The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

Mr. Thompson's Itinerary

According to a news item from Ghana, Social Credit Leader Robert Thompson left the capital of that country on Thursday for Ethiopia at the end of a five-day visit. Earlier he had called on President Nkrumah and visited the University of Ghana near Accra. He will visit Tanganyika, Kenya and Egypt before returning home.

His expenses are being paid by the Canadian government and he is acting as a representative of the government. As explained by External Affairs Minister Martin in the House of Commons, one of the main reasons for sending him to Africa was to try to obtain the release of 26 Canadians now being held by Congolese rebels. He is also visiting the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity.

Mr. Thompson had spent 15 years in Africa, knows many personalities there and is "eminently qualified" to represent the government on this mission, Mr. Martin emphasized. Of course! But this leaves unanswered the question of Mr. Thompson's status as paid leader of an Opposition party in the Canadian Parliament.

It was the Pearson government that made provision for extra payment to leaders of Opposition groups in the House, over and above the extra indemnity accruing to Mr. Diefenbaker as official leader of the Opposition. This was in recognition of the responsibility devolving on these party leaders of discharging their duties on the Opposition side.

Isn't it the democratic idea that an Opposition leader's job is to study and criticize the work being done by the government, to bring to public attention any matters the government may, for one reason or another, want to ignore? Not, surely, to take on assignments on the government's behalf.

If it was Parliament that had sent Mr. Thompson on this mission, it would be different. But Parliament knew nothing of the matter until it came to light in an item in the interim supplies.

There is nothing, of course, to prevent Mr. Thompson from joining the government forces and relinquishing his present status if he chooses to do so, or the government from appointing him to the cabinet, for that matter. Apparently it is in need of a man of his qualifications. But the position he has been placed in in this instance is, to say the least, an anomalous one.

Worth Study, But . . .

A good deal of the enthusiasm over the revival of the idea of an Atlantic union has come, paradoxically, from sources outside the Atlantic area, notably from Ontario and the Western provinces if we are to judge by newspaper comments on the subject. It is difficult, apparently, for outsiders to understand why there should be any objections to such a scheme. It is helpful, therefore, to have a more balanced view of the question appear in one of Canada's most widely circulated newspapers, the Toronto Globe and Mail. The author of the article is Dr. John F. Graham, head of the department of economics, Dalhousie University, and his comments deserve careful study.

It is not surprising, says Dr. Graham, that this old issue has been awakened in the centennial year of the Charlottetown Conference, which was originally called to discuss it. Certainly in view of the economic similarities of the provinces, close co-operation among them would accelerate the formulation and execution of a concerted federal-provincial program of economic development for the region.

One advantage that would accrue from union, the writer concedes, would be a more efficient civil service. Whether or not there would be any direct saving, there could be considerable economies in terms of better results from the expenditures made. There would likely be some reduction in the cost of the Legislature, as well, but more important, it might be possible to attract an abler group of legislators to the larger political arena.

With regard to one of the chief virtues claimed for union by its advocates, however—that it would enhance the region's political influence at Ottawa, since it could then speak with a single united voice—Dr. Graham expresses grave doubts. Four governments, he argues, can probably exert more influence than one. Probably the number of MPs from the region would be reduced and, more important perhaps, so also would the number of ministers from the region in the federal Cabinet.

Moreover, there has seldom been much evidence that MPs from any of these provinces have represented its interests in a concerted way. They have generally tended to fall into line with national party policy and discipline. There is no reason to believe that they would act differently if the region comprised a single province.

Cited also as obstacles are the competitive scrambling for new industries, which might become more bitter with political union, and the differences in average income and therefore in fiscal capacity among the four provinces. Summing up, the writer says:

"Political union is likely a pipe dream, even for the three Maritime provinces. Provincial loyalities are deeply rooted; it is difficult to see how agreement could be reached on a single provincial capital, or to believe that the several provincial Legislatures would preside over their own liquidation in favor of a single Legislature. Nevertheless, it may still be worthwhile to undertake a thorough study of full political union, for such a study may reveal opportunities for fruitful co-operation and co-ordination of development policy that: a more limited study would fail to do and that might otherwise be overlooked."

Famous Quotes

The next edition of Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations" will undoubtedly contain those much-quoted words of Senator Goldwater in his speech of acceptance at the Republican convention last July, which did more to discredit him than anything else in the election campaign: "Extremism in the pursuit of liberty is no vice: Moderation in the defense of justice is no virtue." They sounded so good at the time, and on analysis proved to be so hard to reconcile with the responsibilities of office!

Undoubtedly, along with those words, the anthologists of famous sayings will quote President Johnson's paraphrase of the Goldwater statement, made at Madison Square Garden just before the campaign ended: "Extremism in the pursuit of the Presidency is an unpardonable vice: Moderation in the affairs of the nation is the highest virtue."

Nothing could better sum up the major issue at stake in the campaign, or the reason why the world breathed more easily after the results of the Democratic landslide came in. Nothing, perhaps, did as much to make the election a disaster for one party, and a resounding victory for the other.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mixing drinks, it appears, is less dangerous than mixing cleaning fluids. The Boston Poison Information Centre says mixed cleaners can be extremely dangerous. The Centre issued the warning after it realized that putting different cleaning materials together in the hope of removing more dirt has become a common practise among housewives. A home-made additive can change a commercial cleaner of otherwise safe ingredients into a toxic gas.

THE NEW PHONE

RUSSIAN ENIGMA

Future Soviet Policies Hard To Discern

Winnipeg Free Press

It is difficult to discern as yet any concrete shape of future Soviet policies. The December meeting of all Communist parties that was to draw up an agenda for a congress which was to drum the Chinese out of the Communist ranks has not been cancelled. Relations with Tito's Yugoslavia — an important weather-vane in the Soviet political atmosphere — continue to be good.

Usually, relations with Belgrade tend to become strained when there is a rapprochement between Moscow and Peking, which loathes Marshal Tito. Moreover, the fact that the new Soviet leadership selected the Polish Communist party leader, Wladyslaw Gomulka — a close friend of Mr. Khrushchev — as its foreign confidant, and that meeting took place on the Polish border in the same locality where Mr. Gomulka used to meet Mr. Khrushchev, is also taken to mean that there will be no change in the over-all line of Soviet policy.

WHERE IS SUSLOV?

On the other hand, there is the mystery of the missing Mikhail Suslov who, more than anybody else, is said to have engineered Mr. Khrushchev's downfall. Is he truly ill, or is his absence a diplomatic illness? Is Mr. Suslov merely biding his time before he grasps the reins of power, or is he in Peking negotiating with Mao?

These are questions to which nobody has been able to provide a satisfactory answer. The fact remains that despite all the reassuring signs, the Yugoslavs remain perturbed. They have noted that since Mr. Khrushchev's fall Moscow has been emphasizing the importance of manifestos of 1957 and 1960, both of which led to a compromise with Mao Tse-tung.

There is also the strange case of present Warsaw trial of the Polish popular writer Melchior Wankowicz, one of the signatories of a protest addressed in March by 34 Polish writers to the Warsaw government.

Mr. Wankowicz, who is a United States citizen, has been suddenly arrested and put on trial seven months after the alleged offence. Some fear that this may mean that Stalinists in the satellite countries have taken new heart from the events in Moscow.

In the Far East the only indirect — casualty of the Chinese atomic explosion was Japan's Prime Minister Ikeda. He resigned, after four years of successful premiership that took his country back into the ranks of the great powers, because, ailing, he felt that in these uncertain times Japan should have a fit and resolute leader.

As to China itself, the British government believes that one of the first moves to relax Far Eastern tensions must be a new initiative in the United Nations to give China, a seat, but whether China would accept it without insisting on conditions unacceptable to the United States is most doubtful. The issue of a nuclear China looms threatening and enigmatic as before.

The Poet's Corner

THE CHIEF

He walked amid the forest trees
And sought the solace of the stream,
He welcomed morning's golden light,
When day was done, he held the dream.

No stranger, he, to life around,
His country, friends and family
Remember well his will to serve
Them all, with true humility.

Though soldier, servant of the law,
And Mountie from the rugged west,
As if in contrast to his work
Great books and poems he loved the best.

The bugle's sounded o'er his bed
He notes the autumn air have rent.
He lies within the Island's earth
To rest at peace. A life well spent.

—Bert Foster

Charlottetown.
(In memory of a kind friend, the late Archibald Birtwistle.)

Premier Robarts' Plan

Globe and Mail, Toronto

Premier John Robarts has announced an imaginative, comprehensive, far-sighted and practical plan for the expansion of medical, dental and nursing training facilities in Ontario and the provision of new hospitals.

For the proposals to expand and renovate the medical school at the University of Toronto, establish a new medical school and teaching hospital at McMaster University, renovate the medical school at Queen's University and establish a new school of dentistry and teaching hospital at the University of Western Ontario, he is indebted to the Advisory Committee on University Affairs which through its chairman, Mr. Dana Porter, on Sept. 22 recommended that the Government undertake these projects.

The plan is not small and it is not niggardly— it will cost the province $114 million. It places the greatest emphasis on the greatest need— not mere buildings,but the training of qualified staff to make these buildings come alive and useful in the life of the community. Without such trained people any medicare plan Canadians may devise would be academic.

Mr. Robarts has also recognized the immediacy of the need, as his proposals for the training of nurses clearly demonstrates. There will be short crash courses to train nurses as teachers, increases in Government grants for the construction of nurses' residences, three new regional nursing schools, and a Planning Council on Nurse Education drawing together representatives of all interested bodies and reporting direct to the Minister of Health.

In these nurses' residences and schools it is to be hoped that the nurse will be recognized at last for what she ought to be, a student like any other student, permitted but not compelled to live in residence, spending her time in learning and not in providing cheap labor for hospitals. The new nurse must become a respected member of the medical team, no longer its lackey.

If the federal Government and the Governments of the other provinces will now emulate Mr. Robarts' example, Canada might indeed, in time, have the staff to implement a comprehensive medicare plan.

Outspending Income

Guelph Mercury

Goodwill between Canada and the U.S is all very well but without adequate understanding it may lack an adequate foundation, a New York audience has been told by Robert Winters, who was one of the brighter members of the St. Laurent cabinet.

An industrial executive ever since the loss of his riding in 1957, Mr. Winters referred to Canada's disparity in trade and balance of payments position in this country's business relations with the U.S. In these particulars Canada is in the same position with respect to the U.S. as is Great Britain in trade with Canada. Mr. Winters said:

"The United States is our biggest customer and we are yours. Yet year in and year out we have a balance on our trading account. Americans are large investors in Canada. You now own or control something like 60 per cent of all our industry. Nobody knows better than you do that we cannot year in and year out spend more than we earn. With a country whose annual budget is about $7 billions, you can well appreciate the strain that a national deficit of one and a half to two billion dollars places on our economy. This must be corrected.

Correction, however, would bring difficulties, whether remedy was sought by reducing imports or by increasing exports. In either case certain sectors of the American economy would be opposed to the measures. It was here that understanding, which he said Canadians were not sure they enjoyed in the U.S , was needed to supplement. American goodwill of which Canada had no doubt.

Mr. Winters reminded his audience of a fact still not fully accepted in the U.S. — "that during the war Canada neither requested nor received any lend lease help from the United States". This was in keeping with Canada's pride in its ability to stand on its own feet. He implied that this is Canada's goal in its efforts to remedy its U.S. trade imbalance.

Skyscraper Of Them All

Milwaukee Journal

In a world constantly battered by new wonders, a West Berlin architect is proposing another source of superlatives— a skyscraper 4,120 feet tall. Negotiations are under way to buy the necessary land near Cologne, he says, and with luck and good financing the world's tallest building might be completed by 1975.

Within its 356 stories would be a complete city in the sky for 25,000 persons. It would include apartments, 16 schools, several theaters, offices, hospitals, police and fire stations, stores, restaurant, doctors and lawyers, churches serving five denominations and parking space for 4,000 autos. High speed elevators would whisk from bottom to top in three minutes, although passengers might have to budget three additional minutes for their stomachs to catch up.

This would be nearly three times taller than New York's Empire State building (1,472 feet with its TV antenna), more than four times loftier than Milwaukee's proposed tourist tower at 999 feet.

Treatment For Varicose Veins

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Varicose veins should be treated because they are not functioning properly and are likely to cause swelling, discoloration of the skin, and ulceration of the involved leg. The blood in these enlarged, tortuous vessels flows down instead of up. When nothing is done, the condition usually becomes progressively worse.

There is no need to rush to a physician at the first sign of a prominent vein. Mild varicosities can be babied along by avoiding long periods of standing. A clerk at a counter, for example, should move about at frequent intervals because muscular contractions have a pumping action on the venous flow. It is advisable to sit with the legs elevated several times a day and to sleep with the foot of the bed resting on six-inch blocks.

A supportive elastic bandage or stocking helps by collapsing the surface veins, which forces blood into the deeper veins. These supports should reach from the toes to just below the knee— and they must fit. Use garter belts to hold up the hose, rather than round garters. The overweight ought to reduce.

Permanent results are obtained by means of surgery. An incision is made in the groin and the varicose veins are ligated and cut. Another incision is made near the knee and— or ankle. A wire-like device is threaded into the vein from below and fastened to the cut end in the groin. It then is withdrawn, pulling the vein inside out along with it (stripping). This is done until all the varicose are removed.

The small remaining stragglers can be obliterated by injecting a sclerosing solution. The injection treatment was a recognized remedy for varicose veins 20 years ago. It seldom is done to-day because it does not provide permanent relief, except in isolated instances.

Pregnancy creates a special problem. Dilated veins are first noticed at this time in some, in others, pregnancy aggravates the condition. At any rate, surgery usually is not advisable at this time. A conservative approach, with the use of elastic supports, is better until later, when operation can be done, if needed.

HAIR AND STRENGTH

E. M writes: Is it true that shaving the legs weakens them?

REPLY

No. The old story about Samson was not meant to imply that the loss of hair would produce weakness in others. After all he was able to push two pillars apart after Delilah did him wrong.

SALT AND ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

Mr. M.M.L. writes: What are the benefits, if any, of a nonsalt diet in hardening of the arteries?

REPLY

Unless your blood pressure is high, there is no need to omit salt from the diet. It has no effect upon hardening of the arteries.

ENORMOUS NEWBORN

W. A. writes: Can a baby who weighed 16 pounds when born be considered healthy?

REPLY

Yes, and if true, this is a record birth weight. According to Guttmacher, no child weighing more than 15½ pounds has been born alive.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Physics is a little more difficult nowadays, with the scientists investigating things which didn't even exist a few years ago. — Boston Globe.

A Toronto school principal says children by 1970 will begin school at three years of age and will be greeted by a team of six or seven teachers. Some say children are getting harder to handle but surely not that much harder! — Ottawa Journal.

Jonas Hanbury, the first man to carry an umbrella regularly in the streets of London, was pelted with clods by angry coachmen. They were afraid he would do them out of a livelihood little realizing that in time smart young men would be calling cabs to protect their umbrellas. In fact, one man who actually was forced to open his straightway took a cab back to the store to have the thing reroiled. — The Observer, London.

The best way to get the new season off to a good start is to go down to the basement and kick the furnace to show it who's going to be boss this winter. — Calgary Herald.

Over - anxious hosts might ponder Emerson's defination of hospitality: "a little fire, a little food — and an immense quiet." — Ottawa Journal.

More than 40 years ago N.A. Hochstetler bought $11.80 worth of hay from Roy Harry in Taylor county. He never paid for it and Harry moved to Elkhorn a few years later. Last week Harry received the following letter: "Many years ago when my brother rented the Springen place I bought some hay. I was going to pay you but never seemed to have the money. So now I am sending you a check. I am sorry that I did not pay sooner but I hope you will forgive me for it. Your friend, N.A. Hochstetler." — Elkhorn Independent.

Canada-U.S. Relations

By Don Hanright
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Look for some major breaks within the next year on outstanding Canadian - American issues.

The prospects have been brightened by the fact that high level consultation between Washington and Ottawa breezed merrily along throughout the U.S. election campaign.

This completely dashed the hoary notion that communications between the two capitals are effectively silenced by electioneering on either side.

That has happened before. That it didn't this time, is believed due to two main factors.

1. The absence of any truly sensitive issues that may have affected any substantial bloc of U.S. voters.

2. Virtual assurance of a Johnson victory.

NO CANADIAN JITTERS

This ho-hum confidence of a Democratic sweep probably accounted for the lack of any visible Canadian jitters over the protectionism of a possible Goldwater administration.

Meanwhile, this is the general outlook:

The talks on automotive trade which continued during the U.S. campaign, now can proceed with much less political pressure.

Overhanging the pre-election discussions was the threat of U.S countervailing duties in retaliation for the so - called "Drury Plan" of Canadian tariff rebates, designed to get more Canadian products into total North American automotive production.

But Washington did not invoke the U.S. law that would have produced such retaliation. Now that the election is over, there is much less reason for any precipitous American action, Canadian observers believe.

The continuing talks are centred on the possibility of "free trade" in automotive products, each side dismantling its tariff walls. But that is at best a long-term objective requiring legislation on both sides, in the face of some opposition in the industry.

President Johnson does not have such authority. Even the powers Congress granted for the Kennedy-round negotiations are limited to a cut of 50 per cent in U.S. tariffs, and these spread over a four-year period.

OTHER ISSUES

There are only two other major issues:

1. Civil airline routes. These now are being torn apart (or for the first time since 1949) Canada wants deeper penetration of its airlines into American territory even to the southern states. It may not get everything it wants but certainly will gain something. The Canadian feeling is one of "mild optimism."

2. The U.S. quotas on lead and zinc. This is a hardy perennial for Canada. The quotas were imposed when world prices were low, to protect American mines. But prices have since risen. A report is expected soon from the U.S. tariff commission and Ottawa hopes for favorable action.

Meanwhile, progress is reported on the attempt to devise economic principles which each country would heed in attempting to avoid actions injurious to the other.

Prime Minister Pearson and President Johnson last year handed this tough, delicate assignment to Arnold Heeney, Canada's former ambassador to the United States, and Livingston Merchant, the former U.S. ambassador to Canada.

An interim report was made to the Canada-U.S. cabinet committee on economic and trade affairs meeting in Ottawa last spring. A final report likely will be ready next spring or early summer.

Nuclear Safety

Christian Science Monitor

It will be easy to create a world in which most nations, large and small, responsible and irresponsible, are loaded with atomic weapons. It is only necessary to wait.

It will be extremely difficult, on the other hand, to prevent these weapons from spreading. It will be as difficult, politically, as it was to create the atom bomb technically. It will require a wholly extraordinary amount of effort: devotion, creative enterprise and persistence.

This is the issue that confronts the world following the first nuclear test by Red China. President Johnson has named a high level task force to explore it and recommend a policy. It includes such strong individuals as Robert M. Lovett, Dean Acheson, and John J. McCloy who have done yeoman work in shaping high policy in the past.

We wish it more than the usual measure of success. This is one of the moments in history that might never be recaptured. It still is possible to limit nuclear arms on a safeguarded basis.

There are only two countries at present, France and Communist China, that refused to sign the agreement on nuclear testing in the earth's environment. They are not yet capable of significant underground testing. Neither can disregard world opinion. The Peking government argued for abolishing nuclear weapons even as it tested its own first device.

This is unrealistic of course; they cannot be abolished by agreement without the assurance that each sovereign party will carry out the agreement. But even Red China was defensive on this point.

How can enough urgency be established? Who will warn sufficiently of the danger? President Johnson has put the case strongly enough: "Humanity cannot tolerate a step-by-step spread of nuclear weapons.... "We in this generation must establish the atom as the servant of the world's future and not its master."

But this was in a news release appointing the new study group. It received only modest passing notice. The policies the group suggests will have to be shoved from the housetops. We have suggested that the new Soviet regime be sounded out, and that a temporary agreement on underground testing be negotiated if it can be done with adequate safety. Then the whole pressure of the world can be focused on those who hesitate to join. It could be then or never.

Lasers And Masers

Montreal Star

It was said recently, in comment on the future of skilled workers, that soon they would be obliged to return to school several times during their working lifetimes. The remark was credited to the man who won the award of the Nobel Prize for Physics. Science, like technology, is hard to stay in step with. The prize was given for "fundamental work in the field of quantum electronics.." A little further along there is a mention of lasers and masers and there briefly, intelligibility returns.

Lasers and masers have an unusually reassuring appearance, because it is easy to understand something of what they do, or on the very rudimentary level how they do it. They function like lenses, and sieves, and focus light into beams narrowed down beyond any previous potentiality. A beam of laser light was aimed at the moon and expanded in 250,000 miles to cover a target area only about two miles across; the reflected light could be picked up strongly back on Earth. A laser light beam burns holes in diamonds.

There are no homely illustrations, like lenses or sieves, of the principle on which they operate.

They are new things under the sun, like the synthetic substances men have learned to make by constructing molecules to produce certain desired results.

The names are formed of the initial letters of more-descriptive groups of words. Light (or Microwave) Amplification through Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Can you leap the gap between that rudimentary knowledge and the expectation that the new devices will replace the descendants of radio tubes in computers?

Whistling On The Wane

London Times

Musical shows are as popular as ever they were and groups of "pop" singers make fortunes beyond the dreams of their predecessors. But the highest compliment that was once paid to composers and other artists in this line has fallen silent.

Whistling is scarcely heard any longer on the streets in autumn, where it was once as inescapable as the falling of leaves. The strains of Maggie May enlivened the stroller as little as did those of Oliver or Oklahoma. My Fair Lady was a golden winner, but she, too, failed to make herself audible as the milk and the morning papers went round.

It may be natural that, in this age of noisy, smelly towns plagued by frustrating traffic blocks, music no longer springs spontaneously and cheerfully to the lips. Tunes may be better known, taking the country as a whole, than they once were, but their popularity is not expressed in the traditional way.

Disappearance of the boy on the bicycle murdering the latest catchy tune is not the only explanation. Whistling has gone out with the ring of the muffin bell and the earlier cries of Sweet Lavender and so forth (still happily preserved in old prints), partly because popular music itself has changed in the years since the war.

The musicals are far from depending on tunes alone. Oklahoma showed that choreography and the chorus could be mobilized dramatically and its successors, especially those written in England, have depended far more than in the past on their dramatic quality. Take the music out of My Fair Lady and social comedy remains.

The musical has always depended on easy charm rather than on the power of its music. Its recent development has been the growth of a style which makes up for lack of good tunes by some dramatic life. This may be a gain. But it does not outweigh loss of whistling while we work.