The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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At Critical Pass

Arthur Goldberg, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, has told the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva that there will be "disastrous consequences" if North Vietnam carries out its threats to put captive American airmen on trial as war criminals. In doing so he went no further than did the United Nations Secretary General, U Thant, in a public appeal to North Vietnam last week not to try American prisoners. Any such trial, said Thant, would "generate still more intense escalation" of a war he believes already threatens to become World War III.

This is looming as a very serious issue indeed. With American bombers on the fringes of Hanoi, North Vietnam is reaching for some kind of quick retaliation, and has come up with the claim that its American prisoners are war criminals in an undeclared war and thus are not entitled to the protection of the Geneva convention. Among other things, this convention requires: humane treatment, no reprisals against prisoners, regular mail, and inspection of camps and interviews with prisoners by a third party.

A key section says prisoners prosecuted for acts committed before capture still must enjoy all protection guaranteed by the treaty—in other words, no executions. North Vietnam, as well as some other Communist countries, in binding themselves to the treaty specifically excluded this section. The United States does not recognize any exclusions to the treaty.

A formal declaration of war would tend to put the prisoners on a more regular footing. But it would transform the character of the conflict in other ways as well, and this is what both Thant and Goldberg see as a grim possibility. Up to now the United States is not pledged to defeat North Vietnam, only to drive its forces out of South Vietnam. With a declaration of war and its further escalation resulting in the defeat and occupation of North Vietnam, the armed forces of the United States would directly face the armed forces of Communist China at the Chinese border. The buffer state that now separates the two big powers would have disappeared.

This might not bring on full-scale war, of course; but can one be sure of that? It is believed at Washington that China is not prepared for war, politically or militarily, and that war would not be in its national interest. But the danger of an irrational act by Peking cannot be ruled out. It was the drive to the Yalu River by General Douglas MacArthur in the Korean War that brought the Chinese forces directly into that conflict.

American officials have so far confined themselves to warnings of "dire results" if Hanoi carries out its threat in this case. This could mean that even if a declaration of war is rejected, other forms of retaliation will be chosen to answer any hurt to American airman; and they, too, would continue the chain of actions and reactions leading to fateful consequences.

A Vital Difference

Many people, notes the Hamilton Spectator, are confused by the difference between integration and unification in the armed services. Integration means the gathering together of departments and service organizations that have much in common; unification means the establishment of one service in one uniform and the disappearance of the navy, army and air force as we know it. Almost without exception senior officers have supported integration, but Admirals Landymore and Stirling publicly bucked Defense Minister Hellyer on the unification he is determined will follow integration.

That, as he has been forced to concede, is a matter for Parliament to decide. In the meantime it is well for the public—to which Parliament is responsible—to realize that integration would have been accepted and that it would work quite well without unification.

The basic issue has to do with morale. In these days of booming economy it is hard enough to keep men in the services without removing the traditional pride that goes with a distinctive uniform. Pride is part of morale. And maintaining high morale—despite Mr. Hellyer's ideas to the contrary—is a senior officer's prime responsibility.

To most junior officers, and all the enlisted men in the services, integration means little. It means things like a common system of pay, a single medical and chaplain corps, and one supply and purchasing system. But a uniform is something else again. It is very much a matter which touches every member of the forces personally. Every recruit is given lectures on the customs and traditions of the service which his uniform symbolizes. After basic training the men are lectured on the customs and traditions of their own regiment, ship or squadron. They must follow the customs and traditions, and learn to treasure them. Neither the army nor the air force has the customs and traditions of speech, dress and activity the navy does.

If there are pressing reasons why such vital distinctions should be abolished, it is for Mr. Hellyer to explain them. He hasn't done so yet; but he must, if Parliament does its duty. And part of that duty will be to hear what spokesmen for the service forces have to say on the subject, and weigh very carefully what is involved.

Farm Safety Week

Next week is Farm Safety Week, and The Canadian Press has given wide publicity to the fact that on this occasion a really coordinated effort is being made to reduce the accident toll in Canada's most dangerous industry. The National Safety League is asking people in the industry to think about and practice specific safety precautions during the week, in the hope that the lessens learned will stick. The need for dealing with the problem on a nation-wide scale is underlined by the fact that, not including the home itself, there were 222 fatal accidents on Canadian farm premises in 1965. Most of these arose from mishandling of farm machinery.

The League is working towards calling a national conference of farm-related safety organizations to establish a national farm safety committee. A steering committee is already in existence. The over-all aim is to develop a strong farm safety program to make the rural areas a safer place, not just the farm proper. In the meantime, it is hoped through next week's activities to make farm families more aware of the sometimes fatal pitfalls in their environment.

It is a movement which warrants the fullest cooperation in this agricultural province, especially through planning and forethought in farm operations, which are emphasized as being of prime importance in preventing needless accidents.

Britain's Example

One year ago Britain officially abolished the death penalty. As in Canada, it had been unofficially non-existent for a considerable period before that. Many had been watching to see if the murder rate in Britain would rise. The other day Home Secretary Roy Jenkins supplied the answer. It did not go up; in fact it went down by two in 1965.

This is but one more indication that the incidence of murder depends on factors other than the death penalty. As the London Free Press points out in this connection, this year the murder rate may well go up, and that would be no more conclusive than the decrease in 1965. Also, it is only by coincidence that one of the most heinous crimes of the century took place within the last few days in the state of Illinois, where the death penalty has been retained.

Yet this argument of deterrence as justification for retention of the death penalty was argued ad nauseam in the Canadian Parliament recently, and carried the vote. But as the London paper observes, this should not be the last parliamentary assessment of this subject. The time must surely arrive when Canada too decides it can in good conscience put away the barbarous concept of a penalty "to match the crime."

THE NEGLECTED TEST-TUBE

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD

Johnson, Lesage, And Quebec

By Maxwell Cohen
Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal

The second of two articles.

Daniel Johnson has come to power inheriting, on the whole, progressive and valuable programs of social development. It is unlikely that he can or would unscramble the omelet of dynamic social change. But in some English-speaking eyes he carries with him the baggage of an unpalatable history, with election programs and statements that, taken literally, cannot altogether inspire confidence.

Yet the paradox emerges that Mr. Johnson gives the impression already of a certain practical moderation and accessability; of a man who can be spoken to and who may listen; and of a government determined to be effective without being overly committed to speed or intervention for their own sake.

Perhaps even more fundamental is the continuing tradition in the Union Nationale of a devotion to free enterprise which, whatever its lip service or real significance, creates a climate of conservative economic policy, a mood that permeates all the rest and balances, in part, the extremes of constitutional and nationalist sentiment with which their program is also burdened.

Already it is being noted that the tensions of the latter Lesage period, so filled with threats to the "chateaux" of Westmount and Hampstead, so chiding to English-speaking management, so discriminatory in the attitude toward some English-speaking institutions, so ready to re-write history if not historical rights, that these tensions have now been relaxed.

But is this only because of the quiet acquisition of knowledge in the first days of office, a waiting game to command confidence on many fronts, anticipating an election some months hence?

DANGERS AND TESTS

It will not be difficult to set out both the dangers and the tests that will inform us quite soon as to whether Quebec has bought itself a moderating force or simply a force for furthering some of the least desirable features of the frenetic new dynamism. What are these signals to which we must be alert?

They are, it seems to me, the following: 1. Mr. Johnson at the forthcoming conference on federal-provincial tax sharing will have to show some realism about his fiscal demands. National or federal economic and fiscal policy cannot tolerate a system where the major portion of direct taxes is pre-empted to the provinces. Both economic and federal revenue reasons demand a fundamental role for the national government in the field of direct taxation. At the same time it would be foolish not to recognize the large reach of provincial revenue needs as welfare and educational costs mount to new levels thus having not merely revenue, but regional economic significance. 2. Most serious students of the present Canadian Constitution would argue that we already are one of the most de-centralized federal states to be found anywhere the system operates. With wage and price policy, resources control, education and most welfare activities, all in provincial hands, the view that more legal power is required by the provinces is a misleading irrelevance.

True, there are anomalies and anachronisms, obsolescent provisions and some formal awkwardness in the British North America Act. Even more important, the amending power remain in suspense and in Westminster because the Fulton-Favreau Formula, good or bad, is no longer politically debatable.

But all of these considerations do not require a constitutional conference that would only heighten the tensions and would be very unlikely to achieve a working success in producing something better than we now have in the present Constitution with all of its technical defects.

CENTRAL PROBLEMS

It would be a real test of Mr. Johnson's statemanship if he were to give priorities to the central problems of Quebec, its modernization, its rural problems, and not to exaggerate the need for a new Constitution. 3. Finally, Mr. Johnson will give evidence of his wisdom by his attitude toward non-French-speaking Quebec. His resentment at the failure of English-speaking voters to come to his support should be a lesson, not a thorn. English-speaking Quebecers regard themselves both of Quebec and of Canada. That is their position and it is likely to be firmly insisted on, particularly if there is any growing insecurity on their part about how French-speaking leadership organizes its ethnic priorities.

The test is now before Mr. Johnson. Will he give the English-speaking community a sense of real confidence, a sense of the right to be Quebecers, of belonging to a truly bi-cultural society in Quebec? His behaviour on these issues may mark the turning point in the development of his own party back to general acceptability; but even more in the development of a relationship between the New Quebec and the New Canada which Mr. Lesage was evolving with a certain erratic pattern because of the lack of balance in what several of his colleagues were telling Quebec and the world about the new situation.

English-speaking leadership under Duplessis tended often to make "deals" with a regime that it disliked but felt that it could do business with. The day of deals is over. Nor can they be replaced only with "legal rights" set out in detail in some as yet undrafted constitution. What matters is the spirit and practice of community and equality.

Mr. Johnson's great opportunity is to "convert the "Quiet Revolution" into the modern united community of Quebec and Canada which it must become if it is to have lasting meaning both in Quebec and outside.

Machines Get Confused

Windsor Star

A citizen complains that he has had a running argument with a machine over the past few months. He hopes he now has convinced the infernal contraption that he has been right.

It all involves a small utility bill. Seems, four months ago, he forgot it in his pocket and was a few days late paying it—but pay it he did. Then comes the next bill and he is debited with the amount in arrears. He hadn't kept the previous receipt though was certain he had paid it but, anyway, paid it again under protest.

Came the third monthly bill and no mention was made of this amount, even though the citizen was certain someone owed him it. Then came the fourth bill and, sure enough, the item turns up on it as a credit.

By this time the citizen was completely muddled. So he took it up with the cashier who referred him to another authority. The man didn't want the item to turn up on his next bill again as an arrears.

The young lady consulted the records. The amount had been paid twice. The credit was in order. The citizen said: "How come all the confusion?" "The machine," the lady said. Apparently it was quite prompt in putting down arrears but not so prompt when it came to noting the bill had been paid.

This citizen sometimes wonders about the efficiency of machines.

Sugar Economics

London Free Press

The proposal at the Caribbean-Canada talks for elimination of Canada's import duty on sugar grown in the Islands may be of interest to Western Ontario's beet sugar growers. Such action will strengthen the position of the cheaper cane, and place the beet product in a more unfavorable position.

Actually, the federal deficiency payment by Ottawa for a minimum beet price will guarantee the grower a reasonable return. However, subsidies may be changed. The producer may have a more difficult time convincing the government to renew the subsidy if there is marked difference between beet and cane sugar costs.

Canada and the Canadian consumer would be further ahead if we used the cheaper cane sugar product entirely. However, there is a massive investment by Canadian beet growers — particularly in Western Ontario and Alberta — in equipment. Similarly refineries are equipped for this production.

Many Canadian farmers, particularly New Canadians who are settling in this land, would be affected if beet sugar output is cut off. In fact, this type of production has been an inducement to many immigrants to come here and bring their large families to win a living from Canadian acres.

Touchy Parking Ticket

Christian Science Monitor

To the American judge who some years ago fined himself for speeding, we now add the German policeman who gave himself a ticket for unlawful parking. Not wishing to cast a shadow on the Cologne police department by being late to testify in court, this officer parked in a no-parking area, and wrote himself out a ticket.

Up to this point all was simple. Then the complications began. When he went to pay the fine, he was, instead, whisked away to see his superior whose attention had been called to the case. The officer was given a summons and disciplinary action began.

The superior said that as a police officer should not break the law wittingly.

At this point, law pundits intervened. They said, first, that by German law the parking ticket outlawed any summons.

Second, they claimed that the officer showed initiative and judgment in upholding police reputation for punctuality and reliability.

Here, at last reading, the case stands. The deeper all parties delve into the issues, the more complicated they become.

And so, while we make no claim to legal training particularly German legal training, we see only one way out of the difficulty: scrap the entire argument, and start all over again.

Intolerance To Perfumes

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Every spring and summer a middle-aged woman develops a brownish discoloration of the skin behind the ears and on the neck. It disappears in the winter. We discovered that she was applying perfume or cologne to these areas which sensitized the skin to the rays of the sun. A localized pigmentation (photodermatitis) ensued over the exact sites at which the perfume was applied. Ultraviolet rays from a sunlamp did the same.

Certain chemicals and plants are capable of doing the same to persons with this type of sensitivity. Others develop pigmentation over exposed areas when taking drugs [illegible] most common offenders are specific dyes, barbiturates, sulfonamides, chlorpromazine, quinine, and gold salts. The psoralens produce marked photosensitivity and are used occasionally to stimulate pigment among those who burn before they tan.

Almost everyone except the dark, full-blooded Negro has varying degrees of tolerance to the sun. Blonds and redheads have the least and usually burn or freckle after moderate exposure. Those with an inherent photosensitivity develop small blisters or bumps over the areas after prolonged exposure. The bridge of the nose and cheeks are the most sensitive. Itching also may occur. Some individuals develop herpes (cold sores) on the lips after they sit out in the sun.

When a child is intolerant to ultraviolet he is likely to be very susceptible to sunburn and excessive freckling. Some areas remain pink and scaly after continued exposure. These youngsters should be taught to avoid undue prolonged exposure without limiting their activity or creating frustration. Some authorities believe that these youngsters are future candidates for skin cancers unless this is done.

Those reacting to sunlight should avoid the direct rays or use a commercial sunscreening agent. Some of the most popular contain red petrolatum or para-aminobenzoic acid ester. However, they help but cannot prevent a reaction when the skin is highly photosensitive.

TIRED FEET

M. C. S. writes: What would be best for soaking hot, tired feet after walking and standing? The mailman recommends Epsom salts. He walks many miles every day, plays golf, goes bowling four nights a week, and ice skates. Do you think his idea is any good?

REPLY

No, but it will do no harm. Ordinary hot water is just as effective.

CLUES NEEDED

M. O. writes: Can a person know if he has heart trouble?

REPLY

It is suspected when there are symptoms such as shortness of breath, chest pain, irregularity of the heart or fainting spells. Otherwise, he must rely upon physical examination, chest X-rays, and the electrocardiogram.

WANTS TO BE DIFFERENT

M. R. writes: I'm 17 years old and would like my face changed as much as possible. Would it be better to wait until I'm 21?

REPLY

Yes, and longer if need be. By that time you are more likely to be content with what you have.

CATNAPS

V. E. R. writes: Does falling asleep in a chair tend to cause heart trouble?

REPLY

No, if anything, the heart welcomes the additional relaxation.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Give your baby love and attention.

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

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)

OUR YESTERDAYS
(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTR - FIVE YEARS AGO
(July 23, 1941)

Japanese occupation of strategic air and naval bases in French Indo-China appeared imminent, if not actually under way, bringing nearer a possible clash with the United States and Great Britain over Signapore and the Netherlands East Indies.

Appointment of Charles J. Burchell, Canadian high commissioner to Australia for the past year and a half, to be Canadian high commissioner to Newfoundland—a new post—was announced by Prime Minister MacKenzie King.

TEN YEARS AGO
(July 23, 1956)

The Canadian Mathematical Congress has announced that Harry Love, East Royalty, has received a $400 scholarship tenable this fall when Mr. Love will be entering the Honours Course in Mathematics at Dalhousie University.

A meeting at Souris representing each of the 13 polls in the District, elected Harry Burke of Fortune Bridge as president the District Association for the coming year.

ADD PAVILION

MONTREAL (CP)—The Canadian Jewish Community Friday announced plans for a $300,000 pavilion at Expo 67, to be called either the Jewish Community Pavilion or the House of Judaism. A spokesman for the community says that it will reflect the history of Judaism as a world faith and culture maintained internationally through the ages, as opposed to a limited portrayal of Jews as an ethnic group.

Wilson's Deflation Formula

By Arch MacKenzie
Canadian Press Staff, Washinton

WASHINGTON (CP) — Britain's austerity measures were preceded here by some of the harshest press criticism the country has had since the 1949 devaluation crisis.

American impatience was showing, softened by the continuing assumption that Britain still is the firmest American ally if also the most frustrating at times. This sense of impatience deepened as the onset of another bout in chronic economic malaise become obvious.

The situation recalls to some extent American ambivalence about France in those good old days before President de Gaulle, when one government [illegible] only and France was the sick man of Europe.

HAD TO COME

"It had to come," the New York Times observes, in greeting the new Wilson austerity package.

Wilson will be here next week to tell President Johnson personally about his troubles and his latest abortive effort to get the Soviet Union to make another peace initiative in Viet Nam.

U.S. officials profess to be pleasantly surprised at the scope and vigor of Wilsons' deflation formula.

But there is some suspicion about the "voluntary" six-month freeze proposed for wages and prices. That is the key area, it is felt here.

The U.S. has its own "voluntary" program to trim its international payments deficit and it, largely because of Viet Nam, has quietly thrown in the towel.

It is assumed here that the U.S. applied pressure to get Britain to hold off on devaluation as a device at this time at least. The U.S. also is concerned that Britain may cut its military muscle from NATO commitments to east of Suez.

BANKRUPTCY CLOSE

But there is frank recognition [illegible] must be done to avoid going broke.

"Prime Minister Wilson is doing exactly what foreign bankers say he should do," observes The Times. "He may not admit it but a measure of British sovereignty has been lost during the protracted diffculties of sterling over the last 21 months."

However, if Wilson's image as an adroit politician has suffered here recently, and if London has been depicted as "swinging" its way blithely to bankruptcy, insiders say the Wilson-Johnson axis is still strong with chats two or three time a week by telephone.

Canada Helps

Toronto Telegram

The decision to send 10 portable emergency hospital units to South Vietnam is in keeping with the Government's policy to provide increased material aid to that war-torn country.

External Affairs Minister Paul Martin has repeatedly said that Canada, which supports the U.S. stand in Vietnam, has no intention of providing combat troops. Our assistance would be confined to medical supplies, food, clothing and some technical aid.

The hospital units are tangible evidence of this.

The units, costing $700,000, are for civilian use. They will be integrated into Vietnam's provincial hospitals system where patients are treated by Vietnamese and civilian medical teams from many countries.

Each unit contains 200 beds. It also has three operating rooms, receiving recovery and general wards; a pharmacy, a central supply and laboratory; and X-ray and service facilities. It will require 600 boxes to pack each hospital.

Besides the units, Canada is providing other kinds of assistance which has been greatly welcomed by the Vietnamese.

Medical aid has been extended. Two Canadian doctors are teaching and practicing in Saigon and Quang Ngai. Ottawa has completed plans to provide additional facilities, and personnel, at Quang Ngai for treatment of tuberculosis patients.

The Government's humanitarian act to help Vietnamese civilians deserves the praise of all Canadians.

TEST FOR TOUGHNESS

The women of towns called Stroud in Canada, the U.S., Australia and Britain have a rolling-pin throwing competition each year.

A new, rollicking satire by
ERIC NICOL
100 YEARS OF WHAT?
Illustrated by Peter Whalley

"Is Confederation a myth?" Canadians are asking. They feel they are old enough to be told. Now they want to know whether Confederation really happened or was just made up because there was no other holiday in July.

Don't miss this glorious spoof on Confederation—100 Years of What?—by the 3-time winner of the Leacock Award for Humour, whose successful comedy, "Like Father, Like Fun" has earned rave notices from Vancouver critics and is now on its way to Broadway via Toronto.

At your local bookseller—$3.50

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