

Atlantic Community

Our Ottawa correspondent, Mr. Patrick Nicholson, has been attending meetings in Paris of leading citizens of the 15 nations in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. These representatives, chosen by their national Parliaments, after two weeks' deliberation of an Atlantic community have issued a declaration which Mr. Nicholson discusses in today's Guardian.

From the Canadian viewpoint, the declaration was disappointingly inadequate. Let us hope, however, that in adding to the NATO military concept a set of institutions which will bring the NATO peoples closer politically, culturally and economically, it will have achieved some measure of value. Any formal achievement in the way of union or federation will have to await a fuller sense of community among the allied nations.

In pushing toward this new frontier the Paris group, over which former United States Secretary of State Christian A. Herter presided, proposed a permanent high council to co-ordinate policies and undertake long-range planning in the field of allied relations; also that the present NATO council should be given increased jurisdiction in the areas it now covers.

All this is in line with Article 11 of the North Atlantic Treaty, providing for development of what otherwise might remain a military alliance into a community of peaceable co-operating free nations. Progress in this direction, however slow and hesitant, is to be welcomed.

New Arms Control Plan

Of all the problems facing the world today, that of drafting a workable arms inspection plan is perhaps the most urgent and most important. It is also the most formidable, due to two basic fears. One is the fear of the Western powers that the Soviets will cheat on any agreement that does not have an airtight policing system. The other is the Soviet Union's fear that it may lose one of its greatest military assets, the secrecy of location of most of its striking force. The experts, technicians, diplomats and military minds have been wrestling with these matters for a decade or more—and getting nowhere, or next-to-nowhere.

One possible solution to this impasse, that at least is original and sounds workable, has been suggested by Dr. Louis Sohn, professor of international law at Harvard's Law School. The hopeful thing about the new suggestion is that it has been discussed privately both in American and certain Soviet circles, and with more or less favorable reactions.

According to this plan each of the two major countries, the USSR and the United States, would divide its territory up into a number of zones, say 20, of approximately equal military importance. Then each would give maps of these zones to the other country. Each country would then declare the number of strategic weapons in each zone, but not pinpointing their location. Next, each country would pick one of the zones in the other's territory, with right to inspect this one zone in all detail.

The advantage of this system, it is claimed, is that in this way the declaration can be verified, not only by the other country, but at least up to 5 per cent of the territory of each country. In other words 95 per cent of each country would still remain secret. Then, six months or so later the two powers would each pick another zone in the other's territory and give it a thorough inspection as was done with

the first zones. It would not be required that all weapons in the zones be done away with, but that they be reduced according to an agreed schedule.

This zone-by-zone inspection and arms reduction plan could go on until the 20 zones were covered. Also it would be possible for other countries to participate in the scheme; and it could be made to include other armaments than strategic delivery vehicles.

What this proposal by Prof. Sohn appears to do is meet the two major fears of the two great powers sufficiently to make it possible for them to make a start on arms reduction. The United States makes sure, in increasingly larger regions of the USSR, that there will be no cheating in this zone-by-zone inspection, and the USSR does not surrender its great military asset, the secrecy of location of its striking force, except bit by bit.

It also starts with the limited area of strategic delivery vehicles as those are the immediate major means of surprise attack and massive retaliation. And, it is a program into which other nations can be fitted as the plan unfolds.

The fact that the plan is being discussed in private conversations doesn't, of course, mean very much in the light of power politics. However, it is said to be getting increasing attention, and to date it is about the only one that seems to hold out any hope at all of Soviet acceptance.

Unheeded Warnings

Commenting on the fulsome pre-election promises now going the rounds at Ottawa, the Montreal Gazette says it is easy to say that this is an old-political game (we said so ourselves the other day) and one that ought to cause no surprise. But even if the game is old, there was never a more inappropriate time for playing it. Canada is in an anxious economic position. It is losing old advantages in the world of international trade and is facing new difficulties. It needs, above all things, to heighten its efficiency and to curtail its burdens.

There must, concedes The Gazette, be sound planning for the citizen's security. But the only dependable base for such security is a prosperous nation. If elections are to be the honored foundation of the democratic system, surely they ought not to be allowed to become, by the combined irresponsibility of political parties, and the public, the occasion for making and accepting promises on the basis of deficits, in a period when the economy is facing anxious readjustments in an extremely difficult world.

"That," it is added, "is not security. For security cannot be promised; it has to be earned. It cannot be truly earned until the deficits have been overcome, and the trading problems mastered. Neither of these two prior achievements is as yet even in view. Only the election is."

Words of wisdom, but not likely to win votes for the party espousing them. Hence we predict that they'll be honored in the breach at this time; indorsed in principle but ignored in practice. If only The Gazette would come forward with a practical plan for winning the next campaign on retrenchment policies, it would be fine. But it doesn't, and probably it can't. Nor, frankly, can we. Our joint views on the subject, therefore, are likely to get as cold a reception on Parliament Hill as the proverbial glass of water at a brewers' banquet.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"If a dog will not come to you after he has looked you in the face," said the late Woodrow Wilson, "you ought to go home and examine your conscience." That's all very well; but we've encountered dogs at night who don't wait to look you in the face before assuming that you're the worst kind of scoundrel.

Commenting on the problems posed by the European Common Market, The Country Guide, leading western farm publication, says: "Canada had better pull up its socks quickly if it has any intention of remaining a leading trading nation. If we wait too long to make up our mind what to do about our trade policy, the decisions will be made for us by other countries who won't wait. We could start immediately by consulting with both the Common Market Commission and the United States Government in the hope of opening negotiations with respect to our future trade."



BARREL JUMPING SEASON

PARIS REPORT From Patrick Nicholson

Groping Towards An Atlantic Community

PARIS, FRANCE — Citizen delegates from the nations of the North Atlantic Alliance have been gathered here for what was named "The Convention of the One Hundred." After two weeks of deliberation, we issued "The Declaration of Paris," setting out our conviction that "our survival as free men demands the creation of a true Atlantic Community within the next decade."

To attain this end, the Convention recommended various steps, of which the most significant would be the creation of a permanent High Council of Ministers, and an Atlantic Assembly. These two new political organs would be roughly comparable to our Federal Cabinet and Parliament, but expanded to international scope.

In this respect, the Convention exactly fulfilled the predictions made in this column last month. But in other respects, the Declaration of Paris was disappointingly and even inadequately cautious, unimaginative and inward-looking. The One Hundred were gathered in Paris to recommend steps to make good the short comings of Western statesmanship during the post-war years. In this decade and a half, our enemies have succeeded in sur-

passing the West's achievements in many fields, and to grow faster than us in nearly all. Meanwhile we of the West have been disagreeing at the Council Table and clawing each other to economic death in the market place.

CANADA NEEDS UNITY A country with a population as small as ours can today no longer be master of its own destiny; nor even can a country as large as our neighbor. But in unity, the story of the West would be very, very different. We would each enjoy better defence at lower cost; higher living standards for all; aid and information to needy nations made effective by co-operation; and for each of us the assurance of peace, a job, and prosperity.

Thus Canadians among the One Hundred took a firm stand for thorough exploration of our crises and imaginative proposals to combat them, rather than mere cautious adoption of long-overdue half-measures.

For example, Canada proposed the drafting of a Western Declaration of the Rights of Man, to offset the wiles of Communist propaganda; we urged resolutions which would recognize the fact that many of our best friends include those now imprisoned behind the Iron

Curtain; we wanted not only to recommend steps which would strengthen the West, but also other steps which would weaken the Communist empire. Above all, we wanted the Declaration of Paris to sound a clarion note in terms which would appeal to, and be comprehensible by, the ordinary man. In these stands, Canada found many like-minded friends, including all the French and Italian delegates, many of the Americans, very prominent Belgian and Dutch and Danish delegates — but none of the British.

PROPAGANDA FAILURE But in the outcome the school of caution, the grey old men who sought to preserve Nineteenth Century patterns, won out in close votes over those who sought safety for our grandchildren of the Twenty-first Century.

Consequently the Declaration of Paris failed to soar to the heights, failed to achieve the degree of novel interest which would hit the front pages of our newspapers. As Mr. Dirk Stikker, the Secretary-General of N.A.T.O., deplored informally, "It is very tepid."

As the Convention broke up, one prominent British delegate commented that the most memorable feature of the Paris talks was the unrelenting battle by Canada to attain a much more creative and forward-looking Declaration of Paris. There was nothing surprising in this, since it was Canada which thirteen years ago proposed the Canadian Clause in the North Atlantic Treaty — which was the birth of the practical concept of Atlantic Union.

While deploring the pussy-footing caution and the long lead-time in the Declaration, the voices of Canada and her friends certainly made it clear that the creation of Free-world strength through Atlantic Union is no longer a wild fantasy, but a practicable possibility — subject only to that wide public acceptance which would inevitably follow the wide publication of our imminent crises — and of this to.

Our YESTERDAYS From the Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (Jan. 29, 1937) Mrs. Ruth Simpson was named as the best feminine performer in the chosen play presented by the Charlottetown Little Theatre Guild, in the New Brunswick — Prince Edward Island Dominion Drama Festival at Saint John, N.B. The winning play, "Nocturne," written by Harry Foster of Charlottetown and directed by Charles L. Jenkins, won high praise by the adjudicator, George de Warfas, who congratulated Mr. Foster for a well-written play, showing artistic appreciation throughout.

Ernest Fairchild, son of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson Fairchild, Georgetown, is employed on the S.S. Manchester Trader, running regularly between Saint John and Moncton, New Brunswick.

TEN YEARS AGO (Jan. 29, 1928) Dr. W. H. Soper presided at the regular monthly meeting of the First Aid Committee at Red Cross Headquarters, Friday afternoon. The most important matter under discussion was that of training civil defence personnel in first aid.

Following last night's annual meeting of the City Council, the members gathered for a social hour. During the meeting a large number of reports were read. Present as a spectator for the first time in twelve years was ex-Mayor B. Earle Macdonald. The former mayor had served six years as a City Councillor and another six years as chief magistrate of the city.

Lethargic U.N. Assembly

By Joseph MacSwiney Canadian Press Staff Writer

The spectators are showing more enthusiasm for the drama than the actors at the resumed session of the 16th United Nations General Assembly. What has come to be a normal spectacle under the dome of the blue and gold assembly hall is a well-filled public gallery looking down on a scattering of delegates who listen to speeches in apparent lethargy.

This was pointed up Thursday when United States Ambassador Adlai Stevenson — one of the UN's outstanding orators — entered the chamber as first speaker in a session that was scheduled to begin at 3 p.m. ONLY TWO PRESENT Despite this star attraction, there was a total of two other delegates — from Australia and Brazil — present at the time. That is two out of 104. So conspicuous was Stevenson as he walked to his desk, the packed gallery broke into applause for the politician-diplomat.

In an even more unusual gesture, Stevenson turned and acknowledged the accolade with a bow. It is rarely that diplomats acknowledge reaction from the gallery — they usually pretend they are unaware the public is there. But it was obvious to Stevenson that he was practically alone with his fans. Delegates drifted into the chamber in ones, twos and threes — while Stevenson busied himself with documents — and the meeting finally got going about 3:30 p.m. after repeated calls on a buzzer to get taggards.

Such delays are far from unusual. There is no quorum as in Parliament and it is up to Assembly President Mongi Siliu when to open a meeting. Public interest in the UN has grown considerably in the last year because of spectacular news within the organization itself and problems of war and peace that have been referred to it. This is reflected in visits by tourists, school groups, clubs and just plain New Yorkers. They are sometimes disappointed.

The debate over Portugal's actions in its West African territory of Angola now has dragged on for two weeks, and there is much repetition. By Friday, some 40 delegations had been heard, with more to come. The vast majority of delegations feels Portugal should put Angola on the road to self-government and independence — hence the debate tends to lose interest among delegates.

The Newest Nation

Winnipeg Free Press

Another name has been added to the growing list of independent nations. Western Samoa became the modern world's first independent Polynesian state, when New Zealand's 48-year administration of the island territory ended.

Western Samoa may be — but should not be — confused with American Samoa. The Samoan islands, lying in the South Pacific far to the southwest of Hawaii, were first visited by Europeans in the 1700s. In 1889 a treaty between the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom made the islands neutral territory; in the same year Britain and Germany renounced in favor of the U.S. all rights over the islands of the Samoan group lying east of 171 degrees longitude. The islands to the west of this meridian were assigned to Ger-

many. But in 1914 they were occupied by New Zealand military forces, and in 1919 the New Zealand government received a mandate to administer the area.

The new nation consists of two large islands, Savaii and Upoulu, two small islands, Manono and Apolima, and several islets. The capital is Apia, and the country's 1,130 square miles of volcanic rock support some 108,000 people, of whom all but 6,000 are of Samoan status. Principle exports of the new nation are copra, cocoa and bananas.

Western Samoa has not yet decided whether or not it will join the Commonwealth. But in view of its close relations with New Zealand for nearly half a century and of its existing trade patterns, it seems probable that the Commonwealth will soon have another member.

Pupils Protest Doctor's Reply On Treating Cut

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen SEVERAL months ago I answered a question in the health column on what to do when you cut yourself. I replied that infection is discouraged by washing the lesion thoroughly with soap and water and applying a sterile bandage.

The day after this item appeared, the entire first aid class of Cantrick Junior High school of Monroe, Mich., wrote to protest my answer. These 14 year olds are on the ball; they pointed out that the Red Cross first aid book advises applying a dressing first and then a bandage.

In my reply, I used medical lingo instead of being more specific. Many physicians use the word "bandage" to include the dressing and the covering roller gauze or adhesive tape or a roller gauze bandage.

But for the average cut or tiny wound, use an adhesive bandage consisting of a small bit of gauze on an adhesive tape backing, directly over the clean cut. Heavier bandages are needed to hold bulkier dressings in place, especially when covering larger lesions.

Many persons think a bandage should be removed daily. When the wound is cleaned well with soap and water, and covered with a few pads of gauze held in place with an elastic bandage, adhesive tape, or roller gauze, there's no need to change it unless it becomes wet or blood stained. Bacteria love dried blood and will eat their way through the stained area until they reach the wound. Infection usually is suspected when the injured area throbs or hurts.

There is a good reason why the bandage should not be changed too often. Every time an open wound is exposed, there is a chance of contamination, usually by the breath or the fingers. Do a professional job the first time and the cut or wound will heal quickly if left alone.

(Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

DISTURBANCE OF VISION M. D. K. writes: Three weeks ago a smoke screen and black dot settled over my left eye. An eye specialist found a spot had developed behind the eye for which there is no remedy. "Learn to live with it," he said. I feel handicapped. Is this the last word on the subject?

REPLY This condition may be caused by hemorrhage into the eye or by a retinal detachment. But why rely upon second hand information? Your eye specialist will be glad to discuss the condition and the outlook.

FEVER AND PSORIASIS C. Q. writes: I've had psoriasis for years but when I had pneumonia and a temperature of 104, the scaling patches disappeared. After I recovered, they reappeared. Can you explain this occurrence?

REPLY This skin disorder tends to come and go but it's possible the fever and toxicity from pneumonia played a role.

J. R. S. writes: What causes a vertebra to collapse? REPLY A vertebra collapses when the center is destroyed by infection or cancer. A fracture (broken back) in which the blood supply to the bone is cut off is followed usually by deterioration or collapse of the vertebra.

CONTOUR OF TUMOR N. J. writes: Can a physician tell from the shape of a lump whether it is malignant? REPLY Not exactly, because both benign and malignant tumors come in various shapes. The location of the lesion is important.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Break up long motor trips by stopping periodically for coffee.

The Age Old Story These things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

A small boy at the auto show approached the Simco exhibit and asked to speak to Monsieur Pigozzi, president of the auto firm. The salesman patted him on the head and told him to come back later. The boy did, several times. Finally the salesman asked why he wanted to see the president of the firm. "He's my father, and mother's double-parking outside waiting for us," the lad explained. — Journal du Dimanche, Paris.

Two prisoners found digging a hole in the floor of their cell insisted they were not trying to escape but were merely preparing a do-it-yourself atom-bomb shelter in case of war emergency. The warden ordered the hole plugged up and says other measures will be taken for protection in case of sudden attack. — Nouvelle Gazette, France.

Connecticut is planning a new built-in safety feature for its hundreds of miles of high-speed highways. The plan is a series of wake-up vibrations or the drowsy driver. This is new? Out here, nature looks after it, as drivers know following the spring rains. — Victoria Times.

A Louisiana physician reports the results of studies of 5,000 victims of headaches over the years. Head pains, it appears, occur most frequently among the more intelligent. The victims are most likely to be conscientious, sensitive and perfectionists. — Corner Brook Western Star.

Successful Tests New weather forecasts compiled by a powerful radar installation at Stockholm's international airport were provided Swedish farms in 1961.

Sikhs Want Own Language

By facts, demonstrations, and sheer tenacity, India's Sikhs are fighting for a Punjabi-speaking state. The latest chapter in the 14-year-old crusade ended when the Sikh leader, Master Tara Singh, broke his 47-day hunger fast for certain considerations.

Though the Indian Government still opposes Punjabi's partition into Hindi and Punjabi-speaking states, it has set up a commission to study Sikh complaints of discrimination by the Hindu majority.

REORGANIZED The Sikh demands are part of the multilingual problem that has troubled the Indian Union since it won independence in 1947. Fourteen major tongues and more than 800 different languages and dialects are spoken within the nation's borders.

In 1956 the Government reorganized the existing 22 states into 14 on the basis of officially recognized languages. Only Bombay and Punjab remained bilingual. Last year, after rioting and bloodshed, Bombay was split into two states—Gujarat for the chiefly Gujarati-speaking people, and Maharashtra for Marathi adherents.

Government leaders contend, however, that such a state would be strategically indivisible. In former Punjab, surrounded on three sides by Pakistan, disputed Kashmir, and Communist-held Tibet, they also argue that a separate Punjabi-speaking state would be communal or religious, rather than a linguistic, division.

The Sikh faith, an offshoot of Hinduism, originated in the 15th century. It was founded by the Punjabi religious scholar Nanak, who was born in 1469 near Lahore. Guru, or Teacher, "Nanak borrowed much of his doctrine from Islam. Converts were called Sikhs from the Sanskrit word for disciple. They worshipped a universal God rejected Hindu caste.

With the appeal of poetic sermons sung to the lute, Sikhism spread rapidly. By 1700, the guru who succeeded Nanak had built up a large and devoted following. The 10th and last of these, Gobind Singh, set a militant pattern. He introduced the Five K's, so called from the Punjabi words for dress and discipline required of the faithful. A devout Sikh may not cut his hair or beard; he must wear a special comb in his long hair, usually tucked up under a turban; he must also wear a sword or dagger, short pants, and a steel bangle at his wrist.

FAMED FOR VALOR The Sikhs were noted for valor in the many invasions and regional struggles of the north. Though they fought the British in two wars, they later became loyal subjects, and served with distinction in regiments abroad.

In peacetime, Sikhs have earned an enviable reputation for business integrity and enterprise. Many have careers as engineers, technicians, and leaders in farming and industrial fields.

Should a Punjabi-speaking state ever be formed, it would be a small part of the Sikhs' vast former homeland. About two-thirds of British-held Punjab went to Pakistan in the 1947 division of the subcontinent.

The Sikhs who lived in this area were caught up in the tragic fighting among fanatic religious sects. Sikh survivors took refuge in India's East Punjab, which in 1956 was integrated with neighboring states to form the present Punjab, largely Hindi-speaking. The stage was set for another partition drama, but one which Indians hope may be their last.

Employment Opportunities

- ASSISTANT BRANCH DIRECTOR, qualified accountant with extensive business experience. \$13,500-\$15,500. CHIEF, MANAGEMENT EDUCATION DIVISION, university graduate with extensive experience in management education. \$9,940-\$11,200. TRADE AND COMMERCE, Ottawa Circular 62-552A. CO-ORDINATOR, SCHOOL SERVICES, university graduate, demonstrated ability as educational administrator, Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, \$9,940-\$11,200. Competition 62-304. DEFENCE PRODUCTION OFFICERS—ELECTRONICS, for contracts administration in electronics and communications systems, Defence Production, Ottawa. Up to \$11,200. Circular 62-1125. MECHANICAL ENGINEER—DREDGE DESIGN, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, professionally qualified, experience in shipbuilding and ship repair in workshop and drawing office, in operating marine machinery and maintaining the structure and equipment of ships. Public Works, Ottawa, \$8,540-\$9,800. Competition 61-1214. ASSISTANT CHIEF, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, graduate in vocational education or industrial arts with related experience, OR, non-graduate with many years' experience, Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa, \$7,920-\$9,300. Competition 62-305. INSPECTION ENGINEER, professionally qualified with a background of inspection, materials testing or mechanical equipment programmes, National Defence, Ottawa, \$7,920-\$9,300. Circular 62-1225. MECHANICAL ENGINEER—LIGHT MECHANISMS, to plan and conduct investigations for development and fitting of artificial limbs and other prostheses. Veterans Affairs, Toronto, Ont., \$8,940-\$7,980. Circular 62-1203. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SPECIALIST, Civil Engineers for research and laboratory investigations of minerals, rocks and their primary products used in the construction industry, Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa. Up to \$7,860. Circular 61-1261. CIVIL ENGINEERS — HIGHWAY INSPECTION, Bilingual, Trans-Canada Highway Contracts in Province of Quebec, Public Works, Ottawa, \$7,920-\$9,300. Circular 62-1253. REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PILOTS, Bilingual, valid Canadian or British certificate of competency as Master, preferably some experience in command. Transport, Montreal, P.Q. \$6,940-\$7,980. Competition 61-302. SHIP INSPECTORS, completed four year marine engineering apprenticeship, Canadian Certificate of Competency as Marine Engineer, 1st Class, valid in United Kingdom, or equivalent; experience in marine or equivalent mechanical engineering, Transport, \$6,960-\$7,980. Competition 61-553. COURT REPORTER, BILINGUAL, ability to take evidence at a minimum of 150 words a minute, Canadian Pension Commission, Ottawa, \$6,360-\$6,900. Competition 61-2558. ECONOMIST, for research in social security and medical care programmes, National Health and Welfare, Ottawa \$6,240-\$7,140. Circular 62-2001. STATISTICIANS, for analysis of RCAF files, industrial or management engineering experience an asset. Northern Affairs and National Defence, Ottawa, \$6,240-\$7,140. Circular 62-2001. TRANSLATOR, English and French languages, graduate Agriculture, Bureau for Translations, Ottawa, \$5,820-\$6,420. Competition 61-695. ENGRAVER, high degree of proficiency acquired through many years' directly related experience, to perform engraving and die sinking of matrices and punches for coins. Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, \$5,100-\$5,540. Competition 62-251. NORTHERN ADMINISTRATORS, high school graduates, approximately four years' administrative experience, Northern Affairs and National Resources, \$4,440-\$5,100 plus isolation allowance, where applicable. Competition 62-303. APPRENTICE MINT ENGRAVER, for extensive training in steel engraving; some technical school with work in art course, interest in model-line and ability to work with hands and machines, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa \$3,300-\$3,900. Competition 62-250. POULTRY TECHNICIAN, one year of relevant experience, general knowledge of hatchery and other poultry operations, Agriculture, Ottawa, \$2,970-\$3,420. Competition 61-2428. Details and application forms at most Post Offices, National Employment Offices and nearest Civil Service Commission Offices. Where indicated * write to Civil Service Commission, Ottawa for details and application forms. Please quote circular or competition number as indicated.