The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Toward Greater Unity

We are told by Donald Creighton in his Life of Sir John A. Macdonald that when the Canadian delegation left Quebec for Charlottetown on August 29, 1864, they had only the vaguest notion of what their reception was likely to be. The Maritimers, gathering to discuss a union of their own, might be simply annoyed by this intrusion. The whole affair might have a most deplorable ending.

'And yet, at the same time," says Creighton, "it was impossible not to regard the meeting at Charlottetown as a divinely granted opportunity. The Canadians might succeed, though their mission was strictly unofficial; and if at the end of the conference there seemed a reasonable prospect that a general federal union could be formed, then it would be easy to call a formal conference on the subject.

"The great thing was to convince the Maritimers; and, as the 'Queen Victoria' travelled slowly down the Gulf of St. Lawrence towards Prince Edward Island, the Canadians must have been frantically busy, putting the last touches to their federal plan and deciding who had best speak on this or that phase of it."

It was because they succeeded in their mission, of course, that Charlottetown became the Cradle of Confederation and that government leaders and other dignitaries from all parts of the Dominion have assembled here for today's big centennial event.

The visitation of a century ago was unforseen and unprovided for. But however negligent Prince Edward Islanders may have been in welcoming the Quebec delegation on their arrival, they made up for it in the succeeding days of the conference and we have Macdonald's own words of thanks, at the banquet preceding their leave-taking, for the warmth of the hospitality they had enjoyed.

In today's reenactment of these memorable proceedings there will be no "visiting circus" to distract attention. Not even the three-ring circus which Ottawa is providing will dim the lustre of this great national event. Let us hope, indeed, that it will prove an inspiration to the kind of unity that will carry us triumphantly forward in the years ahead.

Works Both Ways

The reviving strength of protectionism in the United States Congress is said to be causing concern at Ottawa. In voting money for the construction of urban transport systems, for example, the Congress inserted, at the last minute, a clause forbidding the use of foreign machinery or materials in such projects. This violates the basic principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and is, in fact, a minor but definite breach of contract, as the Canadian government sees it. Canada had hoped to sell some components required in the new transportation facilities. Now it is forbidden by law even to compete for this business by tender.

Also before Congress are provisions to limit meat imports, which could affect Canadian producers. These provisions do not affect our cattle industry's main export of live animals, but the precedent is dangerous because it could be applied to other products. Here, according to the Milwaukee Journal, the real cause of trouble is not foreign competition but continuing overcapacity at home. Beef herds and beef production have expanded tremendously in recent years. Cattlemen have used imports as a scapegoat and, with national elections coming up, have successfully forced their views on Washington.

But there is another side to the picture, with which Ottawa should be equally concerned. As the Winnipeg Free Press points out, it will be difficult for a Canadian government to enter the court of GATT with complaints on the score of trade restrictions. Canada maintains strick quotas on Asiatic goods, and its anti-dumping law—however nondiscriminatory it may be in theory —provides an effective barrier against British imports. On foreign investments it enforces a unique system of tax discrimination.

"In reality," complains the Winnipeg Liberal organ, "no serious attempt has been made by the Pearson government to repeal the indirect, creeping protectionism of its predecessor. And any American who reads the speeches of Mr. Walter Gordon will find there the exact parallel of the old high-tariff argument in the Congress."

Challenging Report

Government inaction and public apathy are blamed by the Ontario Association of Housing Authorities for the fact that 750,000 Canadian families are forced either to live in dilapidated and overcrowded houses or pay an excessive portion of their income to escape bad housing. Surely some official notice should be taken of this challenging statement.

It is contained in a 100,000-word report resulting from a two-year study by a team headed by Prof. James A. Murray of the University of Toronto. The report recommends, among other things, the appointment of a Federal Minister of Urban Affairs and Housing, a similar minister at the provincial level and a National Housing and Urban Advisory Committee, and it cites glaring evidences of the need for taking action along this line.

Present legislation, the study finds, offers little hope of meeting the "distressing housing circumstances of thousands of Canadian families." In order to achieve good housing for all Canadians by a 1980 target, 4,000,000 new or rehabilitated dwellings will be needed, including about 1,000,000 subsidized for low-income and ill-housed families.

There is a misapprehension, says the report, that public housing is a penalty suffered by those who are ineffective in character, ambition, and worthiness. "In many cases," it adds, "the truth of the matter is quite different—the cost of land and buildings, the cost of money and the cost of operation and upkeep simply do not equate with the earnings of many Canadians."

Another false premise is that low - income housing imposes a crushing burden on the economy. "It would appear," says the report in this connection, "that current levels of non-recoverable expenditures by government on housing are something like one-thousandth of the total government expenditures."

Wouldn't it be to Parliament's credit, at this time, if instead of wrangling for weeks over a flag design it gave some consideration to this urgent problem, so much more important to the people concerned and to the nation at large?

EDITORIAL NOTES

One of the improvements worth noting in Charlottetown this year—and it is a very important one is the constant attention that is being given to street markings for the safety and convenience of motor traffic. This work, we understand, is in charge of Police Sergeant Dowling, and he and his men are doing a praiseworthy job.

* * *

Ontario may soon be the scene of a test program for the latest teaching technique—programmed instruction. Negotiations are to be started by the Ontario Teachers' Federation with a school board in Metropolitan Toronto for the institution of a large scale pilot program which would utilize machines or texts in a self-taught concept of learing.

"MIRROR, MIRROR, ON THE WALL"

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Two Cents A Day For Ottawa Eye-Opener

The cheapest daily "news" paper in Canada has the pluffy small paid circulation of under 5,000, and its readership has fallen off so severely that its print run has been reduced by 3,000 copies in the past two years.

This daily print is "Hansard", which is the official verbatim report of the proceedings in the House of Commons. It is printed five days each week, reporting the questions and debates of the sittings held normally on Monday through Friday. Although the debates continue until 10.30 p.m. most nights, Hansard is available on Parliament Hill first thing the following morning.

At present 11,451 copies of the English-language report are distributed each day, and of these 4,914 are paid sales. The French-language version enjoys a daily distribution of 2,901 copies of which 794 are paid for. Hansard is distributed free to all MPs, to the many government officials concerned with the proceedings in Parliament, and to the Press Gallery.

On the other hand, many corporations, colleges, libraries and associations wish to receive Hansard daily — as do a certain number of private individuals. For instance, I know the wife of a friend of mine, a former MP who was beaten in his Saskatchewan constituency more than ten years ago, subscribes for Hansard and still reads it avidly every day.

Anyone may receive Hansard by ordering it from the Queen's Printer in Ottawa. The cost is 5 cents per day, or $3 per session, including postage. As the present session is approaching its 140th day — and still going strong — a sessional subscription works out at about 2 cents per day and this for a pamphlet running on average from about 45 to about 70 pages per day.

The Queen's Printer, or government print shop, also prints and sells a wide selection of interesting books and pamphlets of considerable interest and usefulness.

There are of course all the periodical government reports and statistics which are of specialised interest. But there is also a wide range of pamphlets offering such things as household hints, Canadiana, sports instruction and employment hints. These, like the Hansard, are generally available in both English and French.

GROW FIT AND PROSPER

For example, 50 cents will bring you "Eleven Remarkable Recipes for Sweet-Grass Buffalo", enabling you to enjoy "taste thrills from the 19th century." However, if your grocerteria does not stock buffalo, you may find more use for "Fish for year round salads" (25 cents) or "Canadian Fish Cook Book" ($1.25).

In a tour of the sales room, I was especially interested to note "Birds of Canada's National Parks ($2.00) which is a beautifully produced book containing 50 coloured illustrations. And one can buy descriptive booklets about our various national parks. "Kootenary" is the most costly at $1.50, Prince Edward Island National Park costs half that; and Ontario National Parks are cheap at 50 cents.

In view of our shocking August weather, I was impressed by the thoughtful "Aid to working in the cold." The most important single fact relating to working in the north is that the cold is not as bad as it at first seems to be, begins this booklet encouragingly.

There is a series of guides prepared by the National Committee appointed by the Department of Labour "for the use of foremen and others who do training on the job"; for 75 cents each, these cover such employments as "The Radio and Television service trade", "Motor vehicle repair trade" and "Cooking trade — commercial."

The projects of the Queen's Printer are too little known and bought; this applies especially to the Ottawa eye-opener — "Hansard".

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

CORRECTED VERSION

Sir—Recently in the flag debate, Mr. Gordon Churchill raised doubt concerning the color scheme in the modified arms of Canada reported by his colleague the Honourable Ellen Fairclough on October 8, 1957. In her announcement Canada's national emblem was shown to be three red maple leaves conjoined on one stem on a white field. Mr. Churchill referred particularly to evidence presented by me in 1945 to the joint Senate and House of Commons Committee on National Flag.

When Queen Victoria in 1868 assigned three gold maple leaves on green to Ontario, and three green maple leaves on gold to Quebec, she in effect reserved three red maple leaves on white for the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Almanac of 1896 recommended that Canada's national flag contain three red maple leaves on a white roundel. The royal visit of 1939 was marked by white banners and shields charged with three red maple leaves conjoined. The veterans' discharge button issued in 1945 consisted of three red maple leaves on silver. Her Majesty's flag as Queen of Canada created by the College of Arms in 1962 shows as its principal motif three red maple leaves conjoined on white.

The corrected version of the Canadian Red Ensign shows three red maple leaves on one stem on a field of white. This harmonizes with the armorial proclamation of George V. There is no possible doubt as to the authenticity of our national emblem or colours.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A. FORTESCUE DUGUID,
Colonel R.C.A. (R.L.)
Ottawa.

Water Level Worry

Ottawa Journal

Canadians complain of a dry Summer and yellowed lawns without any real anxiety about drought. The rains will come and the lake fill again; that they take for granted.

The terrifying prospect is that even with the boon of generous rainfall Canadians no longer can take sufficient supplies of water for granted. This is not a distant alarm. In Montreal harbor the water levels have been uncomforiably low for shipping this year. The Dominion Government has given Ontario and Quebec its plans for co-ordinated regulation of the five Great Lakes for purposes of water level control. More depressing than yellowed lawns in Ottawa have been reports from the Lakes of harbors that never filled with water this year and of grass growing under once-busy docks.

The anxiety about water level is such that methods of bringing the waters of Hudson Bay to the South are seriously examined. Yet the control of water supplies available still appears more sensible than importation from new sources. Governor Kerner of Illinois at a recent Montreal conference promised the support of all governors of midwestern states in protecting the shared natural resource of water in the Great Lakes. He noted that scarcity is now the problem although in 1952 the water was too high.

Obviously these lakes need an authoritative study of water resources to permit a long-range control program. There appears to be a risk that both Washington and Ottawa will decide they can turn this study over to the competent International Joint Commission and await a report that could take years.

Canada And The OAS

London Free Press

External Affairs Minister Paul Martin points up Canadian membership in the Organization of American States as an objective. But he does not say when we will join, nor does he reveal reservations he must have today over Washington's almost total control of OAS decisions.

Mr. Martin explains the advantages of association of Canada with other continental nations, particularly with Latin America, which may reach a 600,000,000 population by the turn of the century. He fails to say how Canada would be cramped in its economic and political relations if it was a member of OAS today.

Canada today feels free to ship food to Cuba, only guarding against sale of strategic materials. It would be difficult for our government to justify a cut-off of trade with this Red-slanted island while Great Britain is conducting business with Castro. Such would be expected if Canada became an OAS member.

What Mr. Martin says of closer cultural and economic relations with Latin America makes sense. With any luck, several of the Latin American lands will be pressing on Canadian industrial heels within three or four decades.

We should be cultivating their interest, particularly if the United States insists on being the directing Great Father, politically and economically. We may well be glad of preference in Latin trade which today is grudgingly given to U.S.A. as a payment for Aid.

Certainly Canada, shedding many of the close Commonwealth ties, should seek outside association—but not at the cost of becoming a political as well as financial satellite of Washington.

GRIM SECRET

MOSCOW (AP)—Woodcutters near Omsk felled an old pine that yielded a grim secret. Inside was a skeleton chained at the neck, wrists and ankles. It has been suggested the skeleton belonged to a man who fled from a Siberian prison during Czarist times, hid in the tree and died.

TAFFY'S BIRTHPLACE

Salt Water Taffy and the Ferris Wheel were both originated at Atlantic City, N.J.

Pancreatitis From Alcohol

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Alcohol is proving to be as hard on the pancreas as it is on the liver. Overindulgence leads to inflammation (pancreatitis) but the ensuing episodes of upper abdominal pain and tenderness may be blamed on indigestion or an irritated stomach.

Many victims are men who drink cheap whiskey or adulerated wine. The chronic alcoholic is less likely to develop pancreatitis than the person who drinks too much, evening after evening, and much more when there is reason to celebrate or forget. The young executive who pushes his martinis too hard often ends up with the condition.

Most persons with pancreatitis have gall bladder disease that spreads to the pancreas; they get into trouble later in life. Alcoholic pancreatitis differs in that the gall bladder may not be involved and the inflammation comes on at an earlier age, generally after 20 years of heavy drinking.

The cause is not known but it is believed that a sudden large intake of alcohol produces congestion and swelling of the first part of the intestine into which the pancreatic juices flow. This obstructs the drainage duct. Distress usually occurs the "afternoon after" rather than the "morning after" so characteristic of the usual hangover.

A somewhat similar condition is noted in Africa among those who eat little protein and large amounts of carbohydrates. (The alcoholic form also is common on what continent except among the Muslims, who are abstainers.)

The pancreas should be salvaged before it is damaged beyond repair. Otherwise, the normal cells will be replaced with scar tissue and many victims become diabetic. In addition, the organ fails to secrete its quota of enzymes, which interferes with the absorption of food. All of these complications can be prevented if tests for pancreatitis are done early in the game. Treatment will not be successful unless the individual stops drinking.

EMERGENCY CARE

H. R. writes: How are bleeding ulcers treated?

REPLY

A person with a bleeding peptic ulcer usually is hospitalized where frequent blood counts can be made to determine the extent of the oozing. In addition, transfusions can be given quickly when too much blood is lost. Meanwhile, antacids and an ulcer diet are prescribed. More recently, gastric chilling or freezing has been utilized to check the hemorrhage. Surgery is recommended when these measures fail.

SORE ELBOW

G. B. W. writes: I pulled a tendon in my elbow and have had my arm in a sling for a month. Pain is still present. Can the injury heal by other means than surgery?

REPLY

I assume so, but before surgery is done, a consultation is suggested to verify the diagnosis.

DRINKING AND PAINTING

A. P. writes: What effect would drinking have on a painter (vinyl) interior house paint)?

REPLY

He might lose his job, fall off the ladder, develop neuritis, or get cirrhosis of the liver.

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

NOTES BY THE WAY

Many a girl who can't even add can often distract.— Vancouver Sun.

We've just heard a midwestern physician with an impish sense of the macabre. In the waiting room of his office is a large but tasteful bowl of imitation greenery. Only on close inspection does the admiring patient discover that the plants are lifelike plastic clusters of poison ivy, poison sumac, and poison oak. The doctor of course is a dermatologist.— New Yorker.

A little miss of four came tearfully to her mother one morning with the complaint, "How can I button my dress when the button is in the back and I'm in the front?"— Toronto Star.

The hunting party was hopelessly lost and the hunters angrily turned on their guide. "I thought you said you were the best guide in Saskatchewan," one of them snapped. "I am," procested the guide, "but I think we are in Alberta now."— Financial Post.

Khrushchev's Ally

London Free Press

With all his embarrasments, Premier Khrushchev has one ground for satisfaction. Tim Buck has visited Moscow and thrown the whole weight of the united Canadian Communist Party behind the Russian leader in his struggle with the Chinese.

At a time when veteran Communist leaders are falling like grain before the harvester, this Canadian shows amazing durability and continuing skill in following the intricacies of the party line as expounded by Moscow.

The chairman of the Canadian Communist Party has come out flat-footed for the holding of an international meeting to rally the Communist parties of the world against the "subversive campaign" from Peking which is "sowing dissension in the Communist movement."

Mr. Buck did not make any claims as to the size of the Canadian Communist Party, or what weight it exerts in national deliberations. But if it doesn't count for much in Ottawa, it may be of more value in Moscow, where Khrushchev welcomes any help he can get to fight off the Peking challenge.

The Duties Of Kings

Christian Science Monitor

One of the paradoxes of monarchy is that the more right it has to exist, the less master, the more servant, it must be.

Reports from Norway that the Crown Prince would like to marry a commoner disclose a situation there which is in some ways characteristic of constitutional monarchy. For one thing, there is the striking fact that political parties representing the "common people" appear more opposed than do those associated with social distinction to a morganatic marriage.

The Norwegian Constitution states that the heir to the throne may not marry a commoner. And the Norwegians, like other experienced democratic peoples, know the importance of abiding by constitutional requirements in order that their governments may remain governments of Laws and not of men.

The two sisters of the Crown Prince are already married to commoners. If he should follow their example the monarchy itself might pass with King Olaf and Norway become a republic.

Peoples living under republics might think that such a development would be a good thing for Norwegians, and it might. On the other hand some nations have achieved great social progress, even bloodless revolutions, under constitutional monarchies. The existence of an impartial and tactful sovereign during such testing times has given the several parties to national conflict a focus for loyalty and an overriding sense of national unity which have brought such nations safely through their storms.

It is considerations like these that put such a heavy duty on men and women who reign rather than rule over free peoples.

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