The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Dief's Turn Today

It is expected that Prime Minister Diefenbaker, after his preliminary address yesterday, will will make one of the major speeches of his career at the Conservative convention today at Ottawa. Nothing in the nature of a rebellion within the party ranks is in sight, of course; one of the items of business to be transacted will be a resolution expressing unlimited confidence in his leadership. Yet the party is scarcely jubilant about the outcome of the last national election, and its leader hasn't been showing much of his oldtime apostolic zeal and aggressiveness of late. He needs now to put the doubters to rout, and disprove the "perfidious campaign" the Liberals have been putting on about his health and capabilities.

That campaign, by the way, may be just what the Prime Minister has been waiting for. He likes to see the whites of his opponents' eyes before shooting. He has accused them of "whispering" about his health ever since he became Conservative leader nearly seven years ago. He claims to have heard three of them talking about it the very night he took the leadership, solemnly nodding their heads and murmuring that he'd never be able to stand up under the pressure. Such talk has been going on ever since, culminating in a Montreal newspaper report that he was a victim of Parkinson's disease and that three members of his Cabinet—all unnamed—had asked him to step down for reasons of health.

Mr. Diefenbaker's reply to this has been to challenge any of his opponents to "match me in a medical examination; I'd be glad to take him on." That was said to reporters the other day, when the Prime Minister, "still wearing his Bahaman holiday tan and appearing to be in the top of his vigor, almost pounded his chest and flexed his biceps to show his fitness." We take this from the friendly columns of the Ottawa Journal, as indicative of what we may expect today in the way of verbal calisthenics when Dief remounts the rostrum. We'll be disappointed if he doesn't make the rafters ring.

Who Will Fire Them?

As indicated in his speech the other day, General de Gaulle has ruled out French participation in a multilateral nuclear force within NATO which President Kennedy had hoped to build on the basis of selling Polaris missiles to Britain and France. This offer, President de Gaulle affirmed, did not apply to France, which had neither the submarines nor the nuclear warheads for the missiles. By the time Polaris missiles could be delivered, they would be worthless to France, which already would have its own comparable missiles.

Canada's NATO commitment—if indeed there is a commitment, which the Diefenbaker government hasn't yet conceded—is with regard to tactical, not strategic, nuclear armament. But the whole policy of multilateral NATO nuclear defence is involved in the new turn of events.

In order, presumably, to meet the wishes of de Gaulle, General Norstad—in a speech reported to have U.S. government approval—has proposed that a NATO nuclear force be created under the direct operation of a three-owner executive made up of Britain, France and the United States. Under this proposal, the executive would commit certain nuclear weapons or warheads to the alliance but would retain physical custody over them. Only if there was "plenty of time for consultation" would the entire 15-member NATO council be asked whether nuclear weapons should be fired.

This plan, of course, hasn't gone through yet. But where, precisely, do we stand with regard to control of the warheads which we are being urged to acquire as part of our agreement with our NATO allies? Whose finger, or fingers, will be on the trigger in the event of them being fired? This may be crystal clear to the military strategists, but there is a good deal of confusion in the public mind. It seems to us that it is a very important point in the controversy, and until it is cleared up it is surely putting the cart before the horse to talk about our moral obligation of meeting "commitments" with respect to nuclear arms of any kind.

Electronics & Ulcers

How electronics are now coming to the rescue of sufferers of peptic ulcers was explained in a recent British broadcast. There are so many of these victims nowadays that the news is of very general interest.

The conventional and somewhat drastic operative treatment for peptic ulcers is gastrectomy—or the removal of a large part of the stomach. But some years ago an operation was designed in the United States to cut the long nerve—the Vagus or "Wanderer"—which runs from the brain to the stomach and intestines. When through worry or by immoderate eating, drinking or smoking this particular nerve becomes over-active, a high level of free acid is produced in the stomach which then becomes a home from home for peptic ulcers. When the Vagus is cut, the acid level falls and the ulcer heals up.

However, surgeons have often tended to be unconvinced that this cutting of the nerve was more successful than the more severe gastrectomy operation—probably because in his attempt to cut the Vagus, the surgeon frequently missed many of the small associated nerve fibres.

A London surgeon has now conceived a way of making this nerve cutting operation more certain and more safe. In collaboration with an electronics firm, he has devised an electrical apparatus which accurately—as it were—guides the surgeon's knife, ensuring a complete section being made of the Vagus nerve. Results to date have already shown that this new technique considerably cuts down the failure rate of the operation.

Pig-raising In Japan

The demand for pork has been rising so fast in Japan, where seafoods have always previously dominated the diet, that pig-rasing has become a major source of profits for Japan's farmers. And they have gone about the job with characteristic thoroughness and efficiency.

An indication of this is a new stud hog farm constructed on Tokyo's outskirts at a cost of $300,000 The 9-acre farm is supposed to be one of the most modern anywhere, constructed only after exhaustive study of other such operations throughout the world.

The pigs live like kings there. They enjoy facilities like hot and cold showers, regular rubdowns and scrubbing with brushes, exercise yards, electric fans, and ventilating equipment, and even blankets to keep them warm on cold nights.

These animals are a strain which originated with the import of 35 Landrace pigs from Sweden. They were crossbred with original Japanese stud hogs to produce a new breed ideally suited to Japan's conditions. Two hundred such pigs resulted from the first litters.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Ontario has five trade promotion offices around the world, located in London, Dusseldorf, Milan, New York and Chicago. The use of the facilities which these offices provide—including showroom facilities—has been offered by the Ontario government to other provinces, if they care to take advantage of them. This proposal was made at the Interprovincial Economic Council meeting in Toronto this week.

THE IMAGE MAKERS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Mr. Regier Plans Political Comeback

One of the better veterans of out last Parliament, who disappeared from the House of Commons following last summer's election, has hit the come-back trail.

Erhart "Ernie" Regier, the Mennonite former teacher, won the B.C. riding of Burnaby-Coquitlam four times for the CCF-NDP. He is remembered as the victor of last June who had considerable difficulty in resigning from the new Parliament so that his safe seat might be offered to his defeated leader, Tommy Douglas.

Mr. Regier is now planning to run in the nearby riding of Fraser Valley, a sprawling fast-growing constituency which has thrice elected a Social Credit twice a Liberal and once a Conservative since the war, but nary a socialist. Nevertheless, this swing riding is good fighting ground for all four parties, and it could go any way depending upon the national mood and the personalities of the candidates.

Last June, Social Crediter A. B. Patterson recaptured his former seat from the incumbent Conservative. In a total poll of 35,000 votes, less than 2,000 separated the victorious Socred from the fourth-running Liberal, while the Conservative dropped from first to third position.

GREAT CAMPAIGNER

Ernie Regier was born at Liard, Saskatchewan, 47 years ago this week. A graduate of the University of British Columbia, he had acquired a deserved reputation as one of the deep thinkers of his party during his nine years in the House of Commons. And in contrast to his prairie farm upbringing, he had moved up into the field of international affairs as a Canadian delegate to the United Nations at five annual assemblies.

Less publicised than his role as financial critic in parliament for his party was his function as national organizer. He has proved himself to be one of the most efficient campaigners in Canada today at the constituency level, able to marshal the maximum active support at the ballot box for his party. This ability was vividly reflected by his own record at Burnaby-Coquitlam last June, where he pyramided his winning margin of 1,500 votes in 1958 into an avalanching majority of 9,100. This overshadowed the trend of his party's gain.

PERSONAL FACTOR?

What is the personal factor of a candidate worth in an election? This is the most teasing question among political propagandists, and one impossible to answer accurately.

It is generally accepted here that up to 90 per cent of the men and women in our public life are "average", with the remainder equally divided between those who are outstandingly successful or the opposite. So only one candidate in every twenty is likely to attract votes, over and above the national trend, by his personality or industry.

Then too, the individual beliefs of the voter are strong. To a great extent, although perhaps less than in our grandfathers' day, party loyalty directs how the individual will mark the ballot. There is a floating vote estimated at perhaps one in five, most of whom are swayed by nationwide issues or by their own situations: if they have a good job, they will vote for the party in power, if they have a gripe, they will vote to throw the government out. Only if one of the candidates is the rare brilliant personality will some of these floaters be influenced by that factor.

In Fraser Valley, a good outsider will challenge a well known and securely entrenched insider. The close fight of 1962 could become a hard fought duel in the next election.

Test-Ban Treaty Prospects

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

A Soviet - American nuclear test-ban treaty is shaping up in the midst of leadership quarrels within the Communist and Western camps.

While Premier Khrushchev harangues against Communist China's war aims and President Kennedy grapples with the intransigence of French President de Gaulle, Soviet-American negotiators are busy in New York preparing a document that may halt the spread of nuclear pollution around the world.

U.S. authorities report that the negotiators are steadily narrowing their differences. After years of haggling and failure, these authorities say they now are almost certain that a firm agreement will emerge, to be placed before the 17-country disarmament conference when it reopens at Geneva.

They anticipate the agreement will cover a ban on both atmospheric and underground nuclear tests and even Russian acceptance of token on-site inspection of Soviet territory to verify suspicious explosions.

They acknowledge that anything can happen; that the Russians could introduce some stumbling block at the last moment; and that East-West nuclear tests may have to be resumed. Yet this time the American side expresses more hope and conviction than ever before that an agreement will emerge.

Such a pact would have to be approved by the general disarmament conference and this in turn could lead to stronger world pressure against the mavericks while enhancing the stature of the present world leaders.

While many scientists maintain the existing amount of nuclear debris in the atmosphere is no danger to humanity, others disagree. Reports from world capitals indicate large segments of population are gravely depressed by the explosions and would be relieved and grateful if the tests could be halted, once and for all.

Khrushchev has likely heightened this fear by publicly estimating and emphasizing the savage destruction of humanity that would result from nuclear war. He says nuclear war would be tragic and impossible. He renounces nuclear war—possibly as a prelude to acceptance of a test ban treaty.

INDEPENDENT FORCE

What of China and France?

De Gaulle insists on building an independent nuclear force for France and has refused to participate in the disarmament conference. He has indicated rejection of Kennedy's leadership in the Western camp and hints at building a third world force in Europe.

China has challenged Khrushchev's leadership in the Communist camp and has denounced Khrushchev's concept of peaceful coexistence with the West. China is reported moving towards construction of her atom bomb, which would require testing.

Khrushchev and Kennedy will have their work cut out for them to contain their allies but this time they undoubtedly would have world opinion on their side. The next major stage in world affairs may well decide whether mavericks can exist in a thermonuclear age.

Castro's Fading Future

Montreal Gazette

Premier Fidel Castro is an embittered man, hungry for pride and success, ready to clutch at any trifling straw to redeem his reputation. There can be no other explanation of his ludicrous performance on the anniversary of his revolution, when he claimed the recent prisoner exchange was a payment of a war indemnity by the United States. "For the first time in its history," Castro proclaimed, "imperialism paid an indemnification of war."

The timing of the prisoner exchange now becomes clear. After months of delay, Castro agreed to the exchange because he needed some triumph, or something he could present as a triumph, on the anniversary of his revolution.

After four years, the Cuban revolution seems to have run its course. There are no more foreign companies to seize. Economic problems have become increasingly serious. Propagandistic attacks upon the United States have become a waning asset; they lost their novelty long ago.

And Cuba has become dependent for its existence upon the Soviet Union, a country to which it can now be of limited value, since it can no longer be used as a strategic base. For how much longer will the Communist bloc in Europe spend many millions of dollars to keep a regime of fanatics in power?

Premier Castro is now paying the price of his earlier triumphs. Those triumphs were ephemeral and emotional more than they were substantial. They took little account of the future. The future that Castro did not consider has now arrived, and he is ill - prepared to face it. He is so ill - prepared, and so anxious for a triumph, that on the anniversary of his revolution he had to present a rather shoddy ransom as an indemnification for war paid by imperialism, —"for the first time in its history."

Aspirin Halts Paget's Disease

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

TWO new treatments for Paget's disease came to my attention during the last two months. This is the condition that afflicts many adults over 45 years of age leading to thickening and deformity of the bones of the skull, vertebras, and the extremities.

Fluorine, of denial caries fame is the first of these. This substance makes the teeth resistant to cavity formation when taken orally during the first decade of life. It also makes the bones more resistant to Paget's disease. Consequently, older folk should benefit along with the youngsters from the addition of fluorides to the public water supply.

Aspirin is the second remedy. A group of researchers from Seton Hall College of Medicine, headed by Dr. Philip H. Henneman, found that large amounts of ordinary aspirin lessened the size of the enlarged bones. This household pain killer was used because of its similarity to cortisone. The latter made the diseased bones better but had an adverse effect upon the healthy bone. Aspirin works only on the abnormal structures by removing the excessive calcium in a harmless way.

In Paget's disease the bony tissue is alternately destroyed and replaced. During the period of destruction the bone is weakened and bends or bows when required to support the weight of the body. At this time there is a marked release of calcium from the kidneys. But when bone is subjected to this type of stress, the repair team is called in and new bone is laid down, which now becomes hard, thick, and deformed.

The spine is involved in 90 per cent of those with Paget's disease. Many complain of a dull aching pain along with a slight to moderate hunching of the upper vertebraes.

The long bones of the legs often bow during the intermediate stages of the disorder when the structures are softer than normal. The first suggestion that the skull bones are enlarging comes when the hat no longer fits and a large size is needed.

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

HEADACHE PROBLEM

M. E. writes: For days at a time I have severe headache and nausea. My head feels like it will blow off and I have to fight hard to keep from blacking out. I'm 56. What are some of the causes for feeling this way?

REPLY

Books have been written on headaches. There are numerous causes and variations of the same type. Tension headache heads the list.

OUTLINED CHEST

A. N. writes: Why does the doctor make lines on my chest when he is examining me?

REPLY

He is outlining the heart and diaphragm to determine the size and location of these organs. The marks are made after tapping the chest. The tone over the heart, for example, is less resonant than over the air-filled lungs.

NERVE OF SMELL

E. A. M. writes: Please give cause and remedy of olfactory neuritis.

REPLY

I'm not familiar with this terminology but assume it refers to loss of the sense of smell. This condition may follow a cold and last for a week or six months. During this time the nose should not be irritated.

CANCER PATTERNS

J. B. writes: Do cancer patients have any typical pattern of living, such as eating habits and physical activity?

REPLY

No, except that the majority of those with cancer of the lung are cigaret smokers.

Today's Health Hint—
Avoid chilling.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A special bouquet to Mrs. Effie Aldrich, who saw her duty and did it. Mrs. Aldrich was to snip the ribbon at the ceremonial opening of the Welland Ship canal bridge. Somebody handed her a pair of scissors and she snipped. Traffic began to move across the bridge. And the dignitaries assembled to make formal speeches on that occasion were left with their speeches undelivered. — Victoria Times.

A report on packaging developments says that one supermarket has devised a simple package for mothers who are short changed when they send their children to the store for small purchases. A cashier puts the change into a special envelope and seals it with a gummed tab. One is tempted to ask why the store doesn't provide armed guards to accompany the little criminals home. — Toronto Globe and Mail.

Threatened By The Nile

Milwaukee Journal

Unless $30 million can unexpectedly be found, the famous Egyptian temples of Abu Simbel will be engulfed by the rising waters of the Nile river when the Aswan high dam is completed a few years hence.

Vain Rameses II had the temples hewn out of the rock cliff more than 12 centuries before Christ to honor him and the favorite among his 119 wives. Four carvings of the pharaoh, each 60 feet high, grace the facade. Giant statues of him serve as pillars, and his is among the statues of the gods within.

Reluctantly the general conference of UNESCO, the United Nations economic, social and cultural organization, turned down a proposal that it underwrite a loan to save the temples. Italian engineers devised an ingenious plan to cut the temples free from the cliff, lift the 250,000 ton freed section with hydraulic jacks six inches at a time to a total height of 200 feet, at the same time constructing concrete supporting pedestals underneath.

The issue before UNESCO was not whether the temples were worth preserving. It was how much money the UN agency could, in good conscience, dedicate to a monument of the past while so many people are today in desperate want.

All the treasures of ancient Egypt are not being left to the flood by any means. Smaller temples are being taken apart, stone by stone, by Egyptologists of many lands— Americans, Germans, Poles, Swedes, Arabs. They will be reassembled elsewhere.

The finest stone temple of all —the one built about 1500 B.C. by Queen Hatshepsut and Pharoah Thutmose III— will be filled with sand as a protective cushion and the sand gradually removed as each tier of stones is taken away. A great fortress that once guarded the pharoah's Egypt from invaders of the south will also be moved.

Search has been stimulated for treasures of the past that otherwise might be forever lost. Discoveries have been made dating not only to the pharoah dynasties but to earlier periods and also to the first centuries of the Christian era.

But the temples of Abu Simbel seem destined to disappear beneath the Nile as this river that cradled civilization is put to greater labor to help improve the life of the masses of modern Egypt.

Who Owns Canada?

Ottawa Journal

Last April Parliament passed legislation requiring corporations and labor unions in Canada to reveal the extent of their "foreign" control. Whether the new law represents, as Justice Minister Fulton said then in the Commons, "a determination of the Government to understand fully the operation of our economy" or an unwarranted intrusion of bureaucracy into private activities is not for the Dominion Statistician, Mr. Walter Duffett, to say.

His job is simply to collect and organize the data which must be reported no later than next July 1.

But, as talking with Mr. Duffett quickly reveals, "simply" is not the word. He must establish a new bureau operating quite separately from DBS because the new information is received under a separate authority and its uses are unique.

THOUSANDS OF FORMS

There is not even any way of knowing with any precision what companies will be filling out the questionnaires. The "Disclosures Act" sets forth clearly enough who must report: any company whose annual revenue exceeds $500,000 and whose assets in Canada are more than $250,000. Some 40,000 companies are expected to qualify. But to find them, Mr. Duffett must send out about 100,000 forms.

The onus will be on a company to show it is exempt.

Each questionnaire will have two parts, Section A and B. The information required in Section A gives a description of a company's ownership; the distribution of stock, the names and addresses of directors. This information will be available to anyone who wants to pay $1. It also goes to the Secretary of State's office and to the Department of Labor.

SECTION B

Section B remains close under Mr. Duffett's jurisdiction. It is privileged knowledge available only to Government officials "in connection with the formulation of any law in Canada," the Act reads. The information will be pretty much a carbon copy of the income tax reports: a financial statement of an organization.

The forms the unions will fill in are comparable. They ask for the names of union officials in Canada or "abroad" and for the amounts of union money going outside the country.

Mr. Duffett's department says both companies and unions must produce the data. The penalty is $50 a day for those who don't.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
January 18, 1938

Through the effort of Carl F. Burke, local owner-pilot, L. A. Fletcher, flying instructor, is expected to arrive at Upland Airport today with his new Taylor Cub cabin plane. He will be at Upton Airport for some time giving flying instructions.

Rev. Vincent Morrison, a native of Savage Harbor, P. E. I., who has been spending a furlough in this province and other parts of Canada, will sail from Vancouver on January 22 for Shanghai, to resume his work as Missionary at Lishui, Chekiang.

TEN YEARS AGO
January 18, 1953

As the result of being struck by a Summerside taxi, 9-year old John Edgar "Skippy" Harper, St. Eleanors, is in the Prince County Hospital suffering from a fractured skull. The young lad was crossing the highway on his way to school when he was hit.

Ottawa, Jan. 16 - (CP) — The Army's newest and biggest base is to be called Camp Gagetown. It was announced today that the $25,000,000. divisional training camp to be built in New Brunswick will bear that name. The camp, initially to comprise 440 square miles is to have its headquarters near the village of Oromocto.

GOLD RUSH DAYS

At the height of its output of gold in 1900, the Klondike produced some $22,000,000 worth of gold.

TRAVEL BARGAINS

Charlottetown to:
Sackville, $2.10
Moncton, $2.80
Truro, $3.80
Saint John, $4.80
Halifax, $5.20
Antigonish, $5.60
Sydney, $9.20
Quebec, $11.25
Montreal, $12.50

These are examples of CN's new Red Bargain Fares. Red Bargain Fares with sleeping accommodation and complimentary meals are equally attractive. Call CN for details about the Red, White and Blue Fare Plan.

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