The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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A Memorable Occasion

It has been a matter of great satisfaction that the plans for the magnificent Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building have gone forward so smoothly and so expeditiously. This was indicated a few days ago in the announcement by Dr. Frank MacKinnon, president of the Foundation, that the $5,099,994 contract had been awarded to Pigott Construction Ltd. of Toronto and Montreal, which has built a number of large buildings throughout Canada, including the new Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal. It was also announced that after the sod-turning ceremony on the site of the memorial this afternoon, construction will get under way.

Today's ceremony will be quite an important occasion in itself, with Premier Stanfield of Nova Scotia turning the sod and Premier Lesage of Quebec delivering an address in which he is expected to give a new interpretation of the Confederation theme, and which is being awaited with widespread interest. The Federal Government will be represented, fittingly, by Hon. J. Angus MacLean, our Island representative in the Cabinet; and there will be many other distinguished visitors present, including top officials of the Foundation and Hon. Henry Irwin, Acting Premier of New Brunswick.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the significance of the Memorial Building and of the role it will play as a national shrine, embodying the spirit of Confederation as conceived here a century ago by the founding fathers of this Dominion. We in Prince Edward Island are of course well aware of this significance, and of our own responsibilities as custodians. What is heart-warming is the tremendous enthusiasm with which our sister provinces have embarked with us upon this unique project, and the generosity displayed by individuals as well as governments and various organizations across Canada in contributing to its erection.

Let us hope that it will serve, not only as a memorial to our Confederation Fathers, but as a unifying influence in the Canada of today and tomorrow, and as an inspiration to further progress as a nation, one and indivisible. We are united by bonds stronger than all the issues that tend to divide us; but we must bring sympathy and understanding of each other's problems to bear in lessening these differences, if our national shrine is to fulfill its lofty purpose.

We believe this to be the predominant thought in the minds of all the distinguished guests who will be with us today. We welcome them all as fellow Canadians, and rejoice in the happy occasion that has brought them to our shores.

A Fine Appointment

Carleton University's Institute of Canadian Studies in Ottawa has made an illustrious addition to its staff in appointing Mr. M.J. Coldwell as resident fellow. In his new position, Mr. Coldwell will draw on his political and parliamentary background to discuss with graduate students Canadian politics and history. The graduate students cannot help but be wiser and richer as a result of their contact with this Canadian statesman.

As the Winnipeg Free Press remarks, since his appointment following his defeat in the 1958 federal election Mr. Coldwell has been a somewhat lonely figure in the nation's capital. In his lifetime he has done much for Canada, and he still has much to offer. His experience in Parliament and in politics spans nearly 30 years. His knowledge of the socialist movement in Canada and the birth and development of the CCF party, which he led for so many years, is unsurpassed.

In its comment the Free Press, which has never taken kindly to socialist policies, pays tribute to Mr. Coldwell's urbanity, wit and charm, and joins with his many friends and admirers across the country and beyond in greeting him warmly on his emergence from temporary retirement. We salute him on this occasion in the same spirit, and congratulate Carleton University on its initiative in obtaining his valued services.

De Gaulle And Monnet

Life is full of ironies. One that will rate a footnote in history is the fact that just as President de Gaulle was swinging Europe away from an Atlantic alliance and keeping Britain out of the Common Market, another great Frenchman, Jean Monnet—creator of the plan for a united Europe as a strong partner of North America—was being honored in New York. He received there the 1962 Freedom award from the trustees of Freedom House for his contribution to "free world strength."

It was Monnet who, directly after World War II, created the system which made it possible for France to operate under the Marshall plan. He was the architect of France's economic miracle and then the architect of a new dream of Europe. The dream quickly took on flesh and bones. It started with the 1951 Treaty of Paris which created the European Coal and Steel Community. Then, through the 1957 Treaty of Rome, came the European Economic Community (the Common Market) and the European Community of Atomic Energy (Euratom). These, too, were his ideas.

"It must be realized that to arrive at world peace it is imperative that England should unite with the community, and that a relationship of equal partners should be established between a united Europe . . . and the United States of America," Monnet said two days after de Gaulle tried to scuttle both ideas. The dream of Monnet and his followers throughout Europe has been destroyed for the present; but they look to the future. They will reshape it again, in the fullness of time.

Big Problem Everywhere

We were under the impression that the doctor shortage in Canada was due largely to the more glamorous opportunities for medical and dental practitioners in the United States, but it seems that they have the same problem to cope with. This was touched on by President Kennedy recently in a speech in which he warned that "all our miracles of medical research will count for little if we cannot reverse the growing shortage of doctors and dentists from declining any further."

It will be necessary, over the next 10 years, to increase the capacity of U.S. medical schools by 50 per cent, and dental schools by 100 per cent. While our American neighbors have the highest ratio of doctors to population, next to Israel, only about 40 per cent are in general practice and that percentage is dropping. More doctors are going into the specialties, research and teaching, or are becoming medical advisers to business and government.

To train the 11,000 new doctors a year required by 1975, it is estimated that 20 to 24 new medical schools, or the equivalent in expansion of present schools, will be required. And medical schools, even for the wealthiest nation on earth, are tremendously expensive and hard to staff.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Even the pigeons have become belligerent in search of food during the current cold wave in England. Hundreds of them are said to have attacked a woman carrying bread rolls in Leicester the other day, knocking her off her feet and tearing at the rolls in her shopping basket until she fled in panic.

"HOW PRETTY!"

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

The World's Deepest Deep

National Geographic News Bulletin

At the end of an echo more than seven miles down, British sea surveyors have found a new deepest deep for all the world's oceans.

H.M.S. Cook, exploring a vast undersea cannon east of the Philippines with echo-sounding equipment, hit bottom at 37,782 feet, the British Admiralty has confirmed to the National Geographic Society. The discovery was made on November 6, 1962.

The "Cook Depth" is more than 1,500 feet deeper than the previous record depth reported in 1959 by the Soviet research ship Vityaz in the Pacific Ocean's Mariana Trench.

TWENTY TIMES BIGGER

The Cook Depth lies in the Philippine Trench, one of several steep-walled furrows that gash the Pacific sea floor.

The Philippine Trench is 20 times bigger than the Grand Canyon. The lowest part of the narrow V bottom lies more than a mile deeper than Mount Everest is high. A penny tossed from a ship would fall for several hours before reaching bottom.

Here is a world of total darkness, near-freezing temperatures and pressures as high as 900 tons per square foot. A fraction of that pressure would be enough to crush a block of wood to half size.

Incredible as it may seem, however, life not only exists but thrives at the lowest depths.

Though probably barren of plant life which requires light, canyon floors support bacteria, sea anemones, mollusks, and minute crustaceans. Scientists believe giant, deep--sea squid may also live there, sustaining themselves on food that floats down.

Jacques Piccard, of the famous Swiss family of scientists, wrote in the August, 1960, National Geographic that he observed a shrimp and foot-long sole-like fish scuttling along at a depth of 35,800 feet. His dive of almost seven miles in the Mariana Trench off Guam is the deepest descent by man to date.

The Pacific Ocean has most of the world's deepest canyons: the Philippine and Mariana Trenches; Japan Trench, 34,000 feet; Kermadec-Tonga Trench north of New 'zealand, 35,500 feet; and the Kuril-Kamchatka Trench, 34,000 feet. The Java Trench is in the Indian Ocean, the Puerto Rico and South Sandwich Trenches in the Atlantic.

PROBED SINCE WAR II

Since World War II, many previously unknown deep-sea bottoms have been charted by the United States Navy, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and the National Geographic Society. All appear on maps produced by the Society. The new Cook Deep is joining them.

Still, despite stepped- up studies in oceanography, man knows less about many regions of the ocean than he does about the moon's surface..

Oceanographers compare their knowledge of the sea to what might be known about, say New Jersey, if one lowered a dredge from the clouds and snared a field mouse, some beetles, a caterpillar, a stone, and some grass.

The Papers In The Desk

Montreal Gazette

The British Government has recently been plagued by a number of espionage cases. These have received great publicity. And it has seemed clear that if common sense had been used some of them could have been avoided, or exposed much sooner.

A new incident how shown how important elementary precautions are. Some furniture belonging to the Admiralty was placed on sale at an auction. A desk was bought by a Mr. Roger Mountfield. And in that desk he found a number of papers marked "Secret," which gave details of Soviet trawlers, and drawings of submarines with dimensions, weight and identification features.

And this may not be an uncommon occurrence. For at about the same time a number of Air Ministry desks and filing cabinets were about to be auctioned. Fortunately, they were searched. In them were found photographs and other official documents, many marked "Secret."

Such carelessness may seem minor. It could happen in any country. Yet the consequences of what may be no more than forgetfulness could be very serious.

Domination Threat Seen

By Jim Peacock
Canadian Press Staff Writer

As with a pebble thrown into a lake, the ripples from the U.S. state department's comments on Canada's nuclear-armament policies may reach far-away shores.

The immediate result of Wednesday's statement, in which the state department criticized Canadian government defence policy regarding nuclear warheads for Canadian troops in Canada and abroad, was a storm in politicl circles in Canada.

Opposition parties, which have criticized Prime Minister Diefenbaker for not making public the government's position in this issue, were just as quick to criticize the United States for interfering in Canadian affairs.

Social Credit Leader Robert Thompson called the state department's action "blatant undiplomatic interference" in Canada's business.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker said the statement was an unwarranted intrusion into Canadian affairs.

Some U.S. congressmen soon took the same tack, saying they were saddened by what they called the deterioration in Canada-U.S. relations.

Observers in Ottawa said the state department action is likely to become a major issue during Canada's next election campaign, with the Progressive Conservatives pointing it up as evidence in the government's advocacy of the need for made-in-Canada policies.

It is not inconceivable that the action could have at least some similar "nationalistic" effects in other nations which have a fear of domination by the U.S.

The state-department incident may be no more than a pebble on the broad international waters. But it comes at a time when more than a little significance may be attached to it in nations besides Canada.

It follows the failure of Britain to win membership in the European Common Market, a failure blamed on President de Gaulle of France, who after the Macmillan - Kennedy Nassau agreement on nuclear missiles took an outright stand against British ECM membership.

It is well known that de Gaulle does not want U.S. domination in Europe—there have been reports that he will move in the ECM soon to try to limit the U.S. investment within the six countries in the trading group.

De Gaulle is said to have feared that the Nassau agreement, to put Britain's nuclear-missile forces into a NATO force along with those of the U.S. and others, and British ECM membership together would lead to Europe being absorbed by an Atlantic community dominated by the U.S.

Prime Minister Macmillan agreed with President Kennedy in Nassau to the abandonment of the bomber-borne Skybolt nuclear missile, which Britain was to buy from the U.S., in return for the Polaris submarine-missile. When Britain's Polaris force is ready, it is to become part of the Atlantic nuclear force.

Opposition spokesmen in Britain have accused Macmillan of bowing to U.S. pressure and relinquishing British sovereignty in the Nassau agreement — a contention Macmillan rejects.

It seems possible that the state department - Canada incident, however, minor it may seem in the over -all international scene, could add strength to de Gaulle's arguments about U.S. domination of Europe and coals to the fires of Macmillan's critics.

It would appear equally possible that smaller nations may note the incident and brace themselves against any dictation from the U.S.

English—World Language

Milwaukee Journal

Kenya, which becomes independent from Great Britain this year or next, has decided that English will remain its official language. The legislature rejected proposals that Swahili, which is spoken by 20 million Africans, be made official.

A. Sagini, the minister of education, argued this way: "Unless the people of Kenya are ready to cut themselves off from the rest of the world in educational development and knowledge, English must remain the language of instruction." It would be "a monumental task of many years" to translate the laws and the books into Swahili, and the language does not meet many of the requirements of modern science. Swahili, as one member, Argwings-Kodhek, told the legislature, is a hybrid language. It was introduced by the Arab slave traders and is a mixture of Arabic with Bantu words and grammar.

Here is further indication that English is a vehicle for understanding and unity in the world. In country after country it is the second language. It is the basic language for science and politics. As was brought out at a recent meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, it is the "meeting ground" language of the free world.

"English is the major window for India to the outside world," Prime Minister Nehru told his people recently. He has resisted constitutional directive that Hindi and other Indian languages replace English.

The United Nations, because it is located in this country, has been a force in spreading English. The British carried English around the world in their days of empire and left it as the second language of many countries. Now the United States, as a foremost world power with contacts in scores of nations, has spread its own brand of English. Its books and teachers cover the world.

Language can be a great unifier. That it is English that is becoming the world language speaks well for the future of free men.

Winter Clothes Revolution Said Now Underway

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

DRESSING for winter sports is undergoing revolutionary changes. The amount of clothing is judged by the type of activity rather than the out of doors temperature. Winter outfits need not be cumbersome and heavy; the newer lightweight materials afford warmth and allow more freedom of movement.

Skiers continue to set the style. Out of date are the old hiking duds with high leather boots that bound the leg muscles and sopped up water. Ordinary gloves and heavy leather jackets are inadequate. Sweaters are on the way back bnt they tend to collect snow and get wet. They are of maximum value when worn under a lightweight, water resistant windbreaker.

Most youngsters are overdressed when they go out to skate or indulge in other forms of winter recreation. They perspire excessively when overheated, which leads to chilling and loss of energy. Furthermore, bulky clothing hinders movement and increases the work load.

Remove the outer garments when coming indoors, particularly if you hover over a stove or stand near a fire or radiator. In this way, overheating is avoided and the body is better prepared to withstand the cold on returning to the out of doors.

Underclothing is most efficient when it surrounds the skin with warm air, absorbs moisture, and reduces the degree of heat loss. One of the latest types of underwear consists of netting. The theory is that the air remains in the wide meshes, where it acts as perfect insulatios.

Undergarments are important because they slow down radiation and conduct moisture away from the body. The next layer is for insulation and comprises the usual shirt, jacket, sweater, and trousers; the amount varying with the sport and the temperature. The outer layer is for resistance to wind and wetness.

Man has tolerated sub-zero weather for eons. Go out and enjoy it, if physically capable of doing so.

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

SMOKING AND CHOLESTEROL

A. W. writes: Why do cigarets harm a person with too much fat in the blood?

REPLY

This is not necessarily true, assuming you mean the effect of smoking on a person with too much cholesterol in the blood. Victims of heart attacks often have a high blood cholesterol reading. Smoking may aggravate the cardiac condition and therein lies the true significance of your question.

EAR STOPPAGE

J. S. writes: Is there any way to prevent my right ear from stopping up from time to time?

REPLY

Some individuals with this problem see their physician every six months, to remove the accumulation of excess wax. I assume you are not referring to obstruction of the eustachian tubes as a result of colds or throat infections. This type of blockage requires more specialized care.

ALL-OVER ACHING

Mrs. K. writes: Can nerves cause aching all over the body?

REPLY

No, because it is most unusual for all the nerves to become irritated or diseased at one time. On the other hand, people who suffer from nervousness may complain of pain from the top of the head to the bottom of the feet. This type of distress usually is bizarre and is aggravated by emotional upsets.

REDUCE FIRST

J. L. G. writes: Is it safe for a heavyweight (230 pounds) to be operated on for hernia?

REPLY

Yes, but it would be safer if he lost weight first.

Today's Health Hint—
Fatigue often follows the flu.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(February 2, 1938)

The Council of the Charlottetown Board of Trade in a resolution passed at a special meeting last night reaffirmed the Board's endorsement of the proposed establishment of a ferry service between Caribou, Pictou County, Nova Scotia and Wood Island in Queens County, P.E.I

Miss Mary McQuaid, stenographer in the City's Clerk's Office was appointed acting city clerk at an emergency meeting of the City Council yesterday. Mayor Turner explained the appointment was necessary, because of the absence of City Clerk G.P. Nicholson, through illness.

TEN YEARS AGO
(February 2, 1953)

Mrs. Frank Walker, Euston Street, Charlottetown was the recipient of the meritorious award Life Membership pin at the annual meeting of the Ladies Legion Auxiliary, BESL.

TORONTO (CP) — Two Canadian Red Cross girls, Virginia Cook of Calgary and Sheila Douglas of Ottawa have been awarded the Canadian Army's Korea medal for service with the U.N. forces in the Far East. They are the first women civilians to receive this medal.

Speaking for Myself

Reaching People has to Come First

In quite a few senses, my tail was between my legs when I left Jamaica about 20 years ago after directing a small daily there for a brief stint.

Oh, I brought away some pleasant memories too. A few causes I served seemed to work out to Jamaica's advantage and I lost nothing through the adventure. But most of the things I attempted to do for the paper proved unavailing and it expired a few years later.

By now the reasons I saw then for the sickness and subsequent death of that paper are rushing back to mind to explain the enthusiasm I feel —it might almost be described as passionate — for the program that is being launched by the newly-created Thomson Foundation.

Perhaps I have a little special interest in the plan, and an impulse to pride, because it is the creation of Roy Thomson who is, in an indirect way, my "top boss". But my enthusiasm for the idea behind it is entirely beyond any personal considerations.

NOT WORTH A HOOT

The surest thing I learned in Jamaica is that you can't do a thing for people—not a single worthwhile thing—when you are unable to communicate with them.

Worthy intentions won't help you worth a hoot, nor will high determination, so long as you can't communicate with them.

The last article I wrote in Jamaica, which was published in February 1943 without adding a particle to my almost invisible popularity, was a cry for the creation of "a people's paper" — one which would really reach the people "in a form they would be able to accept," and would contribute to a great program of education.

At that time Jamaica's papers reached less than three per cent of the population. They were read almost exclusively by so-called "leaders", whether in government, commerce, or labor or political organization. They scarcely reached the awareness, much less dented the consciousness, of those who were governed.

LACK OF UNDERSTANDING

So I left Jamaica because, with more than 70 per cent of the population illiterate, I could see no way of licking this problem: How can you do anything for or with people (much less sell papers to them) when you are unable to communicate with them?

Of course many situations have improved wonderfully in Jamaica since then but that question continues to be a part of virtually every problem that ever arises involving a newly-freed, emerging or backward land. It is broadly true to say that there has been not only failure to answer it, but even to show understanding in tackling it.

It also remains true that everything else that may be done for an emerging nation —bolstering its economy, cutting down the toll of disease and famine, helping build its civil service, assuring its defence— all such steps will end up as disappointing stopgaps unless they are accompanied by an effective means of reaching the people; communicating with them.

SPEEDING THE ANSWER

The point is missed when it is argued that there already is widespread agreement on the shape of the ultimate answer to this problem. Of course there is. But that answer doesn't help much for as long as it remains so generalized that it is incapable of being applied broadly enough, or quickly enough, to bring the sort of results required without delay.

The perfect statement of that answer and its limitation was provided more than a dozen years ago by Robert Hutchins, while head of the University of Chicago, in these words: "Yes, education is slow, but what is faster?"

The first improvement I have ever seen on that approach is the one taken by the Thomson Foundation, which has a program for adding speed to that educational process.

In brief, it is a program to assure and hasten the development of sound, responsible and practical media of mass communications in those lands whose peoples are now breaking out into the larger world society— to put communications into forms which will be able to reach those people and which they will be able to comprehend.

RICH IN EXPERIENCE

One of many parts of the program will be to give promising persons from those lands training in not only the techniques and mechanics of newspaper, television and radio operation, but also in the sense of responsibility, the service to truth, that should be carried to such activities.

Behind all this there will be not only the fund of some $15 million being provided by Mr. Thomson, but other rich resources which are just as significant — the tremendous range of experience in newspaper, television, radio and book publishing fields made available by the Thomson Organization Ltd., and the splendid qualities of heart and mind taken to the foundation by members of its board of trustees.

The method chosen by the foundation, as Mr. Thomson has said, could crowd into decades many of the educational advances —— the establishment of the foundations of basic knowledge —— that could take centuries to achieve by any other method.

EMPATHY IS NEED

Mind you, I'm not suggesting that any "instant miracles" should be expected to follow. The problem being tackled is not only ancient but unspeakably tough. But the plan is both the wisest and most promising approach I've ever seen to that problem —— the healthiest blending of down-to-earth realism with inspiring idealism.

This plan differs in one big particular from anything I've ever heard of before. It goes a long distance beyond just showing sympathy for the emerging lands. That's always been common enough.

But the need isn't for sympathy, but for empathy—the ability to get within and share and understand the feelings and motives of those who are breaking away from their primitive past; and the ability to speak with them (not just to them) in those terms.

That's what I see in the Thomson Foundation program —a great adventure growing out of empathy. I think it will work. It is a delight to feel some link, no matter how minor and distant, with such an idea.

Burton Lewis

Enthusiasm Wanes

Guelph Mercury

The Scottish Plebiscite Fund, through which a strong group of Scottish Nationalists hoped to raise $300,000 to finance the taking of a national plebiscite on Scottish Home Rule, now seems destined to die a premature death.

It was hoped that in the first year of the appeal that $300,000 would be contributed, but the total amount at the end of 1962 was somewhere in the region of $15,000 and now two of the national organizers for the fund have quit their jobs, because there is not enough money in the treasury, to pay their salaries. In fact the kitty is so bare of money now that it cannot bear the expense of carrying out the postal plebiscite on what kind of government Scotland should have.

The Society desiring the national plebiscite on Scottish Home Rule is not going to give up the project. And some interesting proposals are now being put forward towards raising enough money. One of these is that the local committees and supporters of the fund should start new industries in Scotland, with all the profits of these industries going into the fund. The Society is also considering hiring professional fund-raisers.

But in spite of the hopeful views which are still being expressed by the promoters of the plebiscite, it seems like a project that is pre-doomed to failure. When it was launched with a flourish a year ago, the Society was hopeful that many wealthy Scots would rally to its support.

The spark, however, did not catch fire. There was no popular enthusiasm for the plan and the hopes of contributions pouring in were never realized. It is most unlikely that any new enthusiasm can be engendered, or that the money required will ever be forthcoming.

There are just not enough Scots who feel inclined to make an issue of a separate parliament for Scotland—along the lines of that of Northern Ireland.

USE HORSE TRAMS

The town of Douglas, Isle of Man, still uses horse — drawn trams. The service started in 1876.

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