# The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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## The Biggest Issue

"Indecision." This, by long odds, is the chief thing the Diefenbaker Government has been taxed with, both in its foreign and domestic policies. The opposition parties are agreed on this point, if on nothing else. What is needed in these times is "strong leadership," and the government hasn't been giving it. It will now be up to the electors to decide which party is competent to give this kind of leadership, and in doing so it will be well for them to remember the conditions upon which such leadership depends.

In a thoughful editorial on the events of the past few days in Parliament, the Montreal Gazette notes that the crisis which resulted in the overthrow of the administration, though it came with suddenness, was not new. It was only the latest and most dramatic phase of the crisis created by the election of last June. It was not a crisis created in Parliament or by it. It was, rather, the crisis created by the people of Canada themselves when they grew too hesitant to give any party the strength it needed really to govern the country.

What the Canadian people are now faced with is the consequence of their own indecision. All these months there has been the painful spectacle of a House of Commons that was more like a house of cards —so fragile that any adverse wind might blow it down. The government was in power not because it had an undoubted mandate, but only because it happened to be supported by another party, with the most freakish views. The remarkable thing, in retrospect, is not that it has fallen, but that it was able to survive so long.

The sort of House of Commons that emerged from the last election has shown that the biggest issue in the forthcoming election will be the issue of trust. No party had a majority last June because the voters' indecision, after all, was a reflection on the parties themselves in failing to present the issues in a clear-cut manner

Which leads to the conclusion that frank dealing with the electors, rather than an unseemly scramble by all the parties to outbid each other for votes, may prove the best politics in this contest.

## U.K. Labor Leadership

The first round of voting in the British Labor leadership race has given Harold Wilson an edge over his strong opponent, George Brown, who was the late Hugh Gaitskell's right-wing deputy and now is acting party leader. It will not be known until next week, however, whether Mr. Wilson will succeed in copping the prize which could lead to the Prime Minister's office in the next general election.

The constitution of the party, which requires Labor MPs to cast a series of ballots until one candidate has an absolute majority, affords ample room for intrigue. Though designed to unite the party behind its leader, the absolute majority rule gives time for splits to widen; and since the election must be repeated every year, the minority seldom accepts defeat as final. Therefore it is all too likely that whoever may win the leadership this time, Labor will be divided into two factions.

Mr. Wilson occupies an ambiguous position in the past struggles of the party. At Scarborough in 1960 he sided with the unilateralists and unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Gaitskell for the party leadership. But this seems to have been an aberration. Supporters claim it is incorrect to picture him as leader of the Left—he lays no claim to that sterile eminence.

Mr. Brown Is the unofficial head of the party right-wing, trade-union and pro-Common Market faction. His supporters remain confident of electing him to the leadership next week, and are counting on picking up votes that went to James Callaghan, who was eliminated from the runoff in Thursday's voting. Mr. Callaghan, a proclaimed "middle-of-the-roader", is not widely known but would be regarded as an acceptable compromise candidate should the party show signs of foundering in a duel between Brown and Wilson.

The leadership of the Labor party is a matter of prime concern at this time. The collapse of negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market, the stagnation in the economy which entry into Europe was to remedy, the problem of unemployment which has reached 800,000, the perilous condition of the sterling reserve—these and other setbacks have made the Macmillan Government's tenure insecure; but Labor has yet to show that it can provide a strong alternative administration. With the loss of Mr. Gaitskell, the difficulty of meeting this challenge has been greatly accentuated.

## Farm Accidents

The Ontario Farm Society Conference which met this week in the Ontario Agricultural College had for its theme: "Rural Highway Safety, 1963." The object, as stated, was to bring together a selected group of public-spirited farm people, who are leaders in their respective communities, for the purpose of focusing attention on the extreme urgency of the farm accident problem, to mobilize effective public support for farm accident prevention activities and encourage organized rural groups to develop continuous and effective farm safety programs.

This is a move to which rural organizations throughout Canada could well give more attention. Not only with regard to highway safety problems, but the assessment of safety activities generally. With the increasing use of machinery of all kinds on the farm, the danger of accidents has been multiplied. Conferences of the kind held in Ontario this week could provide a stimulus for all who are involved in rural occupations. While it is gratifying that there has been some reduction in farm accidents across the country, they still take far too great a toll of the rural manpower.

## The Soft Approach

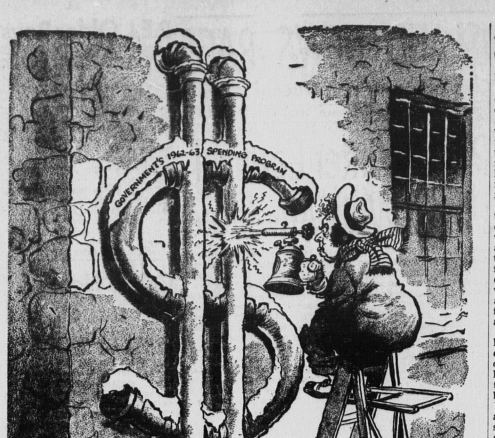
Reuters news agency quotes the Communist government publication, "Sports Daily," as proclaiming the order that fans at sports events must not shout at referees. If the spectators disagree with a referee's decision, they are to remain silent about it. If they wish to criticize, they are to do it after the game by filing the criticism with the appropriate government office or party official.

That goes for the contestants, too. As translated, the party line on the behavior of athletes reads: "No matter what sort of mistakes referees make, they must be instantly obeyed. Players must not adopt a questioning attitude, insult the referee, or take any other kind of rough or unreasonable attitude."

There is little doubt that the order will be obeyed. In Communist China, if one wants to stay healthy, one obeys party instructions. It sounds dull, though. As an Ontario exchange remarks, even referees accustomed to zestful and noisy Canadian crowds might find it dull to ply their refereeing trade in Red China. Surrounded by unnatural silence, they might feel neglected.

## EDITORIAL NOTE

How not to go about demonstrating our sense of national sovereignty was shown by a group of students at Brandon College, Manitoba, last Saturday, when they burned President Kennedy in effigy in protest of Washington's interference in Canadian defense affairs. These students should be put back into diapers and taught the elements of responsible conduct.




"IT'S BEEN A TOUGH WINTER EVERYWHERE"

CANADIAN EDUCATION

## A Big Problem For The Provinces

Globe And Mail, Toronto

The Canadian School Trustees Association descended upon the Federal Government recently to demand Federal action in what the association views as a rapidly developing crisis in Canadian education. The association pointed out that education costs would double between 1960 and 1970, and that Provincial Governments were running out of money.

It urged all governments and political parties to set aside "further costly social legislation" until provision had been made to provide for the educational needs of both young Canadians and older Canadians who required re-education to adjust to the technological conditions of the modern world.

The association urged upon the Dominion Government a five- point program: A Federal-Provincial conference to redefine government responsibility toward education, increased support for technical and vocational training, removal of sales and excise taxes on goods purchased by educational institutions, extension of family allowances for children up to 18 years of age and still at school, and total support of the cost of all French and English language courses.

Much of what the association had to say about the educational crisis is true, but the solution to the problem does not lie in casting the education burden upon Federal shoulders. The Federal Government is quite as hard-pressed for money as any of the Provincial Governments; a glance at our recent Budget deficits confirms that.

Moreover, the trustees seem also to have overlooked the fact that education is a constitutional responsibility of the Provinces, and Quebec would vigorously resist any change in the Constitution which made it a Federal responsibility.

We believe with the trustees, and have frequently said, that new social welfare programs—including any extension of family allowances— must be set aside until the country's more urgent needs, education among them, are met. Our first requirement, in fact, is to determine the priority of our needs, and this must apply within the field of education itself, as well as outside.

The vast expansion in the educational requirements of this decade demand that every education dollar be spent on education. We shall have no money to spare, at any level of government, for frills, however desirable in themselves such frills may be.

The swimming pools, the auditoriums, the teachers' parking garages, must make way for classrooms, laboratories and highly qualified instructors. These are the meat and potatoes of education: we shall have to wait for the desserts.

## Britain On Its Own

By Alan Harvey
Canadian Press Staff Writer

All the talk now of a "breathing space" in Britain's battle to cope with the consequences of failure in Brussels.

Early enthusiasm for an "alternative" to membership in Common Market is evaporating as it becomes clear just how elusive any new policy will be.

The truth probably is that ministers just don't know what to do. There is no dramatic, cut-and-dried program available to replace the European solution on which so many hopes were pinned.

Prime Minister Macmillan has been in touch with Commonwealth prime ministers, but so far nobody except Sir Roy Welensky of the Rhodesian federation has shown any eagerness for a round-table conference to discuss what happens next.

British ministers may ruefully reflect that Commonwealth colleagues occasionally show more interest in stopping Britain from doing something than from helping her to adjust to new economic circumstances.

**ENTHUSIASM LACKING**

Whitehall therefore finds it hard to work up much enthusiasm for what Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers call "the splendid alternative" of the Commonwealth. It is also hard to see what closer links with the European Free Trade Association countries could accomplish, at least on a short-term basis.

Entry into the Common Market, it was widely felt, would have provided a psychological lift for a lethargic nation, would have infected industry with a new dynamism and expansionist spirit, would have brought United States investment flooding into Britain.

Instead, Albion is on its own, forced to deal with domestic economic difficulties by internal measures.

The experience of 18 post-war years, which have seen successive chancellors of the exchequer resorting to a series of temporary measures to deal with the complex economic problems of a nation not overblessed with natural resources, hardly encourages the thought that any magic formula can be found overnight.

The problems confronting the Conservative government therefore remain formidable. About the only glimmer of light for the administration is the knowledge that the Labor opposition, engrossed in selecting a new leader, finds it hard to take full advantage of the Tory troubles.

## 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.**

**WILDLIFE FUND**

Sir,— Thank you for the excellent write-up covering the Harvey Moore Wildlife Fund and advising people that members of the Fish and Game Association were planning to make personal solicitations. Your support is most welcome.

I am writing to call attention to an item in your article which may lead to misunderstanding. I refer to your mention of the minimum amount needed to establish the Fund. It is hoped that the annual Moore Memorial Scholarship will be $100 and to obtain this we need a Trust Fund of at least $2,000 not $1,000 as mentioned.

Our committee would like to have this correction made, in the hope that sportsmen and others who appreciated the work done by the late Harvey Moore will recognize the importance of contributing to the Fund. All donations are exempt from income tax and all chartered banks will be glad to accept them.

I would again thank you and I am sure that your article will do much to assist members of the Fish and Game Association as they conduct their canvass.

I am, Sir, etc.,
F.A.S. JONES
Chairman, Harvey Moore Wildlife Fund.

## Now Invading Tahiti

Orillia Packet And Times

In the fast-moving world of the 20th century, change is not necessarily progress. Accordingly the fact that Tahiti, the fabled Polynesian island which for nearly two centuries has represented a sort of terrestrial paradise to weather-weary sailors and work-worn men in all walks of life, is now linked by jet with the airports of the world, is unlikely to cause much rejoicing among romantics.

For a large part of the spell and charm of Tahiti has been its remoteness from the humdrum world, and there is surely nothing more humdrum than the hordes of tourists who flock from every jetliner. Now that Papeete is only a matter of hours away, it has become about as exotic and romantic as Buffalo or Detroit, and a good deal less sanitary.

Tahiti is merely the latest casualty to fall before the onslaught of the jetborne American tourist. One by one the once-fabled places of romance have been reduced to the commonplace of a mere stopover on an airline schedule. Bali, Baghdad, Fiji or the Spanish Main; to the jet-tourist of today they are like so many stops on a streetcar line.

And ever the quest goes on. Avid for new places, new experiences, the American tourist scans the horizon for ports of call still "undiscovered", heedless of the fact that once found, the places lose the very "undiscovered" quality which is their chief charm.

One by one, the islands of the West Indies fell before the tourist influx, victims of the increasing range of the modern aircraft and the increasing purchasing power of the American tourist. The "offbeat" discovery of today is tomorrow's crowded resort, and few are the island beaches not overshadowed by a gigantic resort hotel. For the American tourist, however, intrigued by the charm and atmosphere, will not be kept from his creature comforts, and wherever he goes, Mr. Hilton and his fellow hotelbuilders will not be far behind.

Florida, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Trinidad, even once remote, and lovely Tobago; one by one the winter paradises have been discovered, developed, overrun. In the Pacific, of course, Hawaii fell long ago; Honolulu today is indistinguishable from Waikiki, while the towering tiers of a score of mammoth hotels overshadow the pathetic strip of Waikiki Beach.

**FISH TALKS DELAYED**

TOKYO (AP)—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said Friday the fall of Prime Minister Diefenbaker's government would "delay a little" opening of negotiations on fishing and seal hunting treaties. Japan originally was expected to open talks around June in Washington with Canada and the United States on the expiring 1963 North Pacific Fisheries Treaty. Talks on a seal treaty were to open here in February with Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union.

## Meniere Disease Greatly Feared

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

MOST victims of Meniere's disease improve with medicines such as astrophine, nicotinic acid, or Dramamine, along with a diet low in salt. It may take time, but with co-operation the chances of getting well are fairly good. Despite everything, however, some sufferers fail to respond to conservative treatment.

They are willing to try anything even though the condition does not kill or have an adverse effect upon health. The attacks of dizziness, ringing in the ears, and nausea are so fearful, the victim feels insecure. He never knows when he will reel like a drunken sailor and fall to the sidewalk or in front of a car. Hearing also is affected.

The troublesome area is the labyrinth in the center of the ear. This structure is made up of the semicircular canals that help us maintain balance. The fluid within the canals is said to be under increased pressure in Meniere's syndrome, leading to a ballooning of the balancing system. The latter is the reason why diuretics and a low salt diet are recommended.

The labyrinth must be destroyed when medicines fail to relieve the annoying distress. This can be done surgically and the technique follows to some extent the stapes operation, so popular for the hard of hearing. It is most successful in relieving symptoms but has the disadvantage of resulting in permanent and complete deafness in that ear.

Ultrasound waves also are capable of destroying the labyrinth. This is a new and trickier procedure as facial paralysis may ensue if some of the ultrasonic beams reach the facial nerve. On the other hand, some are relieved of their symptoms and maintain hearing as well.

An opening is made through the mastoid bone, exposing the semicircular canals. A rod that transmits waves is inserted into the space and the tissues are destroyed by the ultrasonic vibrations. The parts are so small the procedure must be done under a microscope. An English surgeon needs at least four physicists and trained assistants to help him, which demonstrates the complex nature of the procedure.

**POUNDING HEART**

E. M. writes: What is the cause of palpitation of the heart when the condition is not organic?

**REPLY**

The most likely possibilities are heart consciousness, cardiac neuroses, and other anxiety syndromes. Palpitation may occur also as a result of severe anemia or overactive thyroid gland conditions that affect the heart adversely, even though the organ is not diseased.

**NASAL INFECTION**

G. H. writes: Whenever my 9-year-old son gets a cold I detect an odor coming from his nose. What causes this? His tonsils are out.

**REPLY**

Odors are detected in many infections, including those involving the nose.

**CRAMPING IS COMMON**

E. J. writes: I took a sitting-down job a few months ago and since then have suffered from foot and leg cramps at night. Could the job be responsible?

**REPLY**

Yes, but leg cramps are so rife, the job may be coincidental in your case.

**SWIMMING AFTER SURGERY**

D. F. writes: How long after an operation gall bladder and appendix removal) can a person go swimming?

**REPLY**

As soon as the incision is healed.

**TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—**

Don't shovel snow too soon after eating.

## Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

**TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO**
**(February 9, 1938)**

Dr. Gordon Lea of Victoria, P.E.I., has arrived to take up his duties as interne at the Prince Edward Island Hospital.

Mrs. Warren J. Duchemin was hostess to the Prince Edward Island unit of the Catholic Poetry Society, at her home Upper Prince Street, Saturday. A considerable time was spent reading and reciting Tennyson's "In Memoriam". The subject for next meeting will be a study of "Macbeth".

**TEN YEARS AGO**
**(February 9, 1953)**

Dr. Arthur Sinclair, Charlottetown, has been awarded the Prince Edward Island IODE overseas scholarship of $2,000 which is said to be the largest provincial scholarship awarded in the province. Dr. Sinclair is doing post graduate work at the Vancouver General Hospital. He will use his $2,000 scholarship to do post graduate work in medicine at the University of London, England.

**OPPOSE A-ARMS**

TORONTO (CP) — Toronto District Labor Council opposed nuclear arms for Canada by about six to one on a show of hands among 130 delegates Thursday night. The council represents 120,000 union members in affiliated locals.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# Speaking for Myself

## One Man's View of Mr. Diefenbaker

Two questions have been pounded at me so frequently in the past few days that they have begun to produce something of a drumbeat roar. They are:

1 — What do you think of your friend John Diefenbaker now?

2 — What chances do you see of a Diefenbaker (or PC) victory?

Well, so long as it can be kept in mind that I am "Speaking for Myself," and only for myself, in this column, and certainly not for the newspaper. I am ready to give these answers:

1 — In my private capacity as I continue to regard Mr. Diefenbaker as a dear personal friend, as I have done for almost 18 years by now, and can imagine no turn of the wheel that could ever change this feeling.

2 — In my capacity as an observer, I think it will be necessary for the Prime Minister to "pass a miracle" if he is to lead his party back to power on April 8. Of course he has produced some pretty impressive miracles (or reasonable facsimiles thereof) in the past. Perhaps he will do so again. At the moment I can't see how he can hope to bring this about.

**MAN OF DESTINY**

Perhaps it is unfortunate, but many of my thoughts about the Prime Minister tend to end up by being ambivalent. The trouble is that the qualities that inspire affection for a friend are not always the ones required in a sure support for the same person in an official capacity.

It is quite possible to love even the defects in a friend, but it becomes necessary to feel differently about them if they show themselves in that same person in a public capacity.

Back in the 1940's, when my acquaintance with the Prime Minister began while I was editor of the newspaper in his hometown, Prince Albert, Sask., there was something positively endearing in the intensity of his faith in himself —in his own righteousness—in his own future.

Through all this there ran a charming thread of humility. It became natural and pleasant to think of John Diefenbaker as a man who almost seemed to wear an aura of greatness as a man of destiny.

**VICTIM OF SUCCESS**

But there are dangers, too, in a sense of destiny, even though a large measure of it is needed in any man who is to function as an important leader. A Prime Minister with a strong dose of egotism would appear as little better than a dishrag. The chief risk carried with a sense of destiny is that it can take on the appearance of being arrogance unless it is kept in perfect balance.

Still, the country did more than endorse Mr. Diefenbaker's own concept of himself in 1957 and 1958. Above all, as I can remember, he became Canada's "white hope" — her "knight in shining armor"— the man destined to "cleanse away much of the tarnish that had attached itself to public affairs in Canada.

Ever since, it seems to me, there have been large senses in which the Prime Minister has been the victim of those successes.

**JUST A POLITICIAN?**

Everything he has done has tended to be measured against what might be expected from some imaginary "shining knight", rather than the possibilities that are attainable by a Prime Minister.

Following his victory there were many who expected him to begin at once performing feats of magic. They felt cheated somehow when he had to turn instead to the tough and sometimes dull tasks of leading a government.

In my belief, the real peril to his future does not lie in any of the issues that will hold the spotlight in the campaign which is just getting under way, but in the number of persons who have taken to saying: "Oh, he's just another politician."

If there have been failures in what the Prime Minister has done (which isn't the subject I'm discussing today) they have not affected his chances nearly as much as the shrinkage of the concept of him as the "shining knight".

His problem now is that most of what has been described as his indecisiveness —oh, on the Coyne matter, say, or allegations of cabinet disunity, or even the recent defence debate—has generally been weighed on that "shining knight" basis rather than in terms of realities.

**MIRACLE NEEDED**

In fairy tales, "shining knights" carry everything before them. Things rarely work out quite that way for a Prime Minister.

Mind you, although I have raised this matter of thinking of Mr. Diefenbaker as "just another politician," the last thing I would like to convey is that I share that feeling. Instead I have mentioned it solely because it strikes me as being a political phenomenon which not only has to be taken into account realistically as a feature of the campaign, but one that has become so common that the Prime Minister, to repeat, will have to "pass a miracle" —an almost impossible one— if he is to avoid being defeated by it.

Even so, no matter how that works out, I will continue to see John Diefenbaker as a most extraordinary man — even an extraordinary leader and politician)— as a man who is warmly human, dedicated deeply to serving not only his country but the rights of ordinary men and the causes of those who are underdogs — as a man I find it easy to love—as my friend.

**ACT OF FRIENDSHIP**

Why, he is the sort of man who somehow found time during the past week, almost at the moment when his government's unavailing last ditch struggle to survive was at its peak, to write me a brief letter about a wholly personal relationship; something entirely apart from public concern but of real meaning to me.

It reached me the day his government fell and it remains amazing to me that he was able to free himself away from the extreme pressures that surrounded him for long enough to perform that act of friendship.

That is just an incident to illustrate what I see in John Diefenbaker, the man. It not only keeps intact but strengthens the image of him I carry with me as a friend, without any ambivalence whatever, and without regard for what the future may hold for him as a public figure.

Burton Lewis

## Footnote To A Treaty

Christian Science Monitor

It is not necessary in any sense to downgrade the new French - German treaty in order to warn against its being taken as a panacea which can automatically rule out future European wars. It is an important treaty. If we can avoid exaggerating its importance now, it may gain importance in the years. If we expect too much from it, we may lose sight of the other supports which European peace requires.

One of the reasons the treaty looms so large in war- peace estimates is that the last two world wars are debited-- partly erroneously — to the French - German account. It is reasonable to suppose that if France and Germany had been on the same side in the alliances which preceded those wars, they would not have taken such terrifying shape. But the fears of several nations were involved in the ministers that led to the outbreaks of both conflicts.

In the second one, for example, it was not Hitler's decision to move eastward against Poland that brought on the fighting. And it was probably due more to British recognition that he must be stopped than to French decisions that the war began and ended as it did.

What might have stopped Hitler short of war was the certainty that American power would be deployed in Europe against aggression and could be exercised in time to defeat him. The virtue of the NATO alliance today is that it commits American power before war has broken out, before nations have taken the aggressive risks that lead to war.


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