The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Closing In On Dief

Poor Dief! Was ever a political leader in Canada since Sir John A. Macdonald so berated as he is these days? He's being blamed, blasted, discounted and denigrated for paralyzing Parliament, threatening Confederation, and goodness knows what else. One needs courage to say a good word for him at all! Recently Prime Minister Pearson denounced him as the nation's biggest problem—Public Enemy No. 1, so to speak—and now two of Mr. Pearson's cabinet colleagues have virtuously taken up the cry.

Who could be more qualified to speak on the demerits of an Opposition leader than these gentlemen! Finance Minister Gordon, for example. We all know how impartial Mr. Gordon is in such matters, and it is his considered opinion—given at a Liberal political meeting in Toronto this week at which Dief seems to have been the chief topic of discussion—that "the sooner we get rid of him the better."

The matter was urgent, as Mr. Gordon saw it, because the Liberal Party is getting ready for a federal election. With that man Diefenbaker around there was no knowing what he might do in his egotistic efforts to curry favor with the electorate. All he wanted, Mr. Gordon hinted darkly, was to get back into power. Awful thought!

Agriculture Minister Hays, at the same meeting, shared Mr. Gordon's concern about the danger of having Dief on the loose. He even added another clause to the indictment. The Conservative Party, he said, was one of Canada's two truly national parties. It was necessary that it be maintained, and that man Diefenbaker was bent on wrecking it. It was incumbent on all good Liberals, therefore, to help the Conservatives save themselves by getting rid of him immediately.

Alas, it is not only opponents who are shedding crocodile tears over Mr. Diefenbaker's fall from grace. The hue and cry is being taken up everywhere. Many of his critics were once his friends, which makes it worse. "He sort of reminds you," says one Ottawa commentator, more sympathetic than most, "of a brave old buffalo bull, cut off from the herd, and alone, as the wolves close in."

That, too, may be a biased estimate. A premature one, at that. We frankly don't know. But it's a relief to hear a pitying voice amid the chorus of raucous denunciations.

A Formidable Problem

NATO allies, it is said, are breathing more easily now that they know President Johnson will be in the White House for the next four years. They are not certain that he is going to be easy to deal with, however. For that reason, perhaps, there is relief that the President has decided not to attempt to call a hurry-up summit meeting at this time, to try to rescue the alliance from the dissensions that are threatening it. There is a feeling that he would go away empty-handed by forcing such a conference too soon, and that more careful preparations are needed.

Here is what a meeting at the highest level would have to take stock of, as summed up by a Paris correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor:

Dissension between France and the United States over the latter's role in Western Europe. And between France and Britain, between France and Germany, between France and most of the other European nations.

The danger of the European Common Market coming apart at the seams because of the dispute over agricultural price policy.

NATO is in danger of unraveling, too, because General de Gaulle wants to block the United States-sponsored MLF (multilateral force) and the other European countries shrink from having West Germany participate unless Britain joins.

The so-called Kennedy round of trade negotiations, designed to get a new tariff agreement for the non-Communist world, is also having a hard time getting started. There is more dissent than agreement in prospect.

President de Gaulle seems to look with equanimity upon a divided Europe, and the rest of Europe looks with the deepest anxiety on what is happening.

There is room for American initiative here, but it will have to be undertaken patiently and prudently and without pushing too hard too soon. It may indeed prove to be the biggest problem in diplomacy that President Johnson will be called upon to face

Reassuring Signs

Britain and the United States came to Canada's aid two and a half years ago when it was in financial trouble. Now Canada has placed an undisclosed amount at Britain's disposal for use in riding out the Old Country's present emergency. Moreover, Finance Minister Gordon has been able to report that the last $57 million of the $300 million this country borrowed from the International Monetary Fund when it faced its own monetary crisis has been repaid.

The relative speed with which Canada has been able to liquidate this debt encourages the hope that the import restrictions which Britain has had to impose (as we did in 1962) may be lifted in a matter of months.

Meantime, another reassuring sign of Canada's recovery is indicated in an announcement from London by Herbert Moran, Canada's foreign aid chief, who estimates that our contribution to the Colombo plan may total about $100 million in grants and long-term loans this year, marking a substantial increase in Canadian assistance to Southeast Asia.

Spokesmen for 21 countries—all those involved except Cambodia—are in London for a four-day annual Colombo Plan ministerial conference opening today with a speech by Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

Mr. Moran, representing Canada, said on his arrival that he came to London with a sense of satisfaction. Two years ago, because of internal financial troubles, Canada had to announce a 20 per cent reduction in Colombo Aid plan. It was the speaker's uncomfortable position to have to explain how the reduction would affect the various recipient countries. But since then, Canada not only has restored the slice taken away but added to the total contribution in a revised program that includes not only grants and 50-year loans but also an expanded program of food aid.

EDITORIAL NOTES

An unusual conference has been called at Toronto this week, at which the chief justices from Canada's ten provinces will meet to consider ways of expediting and improving the handling of criminal cases. The sessions will be closed to the public, but a statement may be issued at the end of the conference which was recommended by the National Conference of Judges on Sentencing last May to discuss the conduct of preliminary hearings, trials, appeals and sentencing, among other things.

* * *

To help establish closer liaison between consumers and their representatives, President Johnson directed the newly appointed U.S. committee on consumer interests, headed by Mrs. Esther Peterson, former assistant labor secretary, to play an active role in promoting consumer welfare through conferences and other educational activities. In one week after its establishment the committee received more than 3,000 letters complaining about deceptive packaging, excessive interest charges, unscrupulous door to door salesmen and a host of other consumer problems.

SMOKE SIGNALS

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Well Represented In Career Plums

The belief is growing ever more widespread that Prime Minister Pearson has initiated a system under which the Profince of Quebec is receiving special consideration, such as is not accorded to the other nine provinces in Confederation.

Along this line comes a query from a reader in Timmins — whose population is 45 per cent French - Canadian — concerning the number of people of that ethnic group now holding ambassadorships and other government - awarded career plums in the federal establishment. This is an interesting question, and I am most grateful to the reader who posed it.

OUR 48 AMBASSADORS

A survey of Canadian ambassadors around the world today shows that we have 47 men and one woman appointed to foreign capitals. Of these no less than 12, or one - quarter of the total, are French - Canadian, while three others were born in Quebec Province. I have been able to trace the birthplaces of most, and I find that of the remainder eleven were born in Ontario, four in Nova Scotia, three in Saskatchewan, two each in B.C., Alberta and Manitoba, one each in New Brunswick and Newfoundland, two in Britain, one in China and one in USA.

Our two most important diplomatic appointments have traditionally been regarded as the head of our diplomatic mission in the capital city of each of our mother countries, London and Paris. Equally traditionally, an English - speaking Canadian has been appointed to the former, and a French - Canadian appropriately to the latter

Prime Minister Pearson, it became known, favoured a reversal of this pattern. So as a first step he appointed his long time political colleague, and the top French - Canadian Cabinet Minister, Lionel Chevrier, to London. But then at his second step his resolve failed — or did the need for "special consideration" rear its ugly head? French - Canadian Jules Leger was appointed to Paris, thus blanketing our two mother - countries with French stepsons.

FEDERAL SENESCHALS

In the apparatus of government administration at Ottawa, there are several categories of appointed salaried seneschals.

Most prominent is the Deputy Minister, who is the senior civil servant in each Department, working directly under the transient political appointee as Minister. Five of the twenty - two in this class are French - Canadians

There are various government boards, such as the Board of Broadcast Governors, the National Film Board and the Tariff Board; each is headed by a chairman, of whom two out of nine are French - -Canadian. In contrast to temporary Royal Commissions, there are nine permanent commissions, such as the Civil Service Commission and the National Capital Commission; the chairmen of three are French - Canadian. Seven of the 31 Crown Corporations, which are really government-in - business, have active head quarters in Ottawa. These include CBC, Bank of Canada and CMHC; three have French - Canadian presidents.

Finally there are fourteen other top appointments, such as Auditor General of Canada, Chief Electoral Officer and Queen's Printer; six are filled by French - Canadians.

Many of these appointments are hangovers from the previous government, and nothing to do with the present Prime Minister. But he has added to the French - Canadian representation in this list, which now totals 31 out of 109 top positions.

The French Usage

Eugene Forsey, Ottawa, in a Letter In The Toronto Globe and Mail

In your otherwise admirable editorial, Exercise in Futility, which appeared Nov. 3, you say, 'French Canada is a nation (in the French usage of the word)." Don't you mean, "in the cultural (or ethnic, or sociological) usage of the word"?

Surely, in both English and French, the word is used both in this latter sense (the Scottish nation, the Welsh nation), and also in a legal, jurdical constitutional sense (the British nation, the United Nations)?

General de Gaulle, who presumably has some acquaintance with the French language used the French word "nation" in the political sense. and applied it specifically to Canada, when he greeted Mr. Pearson in Paris, saying that he wished Canada to "remain" ("demeurer") "a strong and united nation" ("une nation forte et unie").

A good deal of trouble has arisen from English Canadians admitting what is self-evident and what English Canadiar has ever denied it?), that French Canada is a "nation" in the ethnic, sociological, cultural sense; accepting assurances that this is "the" meaning in French and then finding themselves faced with political demands based on the other mea[illegible]g: "A nation is entitled to this, a nation is entitled to that, a nation is entitled to t'other thing". almost ad infinitum; and then, if they jib, being met with, "But you admit we are a nation. How can you balk at the logical consequences of that admission?"

I venture to suggest we shall get further if we recognize the two meanings of the word in both languages, and make it plain, in each case, which we are using it in. We are asking for trouble if we allow anyone to stop our mouths by saying, "Ah! But you don't understand French: you can't use the word nation in the political sense in French.'

Tell that to General de Gaulle, and he'll hit you over the head with his independent nucear deterrent.

Supersonic Brake

Montreal Star

The new British government's apparent disenchantment with the Anglo-French decision to get the first supersonic air transport into production may not be the retrograde step some quarters say it is. Already estimated costs have been doubled, prospective users are concerned over their own operating costs and the serious questions raised by safety engineers over a great many factors have still not been resolved. If Britain, for economic reasons, decides the brakes must be put on the joint project, the resulting breathing space will provide the time to carry out the work which was not done in advance of the early ill-fated Comet.

Most of the world's air lines have entered at least pro-forma orders either for the Anglo - French Concorde or for whatever is forthcoming from the design competition scheduled to be decided in the United States next month. Speed and prestige go hand in hand in today's intensely competitive air transport industry. Significantly, however Air Canada has not placed itself on either of the waiting lists because of all the imponderables. Its attitude is that when the supersonics are proven here there will be no difficulty in meeting air line requirements.

The first major challenge to the whole concept of supersonic transport was voiced by B.K.O. Lundberg, the Swedish safety scientist. His views on the probable effect of the sonic boom on all that lies beneath the path of a big plane travelling at twice the speed of sound have been underscored by the Federal Aviation Agency in the United States. That agency's tests showed the noise problem will be even more severe than previously anticipated. And so little is still known about such things as travel at altitudes of cosmic radiation that no one has tried yet to answer Dr. Lundberg's questions on the matter of crew and passenger safety. A delay on the headlong rush into the unknown may in fact speed the day when supersonic travel is commercially sound.

POOR INVESTMENT

FORT WILLIAM, Ont. (CP)—Uno Hermansen paid $37 for his car. On Oct. 10 he did $100 damage to it in an accident and was fined $10 for failing to report the incident.

Those Defense Cuts

Montreal Gazette

Any hopes that the cuts in defence spending proposed by the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Paul Hellyer, would make way for lower taxes are without foundation. Defence spending is not going down.

What Mr. Hellyer proposed was to cut the overhead cost of the department—the so- called "housekeeping expenses." As part of this plan he intends to reduce personnel and unite the forces.

In the first place, he has yet to prove that costs can be substantially reduced by these methods. In the fiscal year 1963-64 defence spending went up, not down. It was $93,470,000 more than the original estimate. This was partly because there was not enough time for Mr. Hellyer's changes to take effect, and partly because the Government increased service pay and its contribution to service pensions.

How much Mr. Hellyer will be able to reduce the housekeeping expenses for 1964-65 is still unknown. What is known is that he is faced with the need to make large outlays on new equipment. He will have to provide a new fighter-bomber for the RCAF, a new type of ship for the navy, and new equipment for the army.

All this will not, of course, be paid for in one year. But the weight of the expenditure over the next four or five years will be heavy.

Mr. Hellyer's real aim is to keep the rising costs of routine maintenance from eating its way into the defence budget. What he hopes to save from defence housekeeping he will use to help meet the costs of equipment.

What Mr. Hellyer hopes to accomplish— and it has yet to be proved that he can— is to switch money within the defence budget. This is rather different from cutting the budget back to make room for tax cuts.

Lung Cancer Increasing

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Cancer of the lung is the most common cause of death from malignancies among men. Fifty years ago the disease was rare, whereas 43,000 Americans died of it last year. Fewer than 6,000 victims were women.

Smoking and air pollution are incriminated most often as playing causative roles. Both are capable of irritating the lining of the air passageways and chronic bronchitis develops after years of exposure. Some authorities blame everything on smoking; others on air pollution.

The public may be confused by these conflicting opinions, not realizing that both are factors. They are not as philosophical as a 67-year-old New Yorker who stopped smoking 25 years ago, following a heart attack. His chronic bronchitis disappeared.

A few weeks ago he read an article quoting a physician who said the urban resident inhales daily the equivalent in toxic substances of two packs of cigarets, regardless of whether he smokes. This did not confuse our reader who commented: "If air pollution is a link to cancer, then cigaret inhalation adds another link that brings on this dreadful disease years sooner." This is not a new idea because the medical profession has known for some time that two cancer agents produce tumors faster than one.

In all probability there is more to lung cancer than inhaling chemical agents. The chronic bronchitis that stems from infections must be considered. The same applies to heredity, as some individuals are more susceptible to chemicals and gases that pollute the air we breathe and inhale when smoking. This may explain why some light smokers develop lung cancer after smoking the same number of years as a heavy smoker.

The public has an insight into how difficult it is to pinpoint the cause of a fatal disease when the suspected material is enjoyed by millions of voters or is closely associated with large industries, agriculture, and politics.

MILD SPINAL ARTHRITIS

Mrs. T. P. writes: X-rays of my spine show minimal hypertrophic osteoarthritic changes in the lumbar spine and sacroiliac joints. How is this condition treated?

REPLY

No treatment is needed if pain is not present. Heat, massage, and bending exercises will keep the spine flexible and strengthen the back muscles. A corset may be needed when there is pain.

ABDOMINAL SWELLING

Mrs. D. G. writes: How can a woman tell whether a swelling in the abdomen is a gas pocket or a hernia?

REPLY

By consulting her physician. Most abdominal hernias protrude when standing or straining and disappear when lying down. Gas is not constant; it makes the entire abdomen protrude and, when tapped with fingers, gives off drumlike sounds.

DEPRESSED CHEST

Mrs. G. writes: What is the chance of a normal life for a child with a funnel chest, if operation is not done?

REPLY

Excellent, provided the chest wall does not squeeze or press upon the heart or important blood vessels.

IT WON'T GO AWAY

A. P. writes: Will a fungus infection in the ear disappear with age?

REPLY

No. Fungal infections in the ear call for treatment. Even then, it may be difficult to clear up the condition.

TODAYS HEALTH HINT—

Don't manhandle the skin.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, co Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

GUARD AGAINST WINTER

WINNIPEG (CP)—Metropolitan Winnipeg will cover 12,000 feet of its boulevards with protective polyethelene covers this winter to guard against slush and salt damage. The covers were tried out last winter and found successful.

Crisis Over Peace Forces

By Carman Cumming
Canadian Press Staff Writer

One of the most curious things about the United Nations crisis over control of peace forces is that the Soviet Union could avert it by paying less than $6,000,000.

This is just about enough money to keep the Soviet and United States military establishments going for a half-hour.

Yet the issue is still being widely called a "financial crisis" because it is being fought on a financial plane.

The actual cash involved is about as important as the puck used in a hockey game — and just as replaceable.

KEEP IT SIMPLE

There is a tendency on the part of the Western team to try to keep the issue confined to financial terms, and specifically to the Soviet refusal to pay peace-keeping assessments voted by the General Assembly.

This has the virtue of making it a clear-cut problem of Soviet stubborness, and it also avoids opening a Pandora's box of conflicting views over the shape of the UN power structure.

The problem, as old as the UN itself, is whether the international organization will accurately reflect the realities of the world balance of power or whether tiny countries such as Upper Volta and Chad will wield influence on the same level as world leaders.

Originally, these realities were recognized by giving the Big Five powers permanent seats and veto power on the 11-member Security Council, which was granted exclusive control over peace - keeping.

At the time of the Korean War the General Assembly, at the urging of the United States, voted for itself the right to take over jurisdiction in peace-keeping matters when the council was hamstrung by a veto.

CANADA HAD KEY ROLE

It used that power only once in setting up a peace force—in the case of the 1965 Suez crisis. Canada played the key role in that effort and, not surprisingly, is among the many countries who feel the Assembly must retain its limited power until some better system is found.

The Soviet Union and France, on the other hand, wants to bring control back to the Council. As a weapon to enforce their views, they have refused to pay peace force assessments levied by the Assembly.

The U.S. has concentrated its retaliatory fire on the Soviet Union, almost seeming to pretend that France isn't there.

It has insisted on enforcement of the Charter Article 19, stipulating that a country "shall have no vote" in the Assembly if its arrears total the equivalent of two years' assessments. The Soviet Union, if its peacekeeping arrears are included, comes under that article on Dec. 1 when the Assembly session opens. France will be vulnerable at the beginning of next year.

FACES DOUBLE PROBLEM

The United States thus is faced with a double problem.

It is under pressure from many smaller countries not to risk driving the Soviets out of the UN. And it is reluctant to aggravate its already sticky relationship with France by putting that country in the dock in January.

As a way out, the U.S. has suggested that Russia make an indirect payment, ignoring for the moment its objections of principle. A payment of $6,000,000 of the $52,000,000 the Russians owe would bring them under the two-year limit and take off the heat.

An unofficial four-man negotiating committee headed by Carlos Sosa - Rodriguez, president of last year's assembly, has suggested establishment of a "rescue fund" for payments of this kind.

The aim is to find an easy way out for both sides, and the betting is that it will succeed. But time is quickly running out.

Top Hats And Minks

Guelph Mercury

This is the evening when thousands who don't know a Buff Orpington from a Tamworth turn out for Canada's biggest farm exhibition, the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. They go in their minks and top hats, as much to be seen as to see. Many of them would shudder at the thought of touring the livestock barns or the vegetables or poultry. Their objective is the horse show and on their way to it they'll linger in the flower section.

Without them and the stiff fees they pay for the horse show boxes where they may be duly admired there would be no "Royal" or at best a much smaller exhibition. For it is the attendance at the horse show of the very- well-to- do and of the general non-farm public alike that enables the RAWF to remain the big institution it is in the lives and economy of the farm people.

Not all of the nabobs flaunting their finest feathers at the horse show are indifferent to agriculture. Some of the exhibitors of prize-winning cattle, swine and sheep are so-called "city men", people with top- level careers in manufacturing, finance, the law and other pursuits. They operate and commute to their offices from large farms which are run as efficiently and scientifically as are their daytime businesses. These men have for years plowed a good deal of their city-made wealth into agriculture, to the benefit of farming as a whole. Some of them have contributed their dual skill as urban executives and farm owners to the councils of the Royal.

Skimming Over Oceans

Fort William Times-Journal

Public attention has been held by new development of aircraft as peeks have been taken at the future of transportation. Maybe we should look closer to the sea level. For research on various types of hovercraft offers a hint that thousands of those who want to cross the ocean may do so in a greatly enlarged version of the hovercraft now in operation in Great Britain.

At least two firms, Hovercraft Development Limited and Westland Aircraft, have designed hovercraft of more than 100 tons all-up weight, and early in 1964 Westland had suggested a scheme for a cross-Channel ferry service based on a new hovercraft of 150 to 165 tons. Westland were also responsible for the invention and development of the flexible skirt, which allows the hovercraft to rise smoothly over solid obstacles and waves.

But what the Services seem to have in mind now is a greatly scaled- up version that might ride waves of perhaps 40 feet instead of 10 feet or so. Essentially it would need to be a ship— a normal displacement vessel — but one capable of rising from the water and shifting very quickly when need arose.

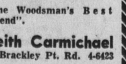
For this purpose a mixed propulsion system is likely, and one is, in fact, being tried out by the Interservices Hovercraft Unit. It has auxiliary screws that it can lower into the water to allow it to remain hove to for long periods without wasting a lot of power maintaining the air cushion.

The basic techniques are well known. It's a matter of bringing together a vast amount of engineering experience in this field. And of equipping such a vessel appropriately for its duties, which, though not yet defined, will probably include antisubmarine work and transport.

TAGGING THE DOGS

Eskimos in the Canadian Arctic are so fond of their dogs they sometimes give the pets the names of deceased members of their families.

IT'S HERE
THE NEW
"McCulloch"



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