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Fishermen's Loans

It is to be hoped that as a result of discussion in Parliament this week, there will be a considerable widening of the qualifications for fisheries improvement loans guaranteed by the Federal Government. The suggestions, which came chiefly from Government supporters, covered several matters of complaint. It was said that the present Act, which it is proposed to extend until June, 1962, does not adequately take care of many engaged in fishing who do not own a share in a vessel or in fishing gear. Extensive publicity with regard to the provisions of the Act was urged on the ground that there is much ignorance of its provisions, not only among fishermen but among credit unions and banks which act as lenders in financing new equipment. The repayment periods specified for various types of loans were criticised as being too restrictive. Guarantees, it was suggested, should extend to loans for purchases of fishing gear that cannot now be insured.

Finance Minister Fleming promised "sympathetic consideration" of the suggestions. He noted that in the first 34 months of operation up to last October 31, a total of 5,181 loans amounting to \$573,047 had been made. These figures tend to support the criticisms as to the inadequacy of the statute. One reason why so little use had been made of the Act in the past, Mr. Fleming said, was that fish buyers in many cases financed the fishermen. The trend now was toward greater independence, with the result that there might be more borrowing under the Act. If that is the case, then it should be made more generally applicable.

N.B. Parties Divided

So far there is no evidence of a party split in our Legislature over the premium plan for hospital insurance. This is what has happened in New Brunswick, however. While both parties favour insurance, there is sharp controversy over the method of paying for the province's share of the cost. The Government stands by its combination of payroll deduction and municipal collection of premiums plan. The Opposition insists the plan can be financed out of current revenue.

"Against the Opposition's stand," says the Fredericton Gleaner, "it can be stated that the plan could not be financed out of current revenue without new taxes of some sort. The Government's plan, on the other hand, is somewhat complex, and seems to involve heavy administrative costs. However, the opposition to it which has arisen among the municipalities is based upon misunderstanding and a lack of appreciation of certain benefits the plan will confer upon them."

Health Minister McInerney has explained that municipalities will not be compelled to enter the plan if they do not wish to. Some other method of collection will then presumably have to be found for the people of such municipalities who do not come under the payroll deduction section of the plan.

Kipling Was Wrong

Rudyard Kipling's famous lines "Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet" may have been true of the 19th century in which he lived, but in today's world East and West are going to have to get to know each other better or the future of mankind is not very bright.

A meeting taking place in Montreal in March will decide how Canadians can best help in promoting understanding between East and West. The first national conference of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO will discuss an imaginative plan by which the members of the United Nations are working to encourage mutual understanding between the nations of the Occident and the Orient.

This is a phase of the work of the United Nations that is too little known and appreciated. A ten-year project that has already been two years in operation, it has been taken

up by more than 30 countries each developing a programme of action best suited to its own conditions. For example, Scandinavian countries are preparing two exhibits: one of Scandinavia to tour the Orient, and one of the Orient to tour Scandinavia. Japan is working on translations of representative literary works and has held an international seminar on the treatment of the West in school curricula in Asian countries. India is emphasizing the true interpretation of the West in secondary school studies and teacher training colleges. The United States has held an International Theatre Week with plays by Asians or about Asia, in universities, colleges and children's theatres. The United Kingdom has set up a continuing programme in schools.

The difficulties to be overcome are mostly psychological and political. There will be no magic change, but by patient and sustained effort it is hoped that conditions will gradually be created for development of a world civilization in which all cultures can co-exist and collaborate, retaining their own original qualities while engaged in fruitful exchange based on mutual respect. Canada, with one coast fronting the Orient, has a vital stake in the success of this project for international understanding.

Cyprus' Future

Prime Minister Macmillan thinks that the new arrangement for the future of Cyprus is a "victory for reason and good sense". Taking the agreement at its face value, it would seem to be. Anything that eases tension in any particular area is to be praised.

It is by no means certain, however, that Cyprus as a Republic, within or without the Commonwealth, will henceforth be a land of happy people. It is to be noted that the Greek Cypriots, who make up four-fifths of the population of the Island, do not like that part of the agreement that permits Britain to retain her military bases. Neither does Archbishop Makarios. He agreed to it merely because without it there could have been no settlement; and, evidently, he is enthused over the probability of his becoming the first President of the Republic. Then, too, the Turks will still be in a minority position; and there is nothing to suggest that they will relish that status more in the future than they have in the past. Legally, their rights are protected; but whether it will work out that way in ordinary day by day living is a question. It seems unlikely; for old prejudices have a way of overwhelming new legalities.

Like all other new States, recently emerged from colonialism, Cyprus will have all sorts of economic problems to cope with, even allowing for wise and stable government, which is by no means assured under the pact. And it can be taken for granted that Communist propagandists will be hard at work trying to sow seeds of political and social discontent. All in all, it is not a specially good time for new nations to be born.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dr. Brenden O'Grady of St. Dunstan's University is making a name for himself as a labour-management conciliator. On two occasions in little over a year he has helped to settle disputes to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Cynics will say that the cordial manner in which Prime Minister Macmillan has been received in Moscow doesn't mean a thing. Time will tell whether this is so or not. But surely, friendly conversations between heads of governments are much better than recriminations by mail.

Labour Minister Starr claims that 25,000 persons have been put to work so far under the Federal Government's municipal winter works "incentive program". It would be interesting to know what the local situation is. Have 10—or 20, or 30—persons been put to work in Charlottetown under the arrangement?

It is easy to understand why President Eisenhower is so reluctant to accept the resignation of Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Dulles has been his right-hand man for so long that he hates the thought of getting along without him. It seems certain, however, that a new appointment will be made soon. As Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri put it recently, "no man can direct foreign policy from a hospital bed".



THERE AIN'T NO TSANTA CLAUS

ON PARLIAMENT HILL

Controversial Questions

By Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

With the Throne Speech Debate concluded, the House has picked up momentum. One of the controversial questions arose on Monday when the first motion to go into supply was debated. On this, Mr. Martin put forward an amendment criticizing the Government for not convening a Dominion-Provincial Conference. At noon Monday I received a call from our Whip asking me to prepare to take part in the debate that afternoon. As it happened, I did not get on until the following day since both Mr. Martin and Mr. Fleming spoke nearly two hours each. The debate was an interesting, and at times a heated one, but when the vote was taken the inevitable result followed.

The Supply Motion is one of the interesting parliamentary devices in that it allows the Opposition great freedom of movement, and the Government does not know on what grounds it will be attacked until the Opposition amendment is actually moved. Of course, in our parliamentary system it is of the essence that the rights and privileges of the Opposition be carefully regarded and fully established. This is one of the great virtues of the British system of political democracy where opposition is provided for as a part of the constitutional process.

**PRODUCERS' STRIKE**

A continuing source of argument is the producers' strike at the Montreal centre of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

There are many questions asked on the Orders of the Day about this strike, and on the supplementary estimates there was an extended debate. The Government, of course, has not intervened, and the Minister of National Revenue, Mr. Nowlan, has time and time again pointed out that he is the Minister through whom the C.B.C. reported to Parliament but he is not the boss; it is the dictator of the country's major radio system.

It is a sign of the times that practically everything that happens anywhere in the country is brought to the door of the Dominion Government whether it be a company closing down a coal mine, or another company curtailing its steamboat system, or a strike in any part of the country. There seems now to be no area not regarded as having a paramount concern, and only a few raise their voice in deploring this ever-growing tendency toward big government.

**FARMERS AT OTTAWA**

This week we had on Parliament Hill delegations from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Inter-Provincial Farm Unions. We were happy to see Mr. MacLean, the President of the P. E. I. Federation of Agriculture. Later in the week we had a visit from Messrs. Wright, Burge, Gillis and Macdonald who were attending meetings of the Horticultural Council.

The problems of agriculture are acute and intricately interrelated. A member of the Canadian Parliament must be interested in the many aspects of the agricultural industry. We, of course, are especially concerned about the potato which is the vital crop in our own province. It is also one around which there are many difficulties in respect to seeking a solution on a long-range basis.

Today, immediately after the House assembled at 11.00 o'clock, the Prime Minister made an announcement of vital interest to all Canadians. This was the Government's decision to bring to an end the program of constructing the Arrow CF-105. In the wake of this decision, there will follow some economic dislocations which will be very painful to the people concerned. There will be men out of work and plants - now busy - will be idle, but in these tense and terrible days it would appear that the Government could make no other decision than the one which the Prime Minister announced this morning.

In this missile age of ours, instruments of military defence become quickly obsolete, and when the safety of the nation and its citizens is concerned we must be guided by considerations of technological efficiency. While it gave Canadians a great sense of pride to have a splendid aircraft like the Arrow built in Canada, it would be tragic chauvinism to continue on a defence program which was deemed to be out of date and inadequate to protect the land.

So now it would appear that we must go forward and adopt the Bomarc missile with its nuclear warheads. A difficult decision has been taken and while it is painful there is every reason to believe that it was the right one.

Today we are in a global total war. Conventional military defences would not provide complete or reliable defence. Nor should we kid ourselves that this is only a shooting war that we face; we could lose it on the assembly line at the Avro aviation plant, by bankrupting ourselves to build ineffective weapons.

A total reassessment of the road ahead is urgently needed. The most urgent need would appear to be a rationalization of our weapons industries within the framework of our NATO alliance, so that by standardization and sub-contracting each nation can get weapons and employment at prices it can afford.

The Air Defense Problem

By Patrick Nicholson

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker possesses the brilliant faculty of coining an epigram to explain the heart of the most complex problem in the minimum of verbiage.

Thus it was that the conflicting feelings of everyone were resolved into common sense when, in announcing the end of the seven-year and \$400,000,000 program to develop the Arrow aircraft, our Prime Minister declared quite simply that "defence requirements constitute the sole justification for defence procurement."

And let their be no doubt, there were conflicting feelings. The airman who sees the role of his service about to be altered, if not abolished; the engineer who felt pride in Canada's achievement in creating that fantastic weapon; the worker whose job was immediately terminated in the Avro aviation plant; the taxpayer who had already paid out \$100 and would have had to pay out twice as much to get 100 Arrows into squadron service; the student of warfare who wonders what is to be our front line defence next year; the politician who knows that the word "Arrow" will be juggled on the hustings for years to come. All these had deep feelings on this subject.

Then there had been the powerful lobbies operating around the Government, urging a continuation of the Arrow program. Air Marshal Siemón, the Canadian deputy-chief of the North American air defence command, all but laid his head on the block by delivering two impassioned pleas for the Arrow to a group of newspapermen. The Avro Company had plenty to say to urge that its costly but pride-creating baby should not be strangled. The workers' unions demanded that the Arrow should not be scrapped, because their members have a right to employment. The local municipalities, where all the highly paid workers live, also urged continuation of that expenditure of public money.

And when we have tightened our own naval defences, how are we going to stop twelve insignificant travellers, checking twelve H-bomb loaded pieces of baggage in check-rooms at our two

most vulnerable sites?

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**SMUG BUT NOT SAFE**

Since then, I have actually visited the Distant Early Warning or DEW Line of radar stations in our Arctic. I am afraid that we have caught that disease which proved so fatal to France in 1940; we have been sitting smug but far from safe behind our inadequate protections with a Maginot Line Complex.

Suppose we were to build not 100 but 1,000 Arrows, bankrupting ourselves in doing so. We might make ourselves reasonably safe against an attack by A-bomb carrying bombers flying across the Arctic. But there is more than one way to skin a cat. A possible enemy could knock out DEW-Line stations to make a gap in our warning system. I can assure you that those little stations, many manned by only five men, isolated 50 miles from the nearest help, are sitting ducks along our Arctic coastline.

Then there is the nuclear-headed rocket which can be launched from submarines. Neither DEW-Line nor Arrow is protection against that.

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As an alternative, in this socialistic minded society of ours, the Government could take over as they did in the case of the bankrupt railways. Then as farmers we would have to form a union, with power to strike for higher wages, vacations with pay, a shorter work week, pensions, etc. If this became necessary, an opportune time would be at the start of the cropping season.

Then we would not worry so much about this estimated two million dollars that the recent freight increase is going to cost this Province, due mostly (Rail-

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Tips On Ways To Gain Weight

By Herman N. Busden, M.D.

While many persons want to lose excess weight, there are many others who are underweight and want to gain a few pounds.

If you are one of those who want to put on weight, here are a few tips that will help you do it.

First, you must eat more at each meal. Take extra bread and butter and ask for seconds of everything.

While most of us would find this a pleasure and no problem at all, it might not be a simple matter for persons who are considerably underweight.

**STOMACH CAPACITY**

Many of these persons, you see, appear to have a relatively small stomach capacity. And eating extra large portions, or two portions instead of one, might be a bit difficult at first.

If this is the case, I think you will find that it is easier to add foods with high caloric content that contain little or no bulk than it is to eat large portions of food that contain large amounts of bulk.

**EXTRA FATTY FOODS**

I suggest you try using extra cream (not milk) on your cereals and in your coffee. You might add cream to the milk you drink, too.

Use butter and fat generously in cooking and when making salad dressings. Add extra eggs in puddings and salad dressings. You might even put them into some of your drinks.

Here is a list of some "high-calorie" foods. Check with your doctor and if he says it is all right for you to eat them in quantity, then they probably will help you gain weight.

Cake, especially with icing, candy, cookies, chocolate, coconut, cream, sugar, puddings, pastries, syrups and sweetened beverages.

Also, butter, gravy, fatty meats, fried foods, jam, jelly, honey, marmalade, olives, nuts and avocados.

**BETWEEN MEAL SNACKS**

Naturally you won't eat all of these foods with your regular meals. So I recommend between-meal snacks, providing they don't interfere with your "regular" meals.

You can eat something before you go to bed, too. Milk is a good one before-bedtime drink, since it helps induce sleep. In fact, you should drink extra milk throughout the day.

So you see it is usually about as difficult for some people to gain weight as it is for others to lose it.

**QUESTION AND ANSWER**

A widow: I have a large lump in my left breast and have very little money. Could you tell me where I can go to get a doctor I could see who would not charge a large fee?

Answer: You may consult a clinic in any large hospital or a clinic connected with a medical school.

Notes By The Way

The head of Acadia University's English department says that an "abundant practice of assigning specialists to teach any subject but their speciality" is followed in Nova Scotia high schools. According to the Acadia professor, Dr. W. K. Thomas, this is one of the reasons our students fall in their first year of university English.—Cape Breton Post

**The Age Old Story**

"My sheep bear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me."

**OUR YESTERDAYS**  
(From The Guardian Files)

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO**  
(Feb. 26, 1934)

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The high winds of Friday and Saturday did considerable damage in the country. The large barn of Mr. Daniel McLure in Lower Bedouque had the roof lifted off and blown across the road. Another barn belonging to Mr. Ernest Compton of St. Eleanor's had part of the roof carried away by the wind.

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Fire early yesterday destroyed the dwelling of John M. Mulligan at Newton in the Kinkora parish. Damage was estimated in excess of \$5,000 partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown. The Summerside Fire Department sent a crew and engine but slippery roads delayed their arrival.

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**CLASSROOMS AT DUSK**

What shrines of loneliness these classrooms are; As final daylight stabs the hour with flames— Of saffron-fire. I think of Keats' "Star." Of Shelley's "Lark" — but these are only names Of emptiness, for no one listens now

To take from those romantic words the songs That spill. No one is here to question how

And why a poet lives, and loves, And longs.

I miss the morning's crowded rooms, where talk And laughter yield reluctantly to pleas

For silences. I miss the whirls of chalk — The rows of sunflower-smiles that taunt and tease. Deserted schools at dusk mean stricken rooms

To me — not sweet repose where music blooms.

WALTER BLACKSTOCK  
In the New York Times

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By RICHARD HUDNUT

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