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 "The strongest memory is weaker than
 the weakest ink."

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1958

Salaries And Supplements

Among the topics discussed at the recent provincial conference on education was the need for "greater increments for years of service and greater differential for higher qualifications". Put a little more simply, this means that teachers should be rewarded for experience and for improving their qualifications. With this we are in complete agreement.

We do feel, however, that it is just as important to reward outstanding ability. This is being done today in many sections of Canada and the United States.

It is well to keep in mind that high qualification is not necessarily an index to outstanding ability. In teaching as in all other professions ability varies among persons who possess similar academic and professional attainments. A first-class teacher who has good success with his pupils and who satisfies his supervisor in administrative matters is obviously worth more than another first-class teacher who does his work haphazardly and has little to show for it at the end of the year. This is only a matter of common fairness. As long as a "first class" label means the same thing to the mediocre as to the competent, there is bound to be dissatisfaction in the teachers' ranks.

Another thing that needs to be corrected is the practice of school districts paying varying "supplements". It is not fair that a competent teacher in one district should receive a bigger supplement than an equally competent one in another district, simply because one district has more money at its disposal than the other. There should be some way to equalize these payments. As things are now, the poorer districts are always at a disadvantage in engaging teachers.

No Immunity

In British Columbia a member of the Social Credit government violated his public trust. On Dec. 7, 1955, a member of the Vancouver bar approached the attorney-general with documents impugning the honesty of the minister of lands and forests in awarding forest management licences to certain companies. The government refused to investigate. In 1956 the Opposition called for a Royal Commission of investigation. The lawyer who visited the attorney-general found himself faced with a slander suit instituted by the forestry minister. The government tried to claim it was all a "smear campaign." In the passage of time the slander suit was thrown out of court and the government was forced to prosecute. Last week the convictions were registered and the penalties imposed.

French Republics

Writing to the Milwaukee Journal, a schoolboy wanted to know why the French government represents the Fifth Republic. What happened to the other four? Why, if France had a First Republic, was it necessary to have four more? Here are the Journal's answers:
 During the French revolution the parliament, which was known as the convention, got rid of royalty in September of 1792. On Sept. 22 of that year it ordered that its acts be dated "the first year of the republic." So began the First Republic.
 Napoleon Bonaparte was elected emperor in 1804 and got rid of the republic. In 1848 there was another revolution which set up the Second Republic. Late in 1851 Louis Napoleon, a nephew of Napoleon Bon-

aparte, president of the Second Republic, made himself emperor and got rid of the trappings of the republic. The Franco-Prussian war ended this Napoleon's empire and the provisional assembly in 1870 set up the Third Republic, which got full legal status in a new constitution adopted in 1875. This went the way of the others when Nazi Germany invaded France in World War II.

Liberation at the end of the war saw the birth of the Fourth Republic. It had political difficulties that contrasted sharply with the country's economic boom. In 13 years France had 25 governments, hardly a sign of stability.

When the Fourth Republic went the way of the others is a matter for debate. Officially the republic died and the Fifth Republic was born with the adoption of the new constitution advocated by Gen. de Gaulle on Oct. 5 of this year. But the death blow actually came with the revolt by army leaders in Algeria last May—a revolt which stripped the government of power and projected de Gaulle into position of leadership.

So, the history of the five republics. And, if it continues to show the healthy life and strength with which de Gaulle has imbued it, long life and the Fifth Republic!

EDITORIAL NOTES

In the last two years the Ford Foundation has given \$260 million to American private universities and colleges, the income to be used for the purpose of raising salaries of teachers.

It is strange that while industry in general is supposed to be in a state of insecurity, there are more strikes and threatened strikes than at any time for the past several years.

The following from the New York Times might be read profitably by Canadian politicians: "One interesting feature about the (election) campaign was reversion to old-fashioned stumping of the countryside. Despite all the forecasts of recent years that television would be the almost exclusive platform of the future to the exclusion of barnstorming, this was very much a handshaking campaign."

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic is on the verbal rampage again. Night after night, the Cairo Radio, which he controls, blares forth such admonitions as "Arabs unite!" "Out with the Imperialists!" This time, however, at least some of the Arab leaders seem to believe that "Arab unity" is much more secure without Nasser as leader than with him.

No one can say that Prime Minister Diefenbaker is "playing favourites" from an ecclesiastical standpoint. He talked with His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in England, worshipped in a Baptist Church in West Germany and had an audience with His Holiness the Pope in Rome. Later, as his journey continues, he will probably talk with Hindu and Moslem leaders.

At the annual meeting of the World Travel Association recently held in New York, Senator Jacob K. Javits, a Republican, stated that "international travel is a vital element in the foreign policy of the United States". He should have consulted Secretary of State Dulles before making such a sweeping statement. Mainland China is "out of bounds" to Americans. No passports are issued for travel to that country for any reason, by orders of the State Department.

A tip to educators: "When I hear of our American delusion of 'producing' creativity by expensive outer equipment instead of unbuyable inner equipment, I remember my first meeting with Albert Einstein, strolling along Riverside Drive, absentmindedly scribbling notes on the back of an old torn envelope. From a scrawl on a penny's-worth of scrap paper, by a man whose inner genius was not 'adjusted' away at age 6, and not from teams endowed by foundations with electric typewriters and filing systems, came the greatest scientific discoveries of the century. Let us educators not be intimidated by the practical folks, the so-called realists and experts. Let us not be afraid to listen to the so-called impractical people, the so-called unrealistic people."—Peter Viereck in "The Unadjusted Man" (Saturday Review).



TRYING TO TURN ON THE HEAT

OTTAWA REPORT

The Visioned Northland

By Patrick Nicholson

Mr. J.W. Murphy, the Conservative M.P. from Sarnia, has long been Parliament's chief - and sometimes, only - advocate that we should devote more money and brains to scientific and industrial research in Canada. The long lead in this field became the most interesting, although not the most headlined, committee of Parliament.

As chairman of the important House of Commons committee on Mines, Forests and Waters, Mr. Murphy last season directed its enquiries largely towards the steps being taken to implement Prime Minister Diefenbaker's "Vision" of Northern development. Through Mr. Murphy's own vision and efforts that became the most interesting, although not the most headlined, committee of Parliament.

When Parliament adjourned, "Murph" flew off on a long, deep into that visioned northland. Shortly after, the Prime Minister himself arrived at Whitehorse and Dawson City, and was able to learn of the impression created among Yukoners by the well-informed observations and intelligent questions underlying Murphy's great belief in the fulfilment of the vision of development of the immense riches in their land.

TELL YOUR CHILDREN
 Now Murph is back, relating to dwellers in southern Ontario's banana belt the certainty of the fortunes which will be made in our fortunate northland.

As the guest speaker at many service clubs, he has described how he travelled "from Sarnia to the Atlantic Ocean", chiefly to see "the routes of some of the roads the Government plans to build in the northern territories."

The world's greatest search for oil and gas, in terms of the area involved, is right now underway in the Yukon and the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories, he told his audiences. That area covers more than twenty million acres, equivalent to half the entire province of Alberta.

Many Canadians are losing, or fearing the loss of, their jobs, because of our enormous degree of dependence upon the economy of the United States. In this present era of economic uncertainty, the "brightest ray of hope on our horizon is the promise of greater independence for Canada, and more jobs at home for Canadians, through the development of our northern riches.

Murph explains this forcefully in these words:
 "One of the most heartening things in the last few years in Canada has been the growing realization by Canadians everywhere of the importance of the tremendous area that lies north of all our provinces. For some

Khrushchev's New Gambit

By Joseph MacSween
 Canadian Press Staff Writer

Premier Nikita Khrushchev has cunningly invoked the fear of resurgent German militarism in his new statement about Berlin, hinting at a new Berlin blockade.

Just what Khrushchev hopes to accomplish is not yet clear; probably he has a number of things in mind. It isn't likely he really expects the United States, Britain and France to follow his suggestion and get out of Berlin quietly.

Several aims could be served by his ominous recollections of Hitler, his references to burgeoning West German industrialization and his charge that in West Germany "militarism raises its head higher and higher."

SYMBOLIC CITY
 Soviet-dominated East Germany, of course, is pictured as dedicated to innocent peaceful pursuits under the protection of the Warsaw Pact and occupation by Russian troops. Thus, says Khrushchev, East Germany should be left alone in administration of its capital, Berlin.

Berlin's existence as a divided enclave 100 miles inside East Germany results from the breakdown of the Grand Alliance after the Second World War. The Potsdam Agreement of 1945 provided

for joint administration of the German capital by Russia, the U.S., Britain and France, but it laid down no provisions for free Western access to the city through the surrounding Soviet zone.

Berlin became a symbol of East-West enmity in the cold war. The West showed its determination to maintain links with Berlin by its "Berlin airlift" in the face of a Russian-imposed blockade 10 years ago.

One interpretation of Khrushchev's move is that through the threat of a new blockade he hopes to force Western recognition of East Germany.

It could just as well be that Khrushchev merely aims to keep Europe—and the world—on edge by sowing doubts and fears about West Germany's ambitions, particularly in view of its increasing importance to NATO.

It's significant that he raised the question in a speech before a delegation from Poland, whose fears of Germany are easily aroused and with good historical reason. Khrushchev obviously would enjoy the role of posing as a protector of Eastern Europe against a new German threat.

Apartheid Condemned

Montreal Star

Canada has joined with the majority in the special U.N. political committee in calling on South Africa to abide by the human rights and fundamental freedoms provisions of the Charter. It has done so, however, more in sorrow than in anger. The presentation of the Canadian delegation is little more than a mild official condemnation of sin. Canadian public feeling about apartheid policies could be expressed in much stronger terms of condemnation than the Canadian delegation was permitted to use.

We pull our punches with respect to South Africa because it is a member of the Commonwealth. This is perhaps a good reason for expressing our disapproval of apartheid policies in the mild terms which W.J. Brown, M.P., used the other day, but it should be made known to the South African government that this mildness, if it reflects government solicitude for South African feelings, does not represent public attitudes.

The issue, for the public, is one of right and wrong. It is a moral issue on which we are entitled to feel moral indignation. South Africa's view is that its apartheid policies are no business of the United Nations or anyone else; it is a purely domestic issue and not something for consideration by the international community.

This view might hold water if the Charter, to which South Africa formally subscribes, did not reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women. "A policy of apartheid which discriminates against millions of persons on grounds of color and discriminates cruelly, is a clear violation of the Charter, United Nations is right to condemn it. It is a pity that the condemnation is not couched in stronger terms but is merely a call to repentance."

Common Sense Feeding Rules

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.
 BABIES thrive better when they are fed regularly. We know that, but doctors generally still don't recommend that infants be fed at too rigidly scheduled intervals.

Your little tot knows when he is hungry. And he will let you know, too. But, again, this does not mean that he should be fed whenever he demands it.

Since doctors, as a rule, are against too rigid scheduled feeding and demand feeding, what do they as a rule recommend?

USE COMMON SENSE

That's simple. All I suggest is a little common sense in this matter of feeding the baby. Let the baby develop a feeding rhythm of his own!

I believe that it is cruel and inhuman to force a hungry baby to wait half an hour or even an hour for his food simply because his "feeding schedule" says it isn't time for him to eat.

By the same token, you can't feed a baby every time he begins to wail. Even a baby will recognize the fact that he has every demand immediately.

UNCONTROLLABLE CHILD

If this continues, it won't be long before you have an uncontrollable child on your hands.

No, I think you should let the baby develop his own "schedule," so to speak.

Now this can be pretty rough on your parents during the first weeks or so. Your tot may have to be fed 10 or 12 times a day because his stomach is so small that it can't hold much milk.

However, as he grows older, his feeding rhythm will become better regulated. By the time he is one month old, he probably will go for three or even longer between feedings. While some infants continue this rhythm for some time, others graduate to feedings every four hours by the time they are two to three months old.

Of most concern to you parents, probably, is that middle-of-the-night feeding. On the average a baby begins to sleep through the night when he is about one to two months old. This, I know, is good news to those of you who are presently being summoned for that 2 a.m. feeding by hungry wails.

One more thing: if your baby doesn't wake for his nighttime feeding, don't bother waking him, unless, of course, your doctor advises it.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

J.D.A.: What is vertigo?
 I have had that whirling-around feeling for a number of years.
 Answer: Vertigo means dizziness.

This condition may result from a number of conditions, as, for example, disease of the middle ear, heart or kidney disease, eye disorders.

It is advisable that you have a physical examination made to determine the true nature of your

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Norwegian scrap firm has salvaged one ton of opium from the German submarine U945, sunk off the Norwegian coast thirteen years ago. The find has been reported to the World Health Organization.—News of Norway

Czechoslovakia has won the competition for the best pavilion at the Brussels World Fair—an indication that smaller nations can hold their own with the Big Powers in culture and design.—Ottawa Journal

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)
 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
 (Nov. 13, 1933)

Tempers flared on a number of occasions as various questions were discussed at the monthly meeting of the City Council last evening. During the discussion of the financing of the unemployment relief, and of a resolution to extend the proposed pavement from the Sanatorium to the Spring Park Road, heated arguments arose, and at times confusion threatened.

Herds of prize cattle of Ings and Son, and of Mr. J. Walter Jones leave this morning for the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. They were Charles Ings and Son consists of eleven head of Ayrshires and are in charge of Earl Ings and Irvine MacKee. Mr. Jones' herd of Holsteins will be in charge of Victor Coulson and Cecil Le-lacheur.

TEN YEARS AGO

(Nov. 13, 1948)
 One of the most modern frost-

proof potato warehouses ever to be built in the Maritimes is now under construction on the north side of Hillsboro Bridge and when completed will hold between 70 and 80 cars of potatoes. It is being built by the Lavett Potato Company, and Mr. Millburn Buell of Charlottetown will be the resident manager.

Members of the Boys and Girls Club left yesterday to compete in National Judging competitions at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. They were Charles Ings and Son, and Frances Oliver and Shirley Grigg of the West Devon Sewing Club. The boys were accompanied by Mr. S.C. Wright, Provincial Department of Agriculture, and Miss Mayla Boswell, of the Women's Institute Office.

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