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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"
PAGE 4 WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1964

Mr. Hays's Visit
An always welcome visitor to this Province is the man who runs the agriculture department at Ottawa. Other portfolios may seem of more importance to the people of the big industrial and financial centres, but down here it is farming interests that are still of chief concern, and we take no small pride in the fact that we rate, despite our small population, among the best food producing areas in Canada. This of course is no secret to the Hon. Harry Hays, the federal minister to whom we look for support and co-operation in our agricultural activities, which will be with us in person this evening.

It is to address a Liberal meeting that he is coming here on this occasion. But it is in hopes that our ozone-laden breezes will inspire the minister to thoughts transcending party interests while he is in our midst, and that his speech will prove of equal value and interest to our farmers of all parties.

Mr. Hays is a Westerner, and a highly successful breeder, exporter and auctioneer of purebred livestock. We wish he could stay longer to see some of our fine herds in this Province; but he will be returning later, we understand, with the members of the Commons agricultural committee in tow, on a tour that will take him and them across the whole Dominion. That should prove an educational experience for all concerned, and make for smoother functioning of parliamentary procedure in dealing with farm legislation as it affects all parts of the country.

Meanwhile, a salute to Mr. Hays in a strictly non-partisan sense, and may he find his present visit a welcome change from the heat and turmoil of Ottawa at this time.

Student Loan Bill
From the way the student loan bill has been kicked around in the Commons, one would imagine that it was another flag issue or something like that. All sorts of silly arguments have been urged against it, particularly by Quebec opposition representatives. One member maintained that the bill put them into debt for many years. Another said the government had already "heaped debt on the farmer, the fisherman, the housewife and many others; now it is seeking to place the professional man in debt." Imagine the time the House was wasted on such balderdash!

There are legitimate points of criticism, but these have mostly been buried under a mountain of irrelevant discussion as reported in Hansard. Regulations governing the assignment of loans have yet to be drafted, but it is admitted that they may have to prescribe a stricter method of collection than those applying, say, to farm improvement or home improvement loans.

This point is raised by a commentator in the Financial Times, who notes that farm improvement loans are often allowed in default for as much as two years where there is obvious desire on the part of the farmer to pay up, but for inability through poor crops or circumstances beyond control. Here the banks have security of a permanent resident and landowner.

The second big problem is to determine need. The bill requires that the student must have a satisfactory scholastic standing and must be "in need of a student loan for the academic year in such amount, not exceeding \$1,000 in an academic year as is stated in the certificate." The aggregate of all loans to a student must not exceed \$5,000.

Unless this need test is strictly and carefully applied, the student loan fund could become a vehicle for a free ride at the expense of the government. A parent quite able to pay his son through the university course may be tempted to use the \$1,000 a year for five years (in some cases, interest free for 10 years.)

Objections of this kind may be met by redrafting particular clauses in the bill—safeguarding it, on the one hand, against exploitation, and on the other insuring its more equitable operation. But surely it is a measure of importance to thousands of necessitous students across the country, and should be welcomed as setting a precedent for federal responsibility in this field.

Disappointment
There is disappointment among those who had been hoping that federal recognition would be given, at the health ministers' conference in Ottawa this week, to the proposal for adding mental and tubercular patient costs to the hospital insurance program. According to Health Minister LaMarsh, there is general agreement as to the need for implementing this recommendation in the Hall Commission report, but this was no time to incur the added expenditure involved. So, it will have to wait until a federal-provincial committee completes study of the country's tax structure.

Surely, in a case of this kind, the question of cost is of less concern than the human factors involved. Hospitals for the mentally ill are not now eligible for federal assistance as are other hospitals. But why? The fact that a had precedent has been set is no reason for continuing it. From every standpoint of equity and need, hospitals should be treated the same, whether they look after the patient's physical illness or after his mental ill.

As noted by an exchange in this connection, there is very little point in allocating government funds, year after year, for the support of organizations dedicated to public education in mental health—dedicated, that is, to persuading people that mental illness should be considered in the same light as physical illness—if government itself continues to make a firm distinction between them.

Miss LaMarsh says that to do otherwise would add \$53,000,000 this year to a hospital insurance program expected to cost Ottawa \$420,000,000 in the 1965-66 fiscal year, and that "this is no time to go into this sort of thing." In a way she is right; the time to have gone into it was when the hospital insurance scheme was first mooted. But for some reason this vital phase of the program was overlooked. It is now represented as being a sort of extra, or luxury, that the country can't afford, at least not without further inquiry and delay.

We know what that means in terms of political procrastination.

Student Exchanges
The 24 Manitoba students who arrived here last week are the forerunners of other similar groups from other provinces whom we shall be welcoming as part of an excellent centennial exchange program. Before the end of 1967, some 14,000 students from all parts of Canada will have participated in the program, through tours which will carry them from one end of the country to the other.

An Island student group, of course, will be among the participants of this venture, which has been aptly described as one of the most imaginative of all the centennial programs.

The program is being undertaken jointly by the federal government and the provinces, and is intended to guide the next generation of adults to a deeper understanding of their Canadian citizenship. As the Winnipeg Free Press points out, great care has apparently been taken to prevent the exchanges from becoming mere sight-seeing junkets. Wherever the students go, they will be living in private homes, experiencing at close range the ways and attitudes of their hosts in other provinces.



THOSE LAZY, CRAZY DAYS OF SUMMER

OTTAWA REPORT

Of Direct Concern To Every Canadian

(Patrick Nicholson's guest columnist today is Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Liberal M.P. for Essex, East.)

It is a particular pleasure for me to contribute to Patrick Nicholson's column because, although I am accustomed to criticism on the editor's pages—indeed I welcome it, or most of it—I seldom have an editorial opportunity to take back Mr. Nicholson. I should add, however, that he has been fair in his comments of my work.

Since I became Secretary of State for External Affairs, I

have been distressed at the many times I have heard people say something like this: "International affairs have become so complex and so confusing today that they are beyond me, there is nothing I can do about nuclear weapons or disarmament or foreign aid or the U.N., so I just won't pay any attention to all that business." How many times in one form or another have you heard this type of thinking expressed?

This is a tragic philosophy. It is a view which leads to a negative cynicism and a lack of involvement in our society which projected on a national scale could be disastrous for our way of life. The fact is that today more than at any time in history international affairs have been the direct concern of individuals everywhere in the world. No longer can relationships between nations and the small coteries of experts in government. Today science and technology have involved all of us in international affairs.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest to the public. It is not necessary to endorse the opinion of correspondents. Letters should be sent to the editor, and should be as brief and to the point as possible. The editor reserves the right to edit letters submitted.

RE PARTY LEADERSHIP

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to a front page article which suggests that I have "strong leads into the provincial leadership." It is properly construed as meaning I am presently seeking the leadership. I should like to advise that such is not the case. Had I been asked by any reporter, I would have been glad to discuss fully and frankly the situation as it now stands. In recent weeks and months I have had many people in the party suggest that I give serious consideration of such a course of action. These advocates were not only in the party but also in the public. I might have the qualifications and background useful to the position.

To each and all such flattering suggestions, I say that I am not interested in the highest rank among provincial premiers. So long as he desires to carry on, he commands my devoted loyalty and hearty support. To suggest his retirement or replacement strikes me as premature and unnecessary. I hope he will continue to be blessed with the good health and vigor to continue long in his present post.

As a Conservative party leader in the province, my eligibility for election to the party events and situations on the Dominion scene now in my opinion is a matter of course. With a minority government and therefore the more than usual uncertainty about election dates, it is difficult to engage even speculation on alternative ventures. My present responsibility is to the people of Quebec. I have no intention of transferring from the Dominion to the provincial scene.

A factor compounding the problem is the increasing numbers affected. Never before has the party been so widely represented in the school age group. The rural-to-urban migration has also increased. There is a decrease in the percentage of juveniles who live in the country where the myriad chores and tasks connected with farming can be counted on to absorb a large share of their time and energy in the summer.

Many young people of high school age in town as well as in country, do find summer activities. Recreation programs at playgrounds and swimming pools, summer camps and camps for the physically handicapped, school year libraries help to fill up the nine- to ten-week summer vacation. The school year and the beginning of the next.

There are more visitors from other nations in Canada than ever before and many of them are students to whom we should extend our warmest hospitality. They have much to offer us, perhaps more than we can offer them. By meeting and talking to them we have a wonderful opportunity to learn in personal terms about other parts of the world and the problems and aspirations of other people.

OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

There are many other opportunities: public affairs programmes, good books, discussion groups and outlets for individual opinions on international affairs. I can assure you these opinions and attitudes do influence international affairs and they are often a decisive factor in Canadian foreign policy. For example, the determination of the Canadian people to do their utmost to preserve peace and stability in the United Nations peacekeeping activities prompted the Government to respond unhesitatingly in successive crises in Indochina, the Middle East, the Congo and most recently in Cyprus.

We are living in an interdependent and swiftly changing world. It is a world in which the challenge to each one of us is to become more international and to learn not only to be good Canadians but to be good citizens of the world; indeed, we have reached the stage in history when these two are inseparable.

Canada is among the forerunners of the international nations today. But we are becoming truly international in our thinking; we must have a much greater body of opinion and understanding in our country about the kind of world we are living in today and the kind of problems and opportunities which will confront us tomorrow.

The next time you hear someone say that there is nothing can be done about international affairs, I hope you'll remind him that there is nothing his country can do to solve the problems of other nations unless our citizens' participation and that through that participation he can be a positive factor.

Children In Summer

Frederic Gleamer
This summer, as an innovation in the American school system, classes are being conducted in the vacation months, giving the opportunity to the higher grades, who fell just short of passing standards on the year's end examinations, to re-examine their deficiency and enter the next higher grade in September.

For the purpose of these classes solve a problem looming larger in our society: what are children to do in summer? A factor compounding the problem is the increasing numbers affected. Never before has the party been so widely represented in the school age group. The rural-to-urban migration has also increased. There is a decrease in the percentage of juveniles who live in the country where the myriad chores and tasks connected with farming can be counted on to absorb a large share of their time and energy in the summer.

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But they do not fill all of it, as

Pollen Count Impractical

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Many newspapers publish the pollen count during the hay fever season. This information is more interesting than practical because the count represents the concentration of pollen in the air during the preceding 24 hours. It is past history. Measurements are made at a fixed point out of doors. Different results are obtained when the gauges are made from the tops of buildings located in various parts of the same city.

The number of trapped pollen averages five per cent of the concentration reported from the tops of buildings at three widely separated points in the city. Pollen accumulations rose in proportion to the time spent out of doors and in rooms with open windows.

Have victims can learn a lesson from this study. Sneezing, nasal congestion, and itching usually are aggravated when the pollen is in the air. If the pollen is in the air, it is in the air. If the pollen is in the air, it is in the air. If the pollen is in the air, it is in the air.

CHARCOAL STEAKS

M. O. writes: It is true that eating steak cooked over charcoal is as bad as smoking?

Better, according to my taste. I assume you refer to the report that cancer of the stomach is more common in some countries where the eating of smoked meats and fish is popular. Their diet is blamed but the relationship has not been proved.

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

NOTES BY THE WIA

If your wife doesn't treat you as you deserve—maybe you should be thankful.—Waterloo Courier
Nobody seems to have noticed the great injustice in the Canada Pension Plan. It makes a provision for widows, but none for widowers and this is very hard on the men who have managed to talk their wives into supporting them.—Globe and Mail
Different lands, different customs. A Lake Forest, Ill., man faces a charge for sitting on an American flag. In Ottawa the Commons has been sitting on ours for weeks.—Windsor Star
"Who is the responsible man in the firm?" asked the salesman. "I don't know who is the responsible man," said the office boy. "but I always get the blame."—Galt Reporter

Crisis In Southern Rhodesia

By Carol Kennedy
Canadian Press Staff Writer
A useful rule of thumb in African politics today might be: No matter how extreme a political leader may seem, there is generally someone more extreme waiting for a chance to take his place.

Even in South Africa, Premier Hendrik Verwoerd's racial separatist philosophy is almost liberal compared with that which might have been expected of his nationalist ministers retained.

Dr. Hastings Banda of Malawi and Jomti Kenyatta of Kenya are no longer regarded as extremists even by white settlers, but they have been held in contempt by extreme rightists. In Kenya's case, the Communist sympathizer Oginga Odinga.

The rule has been demonstrated in action three times in Southern Rhodesia. When the Liberal Garfield Todd was deposed in 1958 and his place was taken by the more conservative Sir Edgar Whitehead, there were signs of defeat from many who thought all chance of racial conciliation was unavailing.

Whitehead was defeated in his turn in 1961 by the right-wing Rhodesian Front Party headed by Winston Field. In-stead of the loss of Whitehead's cautious but well-intentioned groupings toward racial peace was lamented by Liberals in Rhodesia and Britain.

Field was labelled a reactionary. Nobody then suspected that Finance Minister Ian Smith would within two years become premier and his white-supremacy-over-politics make Field's "evolution, not revolution" platform seem the acme of moderation.

Now it is reported from Salisbury that Smith's position is weakening. He is trapped between two bitter alternatives. Either he declares a rebellious

independence from Britain, making his country an international cause and forfeiting all the valuable economic support of the Commonwealth—a course no thoughtful man likely to be on-the-spot observers—or he temporizes, which will certainly lead to pressure by the anti-segregationists in his party. It may seem incredible that Smith should ever appear in retrospect as a moderate, but that could be the case if ever John Gubbins, Clifford Dupont or William Harper all ministers in Smith's cabinet—should outman from the driver's seat.

Gambi, a large aggressive man who likes to trace his ancestry back to Shakespeare's John O'Connell, has talked on British television about the "Donkerrse spirit" and in his own words doesn't give a damn for the Commonwealth. He has also compared the Black Africans to the Communist leaders with poisonous snakes.

If Field proved too left-wing for this party, what about Smith? NOT INVITED
The Rhodesian prime minister clear after last week's Commonwealth leaders' conference, to which he was not invited. After rejecting the call by Commonwealth premiers for a constitutional conference, he described himself as a "middle-of-the-road man" and told a public meeting in Salisbury: "I have as much trouble with the extreme people on the right as I have with the extreme people on the left."

It is hopefully anticipated in Britain that if the small-minority Smith government falls it will be replaced by a moderate coalition headed perhaps by Whitehead, Field and Sir Tony Welensky.
One thing looks certain—another twist to the right could take Southern Rhodesia to the edge of the precipice.



Dianne Gerace
Canada's high hope for the High Jump

Twenty-year-old Dianne Gerace, a lithe, long-legged ash-blond reeptionist from Trail, B.C., is Canada's best woman high jumper. A Weekend Magazine photostory, in full color, pictures the charming athlete training at Trail for her attempt to regain for Canadian women the athletic honors of former years. Dianne is expected to easily qualify for the Olympic team at the August trials at St. Lambert, Que., and to take part in the gruelling pentathlon in Tokyo at the October Olympic Games.

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