Hamilton Spectator**

## Training Steers

Ottawa Journal

The old-time farmer who believed in ox power claimed one could grow his own power on home - raised feeds, work in a year or two and then fatten and sell it as prime beef. He believed that horse power kept farmers poor buying feed and harnesses, shoes and expensive wagons and tools.

A 12-year-old earned five cents an hour for training the six months old steers. Each chunky little steer was first handled individually and taught the ox vocabulary of whoa, get up, gee and haw. Young steers, like young children, vary in their ability to learn. But once a steer learned something, he had it for life.

After the individual halter training, two matched juveniles were paired with a small yoke. They were bewildered and uneasy at first, but patience and kindness soon taught the small steers that the yoke was nothing to fear. Then came the hours of teaching the two to start and stop together, to go to the right or swing to the left.

It was a patience - testing process, but as the weeks went by a boy knew he was succeeding. Came the late Winter day when he hitched them to a small sled and drove around the field. Soon he was pulling small loads of wood down from the woodlot.

A lad put a mark on the barn door for each hour of training, and when 20 hours were done, he was proud of the silver dollar that was his pay and he was learning lessons that did not come from textbooks.

## Maple Leaf Forever

Cape Breton Post

The flag question again was discussed in Parliament Wednesday, as it has been for years — without getting anywhere in particular.

Perhaps, the wisest utterance was that of R.G.L. Fairweather, M.P. for Royal, who said: "It seems to me this debate is 100 years too late — Surely we cannot compel men to assume a mantle of feeling for a flag just because a design becomes law by statute."

Several Members of the Commons emphasized the need for compromise if agreement about a flag is to be reached, and several hoped that the Union Jack or the Red Ensign would be part of any design accepted.

There's disagreement here with Barry Mather, the NDP Member for New Westminster, who said that Canadians, in their procrastination on the flag issue, showed they were a remarkable people "because if we have any national characteristic it seems to be that we do not have any national characteristic."

Mr. Mather was not wrong in describing Canadians as remarkable, but he makes a mistake in measuring what Canada should be in terms applicable to the United States. This has been the mistake of many all along who believe there should be a Canadian equivalent for everything south of the border.

Canada does have national characteristics that are not the less meaningful, relevant and benevolent because differing in tone, nature and expression from the characteristics of the U.S. Canadians are under no obligations to make a fetish of a flag as the Americans do.

We have the Crown as the symbol of sovereignty, and they don't, which is something that makes Canada a more interesting country for our neighbors to visit. We have the Maple Leaf as a national symbol and they have the bald-headed Eagle, a creature they seldom see in the wild state, whereas the maple leaf is a familiar part of Canadian nature in our lives, in town and countryside alike.

## A Cinderella Plant

National Geographic Society

Safflower, a versatile Cinderella plant, whitens paint, lightens cake, and tints cheeks rosy red.

Ignored for centuries, the thistlelike flower has blossomed into an important North American crop, the National Geographic Society says. Some Canadian farmers have come so far as to abandon wheat in favor of safflower.

In 1948, about 10,000 acres were planted to safflower in the United States. By 1962, the acreage had risen to 600,000, and the end is not in sight.

**SEEDS RICH IN OIL**

Key to the phenomenal growth in demand is safflower oil in the seeds, which are rich in easily extracted, golden oil.

The safflower industry had a tentative beginning a few years ago when chemists found that the oil was an excellent drying agent for paints. It keeps white paints from turning yellow, and gives a high gloss to enamels and varnish.

But safflower came into its own with the trend toward special diets to reduce the blood cholesterol. Cooking oil processed from the seeds is reputedly lower in saturated fats than many other fats and oils.

Safflower oil has turned up in many food products. Only minor changes adapt it into cooking oil (it helps make light chiffon cakes), salad oil, mayonnaise, margarine, and shortening. There even is a safflower- oil "ice cream."

Production of all types of safflower oil rose from 5 million pounds to 75 million pounds in the past decade. Output of edible safflower oil shot up from 2 million pounds in 1960 to 45 million pounds in 1961.

Safflower (Carthamus tinctorious) was grown on a test plot in the United States in 1899, but full-scale experiments did not start until 1925. Plant breeding has produced disease - resistant varieties with greater oil content in the seeds.

Most domestic safflower is grown in California, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and other Western and Midwestern states. Canadian farmers in the "hall belt" adopted the crop because it is less susceptible to storm damage than wheat.

**ANCIENT PLANT**

Though safflower is a relatively recent arrival in the United States, it was grown for centuries in India, Egypt, and Europe without stirring much excitement.

Safflower probably is native to India, where the seeds are pressed for oil and orange and yellow flowers are dried to make dye. More than a million acres are still planted to safflower.

Safflower seeds were sufficiently prized to put into Pharaohs' tombs. The ancient Egyptians used safflower oil for lamp fuel and medicine. The protein-rich seed hulls fattened cattle.

Medieval Europeans grew safflower chiefly as a dye source. It was a largly unsatisfactory substitute for the more costly saffron. Safflower dye was not color fast, and it eventually faded from popularity.

But safflower dye is not quite obsolete. A dark-red pigment obtained by processing the bottoms is mixed with talc to make a cosmetic rouge.


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