The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Conflicting Views

Liberal Leader Pearson keeps talking about the urgent need for another federal general election. He says the Government, with its lack of a majority, cannot conduct the nation's business "efficiently, constitutionally or with the long-term purpose required in the national interest." However, if he is counting on Social Credit to cast votes with a Liberal effort to unseat Mr. Diefenbaker, he might harken to the views of Mr. Real Caouette, deputy leader of that party, who was quoted in a Toronto newspaper the other day as saying: "We're not going to play politics like the Liberals."

Mr. Caouette says his Yuletide holiday campaigning convinced him that the people didn't want an election at this time. Nor did he think a spring election was likely. He left himself an "out" by adding that the price for Social Credit votes is a budget containing proposals acceptable to the party, but this doesn't indicate any great change in his attitude since Parliament met after the last election.

It could be, of course, that Mr. Pearson will get his election sooner than he expects—by a voluntary dissolution of Parliament on the Government's initiative. But Trade Minister Hees has gone out of his way to assure his constituents that this is unlikely. He wasn't the man to make the decision on that question, he said, but his opinion was that the Government would press on with its program without a thought about taking that step soon.

In saying this, Mr. Hees was echoing the Prime Minister's Dec. 13 remarks to reporters: "The Government intends to proceed with its program both economic and fiscal and at the moment there is no suggestion or thought of any election." A statement which, of course, left unanswered the question of how long is "at the moment." But unless Mr. Hees was talking through his hat in his statement this week, or was deliberately misleading the electorate, government policy on this matter remains unchanged.

In any event, the voters will be inclined to read partisan rather than public concern in Mr. Pearson's zeal for precipitating another election at this time. The need at present is to speed the work of Parliament, not to sabotage it. As Dr. Eugene Forsey well said after the last contest, elections are not held for the fun of it or to give any leader a majority, but to elect a Parliament to do the nation's business. The Government has been duly elected to get pressing business done, and it has met the votes of non-confidence established by parliamentary custom. It has a mandate to proceed further with sessional business, and leaders of all parties would do well to govern themselves accordingly.

New Learning Patterns

An exhibit which opened at Columbia University, New York, this week under the auspices of the U.S. Office of Education is of more than usual interest. It is planned to enable teachers and others to acquaint themselves with the revolutionary new teaching techniques and new designs for learning about which so much is being heard nowadays.

Actually there are fewer novel machines—and in fact fewer teaching machines of any description—than one might expect to find at such an exhibit. Instead, the emphasis is purposely on "programmed instruction," a term often confused with teaching machines, because it refers to the instructional materials that have to be so carefully prepared before the teaching machine can operate successfully.

According to Prof. P. C. Lange, of Columbia staff, programmed instruction is a much broader designation for a sweeping technology "that emphasizes research, that wants results in terms of learned behavior, and keeps exploring more efficient and more effective patterns of instruction. It is a moving force that can be hitched to machines, or books, or films, recordings, human instructors or combination."

Stimulated first by a test in rapid arithmetic, the visitor to this exhibit walks through winding aisles past colorful text material mounted in tall aluminum frames. This is intended to "orient" him. Eventually he reaches a machine for teaching algebra, then other machines and a library of about 150 academic programs, in mathematics, grammar, English usage, elementary school reading, the language arts, science music, business training, and other subjects.

Last, but not least impressive, the visitors passes an enlarged photograph of a jubilant youngster, hand raised in a "wow" of triumph, as the machine tells the boy he has the right answer. As yet there is no report of a "joy detector" being used, but one of the strong arguments for use of teaching machines has been the tremendous pupil satisfaction which accrues to the individual learning.

The Meredith Case

If James H. Meredith follows his announced intention of not returning to the University of Mississippi for the second term, it will be hailed as a victory by the rabid segregationists of the South. Mr. Meredith's decision is hardly surprising, however, to those who have kept a check on the Negro student's ordeal. He has been harrassed from the start and has been under a 24-hour guard by a group of United States marshals. In addition, a large detachment of federal troops has been stationed at the school to keep peace and order.

However, it is well for outsiders to remember that this is a special case. The Christian Science Monitor makes a good point when it says that while Mr. Meredith has been much noticed by the world, during this school year some 8,400 more Negroes were admitted to U.S. southern schools with white pupils. The Southern Education Reporting Service now records a total of 255,367 Negro students in desegregated primary and secondary schools—nearly 8 per cent of the total Negro student population in the South.

In many cases, says The Monitor, this mending of racial strife of a few years ago has proceeded so quietly as to have gone on unnoticed. The danger of more Little Rocks, New Orleanses, or Oxfords is, to be sure, far from passed. In some states young Negroes will doubtless push to move beyond the mere token desegregation now in effect. In others—Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina—not even token enrollment has yet arrived.

But the watching world, well fed on details of the Ole Miss-Meredith explosion, should not negect entirely the import of the explosions that did not take place when those 255,367 Negroes went peaceably to school from Baltimore to Dallas last fall.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The ill wind which recently brought freezing temperatures to north Florida's winter vegetable plantation, blew good for Mexican farmers. As a result of the Florida crop losses, winter vegetables grown in Mexico already are being shipped north of the Rio Grande at high prices.

* * *

The Swedish Government is to send 11,500 tons of paper, to be used in the manufacture of textbooks, to India, Burma, Indonesia and Pakistan. This contribution is the first stage in a program of assistance to developing countries approved by the Swedish Parliament last spring

DOWNHILL RUN

NATO AFTER NASSAU

15 Fingers On The Nuclear Trigger?

Globe and Mail, Toronto

While there is much about the Nassau agreement that remains obscure, it is clear that the United States and Britain are proposing a major change in the military organization of the alliance. NATO was created to meet the threat of Communist aggression in Europe and has been armed with relatively short-range weapons. It has been essentially a defensive force, while the United States and Britain have retained under their own control strategic forces capable of striking at the Soviet Union.

NATO, also, has never had direct control of nuclear arms. Its forces have been trained and equipped with tactical nuclear weapons, but the warheads have been under the control of the United States, to be released only on the order of the President at the moment of emergency.

All this would change under the plan drawn up by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Macmillan. They propose immediately to assign a proportion of their strategic bomber forces to NATO control, and to begin assigning Polaris missile-firing submarines to the alliance in about 1970.

SELF CONTAINED FORCE

In addition, they propose to place some part of the tactical nuclear forces already stationed in Europe under NATO command. Thus NATO would become a self-contained nuclear force, with ability to wage war on the battlefield and to make long-range nuclear attacks on the Soviet Union.

As NATO is a 15-nation alliance there would, presumably, be 15 fingers on the nuclear trigger, and Canada's would be one of them. How such a command structure could function no one has yet explained.

Nor has anyone yet explained convincingly what advantages are to be expected from making NATO a strategic nuclear force. It would not bring nuclear weapons under any better control as the United States apparently proposes to retain her own nuclear forces independently of the alliance, and Britain would have the right to use the forces she assigns to NATO independently in defense of "supreme national interests."

If the advantages of making NATO a strategic nuclear force are hard to see, there are, however, some obvious disadvantages. The Canadian Government, for example, has so far refused to have any part of nuclear weapons, even those designed specifically for defense.

Now, under the Kennedy-Macmillan plan, we are being asked to accept a share of responsibility not only for defensive nuclear weapons, but for offensive nuclear bombers and, eventually, offensive missile-firing submarines.

Canada is not the only member of NATO which will have to think most seriously before accepting the change envisioned. The members generally will have to be convinced that they will have a voice in the political direction of the alliance before they can accept strategic responsibilities.

Mr. Diefenbaker was right on Sunday to insist that the Kennedy - Macmillan agreement does not in any way bind other members of the NATO family of nations, and will have to be studied, first, by the permanent officials of the alliance in Paris and, then, at the NATO Council meeting in Ottawa in May. The transformation of the alliance into a strategic nuclear force is not a matter to be decided without the fullest consideration of the political and military implications for all the 15 members.

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.

REPLY TO MR. HEENEY

Sir, — Mr. Heeney makes "emphatic denial" of any form of free money regarding Frosted Foods.

During External Auditing reporting to House in 1960, Hon. M.J. McQuaid made these statements which were reported by The Patriot - Guardian (March 16 - 17, 1960) as 'Rough time for Taxpayers'; "The Government of the day had made a loan of $35,000 to Island Farm Services taking as security a mortgage on land the Services owned. When they defaulted the Government sold the land on a mortgage sale and it was bid in by P.E. Island Frosted Foods. Subsequently a deed was made on the land by the Government showing the consideration to be $35,000." This he stated "had not been paid nor are they charged with it on the Government books". He further stated "that when the Government made a loan of $450,000. to Frosted Foods they did not deduct the $35,000 due them on the mortgage sale", and further when the Frosted Foods became in arrears on payment of interest to the extent of $19,097, "the Government accepted $8,000 in full payment and wrote off balance".

Therefore $46,097 of taxpayers' money has been lost to Mr. Heeney, and if this auditing statement is correct he owes a retraction to the public. However, if this statement is not correct the Attorney-General's department should say so.

I am, Sir, etc.,
WOODROW WHEATLEY

SEEKS CORRESPONDENTS

Sir,—I am a Japanese girl, and would like very much to correspondent with Canadian people in order to find out more about Canada and Canadians. My hobbies are reading, travelling and taking snapshots.

I would very much like to hear from friends in your country. I love Anne of Prince Edward Island.

Yours truly,
MIDORI OI
20 Rokuche, Kamitantaka-Machi, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi, Japan.

Common Market Issue

By Doug Marshall
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The crucial question facing British negotiators in next week's European Common Market discussions on agriculture is the cost of an Englishman's daily bread.

Grain prices have given British politicians more heartaches during the last 200 years than almost any other peacetime issue.

During the 18th and early 19th centuries high tariffs on wheat protecting English farmers left many working - class people begging in the streets.

Sir Robert Peel's abolition of the tariff in 1846 was achieved only after one of the bitterest squabbles in parliamentary history. As it was, the issue split the Conservative party for nearly 20 years.

All during the Victorian era debate raged between free trade and protectionist advocates, and it was only with the establishment of the Commonwealth preference system in 1932 that satisfactory agreement was reached.

HAS TOUGH CHOICE

Now Britain is face-to-face with the harsh alternatives of ending the Commonwealth preference system or staying out of the Common Market. Observers are generally agreed that France will remain intransigent on terms protecting its own farmers.

During the Christmas holiday a special committee representing Britain and the six Common Market countries has been working on the agricultural problem. It will report to ministers in Brussels on Tuesday or Wednesday. Reports reaching London suggest the committee made little progress.

Meanwhile the British government appears to have been busy rallying its allies inside Europe for the make-or-break session. Gerhard Schroeder, Germany's pro - British foreign minister, was wined and dined in Whitehall last weekend and Prime Minister Macmillan travels to Rome Feb. 1.

Macmillan's visit to Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani was announced amid background rumors that a Rome - London axis was developing to counter the link between Paris and Bonn, but so far there is little evidence to substantiate this.

Drunken Driving

Christian Science Monitor

Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey is one of perhaps a number of governors calling attention of their state legislatures to the need for stricter laws against drunken driving.

The drinking problem, says Mr. Hughes, "dominates any discussion of death on our highways." And basic to any effective program of controlling the drinking driver, he declares, is an "implied consent" law. Such a statute provides that a holder of a driving license may be required to take a "drunkometer" test if suspected of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol.

Eight states, among them New York, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Idaho, now have such a law. These and a still larger number, approximately half of the states in all, give legal validity to chemical tests — in most cases voluntarily taken — as evidence of intoxication.

In the early years of using breath tests there was some question as to what amount of alcohol content in the blood should be taken as indicating serious loss of control. Most state laws now regard 0.15 per cent as constituting prima facie evidence, and 0.05 to 0.15 per cent as providing supporting evidence in the presence of other factors. There is considerable medical testimony that 0.10 per cent is enough to be effective.

A person who applies for a driving license asks society for the privilege of taking a potentially death-dealing instrument on the highways. Surely, in view of the number of fatalities caused annually by drunken driving, it is not too much to make the taking of a breath test one condition for keeping that license. Legislature meeting next month will do well to see how their state laws stand in this respect.

BROKE FREE

The Tibetans took advantage of the 1911 revolt in China to break away from Chinese overlordship.

Women Advised Look To Garters

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

THERE OUGHT to be a law against wearing round garters during pregnancy, suggests Dr. Denis Cavanagh of Miami. We did not realize that women still wear these items but the plea has merit for those who do and who wish to preserve their veins during pregnancy. Expectant mothers also should avoid prolonged standing and and excessive weight gain.

Most of this applies to women with a family history of varicosities. These dilated, worm-like channels develop in women (and men) who have inherited weak blood vessels. Pregnancy and prolonged standing don't cause the condition but hasten it by impeding the flow of blood. This in turn increases tension within the vein, causing the walls to balloon out.

Pregnant women with varicose veins should rest with the legs elevated many times during the day. A better plan is to wear elastic stockings or bandages to keep the veins collapsed and the ankles from swelling. Apply before getting out of bed in the morning when the legs are as small as they ever will be during the ensuing day.

Should these varicosities be treated during pregnancy? Most physicians prefer to wait, even though the injection treatment or surgical removal has no ill effects. Operations seldom are recommended during pregnancy unless absolutely necessary to save life or prevent disability. We have learned to be conservative at this time because women are likely to blame any procedure for miscarriage, premature labor, or any other complication of pregnancy.

Varicose veins are susceptible to infection (phlebitis) and treatment is required when this develops during pregnancy. The disorder is suspected when pain and redness of the skin occur along the course of the vessel. In some instances, it is necessary to rest in bed for a day or two with the leg elevated and kept warm by a heating lamp or an electric pad followed by the use of the elastic stocking or bandage.

Inflammation of the deep veins in the leg is more serious and is suspected when the ankle in the involved leg swells and the calf muscle becomes tender to the touch. Hospitalization is suggested because antibiotics and drugs that reduce clotting may be needed.

Dr. Van Dellen will send leaflet on varicose veins if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.)

TEA CURES CURRENT

Mrs. M. writes: My husband and I like iced tea for dinner every night. Now the children want it too. They are ages 13, 10, and six, and drink their full quota of milk. Is it safe to give them tea?

REPLY

A little tea will do no harm, provided it does not take the place of essential foods and does not keep them awake.

INGENIOUS FIGURING

J.E. writes: I'm a young man with no record of my birth. But I've had the seven year itch three times. Would this prove I'm 21?

REPLY

You've convinced me; now convince your local registrar of vital statistics.

BRONCHITIS IN CHILD

J.W. writes: Does a child ever outgrow bronchitis or will he have to take medicine the rest of his life?

REPLY

What is the cause of his bronchitis? Cure is possible if the cause can be found and eradicated.

GOITER GROWTH

J.W. writes: Does goietr progress with age?

REPLY

Not unless the original cause, such as an iodine deficiency, remains.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Don't chew the fat, lose it.

Our Yesterday's

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

January 12, 1938

Pre-qualification training in a wireless telegraphy course which will last 10 weeks, opened at the Armouries last night as annual winter training for No. 6 District Signals continued. Sergeant N. Hancock of the Royal Canadian Signals, Halifax, is in charge of the course.

Montreal, Jan. 11 — One hundred and eighty-thousand samples of eggs, Englishmen may obtain within 10 days of the time they leave Canadian nests, left Montreal tonight for Saint John where they will be loaded on the freighter Beaverbrae.

TEN YEARS AGO

January 12, 1953

Alfred E. Lehnen recently appointed manager of Woolworth's Ltd. in Charlottetown, arrived Saturday evening to take over his new duties. Mr. Lehnen who succeeds J.H. Corbett now on duty in Toronto, has been manager of the Woolworth Store in a number of Upper Canadian cities.

Rev. Warren L. Langille, Amherst, N.S. who was guest speaker during the week of prayer services in Charlottetown, returned to his home Saturday morning. Mrs. Langille also visited here during the week.

FISH CULTURE

The Chinese have practiced the art of fish culture for many centuries and today stock ponds with carp and mullet for food.

Speaking for Myself

'Disengagement' Worse than Illness

I. is beyond imagining how any messages could be warmer, friendlier, or do a better job of spirit-lifting than those I received while laid up recently, or arising from a column I wrote last week about a few of the problems I've been finding while the recovery process continues.

Some of them have been so rich in feeling and fluent in expression, indeed, that it would be pleasant to write on and on about several of the ideas they developed. But this is a temptation I am going to resist, apart from a few references today, for these two reasons:

1—Where the fun lies is in getting back to living as fully as can be done and not in lingering over the way that pleasure was curtailed for a while.

DISPLAY OF IGNORANCE

2—My doctor has gently enabled me to see that I don't know what I am talking about — that I get balled up and put my ignorance on display when I tackle such esoteric subjects as the cardio - vascular system, cerebral damage and so on—that these are matters I would be well-advised to leave to those who are qualified to discuss them.

It is a field I am glad to surrender. On the whole I think it is safer to be ignorant about some matters — to admit that ignorance and leave them to the experts — than it is to fall under the influence of poorly - digested snippets of information relating to those matters.

All of us, I guess, know persons who keep themselves sick or feeling sick, by brooding about and misinterpreting partial knowledge they have picked up about various physical conditions. It is a development best avoided either by becoming expert, in a way I never expect to achieve, or through acquiescent, dependent ignorance such as I freely admit.

COLOSSAL BORE

Anyway, the thing I found worst about being sick recently did not lie in what was wrong with me, but in the way in which it disengaged me from life.

Never have I met such a colossal bore as I found myself to be, as I lingered too long in my own company.

Perhaps it is true that the only way an active man can stand himself is in terms of what he is doing—or a participant in life—but never from a sideline position. Obviously, on a longer stretch, a man has to adjust himself mentally to whatever stay on the sidelines becomes necessary, and I've heard from several who've done a fine job of it but I never got very far beyond finding the situation a trial.

ONLY AT LOW POINTS

What was lacking for me, of course, was not people as such, for friends saw to it that I had no chance to be lonely. The missing thing was the way in which people rub off on each other in their normal, workaday relationships.

Somehow it had never struck me before that a man, including not only his thoughts but his memories, is one sort of person when he has some part in things that are happening, and becomes an altogether different sort when he is cut off from them.

There were many days when I would have gloried even in a chance to get in a fight with some person, but found scant satisfaction when I ended up with the only option, which was to fight with myself.

In these references, naturally, I'm talking only about low spots. Certainly I did not spend all the time I was away from work lying around hating myself. But it did amount almost to a revelation to me to find how easy it is for a man to drift toward morbidity when he is disengaged from life.

THE OTHER SIDE

As the other side of this proposition, there is the fact that rising above this tendency can bring great triumphs of the spirit. The fact that it is possible shines forth from several of the messages I've received.

It takes on particular brightness in a fine and thoughtful letter from S. Barlow Bird, of Freetown — a letter I will treasure — in which he touches, often with delightful lightness of manner, on health problems he's had to face.

What came to me as the great discovery from what he had to say is that "when one door closes another opens." Of course he added: "I know it is not easy to find the second door," and I am afraid that this is about where most of us, including me, are inclined to leave the matter.

WHERE THE FUN LIES

But I am sure the second door truly is found when a man can write: "Yes, my physical body is badly damaged, but the inner part which I like to think of as me, has been strengthened to the point where it can stand a little fallen and see over obstacles that once came between me and green fields."

And, even if I never quite become able to say the same sort of thing—even if I never quite find that second door—these thoughts will stay with me as I turn to the alternative I consider next best: getting back where the fun lies and living as fully as can be done.

So long as I don't have to live too closely with myself (that damn bore, Lewis) and am instead a part of life, and of the ideas and activities of others, it is perfectly clear to me that "just living" will keep on being fun.

In doing only that I hope soon to retire completely from the business of being a crock, even a recovered crock, or a reminiscent crock, and to point future columns in other directions.

Burton Lewis

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is a school in London that teaches people to meditate. After a one-week course the student is able to meditate any time he wants to and in any place. The fee he pays for the course is one week's salary. Clearly, the people who attend such a school have never meditated before. For if anyone meditated once, even in the most unschooled way, about paying a week's salary to learn to meditate, he would meditate twice about it. — Windsor Star.

A motivational research outfit has made a survey of 19 major cities to find out why some men take time in the morning to eggs, coffee, toast, etc., while others leave home hungry. The conclusion reached is that men who eat breakfast at home (about 40 percent. says the survey) are happy people, eager to take on their job and other daily challenges. But those who don't eat breakfast are likely to be tense, unhappy, worrying types. — Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

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