

least in theory, be unleashed. And we note in this connection a disquieting report that Chiang's nationalist government plans this spring to "employ larger and more heavily armed groups" recruited from its army in raids on the Chinese mainland. This is part of a plan which has used only "probing operations" for the most part up to now, says a Wall Street Journal correspondent in Taipei. These latter raids put 373 lightly armed volunteers on the continent in a nine-month period, by air drops or by boat.

The immediate object, this correspondent says, is to lay the groundwork by subversion for a hypothetical and improbable uprising against the Chinese Communist government. Beyond this, "some American diplomats fear Chiang might provoke Peking to angry countermeasures that could involve the United States, perhaps militarily." This is an old story and has been attempted before.

The Chinese nationalist government is required by treaty to consult the United States on mainland operations but in practice it does not do so. President Kennedy last year issued a public statement, and so informed Peking through diplomatic channels, that the Nationalists would not be allowed to attack the mainland. But raids might provoke a situation where the United States would feel obliged to step in. They could bring retaliatory action, for example, against the offshore islands, Quemoy and Matsu.

If the Nationalists are planning to turn "trial landings" into heavier military operations this spring, as the Wall Street Journal correspondent reports, then the United States ought to step in at once before they begin. The Chinese Nationalists consider themselves at war with Peking and want to draw the United States into that war because this is their only chance to win. Cuba is a bad enough headache for Washington at this time, but if it fails in exercising firm restraint in Formosa it will have an even more serious problem on its hands.

Goon Politics

The Alma Mater Society of Queen's University has sent an apology to Prime Minister Diefenbaker for the actions of what it terms "an unruly element" in drowning its voice with continuous uproar at his Kingston meeting. In a statement in the same connection Dr. Corry, the university principal, says that from the beginning the university has placed all emphasis on the essential freedoms, including the right to be heard.

"But," asks the Ottawa Journal, "what in the world have their professors been teaching these students about the exercise of democracy? Queen's was the first university in Canada to introduce student self-government which presupposes a degree of tolerance and responsibility. When leaders are denied the right to speak we would have expected university students to protest, not assist."

The fault, concedes our Ottawa correspondent, is by no means confined to Queen's, nor even with that heaving counterparts across the country. Partly it is because the respectful and law-abiding portions of audiences have not risen in rebuke before the outbreaks have grown in mass volume. A rebuke from a man in the next seat is far more effective than one from a far-off chairman banging a gavel.

Certainly there is neither skill nor wit required to raise an uproar at any meeting. The same effect, as The Journal well says, "could be attained by playing radios loudly or by goats bleating in unison." Other leaders and candidates have had similar experiences in this campaign. Drowned out in the uproar of this form of goon politics are the useful hecklers who have prepared themselves by study of public affairs and come prepared to break a lance or two with the candidates.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Four jaywalking pedestrians were found guilty of causing an auto accident in White Plains, New Jersey, and were assessed \$2,500 in damages. "It is a case of a man biting a dog," said the judge to the jury that returned the unusual verdict.

IT ISN'T AS ROUGH AS IT LOOKS, 1446.



TRYING TO EXPLAIN IT TO STRANGERS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

"The Surging Tide Of Events"

We have been living the headlines of history. Seldom have three months witnessed such an accumulation of events and trends which seem destined for enduring fame. That is how the year 1963 to date is summed up by the wise and experienced Ottavians who enjoy a grandstand view from their behind - the scenes positions on and around Parliament Hill.

The political allegiance of Canadians, and the purpose of their political parties, are a state of flux; our very political system and even Confederation itself both stand on foundations which are being shaken by the surging tide of events. But this is not entirely a Canadian phenomenon: Britain, USA, France, and Germany have all experienced similar problems. Other countries are suffering from unused productive capacity, poverty in the midst of plenty, a weakening of the ethos of the people, a lack of respect for law and order among adolescents, empty churches, and the Western World appears to be desperately needing a new nation, a redefined sense of purpose, even young new leaders to replace the aging ones who were the first World War. This is how older voices speak here today.

This is how experience seeks to comfort those who see a uniquely Canadian problem and "Election of Mud" - the mud of the Spring break-up underfoot, the mud of the political break-up in speeches so barren of thought, so profuse of trivialities, so unpreparedly treated, so unpreparedly mostly which will endure after.

Early in March, Woodstock, "Sentinel Review" cautioned with its editorial comment: "When do the Leaders tackle the real issues facing the people?"

PUBLIC FORUM

FOR THE "ALSO RANS" Sir, I would like to follow the various T.V. programmes, etc. of Education Week, that have been carried out, with a view to making clear to the public just what advantages are being placed at the disposal of our clever youth, whereby they can better themselves so that they may live profitable, well rounded lives. I have also learned something of what is being done for our retarded children, no matter how retarded they may be. At first thought it would appear to be a well thought out plan, but on reflection I am reminded of a well known and beloved poem, a part of which runs thus:

"To every man there openeth a high way, and a low, And in between on the misty flats, the rest drift to and fro." In this case, it would seem that in proportion to the brain power of the individual, so shall his assistance be. If he is endowed with a good memory for facts, is a quick thinker, etc. - in short is smart in all respects, he will receive all the help possible. Likewise if nature has handed him a few dead ends, there are many sympathetic hands outstretched to guide him. God bless them all. This is as it should be.

But what about the "Also rans" - the conscientious down-to-earth plodders, who must labor for all they get? Many of these will later become the well mentioned "Sons of Martin," without whom there would be a grave loss in present economy. As things now stand, if one of these, not so brilliant students, gets up at a meeting, in class to ask a question, and it turns out to be one that his teacher has never thought of, stupid, in the majority of cases.

Hip Fracture No Longer End For Old People

OUR forefathers regarded a hip fracture in the aged as a terminal end. This no longer is true unless the condition is neglected or the bone is broken. Nevertheless the seriousness of the injury cannot be minimized and many victims die within a few days of the experience.

Most hip fractures occur from a fall. The older person trips and lands on the side of the hip. This occurs on icy sidewalks, slippery floors, scattered rug steps, and curbstones. Occasionally the fall follows a mistep or stumble at any rate, the accident brings on a severe pain over the broken part. The person is unable to rise; the involved extremity is shorter than the other, and the foot and leg are characteristically turned outward.

The best policy is to call a physician. In an emergency, procure a board 6 inches wide and long enough to reach from shoulder to heel. Slide it under the hip and secure firmly in place with strips of cloth or bandage. Another method is to place a blanket between the legs and bandage the two extremities tightly together from the hip joint.

The hip joint resembles a cane and the part that looks like the handle is joined to the femur via a ball and socket joint. There are several kinds of fractures which can occur. The most common is a fracture of the femoral neck. In addition, the type of fracture can determine the treatment. Some fractures heal better than others and with fewer complications.

In some, a period of bed rest will be required. The leg is held in place with sandbags or a plaster cast. For others, the ends of the broken bones are held together with nails, pins, metal plates, or other devices. There may be so much swelling, the operation must be delayed. The advantage of a hip surgical treatment varies as though the patient can be moved about in a wheelchair or can walk with crutches while healing takes place. In this way, life is not endangered by developing pneumonia from lying in bed.

Artificial hip bones are available to replace the ball at the hip joint. These are often used in cases of degeneration when the circulation is shut off. Surgery which replaces the ball with a metal ball and a plastic socket, may be able to walk with a minimal limp and little or no pain.

REPLY Mr. B. writes: "I'm very fifth month of pregnancy. Is it harmful to carry around my seven month old boy? He is quite healthy."

REPLY It may not be harmful but why take a chance? Back strain at this time may aggravate any distress of pregnancy and make work about the house a real chore. Give your seventh month old as much love and affection as possible. Obviously, the boy must be lifted from time to time but keep it at a minimum. Avoid the objects to having children too close together.

REPLY Mrs. M. writes: "My 10 year old daughter weighs 130 pounds. Is this baby fat that will disappear as she grows older?"

REPLY No. May I suggest that changes in this girl's eating habits ought to begin now?

REPLY P. P. writes: "What could cause neurodermatitis in a person who is not nervous, tense, or worrisome?"

REPLY Perhaps the diagnosis is wrong. Or, the psychic factors may be so deep seated, they remain hidden.

REPLY E. H. writes: "Is the stapes operation for defective hearing done quite generally now?"

REPLY Not generally, except in large medical centers. The procedure is reported to restore hearing in 90 per cent of selected cases of otosclerosis.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It seems nature uses poor judgment when it makes a man's hair on his head. Always, it seems to be a little too long, a little too thick, a little too wavy. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

"By the year 500, babies will talk as soon as they are born." says an evolutionist. It doubtless will be amusing to hear what these babies say to the obstetricians who spank them at birth. — Subury Star.

Boy Scouts in Sydney, Australia, who collect empty bottles to raise funds say that they find no medicine bottles at houses where they get their bottles and no beer bottles at houses where they get medicine bottles. — Ottawa Journal.

In these days of heavy traffic, and the danger it creates, it is pleasant to read arrangements made at Longview, Wash., for a class of pedestrian too often uninformed on the hazards and too impulsive to watch what the motorist is doing. The new street, Longview is providing a narrow, cable - slung overhead bridge for the squirrels which bound between the city park and the library lawn. — Victoria Times.

Visiting Trento, Ivan Nardon discovered that young people are so eager to become actors they are willing to pay to appear in films. He signed them up for as much as \$50 per person for his film "Suckers Gold." Police arrested him when one of the young performers noticed there was no film in Nardon's camera. As for the movie title was accurate. — La Stampa, Turin.

Halle Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, has sent Social Credit Leader Robert Thompson a letter of encouragement; Mr. Thompson has several years experience in Ethiopia as an educational director. In his letter Halle Selassie expressed his confidence that Mr. Thompson and his Social Credit party had a major role to play in Canada's future. We wonder if Halle Selassie is the same as the Thompson's co-leader, Red Coquette is an admirer of Mussolini! — Toronto Star.

Soviet's Latest Moon Shot By Harold Morrison Canadian Press Staff Writer

The Soviet Union's latest moon shot was several years ahead of the United States. The Soviet Union's first moon shot was in 1958. The United States' first moon shot was in 1961. The Soviet Union's latest moon shot was in 1963. The United States' latest moon shot was in 1963.

REPLY Each successive Soviet space spectacular seemed to be received in Washington with diminished excitement as though the U.S. will have to remain in the space age, adding it is impossible to believe that the U.S. will be willing to settle for second place. Yet Congress seems to be in no mood to heed the U.S. government is running heavily in the red and the legislators are anxious to find ways of widening the axe against spending.

REPLY Another element in the listless reaction may be the acknowledgment that Russia is simply too far ahead in space technology for the U.S. to catch up.

REPLY Russia made three previous attempts at the moon, but they were all failures. The first attempt was in 1947. The second was in 1948. The third was in 1949. The fourth was in 1950. The fifth was in 1951. The sixth was in 1952. The seventh was in 1953. The eighth was in 1954. The ninth was in 1955. The tenth was in 1956. The eleventh was in 1957. The twelfth was in 1958. The thirteenth was in 1959. The fourteenth was in 1960. The fifteenth was in 1961. The sixteenth was in 1962. The seventeenth was in 1963.

REPLY The American moon probes have been so poor that new launches have been delayed to make a reassessment of the program. The U.S. planned a lunar instruments landing by 1964 but its basic nuclear rocket is a year behind schedule.

REPLY It has been stated the U.S. government still hopes to beat the Russians with an actual manned landing but this seems more of a pious hope than a practical possibility.

REPLY As for military significance, landing a man on the moon may not by itself give the Russians any military edge. But the psychological impact would be great and the ability to achieve such a feat would indicate capability of applying unprecedented scientific ability to other programs—including the building nuclear apparatus that could add to the threat against the West.

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Another U.S. Problem

The United States government is now engaged in attempting to contain the Cuban exiles and prevent them from undertaking further quasi-military operations in Cuba against the Castro regime, and, even more urgently, against Soviet shipping. The exiles, once unleashed to disaster at the Bay of Pigs, now are being leashed and restrained in much the same way as have the military forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa.

What is leashed can always, at